

HISTORY OF SUDBURY VERMONT



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BACKGROUND

I was hired as an actuarial student in Hartford, Connecticut in 1955. My first taste of Vermont was a skiing weekend at Stowe. In spite of breaking four pairs of skis the first two weekends I became hooked on skiing and fell in love with Vermont. I joined the Hartford (Connecticut) Ski Club, which had a lodge near the single chairlift at Mad River Glen, and learned to ski. Ethan Allen and the many Connecticut Yankees that first settled Vermont may not have been skiers, but they surely loved the land.

My wife, Mary, and I were married in 1957 and decided we needed a vacation home in Vermont that was closer to Connecticut than Mad River Glen. In 1965 we built a home on Beebe Pond in Hubbardton. Some of our five children first skied at High Pond Ski Area in Hubbardton, but we soon joined the Pico Ski Club where we had season passes for many years. All of our kids were ski instructors there at various times.

When I retired in 1961 we became residents of Naples, Florida but continued to spend many months at Beebe Pond. As an actuary, I have long been interested in history. I wrote a book on the History of Hubbardton, Vermont in 2005. In the process, I learned some interesting things about Hubbardton's neighbor to the north, so I decided to write a book on the History of Sudbury.

I hope you enjoy reading this history as much as I did in writing it.

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CHAPTER 1 VERMONT HISTORY & THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS

VERMONT HISTORY

The French and Indian War is the common name for the war between Great Britain and France in North America from 1756 to 1763. In 1756, the war erupted into the world-wide conflict known as the Seven Years' War and thus came to be regarded as the North American theater of that war. Great Britain won the War. The 1763 Treaty of Paris gave control to the British.

Before and during the French and Indian War, New Hampshire's immensely popular governor, Benning Wentworth, issued a series of 135 land grants between 1749 and 1764 called the New Hampshire Grants. Many of these were in a large valley on the west (or New York side) of the Green Mountains and only about forty miles from Albany. The first town was laid out in 1749 and was settled in 1761. The town was named Bennington for Benning Wentworth. These grants were made to grantees (called proprietors). The proprietors met, elected officers, hired surveyors, and developed the land. Settlers on these "New Hampshire grants" cleared forests, built cabins, and planted crops.

On July 20, 1764, King George III established the boundary between New Hampshire and New York along the west bank of the Connecticut River, north of Massachusetts, and south of 45 Degrees north latitude. Under this decree, Albany County, New York, as it then existed, implicitly gained the land presently known as Vermont. Although disputes occasionally broke out later, this line later became the boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont, and is the modern boundary.

New York took the declaration of 1764 to apply retroactively, and considered the New Hampshire grants invalid. It therefore required land holders to purchase new grants for the same land from New York. New York then created counties in the region, with courthouses, sheriffs, and jails, and began ejectment proceedings against all those who held land by New Hampshire grants.

When New York refused to recognize land titles through the New Hampshire Grants (towns created earlier by New Hampshire in present Vermont), dissatisfied colonists organized in opposition, which led to the creation of independent Vermont on January 18, 1777. In 1770, Ethan Allen—along with his brothers Ira and Levi, as well as Seth Warner—recruited an informal militia, the Green Mountain Boys, to protect the interests of the original New Hampshire settlers against the new migrants from New York.

A significant standoff occurred at the Breckinridge farm in Bennington, when a sheriff from Albany arrived with a posse of 750 men to dispossess Breckinridge. The residents raised a body of about 300 armed men to resist. The Albany sheriff demanded Breckinridge, and was informed, "If you attempt it, you are a dead man." The sheriff returned to Albany.

When a New York judge arrived in Westminster with New York settlers in March 1775, violence broke out as angry citizens took over the courthouse and called a sheriff's posse. This resulted in the deaths of Daniel Houghton and William French in the "Westminster Massacre".

In the summer of 1776, the first general convention of freemen of the New Hampshire Grants met in Dorset, Vermont, resolving "to take suitable measures to declare the New Hampshire Grants a free and independent *district*". On January 18, 1777, representatives of the New Hampshire Grants convened in Westminster and declared their land an independent republic. For the first six months of the republic's existence, it was called New Connecticut.

On June 2, 1777 a second convention of 72 delegates met at Westminster, known as the "Westminster Convention". At this meeting, the delegates adopted the name "Vermont" on the suggestion of Dr. Thomas Young of Philadelphia, a supporter of the delegates who wrote a letter advising them on how to achieve statehood. The delegates set the time for a meeting one month later. On July 4, 1777 the Constitution of Vermont was drafted during a violent thunderstorm at the Windsor Tavern owned by Elijah West. It was adopted by the delegates on July 8 after four days of debate. This was the first written constitution in North America to provide for the abolition of slavery, suffrage for men who did not own land, and public schools. The tavern has been preserved as the Old Constitution House, administered as a state historic site. On June 2, a second convention of 72 delegates met at Westminster, known as the "Westminster Convention".

By the 1770s the Thirteen Colonies contained two and half million people, were prosperous, and had developed their own political and legal systems. The British government's threat to American self-government led to war in 1775 and the Declaration of Independence in 1776. When the American Revolution broke out, hostile actions against New York ceased as both sides concentrated on defending the colonies against the British.

Vermont declared itself a free and independent republic in January 1777, while the war for independence was going on. The war ended in 1783. Vermont continued to govern itself as a sovereign entity based in the eastern town of Windsor for 14 years. The first General Assembly voted to establish two counties, Bennington in the west and Unity in the east. It adopted the common law of England as the basis for its legal system

Thomas Chittenden acted as chief magistrate of the Republic of Vermont from 1778 to 1789 and from 1790 to 1791. In the 1780s Chittenden, the Allen brothers, and other political leaders engaged in negotiations with Frederick Haldimand, the British governor of Quebec over the possibility of Vermont becoming a British province. These negotiations, which drew accusations of treason from a variety of observers, ultimately failed in part due to the timely surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781.

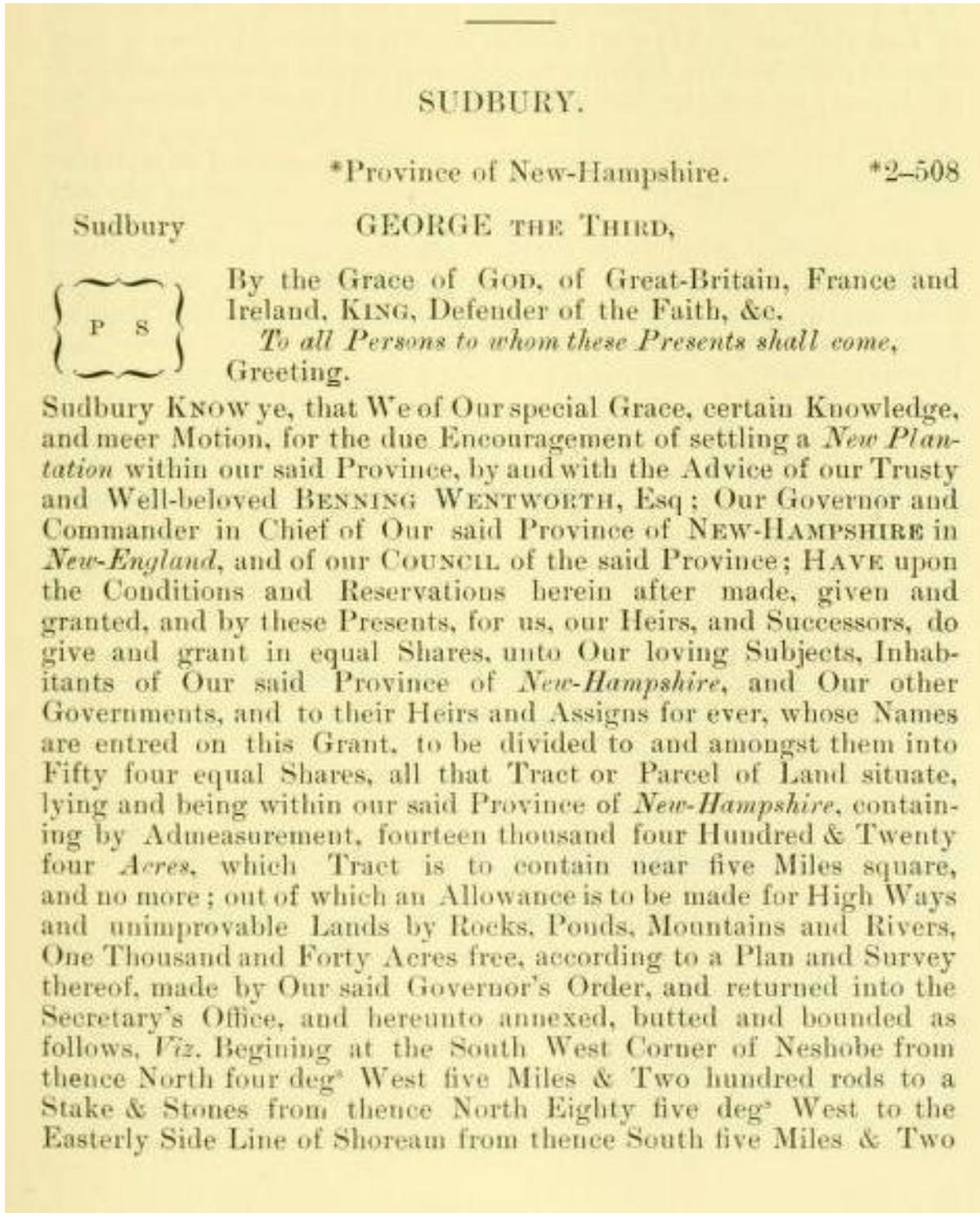
After the war, the other states finally agreed to recognize Vermont's boundary claims. Massachusetts adjusted its differences in 1781, New Hampshire in 1782, and New York in 1790. This paved the way for the admission of Vermont to the Union. On March 4, 1791 Vermont joined the federal Union as the fourteenth state. It was the first state to enter the Union after the original thirteen colonies, and was a counterweight to slaveholding Kentucky, which was admitted to the Union later the same year.

Other historical possibilities for Vermont included being part of Canada, or part of New Hampshire, or part of New York, or part of both states

Between January 1749 and October 1764, New Hampshire's Governor Benning Wentworth issued 135 grants for land in what is now known as Vermont. Over 100 of these grant towns still exist. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vermontgenealogyresources/NHgrants.htm>

NEW HAMPSHIRE LAND GRANT – August 6. 1763

Here is the Sudbury Grant: <http://www.archive.org/stream/provincialstatep26newh#page/426/mode/2up>



hundred rods to a Stake & Stones from thence South Eighty five deg* East about five Miles to the Place began at And that the same be, and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the Name of Sudbury And the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchized with and Intitled to all and every the Priviledges and Immunities that other Towns within Our Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy: And further, that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families resident and settled thereon, shall have the Liberty of holding *Two Fairs*, one of which shall be held on the

And the other on the
annually, which Fairs are not to continue
longer than the respective following the said

and that as soon as the said Town shall
*2-509 consist of Fifty Families, a Market may be *opened and
kept one or more Days in each Week, as may be thought
most advantagious to the Inhabitants. Also, that the first Meeting
for the Choice of Town Officers, agreeable to the Laws of our said
Province, shall be held on the first Tuesday in September next
which said Meeting shall be Notified by Cap' Silas Brown who is
hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting, which
he is to Notify and Govern agreeable to the Laws and Customs of
Our said Province; and that the annual Meeting for ever hereafter
for the Choice of such Officers for the said Town, shall be on the
Second Tuesday of *March* annually, To HAVE and to HOLD the said
Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all Privileges and
Appurtenances, to them and their respective Heirs and Assigns for-
ever, upon the following Conditions, viz.

I. That every Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns shall plant and cultivate five Acres of Land within the Term of five Years for every fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on Penalty of the Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said Township, and of its reverting to Us, our Heirs and Successors, to be by Us or Them Re-granted to such of Our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special Licence for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, to Us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be Enacted.

III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among

the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors for the Space of ten Years, to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty-fifth Day of *December* annually, if lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty-fifth Day of *December*. 1763

V. Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto Us, our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every Year forever, from and after the Expiration of ten Years from the abovesaid twenty-fifth Day of *December*, namely, on the twenty-fifth Day of *December*, which will be in the Year of Our Lord 1773 *One shilling* Proclamation Money for every Hundred Acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land; which Money shall be paid by the respective Persons abovesaid, their Heirs or Assigns, in our *Council Chamber* in *Portsmouth*, or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in Lieu of all other Rents and Services whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province, the Sixth Day of Aug^t In the Year of our Lord CHRIST, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty three And in the Third Year of Our Reign.

B Wentworth

By His EXCELLENCY'S Command,
With Advice of COUNCIL,

Theodore Atkinson jun^r Sec^{ry}

Pro^r of New Hamp^r Augst 6 1763

Recorded According to the Original Charter under the Province Seal

Ⓣ T Atkinson Jun^r Sec^{ry}

*The Names of the Grantees of Sudbury Viz *2-510

Cap ^t Silas Brown	Maj ^r Thomas Tash	Cap ^t Aaron Brown
Coll Joseph Smith	John Tash	Thomas Ham Jun ^t
James Foulsum	Jacob Doe	John Ham
Aaron Moses jun ^r	Benj ^a Fox	James Bryant
Joshua Durgin	James Palmer	Arthur Bennet
L ^t Joseph Thomas	Joshua Crumet	Lieu ^t John Burleigh
Jon ^s Young	Doct ^r Josiah Bartlet	Cap ^t Joshua Fuller

Captain Silas Brown was named the Moderator of the first meeting to choose town officers. He was also listed as one of the Grantees on the Grants for Neshobe (Brandon) and the Grant for Whiting.

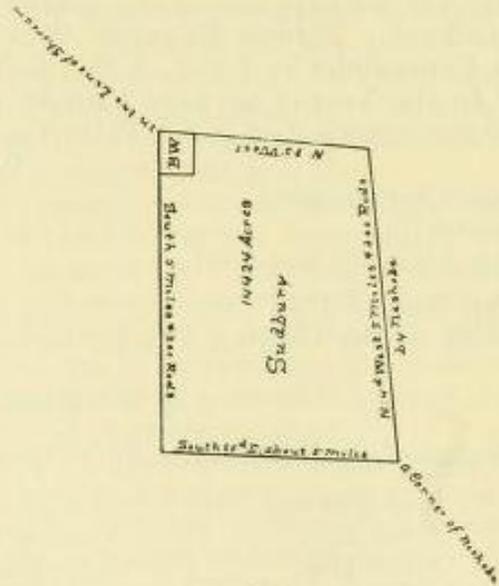
Elisha Fuller	Tho ^s Miller	Jeremiah Wiswell
Jerem ^a Fuller	Tho ^s Fuller	Rich ^d Fuller
Joshua Jackson	Jon ^a Fuller	Enoch Clark
Henry Gardner Esq	Peter Bent	Peter Bent jun ^r
Cap ^t Henry Spring	John Trusdell	Sam ^l Bent
Dan ^l Pond	Josiah Holden	Leu ^t Micha Jackson
Jacob Tash Ham	David Davis	Cap ^t John White
Esq John White	Nathan Jones	Sam ^l Severence
John Huggins	Hon ^r Rich ^d Wibird &	Joseph Newmarch Esq

His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq a Tract of Land to Contain Four Hundred Acres as marked on the Plan B W- which is to be accounted Two of the within Shares one Share for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts One Share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Established—one Share for the First Settled Minister in Said Town & one Share for the School there forever

Pro^v of New Hamp^t August 6-1763

Recorded from the Back of the Original Charter under the Pro^v Seal

Ⓢ T Atkinson Jun^r Sec^y



Pro^v New Hamp^t August 6- 1763

Recorded from the Back of the Original Charter of Sudbury under the Pro^v Seal

Ⓢ T Atkinson Jun^r Sec^y

In 1775, the proprietors of Sudbury developed a Lotting Map (Range Map)

A copy is found in <http://vermont-archives.org/> and is shown in the Chapter on Maps.

CHAPTER 2 EARLY HISTORY & FIRST FAMILIES

SUDBURY HISTORY

The following material is from six sources. There is some overlap.

1877 Abby Hemenway: "Vermont Historical Gazetteer" (Pliny Holmes wrote on Sudbury)
1881 Hamilton Child: "Gazetteer and Business Directory of Rutland County, Vermont"
1886 Smith and Rann: "History of Rutland County"
1977 Esther Munroe Swift: "Vermont Place-Names: Footprints of History"
1993 Margaret Jenks: "Benson, Hubbardton, & Sudbury Vermont Cemetery Inscriptions"
2008 Sudbury Town Plan

1877 Abby Hemenway's History

Sudbury: By Pliny Holmes

The following names I find among the first settlers of the town; namely, Thomas Ketcham, John Gage, Timothy Miller, and a man by the name of Parks. These men commenced settlements in town before the war of the Revolution, but at what precise time does not appear. At the breaking out of the war, the town was deserted, and so remained for several years.

I am not a native of the town, but settled here after I was fifty years of age, and cannot be as familiar with its early history as if I had spent my whole life in town. The most that I know is from making inquiry of the elderly people and by examining the early records, which I find to be somewhat mutilated. Several of the first pages of the first book of the town records are wanting. The first public record, that remains legible, bears date Jan. 15, 1789, and reads thus: " At a legal Town meeting of the inhabitants of Sudbury in January 15th 1789, First chose John Hall Moderator. 2d Voted to Raise a loine of three pounds Lawful money for the purpose of buying a law book and book for records. 3d Voted that the *Selet* men take the child that lives at Francis Butts and put it to some convenient place for *Soport*."

The next is a record of a town meeting in February, 1790. And reads " First Voted John Rickey Moderator. 2d Voted the second article in the warning which was to see if they would choose a collector to collect the State tax. 3d Voted that Squire Hull give up the obligation that William Buck gave him to satisfy him for killing *dear* to said Buck." I find on a loose leaf, much torn, some scraps of records of town officers, namely: "Shaler Towner John Gage Zebina Sanders Fence Viewers, John Ricke William, Buck Jeremiah Stone, Joseph Warner, William Palmer, Timothy Miller, Surveyors of hiways, John Hale Esqr. Sealer of weights & measures." I also find the following names deposited in the box as "*Petty Jury*, Timothy Miller, Abel Wood John Ricke Asahel Sanders David Kingsley.

In 1792, " At a legal town meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Sudbury on October 12th 1792 Voted Peter Renols Moderator to lead said meeting, 2d voted to have doctor Stephen, Long set up a pest house for the purpose of Enoculating for the small pox, 3d Voted Mary L Balding Pound Keeper"

In 1793 I find the following Record: " At a legal town meeting of the inhabitants of Sudbury May 2d 1793 Voted Capt Blanchard Moderator to govern said meeting. Voted to adjourn this meeting to Ensign Abner Halls barn, 3d Voted to hire preaching, 4th Voted to raise 15 pounds for the support of the gospel for the season to be paid in wheat at four shillings per bushel, to be paid by the first of Jan'y next, to be paid out at the direction of Benoni Farrand Timothy Miller Joseph Warner, the committee to hire preaching. Voted to desolve this Meeting. Benoni Farrand, Town Clerk."

This town has for many years been somewhat noted for having one of the most celebrated hotels in the State. Since the railroads have taken the traveling custom, has become the favorite resort of city boarders, during the warm season, and in winter for large pleasure parties. Dancing parties of a hundred couples were frequent. In the midst of one of these brilliant gatherings, at the dead hour of midnight, the cry of fire, was heard through the spacious halls, and the guests had barely time to escape. There has been a new hotel, since, built on the site of the former, which is used mostly for pleasure parties and city boarders. It is, at this writing, full to overflowing. They have public worship at the hotel every Sabbath. The old proprietor, JAMES K. HYDE for many years one of the most popular hotel keepers in the State, died in September 1870.* The house is now kept by his son.

*"Hon. James K. Hyde. Judge of the County Court (Rutland Co.) died at his residence, of typhoid pneumonia, September 21, 1870, aged 68 years. Mr. Hyde was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, 1870." The father of Hon. James K. Hyde lived to the age of 90 years and 10 months.

The only religious denomination in town at present is Congregational, the Church and Society of which was organized not far from 1800. They have a large meeting house, erected in 1805. Of late years, it has proved quite too large for the congregation, and the upper part or gallery has been fitted for worship, and the lower floor for a town hall. The Rev. Henry Bustet has been employed by the Congregationalists for the last 17 years. He and his wife and six children, came to this place direct from England, in the fall of 1857, and have proved a worthy and highly respected family. The present number of church members, I believe, is about thirty.

The number of soldiers furnished for the army, from this town, was 69. 22 of the first had no bounty; the next 12 had \$ 100.00 each, the next had \$ 500.00 each.

Sudbury has a cheese factory in successful operation. This is the third year since it was built. It has thus far proved satisfactory.

A correspondent of Mr. Mott's paper [Brandon] writes: Hyde Hotel, Sudbury, Vermont August 10, 1875. The valley in front of our hotel, forming the boundary between Rutland and Addison counties, and the towns of Sudbury and Orwell, extends westerly in the direction of Lake Champlain, and is truly a paradise for farmers. Though yielding good crops of corn, oats and barley, yet it is more valuable for grass and grazing. Hence the farmers here, to make the most of their opportunity, have turned their attention more particularly to making butter and cheese and to the raising of sheep, while furnishing to other sections of the country every description of stock.

Cheese factories in this neighborhood, or within a few miles, are numerous. These establishments turn out from 200 to 800 pounds of cheese per day. The creameries combine the conveniences for making both butter and cheese, and are becoming quite popular with many of the farmers. Still, I should judge that a large proportion of the farmers preferred the good old way of manufacturing their butter and cheese at their own houses, and using their butter-milk and whey for feeding calves and swine at their pleasure. Butter is selling here for about 25 cents per pound, and cheese for 12 1/2 and 13 cents, which is considered very fair and remunerative. The annual income to the farmer is from \$60 to \$75 per cow, which, with what can be obtained from young stock and sheep, makes farming reasonably profitable in this vicinity. The profits, though comparatively small are sure.

The farms and farm buildings in this vicinity all bear evidence of prosperity. Generally they are neat in their appearance. The cattle are well housed, the public highways are in good condition, and to a considerable extent are ornamented with shade trees. But there is room even here for improvement. The great valleys in this section of the State contain scarcely an acre of land but what is capable of raising from one to three tons of hay, and yet the average is probably less than one.

These lime-rock hills afford most excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep. They may be grazed upon year after year, and their fertility maintained, but the meadows below, all along the valleys, need to be overspread occasionally with some fertilizing material, to keep them up and to improve them. In all the States through which we have traveled, from Maine to Kansas, we have seen no better lands for grass. Generally they are free from stones, easily worked, and there is nothing wanting but sufficient fertilizers to make them the most profitable, for grass, of any in the country.

From Thompson's Gazetteer, 1842:

SUDBURY, ' bounded N. by Whiting, E. by Brandon, S. by Hubbardton, W. by Orwell and Benson; acres, 13, 426; chartered August 6, 1761; early settlers generally from Connecticut. Otter Creek touches upon the eastern border, the other streams small. Hubbardton pond extends into the south part, and there are several smaller ponds in town: Hinkum is the most considerable, which falls into Otter Creek.

Surface of township uneven ; a high ridge extends through the center, north and south: a small village in the westerly part, containing a meetinghouse store, tavern and several dwelling houses; churches, Congregational and Methodist; Congregational Pastor, Rev. Silas Parsons, 1806 to 1815; Rev. Moses Knapen, 1819 to 1830; Rev. John Thompson* 1833 to 1838 ; meeting house erected about 1805, membership in 1842 about 45. Methodist society, no particulars. Seven school districts and school houses; statistics of 1840; 2 saw mills, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 2 tanneries; population 796; horses, 174; cattle, 954; sheep, 11, 653; wheat 1488 bushels, oats 2662, rye: 2156, buckwheat:. 204, corn: 3, 890, sugar: 550 pounds."

* Rev. John Thompson: Born in Kingsboro N. C. 1799: fitted with Rev. Dr Yale; graduated at Middlebury, 1826: studied at Princeton Theo. Sem. 1826-'28, Dec. 1828, sent by A. B. C. F. M. Missionary to the Cherokees, in Georgia. Twice arrested by the State for non-acquiescence in expulsion of the Indians ; continued his work till breaking up of the Mission, 1832; Home Missionary in Ohio. 1832-'34; Pastor in Sudbury '34 to '37; of a Presbyterian Church. Granville, N. Y, 1837-40; in Winchester, N. H., from 1840 till his death, Ap. 8, 1846, -Pearson.

1876. Population 601, N. W. from Rutland, 25 miles, R. R. S., Addison R. R., Whiting, 5 miles; daily stage from Leicester to Sudbury. Town clerk and treasurer, W. P. J. Hyde ; selectmen, D. C. and O. H P. Ketcham ; post master, R. W. Pitts; justices, W.P. J. Hyde, D. C. Ketcham, Andrew Webster, Lyman Hawkins, W. J. Sawyer. Churches, Cong H. F. Bustet, pastor; Meth. ---; Uni. K. Haven. Hotels-Hyde's, A. H. Hyde ; Royal House, R. W. Pitts, R. W. Pitts & Son. Physician, Geo. W. Campbell.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN SUDBURY, JUNE 1, 1840.

Adam Stevens, age 89; Abner Hull, age 79 ; Azel Williams, " 80"; Peter Reynolds, " 79; Noah Merritt, " 85; Stephen Murray, " 82 ; Peter Reynolds resided with John Hull, all the others were the heads of their own house and family.

" Brown's Camp, " in Sudbury, " was near Miller's bridge, on a high rock, nearly perpendicular, from the base of which, on the east side, issues a spring."

THE KETCHAM FAMILY.

Thomas Ketcham was one of the first settlers in the town of Sudbury. He had 5 sons and 5 daughters, who lived to mature years, settled in Sudbury and became useful members of society. October 17th about fifty of his descendants, residing in Sudbury, Brandon, Pittsford, Hubbardton, Benson, Orwell, Whiting, and Malone, N, Y. met at the residence of Allen Ketcham, Esq.. (grandson of Thomas) for a family visit. Mr. Ketcham is an extensive and model farmer, has a place for everything and everything in its place, a characteristic of the family. His elegant and richly furnished residence, the arrangement of his out-buildings, his extensive and highly cultivated fields, waving with a rich harvest, the vast expanse of alluvial meadows on the banks of Otter Creek, and his fine stock of cattle, horses and sheep, all bespeak the taste and judgment of the proprietor; and yet he is excelled by some of his guests.

Perhaps one of the number is the most extensive fruit grower and horticulturist in western Vermont. He has 30 acres of orcharding, all in a flourishing condition, bending under its burden of delicious fruit, to say nothing of his extensive nurseries of fruit trees and ornamental shrubberies, or of his garden of luxuries blooming with the beauties of nature. He appears to possess by nature a peculiar gift in neutralizing the rigor of our climate, to such a degree that even the various kinds of tropical fruit, unaware but what they are in the sunny South, flourish under his fostering care. Several of the brotherhood may with propriety be called business farmers. I recently met one of them in the street on his way to market with 640 head of cattle.

The presence of two aged matrons at the family gathering added much interest to the occasion. The widow Patty Knowlton, has seen more than four-score years, and is the only surviving member of the original Ketcham family. She came to 'Sudbury when it was nearly an unbroken wilderness-here and there an opening just sufficient to let daylight shine down into the dark forbidding and almost impenetrable forest-when naught was to be heard but the howling of the wolves, the sullen growls of the bears and the sharp screams of the panthers, which frightened the deer that roamed at large on Sudbury hills, and upon the banks of Otter Creek.

She has followed her five brothers and four sisters to the quiet church-yard, and those monuments whose white heads point heavenward, mark the last resting place of those whose memories and whose virtues are embalmed in the hearts of their numerous descendants. She has led a life and set an example worthy of imitation.

The widow of the late Major Barnard Ketcham, of Sudbury, was present. She was one of the first settlers, and underwent hardships and privations incident to the pioneers of the town, of which the present generation are ignorant. She is a remarkable woman and has lived to see the dense forests disappear and give place to one of the richest farming districts in the valley of Otter Creek. She is a connecting link between two centuries, having seen nearly four-score-and-ten years, and not withstanding her advanced age, her mental faculties appear with all the strength and vigor of youth. Industry and frugality, uprightness and integrity, energy and decision of character, have been her prominent traits during her long and useful life. Her social qualities render her the life and animation of the circle of acquaintance in which she moves. She will long be remembered for her amiable qualities. It was truly a social gathering as they renewed former acquaintance, they lived their lives over again.

The men, all substantial farmers-cultivate the soil and their intellects at the same time-the great book of nature being constantly spread out before them; hence there was a degree of intelligence manifest, not common in a family circle. Several of their number have held seats in the Legislature; they have also stations. The social intercourse and friendly greetings, the beautiful scenery and admirable music combined to render it an occasion long to be remembered. *From the Middlebury Register.*

HON. JOSEPH WARNER. Judge Warner, born in Sudbury, December 4, 1803; first engaged in mercantile business in this town, kept store on Sudbury Hill with John Jackson in 1814. Afterward removed to Middlebury and became a favorite citizen of that town; cashier of the Bank of Middlebury from 1832 to the time of his death, December 31, 1865, of heart disease. He fell within the gate between his house and the bank, and was taken up lifeless. Successful in business, frequently holding public offices, Judge Warner was honorably known and cordially esteemed in his county and State. He married for his first wife Jane, daughter of Hon. Ezra Meech, of Shelburne, who died in 1842, leaving three children, Gen. James Warner, of Albany, and in the late war, also a very successful business man; Ezra, who resides in Chicago, Ill., and Mary, who married a Mr. Bott and resides in Albany. He married, second, Maria Bates, daughter of President Joshua Bates of Middlebury College, Sept. 19, 1860.

JOHN JACKSON, SEN. Was born in Newton, Mass., November 14, 1776. Settled in Sudbury in a log house half a mile south of the Barnard Ketcham Farm, about 1809; engaged in mercantile pursuits with Judge Warner on Sudbury Hill, 1810; removed on to the Peters farm in Orwell in 1819; started his younger brother Edward in business in Brandon in 1822, and himself removed to Brandon in 1835 and died in 1837, aged nearly 61 years. He married first before coming to Vermont, and had two or more children by this marriage; second, in 1814, the Widow Holton, who survived him 27 years. For a sketch of his second family, see History of Town of Shrewsbury. Mr. Jackson resided in Albany about 15 years; removed to Brandon in 1851. Married Georgia Alden of that place in 1852; children, two boys and two girls. Both boys died soon after the father; girls, Mary and Fanny; Mary married Dr. Peck of Brandon.

HON. JOHN JACKSON. John Jackson, Jr., was born in Sudbury, December 8, 1815. He spent his earliest years in that town and Orwell, and later removed with his father's family to Brandon. Soon after his majority he spent two years in New York and some ten years in Albany, where he earned the reputation of an energetic, prudent, honorable and successful man in his business. About 1847, he returned to Brandon, where he resided till his death. He followed successfully various branches of business and especially farming. That he cultivated his land and raised his stock with a watchful care and scientific experiment, his broad and fertile acres and goodly flocks and herds, did fully attest. He gave much attention to the general interests of agriculture, in both the county and State; was ever its untiring promoter, as a private member of a local society, or as a director of the State Agricultural Society, which position he had held, at the time of his decease, for several years; and he was often chosen to fill offices of trust in Brandon.

His first prominent appearance in public life was as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1860, representing the State and town of the birth of the late Stephen A. Douglass. He was a warm supporter, an ardent admirer and a faithful friend, of that statesman: he stood firmly by him until his nomination was made - which was a great gratification to him, not only for the triumph of the principles involved, but as a matter of State pride and personal friendship. In politics, he was of the Democratic school and acted with that party until the surrender of Fort Sumter, when he immediately took ground in favor of sustaining the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, to put down the rebellion. He saw the men in the South with whom he acted in good faith, throw off their masks of pretended loyalty and rally, almost as one man, to the standard of those who were seeking our national overthrow. Having thus identified himself as one of the friends of the government, he was nominated as a candidate for one of the State Senators, to which position he was elected by a large majority.

During the session of 1861 and '62, until about four weeks before its close, he faithfully served his constituents. While he did not take much part in public debates, he rendered efficient service on the Bank Committee; being well prepared to discharge the duties assigned that committee, having been long a director in the Brandon Bank. He was also a member of the Committee on the Library, and of that on Military Affairs. He was deprived of rendering much service at the last session, not resuming his seat after his first attack of disease, although he made great efforts to do so, and it was believed these efforts gave a fatal termination to his disease.

He died December 8, 1832, aged 47, leaving a widow and four children. He married Georgiana Alden, of Brandon, and in his domestic relations was no less happy than in his public life and career. A man of warm and noble impulses of heart, and large generosity, he was in turn deeply beloved by his many friends, both in private and public life. Robinson* rests on the quiet hillside beside his honored ancestors; Eastman, the quiet companion and poet, sleeps in the cemetery consecrated by his own music; Jackson, the friend and companion of both, in the shady dell, in the beautiful cemetery near his home, in a grave of his own selection. * *Robinson and Eastman were also members of the Baltimore Convention.*

SUDBURY GRADUATES AT MIDDLEBURY, 1814-1836.

Class of 1814. RICHARD PEASE: Rev. Dr. .E. W. Hooker, Rev. Reuben Post, D. D., Prof. Ruel Keith and Fisk and Parsons, missionaries, were among his classmates. He was a teacher and a merchant in Woodville, Mississippi and a merchant at Matamoras, Mexico, and resided at Avranas Bay, Texas, from 1839 till his death. "He left home January 24, 1842, to return the same day. Not returning, search was made and he was found shot through the loins and stripped of his clothes. Nothing is known of his murderers or their motives."

Class of 1836. MERRITT MATTISON became a Methodist clergyman and was at one time principal of an academy in New York.-*Pearson*. SARAH ABBOTT, Sudbury, contributed one of the poems to "Poets and Poetry of Vermont"; 1848-page 175.

___End of History by Abby Hemenway___

1881 Hamilton Child <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vermont/TownshipSudburyRutland.html>

SUDBURY is located in the north west corner of the County in lat. 43° 47' and long. 3° 54' east from Washington, and is bounded north by Whiting in Addison County, east by Benson, south by Hubbardton, and west by Orwell in Addison County. (Orwell formerly belonged to Rutland County, but was annexed to Addison by an Act of the Legislature November 13, 1847.) It was chartered August 6, 1761, by Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, and contained 13,426 acres. Just at what date the township was organized, we are unable to state. The first records of any town meeting dates back to January 15, 1789, at which John HALL was chosen moderator; but this was not the first meeting held, for some pages in the fore part of the book of records are missing.

The surface is broken and uneven; a high ridge of hills extending through the township from north to south forms the watershed of the country, discharging the streams of the eastern part into Otter Creek, while those in the western section find their way into Lake Champlain. There is much good farming land in the town, situated westerly in the valleys of the several streams; while the hillsides afford pasturage for numerous herds of sheep and cattle, forming the principal wealth of the people. The soil is mostly a rich loam, producing wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes and hay.

The land is irrigated by numerous streams, but none except Otter Creek of any considerable size. This stream enters the township at the northeast corner, and traverses about one-half the eastern part of the town where it enters Brandon. Several very handsome little ponds lie distributed over the surface of the country, which, as they lie nestled among the hills, lend a charm and beauty to the scenery of the town that has become proverbial, and which attracts hundreds each summer from the crowded cities to these healthful hills. Lake Hortonia in the south west part of the town, extending into Hubbardton, is the largest sheet, being about two miles in length by a half in width. Of the others, High and Burr ponds in the south part, and Huff Pond in the central, are the largest. The timber is principally pine, beech and maple.

In 1880, Sudbury had a population of 562, and was divided into five school districts and contained five common schools, employing three male and seven female teachers, at an aggregate salary of \$623.00. There were 155 pupils attending common school, and the total amount expended for schools during the year ending October 31st, was \$694.87. Mr. W. J. SAWYER was school superintendent.

SUDBURY, (p. o.) a small hamlet located in the western part of the town, contains one hotel, one church, one store and about fifteen dwellings. Burr's saw mill, located in the south part of the town, is the only saw mill in the township. It is situated on the outlet of Burr Pond, and has the same frame that was built seventy-two years ago, which is in good condition yet. Roger BURR settled here in 1784, the farm now being occupied by his son, Asahel BURR. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, where he served three years; he was a very enterprising man, and took an active part in building the first church in town in 1807. The timber was mostly cut on his land and sawed at his mill. When he came here there was no house in the township south of the present hamlet of Sudbury, and the surface was covered with a dense wilderness. He built a small camp, where he resided until he could build a log house. Wild animals were numerous, and for a long time he could scarcely keep any sheep on account of the wolves. Mr. BURR died in December, 1827, at an advanced age. His son, Roger, still retains the old homestead and mill, and although 87 years of age, he still retains his mental faculties wonderfully well. He was present at the battle of Plattsburgh, which occurred when he was 21 years of age.

The first hotel in town was kept by ____ MILLS, and was located on the present site of the Hyde Hotel, about one mile south of Sudbury hamlet, and was sold to Mr. Pitt W. HYDE by MILLS, in 1801. Mr. HYDE immediately made improvements, and it soon became, and still is, one of the most popular summer resorts in New England. It is located in a beautiful valley, and is 80 x 150 feet and five stories high, containing about ninety sleeping apartments, with a dining room capable of seating at family tables, 200 guests, is supplied with all modern improvements, and has connected with it two cottages. A three-story building, 46 x 60 feet, the lower floor of which is to be used as a concert HALL or opera house, furnished with a very fine stage 35x 35 x 15 5 feet in dimensions, has been erected this season (1881.) The hotel is open from May until November, during which time it is thronged with guests.

The HYDE family figured conspicuously in the early history of the town; Pitt W. HYDE, fifth son of Capt. Jedediah HYDE, was born in Norwich, Conn., and settled in Sudbury in 1801. He was the father of James K. HYDE, who succeeded him in the proprietorship of the hotel. James, for many years one of the most popular hotel keepers in the State, was judge of the county court, and held many other responsible positions. Pitt W. died at the age of 45 years. Hon. James K. HYDE died of typhoid pneumonia, Sept. 21, 1870, aged 68 years. His son, A. W. HYDE, is the present proprietor of the hotel. Thomas W. HYDE came to Sudbury in 1808, from Mapletown, N.Y., settling on road 28, just north of the HYDE Hotel, on the farm now owned by Rodney BARBER. He was justice of the peace many years, also selectman, and held other responsible positions in the township. His son, William P. HYDE, aged 67, is still a resident of the town. Thomas W. died February 22, 1865, in the 91st year of his age.

A number of settlements had been made in the town previous to the war of the Revolution, but at the breaking out of this war, the town was deserted, and so remained until after peace was declared, when the settlers began to return again.

Benoni GRIFFIN came to Vermont from Simsbury, Conn., stopping a few years in Castleton, from whence he removed to Sudbury in 1799, settling on the farm now owned by his son Benoni, Jr. The old house which Mr. GRIFFIN built about 80 years ago, is still standing. There was also a house on the place when Mr. GRIFFIN bought it, which was built some years previous, by Andrew GATES who owned several hundred acres of land in this vicinity. Mr. GRIFFIN had no political aspirations, but was valued by his neighbors for his sound judgment and good sense, being often called upon by them to appraise property, as cattle and grain were here a legal tender at that time.

Mr. GRIFFIN was twice married, and by his second wife had five children, none of whom now reside in the township, except Benoni, Jr., who is the present town Representative, and has been a popular man in town for many years. The old Military Road enters Sudbury in the southeast part of the town, traversing it in a northwesterly direction, and passes out again at the northwest corner. It was over this road that the munitions of war were carried from Bennington to Ticonderoga in the Revolutionary times, and it was afterwards used by the settlers before other roads were laid out, the "old turnpike" not being built until many years after.

Near this road, on the farm of Mr. GRIFFIN is a famous spring of clear cold water, called "Cold Spring." It is related that on one occasion a party of Indians were passing through the town with two prisoners, one of them a very large, and the other a very small man. The larger one was afflicted with a very sore foot, upon which his red captors, out of pure malice, would jump and stamp. This so exasperated his small companion, that he warned them in no very choice language that it would not be well for them to attempt the same experiment with him; at this, one of them stung by his taunts attempted it, and was immediately knocked down by the plucky little fellow. This act was loudly applauded by the discomfited Indian's companions, and the prisoner was molested no more. They soon after arrived at Cold Spring, and while several of them were stooped down to drink, the small man suddenly picked up a dog belonging to the Indians, and from an eminence of several feet, hurled it down upon their heads. For these acts of bravery he was much petted by the Indians, and finally allowed his liberty.

A little south of the spring there was once an Indian camp, where many Indian relics have since been found, arrow heads, finished and unfinished, stone pestles for pounding corn, many of them decorated with antique designs, stone images, etc.

Cold Spring is also the site of an encampment of the Continental army, many relics having been plowed up, consisting of bayonets, ramrods, knives, and upon one occasion a large copper camp-kettle. It is also related that many years ago, an old Revolutionary soldier named Enos, journeyed hither from a distant part of the State, just for the purpose of once more drinking from the old spring.

During the late war, Mr. GRIFFIN was a recruiting officer for this town, the enlisted men being assigned to different companies and regiments. One, Alva ALLEN, from this town, suffered for a long time at Libby Prison, and when at last released, his life was despaired of by the physicians; but he ultimately recovered and is now a resident of the township.

Peter REYNOLDS was one of the early settlers, having come into the town by the way of Otter Creek, traveling on the ice, and built a tent on the line between Brandon and Sudbury, subsequently settling in Brandon; but the high water the next spring drove him out, and he crossed the creek on a raft and settled in Sudbury, where he was justice of the peace many years, and held several other town offices.

John C. SAWYER was born in Brandon, January 17, 1800. When he was four years of age he was adopted by David LAYTON, of Sudbury, and has resided in this town ever since. Mr. LAYTON, his foster father, settled on road 4, corner of 5, upon the farm originally settled by one David SMITH. Mr. LAYTON, dying without issue, the property reverted to Mr. SAWYER. Mr. SAWYER was twice married, having by his first wife, Lois RHODES, of Stafford, Vt., one son, David Layton SAWYER. For his second wife he married the widow of Charles RHODES, of Sudbury, who was an uncle to Stephen A. DOUGLASS. David LAYTON operated a tannery, manufactured potash, and was a hatter, located on road 4, a little north of the "Sawyer Stand," which was at that time a place of some considerable note, it being the "half-way house" from Brandon to Orwell, and a station on the old stage-road from Vergennes to Whitehall, and from Rutland to Lake Champlain, all the goods from the ironworks of Brandon and Pittsford being transported over it to the Lake.

Thomas KETCHAM, born February 8, 1748, died May 19, 1834, aged 86 years. He immigrated from Dutchess County, N. Y., to Sudbury at a very early date in the history of the township, and was the father' of twelve children. Maj. Barnard KETCHAM, son of Thomas, located on road 1, corner road 2, where he married a daughter of Aaron JACKSON. The Major was one of the most prominent men in the township, having held offices of various ranks, both civil and military, and at the time of his death was one of the most wealthy men in the township. The descendants of Thomas KETCHAM are very numerous, and scattered in various parts of the State and country.

Aaron JACKSON was also one of the earliest settlers, having located on road 1. It is claimed he built the first frame house in town, the lumber being rafted from Sutherland Falls to Miller's Bridge, in this town, from whence it was conveyed through the wilderness, the way being traced by the means of marked trees. He also had the first oven in town, wherein was baked the first loaf of bread made from wheat grown in the township, and is also accredited with manufacturing the first cheese. At the age of sixteen, together with his father and a younger brother, he entered the Continental army, being present at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he received a sunstroke, from which he never fully recovered. He died in Sudbury at the early age of 44. John JACKSON and Judge Joseph WARREN were proprietors of the first store kept in the town, which was located on the site of the present store kept by N. F. BUCKLIN.

Captain PEARSE was an early settler, having located on the farm now owned by M. H. LANDON, his old log house having stood just back of where the barn now stands. He also built the house now occupied by Smith GERMOND, and is the one in which PEARSE's death occurred.

Charles YOUNG came from Athol, Mass., Settling in Sudbury about the year 1805, upon the farm now owned by his son. Simeon YOUNG located on road 33, where he resided until his death, which occurred on December 30, 1863, aged 75 years.

Timothy MILLER came to Sudbury from Massachusetts in 1771, settling on the land now owned by Andrew STEELE; but afterwards located at the west end of what is now known as Miller's Bridge, where he built a log house in which he resided three years, when the Indians became so troublesome he was again obliged to move, and did not return until after the Revolution. He was a very public spirited man, and was justice of the peace a number of years, dying in 1825, aged 75 years.

Gideon MORTON was born in Orwell, Addison County, in 1789, and died in Sudbury, April 2, 1870, aged 83. He purchased the farm now owned by Solon BRESEE, located on road 31, early in the present century, upon which he resided until 1843, when he removed to road 20, where his son, Benjamin L., now resides. Mr. M. was a physician by profession, and at his death left three daughters and two sons.

Isaac HUFF, born in 1744, came to Sudbury from Nine Partners, N. Y., in 1790, and rented a place on road 22, where STEELE's cider mill now stands, at which place he remained one year. During that time he cleared enough land on road 20, upon which to build a log house. In this house he dwelt until 1812, when he erected a frame house in the same vicinity, which is now occupied by his grandsons, Benj. F. and John HUFF. He died in 1821, aged 77 years, leaving six children as follows: Israel, Lawrence, James and Ellis, and two daughters, Susan and Rebecca, most of whom removed to the West. James remained on the old homestead which is now occupied by his sons. The old farm house has undergone no change of any account, and is now a very comfortable structure. At the time Isaac came here there were no roads in the township, he having to travel through the forest, finding his way by means of marked trees. James lived to the age of 73 years and 11 months, marrying for his first wife, Lucy REYNOLDS, unto whom was born one daughter, (now Clark MORTON's wife,) and three sons, Andrew J., Benj. F. and John.

Reuben ALLEN settled on road 25 at an early date, where he resided until his death at an advanced age. At the time of the battle of Plattsburgh, during the war of 1812, although Reuben was much too old for military duty, he shouldered his gun and started for the scene of strife.

Dea. Eli ROYS settled on road 19, where C. C. SELLECK now resides, in 1790. He was a noted trapper and hunter, and once caught a wolf on the spot where the Sudbury meeting-house now stands.

On the land owned by Marcellus LANDON, there was a signal post established in 1879, although no observations have yet been made. It is the, highest point of land in the township, and affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country. From here can be seen Lake Champlain, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Fort Henry, Middlebury, Brandon, and the line of the Green Mountains, as well as many other points of interest.

On road 25, near road 21, there is a cemetery beautifully located, where are buried the remains of many of the early settlers, also containing a very fine tomb, erected by Nathaniel JACKSON. On the gravestones can be seen the names of Benoni GRIFFIN, Elias KETCHAM, Noah MERRITT, Zebediah JOHNSON, Asahel, Joseph and Abijah WILLIAMS, and some of the LANDONS.

On the 1st of April, 1881, about ten o'clock in the evening, Mr. James K. FOSTER's house, located on road 5, corner of road 6, burned to the ground, being the fifth time he had suffered in this manner during a period of seven years.

In district No 2, there, was a brick building erected to be used both as a church and school house, being the first school building erected in the township.. The upper part of the building was built at the expense of Barnard KETCHAM, David LAYTON and Enoch SMITH, while the lower part was built by the district.

The First Congregational Church, located at Sudbury hamlet, was organized in 1803, and had for its first pastor Silas PERSONS. The church building was erected in 1807, the land, consisting of about two acres, being donated by Apollos ROLLO. The upper part is now used for church services, and the lower part as a town hall. It is valued at about \$1,500. The society has no settled pastor at present.

___End of History by Hamilton Child___

SUDBURY lies in the northeastern corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Whiting in Addison county; on the east by Brandon; on the south by Hubbardton, and on the west by Orwell in Addison county, and a part of Benson.

It was chartered by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, on the 6th of August, 1761, and contained 13,426 acres. The surface is mountainous and broken and is made a watershed by a range of hills which extend north and south through the town, sending the waters on the eastern slope into Otter Creek, and on the western side into Lake Champlain. The soil is generally a rich loam, well adapted to the production of wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes and hay. The numerous valleys of the streams abound in excellent farming lands, and the more hilly regions afford the best of pasturage for sheep and cattle. Many smaller streams, and a portion of Otter Creek which enters the northeastern corner of the town and flows for some distance along the eastern boundary, constitute the drainage.

The scenery is diversified by the hills and forests not only, but by numerous handsome ponds, notably High, Burr and Huff Ponds, and Lake Hortonia. The last named sheet of water is in the southwest part of the town, extending into Hubbardton, and is about two miles in length by half a mile in width.

Immediately after the granting of the town in 1761, the host of land speculators commenced the purchase and sale of land in Sudbury in the hope of creating an interest that would increase the price of real property in town. As early as 1763, land situated within the present limits of the town was transferred by deed from Benjamin FOX, of Nottingham, in the province of New Hampshire, "Yoeman," to Thomas TOSH, of New Market, in the same province. The name Benoni FARRAND appears at this early date in many of the land records as "town clerk," and continues at various intervals to appear thus until 1791 -- over a period of twenty-eight years. No complete explanation of this seems to be obtainable, though it is naturally conjectured that in his signatures he persisted in stating his official title as clerk of some town which was his ante-revolutionary residence. He was certainly one of the earliest settlers in town, and a man of considerable prominence.

Among the other names of persons appearing to have settled in town by 1789 are those of Platt KETCHAM, Aaron JACKSON, Simon GOODWARD, Joshua TRACY, Jeremiah GATES and John HALL. The earliest record extant of a regular meeting for the conduct of town business is dated January 15, 1789. The earlier leaves of this book of records are missing, and thus we are unable to state even the date of the organization of the town.

Sudbury was represented in the Dorset convention of July 24, 1776, by John GAGE. At this meeting, however, John HALL was chosen moderator. The other officers are not mentioned. Some of the earliest officers of the town were as follows: Shaler TOWNER, John GAGE, Zebina SANDERS, fence viewers; John RICKE, William BUCK, Jeremiah STONE, Joseph WARNER, William PALMER, Timothy MILLER, surveyors of highways; John HALE, esq., sealer of weights and measures; at a meeting held on the 2d of May, 1793, Benoni FARRAND, Timothy MILLER and Joseph WARNER were chosen a committee to hire preaching. FARRAND at this time was town clerk.

Benoni GRIFFIN, from Simsbury, Conn, came to Castleton, whence in 1799 he removed to Sudbury and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Benoni, jr. The house still stands which he built more than eighty years ago. There was a house on the place when Mr. GRIFFIN came, built some time before b. Andrew GATES, who owned several hundred acres of land in this vicinity.

One of the earliest settlers in Sudbury was Noah MERRITT. He came to Brandon immediately after the close of the War of the Revolution. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the nine last men to leave the fort. He there received a ball in the instep which knocked off the buckle from his shoe. He was in many of the principal battles of the Revolution, and was one of the guards over Major ANDRE on the night before the execution. He married Eunice METCALF, of Templeton, Mass., and, as soon as the war was over, he and his wife and child (Noah D.) made the journey from Templeton to Brandon, Vt., in winter. A single ox drew them and their effects all the way in six weeks. They lived in Brandon for four years and then moved to Sudbury. He died in 1842, and his wife survived him until 1845, when she died at the age of ninety-four years. The farm which he occupied was in the east part of the town, called "Spunkhole."

The old military road, elsewhere described, traverses this town in a north-westerly direction, from the southeast to the northwest corners. Near this road on the farm of Mr. GRIFFIN is a famous spring of clear cold water, called "Cold Spring." It is related that on one occasion a party of Indians passed through the town with two prisoners, one of whom was very large and the other very small. The larger one was afflicted with a sore foot, upon which his red captives, out of pure malice, would jump and stamp. This so exasperated his small companion that he warned them in not very choice language that it would not be well for them to attempt the same experiment with him; at this one of them, stung by his taunts, attempted it, and was immediately knocked down by the plucky little fellow. This act was loudly applauded by the discomfited Indian's companions, and the prisoner was molested no more. They soon after arrived at Cold Spring, and while several of them were stooped down to drink, the small man suddenly picked up a dog belonging to the Indians, and from an eminence of several feet, hurled it upon their heads. For these acts of bravery he was much petted by the Indians and finally allowed his liberty. A little south of the spring there was once an Indian camp, where many Indian relics have since been found -- arrow heads, finished and unfinished, stone pestles for pounding corn, many of them decorated with antique designs, stone images, etc. Cold Spring is also the site of an encampment of the Continental army, many relics having been plowed up, consisting of bayonets, ramrods, knives, and upon one occasion a large copper camp kettle. It is also related that many years ago, an old Revolutionary soldier named Enos, journeyed hither from a distant part of the State just for the purpose of once more drinking from the old spring.

Thomas KETCHAM, born February 8, 1748, immigrated from Dutchess county, N. Y., to Sudbury at a very early date. Major Barnard KETCHAM, one of his sons, married a daughter of Aaron JACKSON, another early settler. Thomas KETCHAM died on the 19th of May, 1834.

Peter REYNOLDS also came here in early times, by the way of Otter Creek, traveling on the ice. He erected a tent on the line between Sudbury and Brandon, subsequently settling in the latter place. The high water in Brandon drove him out the next spring, and he crossed the creek on a raft and made Sudbury his home. He was justice of the peace here for a number of years.

Aaron JACKSON's name appears in the records of 1789 and he certainly resided in town at that time. Evidence seems to establish as a fact the claim that he built the first framed house in town, rafting the lumber from Sutherland Falls to Miller's Bridge, and thence conveying it through the wilderness by "blazed" trees. He is also accredited with having been the owner of the first oven in town, wherein was baked bread from the first wheat grown in Sudbury, and of having made the first cheese made in town. He entered the Continental army at the age of sixteen years in company with his father and a still younger brother. They took part in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Isaac HUFF came to Sudbury from Nine Partners, N. Y., in 1790, being then in his forty-sixth year. The first year he resided on land covered in later days by Steele's cider-mill; meanwhile he cleared land or premises now occupied by his grandsons, and erected a log house there in which he dwelt until 1812, when he built a framed house near the old one. He died in 1821.

David LAYTON came here before 1800 and settled on the farm originally cleared by David SMITH, in the north part of the town. He operated a tannery, manufactured potash and carried on the trade of hatter for a number of years. In 1804 he adopted John C. SAWYER, who was born in Brandon in 1800, and on his death, no issue surviving, the property came into Mr. SAWYER's hands. LAYTON's business was carried on a little south of the famous "Sawyer Stand," in the early part of the century a place of wide and pleasing notoriety. It was the "half-way house" between Brandon and Orwell, and a station on the old stage road from Vergennes to Whitehall, and from Rutland to Lake Champlain. All the products of the iron works of Brandon and Pittsford passed through here on their way to the lake.

Captain PEARSE settled in early days on the farm now owned by M. H. LANDON. His old log house stood just back of the present site of the barn.

Charles YOUNG immigrated to Sudbury about the year 1805, from Athol, Mass., and settled on the farm now owned by his son. Timothy MILLER was from Massachusetts and settled, in 1771, on the farm now owned by Andrew STEELE. He afterwards located at the west end of what is now known as Miller's Bridge, where he built a log house, in which he resided three years. During the Revolution the Indians became so troublesome that he, in common with the then few inhabitants of the town, retreated to some more thickly-settled part of the country and did not return until after the Revolution. He was justice of the peace for many years; he died in 1825 at the age of seventy-five years.

Gideon MORTON was born in Orwell, Addison county, in 1789, and died on the 2d of April, 1870, in Sudbury. He came here in the early part of the present century and settled on the farm now occupied by Solon BRESEE. Here he resided until 1843, when he removed to the farm now occupied by his son, Benjamin L. MORTON. Gideon MORTON was probably the first physician in Sudbury.

Joseph WARNER came here as early as 1789, and attained at once a prominence which he never afterwards relinquished. He and his sons, John L., Jason, Fordyce, Joseph, Hiram, Warren and Almon, manufactured potash in the middle of the town and ran a store near the ashery. Judge WARNER also kept a tavern in the northeast part of the town, on Sudbury Hill; he was one of the most prominent men in the town. He represented Sudbury in the Constitutional Convention of 1791 and 1792, and in the General Assembly from 1805 until 1822. He was assistant county judge of the Rutland County Court in 1821-24, and councilor in 1821 and 1822. Joseph WARNER, jr., was a merchant in town after his father until 1832, when he became cashier of the bank in Middlebury, which position he retained until his death.

Roger BURR was born November 1, 1755, in Athol, Mass., whence he came to Sudbury about the year 1773, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Mason BURR. He built a log house on the ground now used on the old homestead as a garden. His wife, Jennie RICH, was born July 20, 1762. They came from Athol on horseback. They had seven children, of whom Asahel, father to Mason, was the third. Asahel BURR was born on the 8th of July, 1793, and died here at the age of ninety years and ten months.

Roger BURR built the first mill in town in 1784. Its work was done, of course, with the old-fashioned "up-and-down" saw. The building is still, standing on the farm, although it has been once rebuilt. There was then no grist-mill in town and the family flour consisted of pounded corn. Before 1810 Mr. BURR erected a cider-mill, and from the accounts taken from an old journal which he kept, and which contains, among others, the names of John HURLBERT, Asa SMITH, Elisha SMITH, Noah MERRITT, Thomas WHITE, John RANSOM, Nahum CLARK, Alvin GRISWOLD and Walker RUMSEY, it can be seen that it was customary to buy apples at six cents per bushel and make cider for ten cents per barrel.

Reuben ALLEN came to Sudbury also at an early date, and started for Plattsburg during the war of 1812, although he was much too old for military service.

Deacon Eli ROYS cleared the farm now occupied by C. C. SELLECK in 1790. He was a famous trapper and hunter, and it is related he once caught a wolf on the site of the present meeting-house.

Mason BURR was born on the 23d of October, 1822, in the house he now occupies. He has a curious relic in his possession, in the shape of two human skeletons found buried on the BURR farm, which, from the mode of burial and structural evidences, have been pronounced the remains of an Indian and squaw. In view of the fact that there have been no Indians in Sudbury since the Revolutionary War, it is easy to conjecture them the victims either of a White man's wrath or of disease of more than a hundred years ago. When first exhumed the skeletons were in a perfect state of preservation, every bone and joint being still in its proper place, and every tooth complete and perfect. Exposure to the air, however, has softened and displaced them so that they are no longer anything but a mass of almost indistinguishable bones.

The first tavern in town was kept by a Mr. MILLS in the latter part of the last century, and sold in 1801 to Pitt W. HYDE. He was born in Norwich, Coon., December 29, 1776, and was the fifth son of Captain Jedediah HYDE by his first wife, Mary WATERMAN. The family originally came from England. Before 1801 Pitt William HYDE was all inn-keeper in Hyde Park, Vt., and gave that place its name. On the 19th of October, 1796, he married Mary KILBOURNE, of Litchfield, Conn. He died May 29, 1823. James Kilbourne HYDE, father of the present proprietor of Hyde Manor, was born on the 19th of November, 1801, at Morristown, Conn., and was brought to Sudbury in the same year. On the 15th of February, 1824, he married Lavinia GAGE, and continued the hotel until he died, September 21, 1870. This house, both under Pitt W. HYDE and the Hon. James K. HYDE, was one of the most celebrated hostleries in New England, situated as it was at a convenient resting-place on the old stage route between Canada and Northern Vermont, and Whitehall and Rutland.

Hyde's hotel became widely known, not only for the excellence of the fare and the comfort which the very rafters of the house seemed to shed upon all guests, but also for the genial welcome extended to all alike, the rich and the well-dressed, and the poor and humble. James K. HYDE was also town clerk for thirty years, and justice of the peace thirty-four years. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1840, and was senator from Rutland county in 1850 and 1851. He was elected assistant judge of the Rutland County Court in 1869.

Arunah Waterman HYDE, the present proprietor of the hotel, son of James K. HYDE, was born May 14th, 1842; married on the 3d of January, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth EDDY, of Whitehall, N. Y. In 1862 the old hotel was destroyed by fire, and the present house erected by James K. HYDE in 1865. A. W. HYDE has had the entire management of the business in his hands since that time. The hotel has capacity to accommodate two hundred guests. The Hyde Manor fame as a perfect resort for families with children has long been established. Mr. HYDE well sustains the reputation of the family name for genialty and heartiness, and will undoubtedly educate his only son, James K. HYDE (born March 14, 1874), to carry on the business for the fourth generation.

With reference to the early condition of the town, Colonel H. H. MERRITT, now of Brandon, briefly gives the following information: In 1820 there was a grist-mill in the north part of the town, with one run of stone; there was no distillery here, the nearest one being operated by Mr. BRESEE, of Hubbardton. Judge WARNER's ashery, store and tavern have already been mentioned. David LAYTON had an ashery in the north part of the town. Isaac HUFF and Roger BURR ran the only saw-mills in town, the one at the outlet of Huff's Pond, and the other at the outlet of Burr's Pond.

IN THE WAR OF THE GREAT REBELLION To prove that Sudbury did her share in the war of the Rebellion, the following names alone will suffice:

Volunteers for three years credited previous to the call for 300,000 volunteers of October 17, 1863. -- Peter BAKER, Schuyler BAKER, 2d bat.; Tuffel BROTHER, co. L, 11th regt.; Nathaniel BUCKLIN, co. H, 5th regt.; John M. CHASE, co. L, 11th regt.; Charles V. COOL, co. H, 5th regt.; Lewis GONYAW, Erskine S. GRAVES, 11th regt.; Mason K. GOODELL, 2d bat.; Anthony JACOBS, Milton LANDEN, James F. LILLIE, co. H, 5th regt.; Alonzo MARTIN, co. B, 7th regt.; Franklin MERCHANT, co. H, 5th regt.; Julius K. MORGAN, co. K, 2d regt.; Henry J. NICHOLS, co. C, 11th regt.; Julius REIVERS, 2d bat.; Charles M. SHAW, 5th regt.; James L. SLASON, John C. Slason, co. B, 9th regt.; Alphonzo F. Smith, co. C.,; t 11th regt.; Edward H. SMITH, co. H, 5th regt.; James SULLIVAN, co. M, 11th regt.; Julius M. WALLACE, John N. WELCH, co. H, 5th regt.

Credits under call of October 17, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers and subsequent calls. Volunteers for three years. -- Augustus P. CHASE, co. E, 11th regt.; Luther GROVER, co. K, 2d regt.; Moses C. HUNT, Frank J. MAYHEW,; Clarence MCARTHUR, 2d bat.; Julius S. MORGAN, co. K, 2d regt.; Daniel SMITH, Erasmus D. THOMPSON, 2d bat.; Charles C. WARD, co. H, 5th regt.

Volunteers for one year. -- Alva M. ALLEN, Rial F. CART, 11th regt.; William R. DERBY, co. B, 8th regt.; Volney W. JENKS, co. F, 1st s. s.; Wallace SAWYER, Harrison M. WILLIAMS, co. H, 5th regt.

Volunteers re-enlisted. -- Nathaniel BUCKLIN, Charles V. COOL, Jonathan LARRABEE, James F. LILLIE, co. H, 5th regt.; Peter MAY, George OAKLAND, Julius RIVERS, 2d bat.; Charles M. SHAW, co. H, 5th regt.; Morrill SHEPPARD, 2d bat.; John N. WELCH, co. H, 5th regt.

Volunteers for nine months. -- Abram C. ACKERMAN, Lorenzo G. BARRETT, Albert F. BURR, David W. CLARK, William GOODROW, Martin KETCHUM, German LANDEN, Charles P. MORTON, co. G, 12th regt.; Harrison T. PETTEE, Sherrard SAWYER, Charles C. WARD, John L. WOOD, co. G, 12th regt.

Furnished under draft and paid commutations. -- Franklin T. LANDEN. Procured substitute. -- Edward J. JOHNSON.

ECCLESIASTICAL

The first Congregational Church of Sudbury was organized in 1803, with Silas PERSONS for its first pastor. Land was soon afterwards donated by Apollos ROLLO, and the church edifice was erected in 1807. The church property is valued at about \$1,500. A great many deaths have depleted the membership of the church in later years, so that the present membership is very light. The present pastor, Rev. Mr. GROUT, has passed fifteen years of his ministerial life in Africa. He came to Sudbury in June, 1885.

POST-OFFICE

The first postmaster within the memory of living men was Joseph WARNER, who kept the office near the ashery. The present postmaster, N. A. BUCKLIN, was appointed in 1879, as successor to R. W. PITTS, who had held the office for fifteen or twenty years. Jefferson GOODRICH preceded him. Mr., BUCKLIN has had a general store here since the year 1878.

POPULATION

The following table shows the variation in population which has fallen to the lot of Sudbury since the year 1791: 1791, 258; 1800, 521; 1810, 754; 1820, 809; 1830, 812; 1840, 766; 1850, 794; 1860, 606; 1870, 601; 1880, 562.

___End of History by Smith and Rann___

Esther Munroe Smith

SUDBURY town (New Hampshire grant of 6 August 1863) is the only town in Rutland County that Wentworth granted in 1763. At the time the grant was made it was known there was not enough space for a town of unusual size, so the grant specified that the town was to be five miles square, rather than the customary six miles. Whiting town in Addison County to the north was granted later the same day, and took its southern boundary from Sudbury.

The town's only post office was established at Sudbury village in 1812 and discontinued in 1952. The town has always been so sparsely populated that there are no noteworthy area designations.

It has always been presumed that Sudbury was named for either Sudbury in West Suffolk, England, or for Sudbury in Middlesex County Massachusetts. The English Sudbury was once a major woolen manufacturing center and the great English painter Thomas Gainsborough, was born there in 1727. The Massachusetts Sudbury was named in 1629 for the English town and in 1676 it had been the scene of an historic fight between the English settlers and the Indians. Near Sudbury is the famous inn which was the subject of Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*.

Background Note: While it was possible that Wentworth was thinking of one of the older towns of Sudbury, it is even more probable that he had in mind one of England's most notable peers, who was also one of his own kinsmen. Augustus Henry Fitzroy (1735 – 1811) was a great-grandson of Charles II by Barbara Villiers. He was the third Duke of Grafton, the fourth Earl of Arlington, fourth Viscount of Thetford and Baron Sudbury. Staunchly loyal to the House of Hanover, Fitzroy nevertheless constantly urged George III to conciliation with the colonies. At different times Fitzroy served as secretary of state and prime minister. Both handsome and affable, he was extremely popular with everyone. Benning Wentworth used all of Fitzroy's titles at different times, granting Grafton in New Hampshire in 1761, and Arlington town, Bennington County, and Thetford town, Orange County, in the same year. (However it should be noted that Vermont's town of Grafton in Windham County was not named directly for him, it having been originally granted as Thomlinson.)

As was mentioned earlier, it was some oversight that the town of Dunbar was granted on 15 June 1764 in 1812 for the same land that Sudbury's grant had already covered, so the Dunbar grant was allowed to lapse. It is presumed the Dunbar name derived from Dunbartonshire in Scotland, the site of Dunbar Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was held prisoner by the Earl of Bothwell.

Sudbury has many ponds and lakes; the biggest of them is lake Hortonia, which lies partly in Hubbardton. Burr Pond, a little east of Hortonia's northern tip, got its name from Roger Burr, a Revolutionary War veteran, who built a saw mill at the corner of the pond in 1784. High Pond, in the most southeasterly corner of the town, has its name from the fact that it is high in the hills. Hinkum, Johnson, and Keeler ponds all derive their names from local families.

Located almost in the center of Sudbury is a body of water which modern maps identify as Hough Pond, but which used to be Huffs Pond – an interesting example of the changes that sometimes take place in surnames. Isaac Huff, who was born in 1744, came to Sudbury from Nine Partners (now Armenia), in Dutchess County, New York, in 1790. Isaac died in 1821, but in 1881, when *Child's Gazetteer of Rutland County* was published, several members of the family in town still spelled their name Huff. By the end of this century, some cartographers had anglicized the spelling to Hough, and it is now Hough Pond instead of Huffs Pond.

Just north of Hough Pond is Government Hill. Although it is only a little over 1000 feet high, it was totally unusable for farming. When the town was divided into districts it was arranged for Districts Number 1, 3, 4, and 5 to meet at this point. It was truly a “government hill”, which gave everyone a bit of the useless land without burdening one district with it all. Even today local and state maps show no roads across the hill; one road skirts it on the north side and another on the south side.

Some old maps of Sudbury show Hyde Manor, which has often been mistaken for a place-name, but was in fact the name of the hotel that was located a mile south of Sudbury Village. It was opened in 1801 by Pitt W. Hyde, the fifth son of Jedediah Hyde, a prominent early settler who was also the primary grantee of Hyde Park town in Lamoille County. Eventually the hotel passed to a grandson, Arunah W. Hyde for whom the village of Hydeville in neighboring Castleton was named. By 1880 the hotel was five stories high and could accommodate over two hundred guests.

___ End of History by Esther Munroe Swift ___

Author's note: When in Sudbury, MA, I stay at my daughter's home, not at the Wayside Inn. As captain of her cross country team at Colby College, Karen often ran 20 miles from Hubbardton to Middlebury, to enjoy her view of Sudbury Village after scaling “Heartbreak Hill”.



Margaret Jenks

Sudbury was chartered on August 6, 1761 by Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire & contained 13,426 acres. The earliest records are missing. The first town meeting was held on January 15, 1789 with John Hall as moderator. At the meeting in February, John Ricke was moderator. Some of the first town officers were: Shaler Towner, John Gage, Zebina Sanders, fence viewers; John Ricke, William Buck, Jeremiah Stone, Joseph Warner, William Palmer, Timothy Miller, surveyors of highways; John Hale, Esq. sealer of weights & measures. At the October 1792 meeting they voted to set up a pest house for the purpose of having Dr. Stephen Long inoculating for small pox. At the May 1793 meeting, with Captain Blanchard as moderator, they adjourned to Ens. Abner Hall's barn & set up a committee, Benoni Farrand, Timothy Miller & Joseph Warner to hire a preacher.

Timothy Miller came from MA in 1771. He settled on land at the west end of what is known as Miller's bridge & built a log house. After 3 years, the Indians became so troublesome, he was obliged to move. He served as justice of the peace a number of years.

Thomas Ketcham came from Dutchess County, NY before the Revolution. He had 12 children, Patty Knowlton was the last survivor. Son Major Bernard Ketcham, held many offices, both civil & military.

Besides Thomas Ketcham & Timothy Miller, John Gage & a Parks are said to have settled in Sudbury before the Revolution. They all left at the beginning of the war & the town was deserted for several years.

Roger Burr, SAR, came in 1784 & built a saw-mill at the outlet of Burr Pond. He helped to build the first church in town. The timber was mostly cut on his land & sawed at his mill. He had problems keeping sheep on account of the wolves. Before 1810 he erected a cider-mill. His account book shows he bought apples for 6 cents a bushel & sold cider for 10 cents a barrel. His son Roger, served at the Battle of Plattsburg, during the War of 1812. The only person to live over 100 years was Thankful Burr, probably mother of Roger.

Peter Reynolds settled on the Brandon side of Otter Creek. High water the next spring drove him out & he settled in Sudbury where he served as justice of the peace many years.

Aaron Jackson came before 1789 & claimed he built the first frame house in town, the lumber being rafted from Sutherland Falls (Proctor) to Miller's Bridge, in Sudbury on Otter Creek, then overland by way of marked trees to the site. He also had the first oven in town, where he baked the first bread from wheat grown in town, & also manufactured the first cheese. At the age of 16, he entered the Continental Army & served at Bunker Hill.

Judge Joseph Warner came as early as 1789, kept a tavern in the northeast part of town. He represented the town at the Constitutional Convention in 1791, served in the General Assembly & was assistant county judge.

Noah Merritt served at Bunker Hill & was a guard of Major Andre. He brought his wife & son from Templeton, MA to Brandon in winter. A single ox drew them and their goods all the way in six weeks. After 4 years in Brandon they removed to Sudbury.

Before 1789 Platt Ketcham, Simond Goodward, Joshua Tracy, & Jeremiah Gates had settled in Sudbury. Dea. Eli Roys came in 1790. He was a noted trapper & hunter. Reuben Allen came at an early date. Though of advanced age, he shouldered his gun & started out to fight at the Battle of Plattsburg.

Isaac Huff came from Nine Partners, NY in 1790. He cleared land & erected a log house. Then in 1812 he erected a frame house. He had 6 children. When he came, there were no roads in the township. He had to travel through the forest, finding his way by marked trees.

Benoni Griffin, from Simsbury, CT, settled in Castleton, then in 1799 removed to Sudbury. The Crown Point Military Road ran through town & was used by the first settlers until the turnpike was built. Near the Military Road, on Griffin's farm was a "Cold Spring". Many Indian relics have been found near the spring. The Continental Army also camped in the area & left behind equipment.

David Layton came before 1800 to a farm originally cleared by David Smith in the north part of town. He operated a tannery, manufactured potash & was a hatter.

John Jackson & Judge Joseph Warner kept the first store in town. John was born in Newton, MA, came to Sudbury in 1809, removed to Orwell in 1819, & then to Brandon.

The first hotel was kept by Mr. Mills. In 1801 he sold it to Pitt William Hyde, son of Captain Jedediah Hyde of Norwich, CT. Mr. Hyde made improvements & in its day was a favorite summer resort. The hotel was on the old stage route between Canada & Northern Vermont, & Whitehaall & Rutland. It is 5 stories high, with 90 guest rooms & a dining room with seating for 200. In addition there is a 3 story building, the first floor was used as a concert hall. The hotel remained in the family many years.

The top of Signal Hill, the highest point of land in the township, affords a magnificent view of Lake Champlain, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Fort Henry, Middlebury, Brandon & the Green Mountains.

The first Congregational Church was organized in 1803 with Silas Parsons as its first pastor. The building was erected in 1807, the first floor used as town hall, the second for church services.

The 1791 census shows there were 47 families in town, with 67 males age 16 & above, 69 males under age 16, and 122 females. The 1840 census shows there were the following Revolutionary War pensioners living in Sudbury: Adam Stevens, 89; Azel Williams, 80; Abner Hull, 79; Peter Reynolds, 79; Noah Merritt, 85; and Stephen Murray, 82. There were 2 saw-mills, 2 stores, 2 taverns, & 2 tanneries. The farms had produced 1,488 bushels of wheat, 2,662 bushels of oats, 2,156 bushels of rye, 204 bushels of buckwheat, & 3,890 bushels of corn; 550 pounds of sugar. They had 174 horses, 954 cattle & 11, 653 sheep.

__End of History by Margaret Jenks__

2008 Sudbury Town Plan

For more than 8000 years Indians continuously occupied the broad fertile valley of the Wonakaketook or Otter Creek. When the first white settlers came it was called "The Indian Road" because raiding parties used it. By mid-1700s many local Indians had died of disease, mainly small pox, and both settlers and Indians used the creek for transportation. Indian artifacts have been found along the banks of Otter Creek and on the shores of ponds and lakes in Sudbury.

The Town of Sudbury, a New Hampshire grant, was chartered August 6, 1763 by Benning Wentworth. On September 6, 1763, the first meeting of the Proprietors of Sudbury was held at Captain Silas Brown's house in Sudbury, Massachusetts as it was stated in the charter; Brown was responsible for securing the charter on behalf of 47 of his associates. Most of Sudbury's charter names can be traced to the French and Indian War military records. Some names appear on the charters of neighboring towns. Brown's name for example, can be found on Whiting's charter.

The grantees were predominantly from the general Boston area; consequently, the early Town and Proprietors' meetings were held in what was then the Massachusetts Bay Colony and New Hampshire, including Sudbury Mass., Newton, Watertown, Andover, Newmarket, Haverhill, and Kingston. And the practice of distant meetings occurred up until 1781 in spite of those who had actually moved into the town.

At the first meeting at Brown's house, a committee was elected to lay out the lots and erect the bounds of Sudbury. The committee was comprised of Captain Silas Brown, Captain Joshua Fuller, Henry Gardner Esquire; and it also included the help of Tabez Brown, Lieutenant Michael Jackson and Joseph Beeman. The result of the committee's trip to the town not only created a map for pitches to be made, but it also resulted in what became a landmark in the area -- Brown's Camp.

The lotting committee must have camped and thus named the Brown camp location while they surveyed the wilderness and the spot -- somewhere in the vicinity of the foot of Miller's Hill, retained the name throughout the Revolution. At the second meeting held on December 6, 1763, the committee submitted a bill for their services, on which stated their services consumed thirty three days.

The camp was located along the Crown Point Military Road, which was the only road through the town at the time. There are many mentions of the location from the travelers on this road during the Revolution. The road is of high historical value as all of the first settlers of this wilderness were located close to its path.

The Crown Point Road was constructed during the French-Indian War. It connected Fort Number Four in Charlestown, New Hampshire, to the Fort at Crown Point on Lake Champlain. Brown and many of his associates had undoubtedly passed through Sudbury on the Crown Point Road on their way home from the fort at Crown Point during the French And Indian War, at which place many were stationed during the years the road was being constructed.

At the March 8, 1775 proprietors' meeting the existing lotting of the town and all pitches made in 1763 was declared null and void. A committee to draw up a new plan of the town was voted and one to repair the roads in Sudbury which consisted of Timothy Miller, Daniel Chaney and Joseph Morse. It was at this time when the "range map" was drawn, a photo of which still exists in the town's vault. The range map shows the location of what had become two roads - both historically significant: The Crown Point Road, and the Ticonderoga Branch Road. The CPR (1759-60) enters Sudbury in the southeast corner of town near Stiles Mountain; from there it crosses over the lands now owned by the Robert Ketcham estate, continues across the Willow Brook Road running close to the road's present path towards the foot of Miller Hill. Along that stretch are Timothy Millers' original settlement (sold to Thomas Ketcham) and the Revolutionary troops famous stops, "Cold Spring" and "Brown's" over near the present Sudbury School and continued northwest into Whiting en route to the fort at Crown Point.

The Town meeting records that still exist begin with folio 5 of a meeting held in 1792, and histories of the town written in the nineteenth century reported that pages were already missing; however, a copy of the elected Town officials was recorded in the Proprietors' records (which has survived and the Historical Society now has a copy). The evidence of those named in the minutes suggests Sudbury was already inhabited by at least 1775. Some of the names of those who were present were: Daniel Chaney, Timothy Miller, John Butterfield, Samuel Hammond, Joseph Morse, John Gage, and Benjamin Wiswell. John Gage represented the town at the famous 1776 Dorset Convention. Wiswell and Miller are the only two family names from the New Hampshire charter that are known to have settled the town before the Revolution. Wiswell's property was at the crossroads of the Crown Point Road and the Ti branch road on or near the old Selleck farm (near the present location of Sudbury Country School); Wiswell's was marked on a map drawn for the British General Burgoyne in 1777.

Walter Crockett in his *Vermont the Green Mountain State*, stated the evening before the capture of Ticonderoga, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys met at a Wessell's house across from Ticonderoga but he may have misreported the site to be in Shoreham. Sudbury at that time bounded Shoreham's southeast corner; and numerous misspellings of Wiswell abound in military historical records mentioning overnight stays suggesting it was a tavern of sorts.

The Ti branch ran from the Crown Point Road at Wiswell's west to Lake Champlain and remnants of this historically important part of Sudbury remains on the lands of the Vail house on the north side of where the present D.A.R. marker is located. Miller settled originally where the Crown Point Road crossed near Punk's Hole.

When Burgoyne captured Fort Mount Independence and Fort Ticonderoga, Sudbury's settlers who were still in town, rather than stationed at one of the forts, probably abandoned their homes at least during the short British occupation of the forts which ended in November of 1777. Both Wiswell and Miller served in Vermont's Revolutionary militia and were at Fort Vengeance in Pittsford at times during the war. One Daniel Chaney, not listed in the Goodrich *Vermont Revolutionary Rolls*, was at Mount Independence during 1776 (*Wayne's Orderly Book*).

The first meeting actually held in Sudbury, Vermont cannot be positively confirmed. A lapse of the records during 1782 prevents that fact from being confirmed; however, the first known meeting of any sort held in Sudbury, Vermont was held following the close of the war at Timothy Miller's house on October 8, 1783 where the following officers for the propriety were elected: Jonathan Hunt, Moderator; Asa Smith, clerk; Timothy Miller, collector; Orlando Bridgeman, Asa Smith, and Timothy Miller, committee for laying out roads. Additionally, Major Jonathan Hunt was elected to go to the former clerk (in Massachusetts) and retrieve the records and town plan which suggests this was indeed the first meeting in the town and that future meetings would from then on be held in Sudbury, Vermont.

The pages recording the minutes from the first town meetings were already missing in 1881 as reported in *The Gazetteer and Business Directory of Rutland County* of which it stated, "The first record of any town-meeting dates back to January 15, 1789, at which time John Hall was chosen moderator; but this was not the first meeting held, for some pages of the fore part of the book are missing," (p. 239). Indeed, it is fortunate some note was made of the pages; as of now, the first legible pages that exist of town meeting minutes dates from 1792. Additional names from an October 7, 1784 meeting of the *Proprietors Minutes*, states: Benjamin Wiswell, Francis Butts, Christopher Cartwright, Thomas Ketcham and Timothy Miller were settled upon the second division of lots (by at least 1775). This mention of Cartwright is the only record found of his existence; no land records exist of his buying or selling which suggests even the land records have lapses.

A boundary dispute with the town of Orwell -- another New Hampshire charter granted 12 days after Sudbury, resulted in Orwell's favor (mentioned at a June 16, 1785 proprietor's meeting) and Sudbury lost a considerable amount of land all along its western border.

The close of the Revolution brought many settlers to Sudbury. By 1786 the following new names (from minutes) had settled in Sudbury: John Taylor, John Hall, Benjamin Sanders, Platt Ketcham, Joseph Warner, and Jeremiah Gates. By 1790, according to the *First Census Of The United States*, there were 47 families with a total population of 258. Roger Burr, who settled in Sudbury in 1784, was the first settler in the town south of the original hamlet. This portion of the town was covered with a dense wilderness which was occupied by numerous wild animals including bears and wolves. It is said that while establishing his first camp, Burr and his helpers slept in hollow logs for protection from the wolves. Later the wolves made the keeping of sheep very difficult.

Burr established a sawmill at the outlet of what is now Burr Pond. He took an active part in the building of Sudbury's first church with most of the timber being from his land and sawed into lumber at his mill. He also built the first two story wood frame house in town just up from his mill. It had second story windows and half-length side windows flanking the entry way. This house has been in the Steele family since 1900. Some of the earliest activities of the town were farming, hunting, trapping and assorted business operations. These included a cider mill, a store in the middle of town, a gristmill in the north, a tannery which manufactured potash, two sawmills (one established by Roger Burr at what is now Burr Pond, and the other at Huff Pond), a post office, a tavern and a church.

Sudbury Meeting House Reverend N. R. Nichols gave a detailed description of the building of the meeting house in the published 1907 *Centennial Celebration of the Sudbury Meeting House*. The following is taken from his presentation: “The building was voted in 1803, the land was donated by Apollo Rollo, an Orwell resident. The lumber came from Roger Burr's mill and the initial load of lumber was brought by Lyman Felton. The first record of any service held in the church found by Reverend Nichols dated from June 5, 1807.”

Hyde Manor Stephen Mills of Castleton built and opened shortly after 1798 the town's first licensed tavern on lands where the present Hyde Manor is situated. In 1801 he sold to Arunah and Pitt Hyde what went on to be a famous summer resort for the wealthy during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Present day Route 30 was then a post road, improved by 1805 to turnpike status thereby increasing stage traffic. The original tavern was replaced during the Civil War years with the Italianate structure that still exists. The many outbuildings date throughout the second half of nineteenth century and the houses bordering to the south and north were part of the Hyde's many holdings as well. Other Hyde families moved to the town also.

The Hydys played an important role in Sudbury's history throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Besides the economic contributions the hotel brought to the town, many of the town records were recorded by Pitt and James Hyde as they held various positions in town offices. Before the Civil War, the tavern held numerous balls offering a night out for early Sudbury residents. Neighboring town residents from Brandon, Orwell, and Hubbardton attended these events as well. Back before the automobile, summer guests upwards of 300 stayed a month or more and the demand for local labor employed at the hotel provided many Sudbury residents with revenue or a supplement to farm incomes including the unprecedented hiring of small girls as caddies on the golf course before the turn of the century.

The first golf links, built sometime in the latter part of the 19th Century, were located behind the hotel on the steep hills. This course was replaced in 1909 because it necessitated too great a physical exertion to be considered recreational; the newer course was moved west of Route 30.. It was on this course where a virtual unknown registered his name when he entered the 1909 U.S. Open under the Hyde Manor Golf Course and won, (*Golf Illustrated*, Aug. 1927).

Church records indicate Hyde Manor's importance of filling both the pews and the plate as there are numerous mentions of Hyde guests' generosity throughout both the 19th and 20th centuries. Since the start of the Industrial Revolution before the Civil War, Sudbury's population, like most other towns in the state, had begun a decline due to emigration to the west. Hyde Manor remained in the Hyde family up until 1962 when the present owner bought it

Since the start of the Industrial Revolution before the Civil War, Sudbury's population, like most other towns in the state, had begun a decline due to emigration to the west.

Throughout the years Sudbury has supported as many as five primary grade school houses – the Stone School at the corner of Route 73 West and Route 30 is probably the oldest (dated 1829), Burr Pond School, the North School, Punkhole or Willowbrook School, and the Webster School. As the years passed, these were closed or consolidated and in 1981 Sudbury acquired a piece of property from the Selleck family and built the Sudbury Country School. High school students went to Brandon High until 1961 and then to Otter Valley Union School with the class of 1962.

____End of History in 2008 Sudbury Town Plan____

CHAPTER 3 DUNBAR

DUNBAR, SCOTLAND

After the Scots signed a treaty with France, King Edward I decided it was time to crush the Scots. He did this at the first Battle of Dunbar in 1296.

The second Battle of Dunbar occurred in 1650. Lord-General Oliver Cromwell was beating a hasty retreat out of Scotland for England. Cromwell had hightailed it to Dunbar after failing in an attempt to seize Edinburgh, defended by Scottish General David Leslie. However, the committee of ministers accompanying the Scottish army was poised to instruct David Leslie in the art of snatching defeat from the jaws of victory. And they did. Cromwell won the battle he should have lost.

Your author successfully petitioned the Vermont State Library to officially name three places in Vermont: Hubbardton Gulf, Griswold Peak, and Pittsford Ridge. However it may take more paper work than that to change the name of Sudbury to Dunbar.

NH GRANTS <http://www.archive.org/stream/provincialstatep26newh#page/426/mode/2up>

The grants were written in such a way, that the area was generally defined from a corner of a previous grant. And what caused problems was not only the hilly terrain to survey, but grant the next grant to be doled out was not next to the previous one.

Town	Date of Charter	Starting Point	Web Pages
Shoreham	10/9/1761	A tree near Lake Champlain	423 - 426
Brandon	11/3/1761	NW Corner of Pittsford	47 - 51
Whiting	7/6/1763	NW Corner of Leicester	550 - 553
Sudbury	8/6/1763	SW corner of Neshobe*	473 - 476
Orwell	8/18/1763	SW corner of Shoreham	323 - 327
Hubbardton	6/22/1764	NW corner of Castleton	228 - 231
Dunbar	6/22/1764	NW corner of Hubbardton	477 - 480

*Now called Brandon

1. To locate Sudbury, surveyors needed to first know where Brandon was. Brandon was located from a corner of Pittsford.
2. To locate Orwell, surveyors needed to first know where Shoreham was.
3. To locate Hubbardton, surveyors needed to first know where Castleton was.
4. To locate Dunbar , surveyors needed to first know where Hubbardton was.

It was not surprising that in surveying Orwell and Sudbury, a strip of land about a mile wide was in both towns. It was then awarded to Orwell.

Surveyors were generous in laying out towns south of Hubbardton. As a result, there was not enough space to fit Hubbardton in the space between Castleton and Sudbury. That left no space for Dunbar which was defined to be north of Hubbardton. So Dunbar became the town that never was.

COMPENSATION

Now is a good time to compensate Dunbar. This can be done by simply changing Sudbury's name to Dunbar - similar to getting married.

Advantages:

1. People will be able to retain their current postal zip code of 05733. Dunbar will continue to get its mail from Brandon.
2. Dunbar is a more distinguished name than Sudbury. Sudbury is a very common name.
3. There are many *financial advantages* that will benefit those living in Dunbar. An extensive *statistical analysis* of various relationships involving the number of letters and the number of syllables in an object's name shows that within a 95% confidence level there is a *direct correlation* between the *average income per family* in a town with the fewest letters in its name and an *inverse correlation* with the *average tax rate*. That is, those towns with short names have much *higher family income* and much *lower taxes*. It should take about five years for these economic benefits to kick in once this name change occurs.

Disadvantages:

1. None.

CHAPTER 4 CEMETERIES

There are three cemeteries in Sudbury. See the map of their locations in the Map Chapter.

Sudbury Hill Cemetery On west side of Rt 30, north of Town Hall

Wallace Cemetery On the north side of Rt 73 east towards Brandon

Willowbrook Cemetery On the SE corner of Burr Pond Road and Willowbrook Road

The oldest graves, whose headstones are no longer visible, are probably for infants. There are many soldiers from Sudbury buried in these cemeteries. The following material includes data on some of the earliest graves and a few of the people listed in early histories.

HILL CEMETERY was established in 1778 (About 275 graves copied on May 11, 1993)



There are three gravestones with dates prior to 1800. The oldest visible stone is for the Honorable Judge Joseph Warner who died April 30, 1788 in his 63rd year. William Allen died on July 16, 1795 at age 42. Mrs. Deborah Towner, wife of Benjamin, died on September 2, 1796 in her 77th year.

Sanford Wentworth, son of Reuben & Eliza, was instantly killed by lightning in his father's house on June 12, 1825 at age 21. The inscription reads:

“Hark hark it was a doleful sound
When lightning cut me down;
My friends a solemn sight did see,
But they must follow me.”



Hill Cemetery



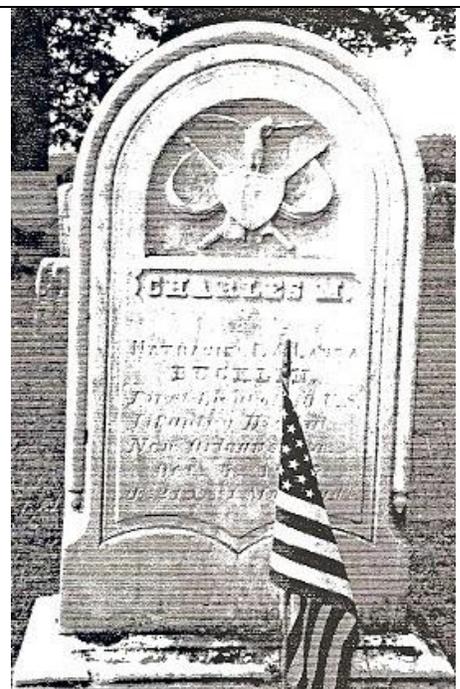
Clara Hyde (1780 – 1862)

Thankful Burr wife of Z, died May 19, 1827, at age 102 “One century and 2 years”.

R. W. Pitts, owner of the Pitts hotel, has no date on his marker. His wife Amy S Bucklin died on May 27, 1868 at age 60.



Nathaniel F Bucklin died February 3, 1868 age 59. His wife Laura died on May 6, 1891 at age 79. They are the parents of Nathaniel A Bucklin.



Charles M Bucklin, First Lieutenant of 39 US Infantry died at New Orleans on October 5, 1867 at age 21. Son of N F and brother of N A.



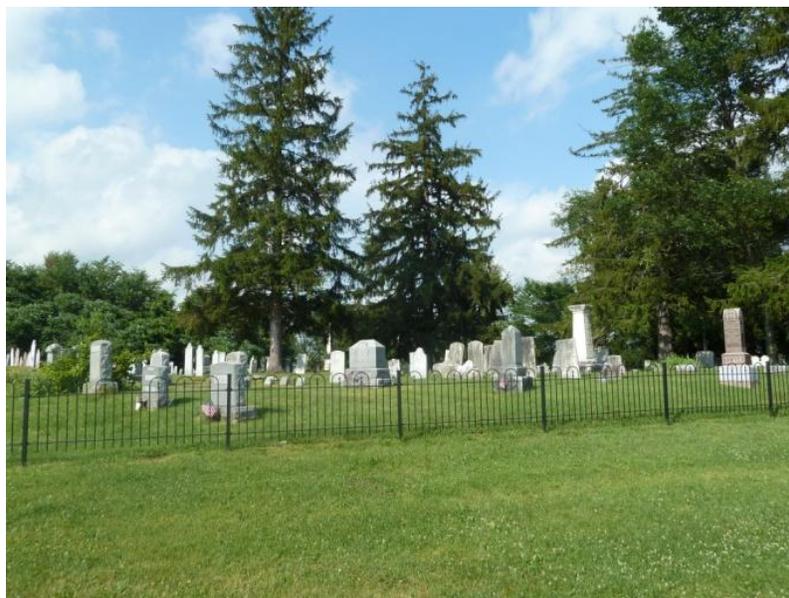
Jedediah(1822-1878) & Bridget Hyde(1839-1897)



Adeline Doty died in 1861 age 62

This cemetery contains over 45 Hydes and spouses. Four of the five that operated the Hyde Hotel:
Pitt W Hyde, born on December 29, 1776 died May 29, 1823 of a fall from a wagon, age 46.
 His first wife Mary “Polly” Kilbourn, born on November 15, 1778, died March 3, 1813 at age 34.
 His 2nd wife, widow Rebecca Sherman Gaige, born on March 4, 1786, died July 21, 1857 at age 71.
James K Hyde, born on November 19, 1801 died on September 21, 1870 at age 68.
 His first wife, Lavinia Gaige, born about 1803, died December 8, 1862 at age 59.
 His 2nd wife, Caroline Clark, born about 1832, died August 2, 1877 at age 45.
Arunah W Hyde, born about 1842, died on June 26, 1922 at age 80.
 His wife was Elizabeth Billings Eddy, born in 1843, died on February 25, 1937 at age 94.
James Kilbourne Hyde, born on March 14, 1874, died October 22, 1960, age 86.
 His wife, Sarah Alice Lund, is also buried here.

WALLACE CEMETERY (Over 500 graves copied on May 11, 1993)



There are only three Wallace graves: Erskine M Wallace (October 8, 1816 – November 18, 1896); Julia E Pierce, wife (June 14, 1836 – May 10, 1919); Fanny F Wallace (April 2, 1861- December 13, 1931). However there are eight Wallis graves, all older than Wallace graves. The three oldest are: Moses Wallis who died in 1808 in his 29th year; Alemene, wife of Dr. Thomas Wallis who died in 1812 in her 65th year; Dr. Thomas Wallis who died in 1816 at age 73. I could not find a deed from anyone to the Town regarding the ownership of this cemetery. Perhaps Wallace and Wallis are the same family.

Aaron Jackson died on June 3, 1802 at age 44. His wife Mary died December 18, 1813 at age 56. Their daughter Mary, wife of Bernard Ketcham, died on June 13, 1868 at age 87. Bernard Ketcham died March 3, 1856 at age 78.

Rebecca Vincent died on May 9, 1803 in her 30th year.

Isaac Ketcham, son of William and Melient, was “lost in the bushes”. He died on July 5, 1803 at the age of 1 year and 4 months.



Samuel G Hall, son of Abner and Mary, was only 1.5 years old when he died on July 27, 1805.

Asa Smith, son of Daniel and Mary, died January 12, 1812 at age 17.

Websters: Lyman (4/20/1809 – 3/2/1884), Deborah (3/11/1808 – 11/7/1899), Delia A (1845 – 1846) Gustave A (1848 – 1929) Catherine M (1860 – 1940) Lyman A (1882 – 1957)

Erastus Parsons died on May 11, 1813 in his 26th year. He was a candidate for the ministry and son of the Reverend Silas Parsons.

Maria Smith, wife of William and daughter of Reverend Samuel Howe, died on February 18, 1842 in her 35th year.

Reverend Henry F Rustedt died November 14, 1895 at age 82. His wife Mary Porter Rustedt died on March 22, 1901 at age 88.

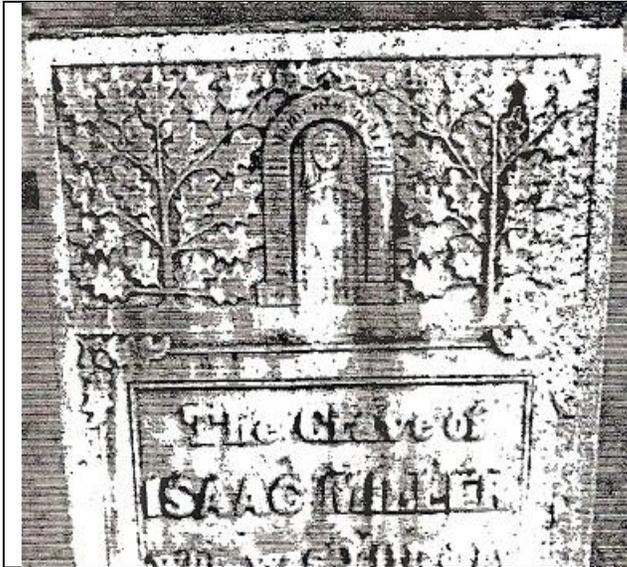
<p><u>Timothy Miller</u> was one of the earliest settlers. He resided in Sudbury 51 years. He died on November 16, 1824 in his 75th year. His wife Deborah, died October 13, 1842 at age 84.</p>	
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Thomas Ketcham (1748 – 1834) and his wife Mary Doughty (1749 – 1834). He was another of the earliest settlers. There are over 80 Ketchams and spouses in the Hill and Wallace Cemeteries.

	
<p>Barnard Ketcham 1778- 1856</p>	<p>Dewitt Ketcham 1825 - 1850</p>

Nathaniel A Bucklin (7/5/1842 – 1/19/1923) and wife Sarah J Bucklin (8/21/1844 – 1/19/1923) and daughter AdelineJ Bucklin (1876 – 1957).

Herbert E Bucklin (1870 – 1939) and Julia Ladd Bucklin (1870 – 1949)



**Isaac Miller
was killed by the fall of a tree
December 17, 1844 age 52**



**Annie M Cook,
daughter of Oscar & Elizabeth,
died October 26, 1873 age 17**

**Clayton Jones (1866 – 1938) and Flora Frost (1870 – 1911) had a daughter:
Stella Jones (1894 – 1979), who married Harold Selleck (1893 – 1966).
Stella was Sudbury's Town Clerk for 37 years.**



Clayton and Flora Jones



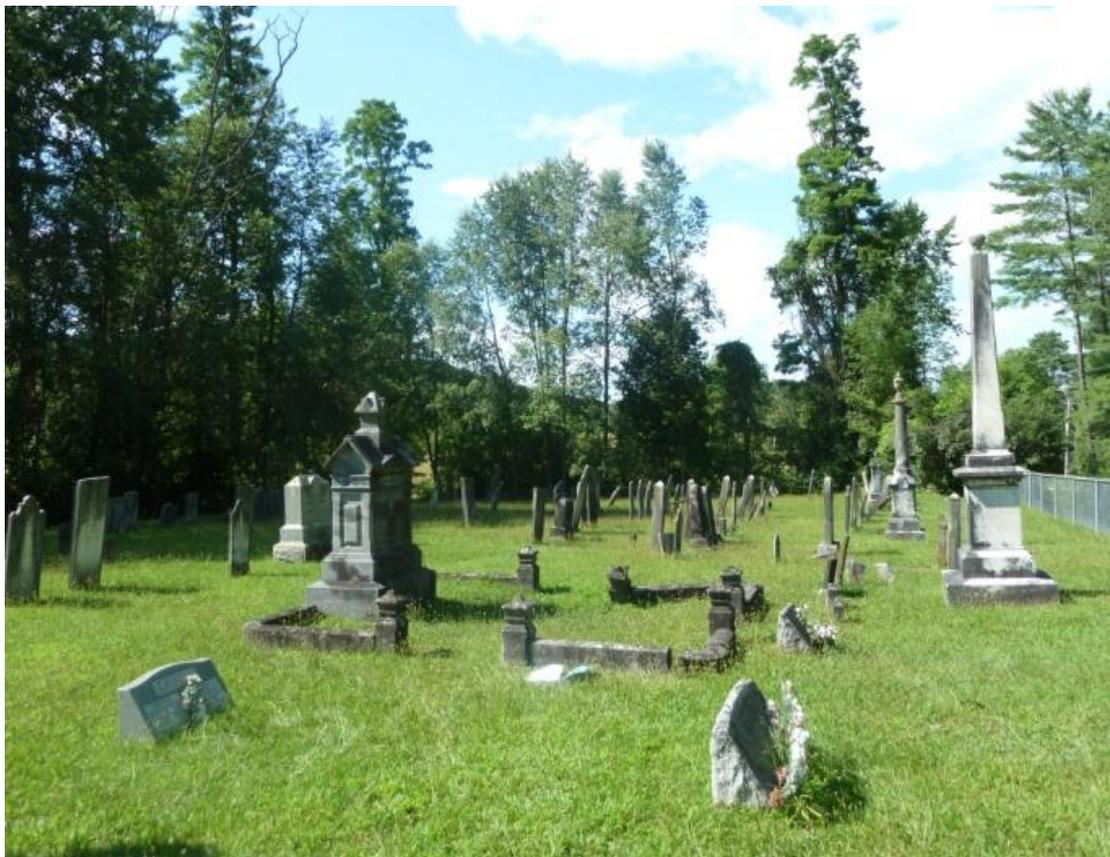
Stuart, Harold, and Stella Jones Selleck



The Hall Family

Sad day in 1868: Two of the triplets died

WILLOWBROOK CEMETERY (Over 200 graves copied on May 12, 1993)



Meribah Shed died in July 1801 at age 30 and Levi Chandler died September 18, 1803 at age 28. These are the two oldest graves.

**There are about 30 Griffins, including spouses, in this cemetery:
Benoni Griffin (1767 – 1.20.1844) was one of the earliest settlers.
Benoni Griffin IV (3.26.1809 – 6.15.1905)
Rolla Covel Griffin (10.27.1855 – 10.05.1939)
Benoni Simeon Griffin (3.13.1902 – 1.01.1963)**



Benoni Griffin (1809 – 1905)



Emeline Griffin died in 1842, age 25



More Griffins



Siblings: Benoni & Louise Griffin



Betsey Lindsey died in 1880 age 73



A Cool Place Being cool together

Ira Mason Woods, son of David and Orille, died on January 8, 1812 at age 2.

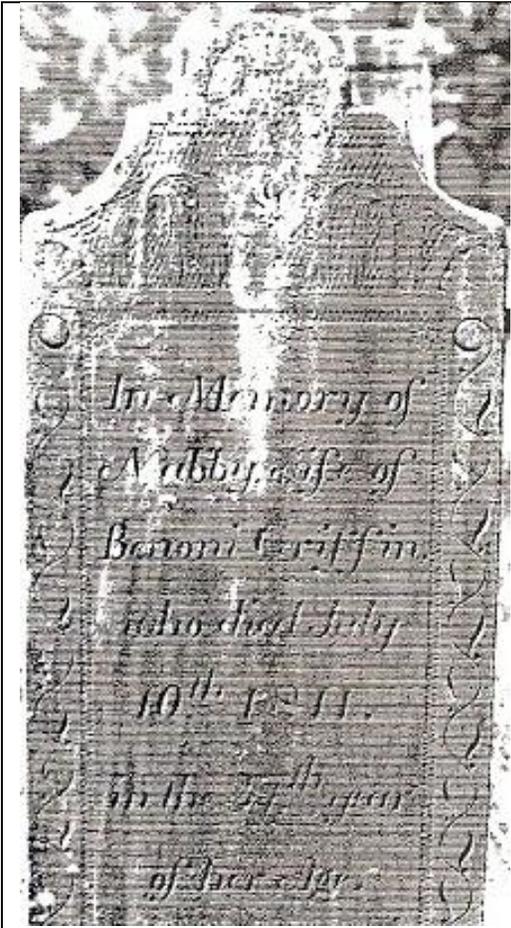
“As you are now so once was I,
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for death and ready be,
When you are called to be with me.”

Although Willowbrook Road was at one time called Dodge Road, there is only one Dodge in this cemetery. The Dodge Family came from Beverly, Massachusetts, where there is a large “Dodge Row Cemetery”.



The Howards

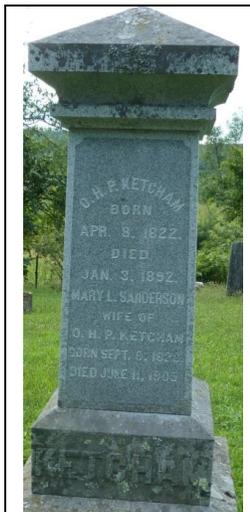
A vault, in underbrush in the northeast corner was overlooked and not included in “Jenks”. It contains Nathan Jackson (2/15/1763 – 3/2/1849), L J who died at 66 years, and a child.



Nabby Griffin (c1774 - 1811)



John Peters (died in 1844)



O H P Ketcham



Atwood



Ketcham

Oldest Graves

Cemetery	Name	Died	Age
Hill	Joseph Warner	<u>4.30.1788</u>	63
Hill	William Allen	7.16.1795	42
Hill	Deborah Towner	9.02.1796	77
Hill	Harry Abell	7.02.1803	4
Hill	Franklin Abell	7.10.1803	6
Hill	Mosley Abell	7.25.1803	1
Wallace	Solomon Woods	<u>9.04.1793</u>	7
Wallace	Daniel Woods	2.20.1795	10
Wallace	Mary Woods	5.27.1797	41
Wallace	Isaac Gaige	11.05.1799	25
Wallace	Aaron Jackson	6.30.1802	44
Wallace	Rebeka Vincent	5.19.1803	30
Wallace	Isaac Ketcham	7.15.1803	1.5
Wallace	Azubah Williams	12.15.1803	79
Willowbrook	Meribah Shed	<u>7.?.1801</u>	30
Willowbrook	Levi Chandler	9.18.1803	28
Willowbrook	Samuel Hall	7.27.1805	1.5

Graves are often oriented with the head of the body at the west end of the grave.

All three cemeteries in Sudbury have headstones where the inscription is read from the east. The body lies east of the headstone. The headstone is at the west end of the plot, and the writing is on the east side of the headstone. The reasons given include:

When the second coming of Jesus is supposed to happen....Jesus is to come from the East. So when a person rises from the grave he will rise to face Jesus.

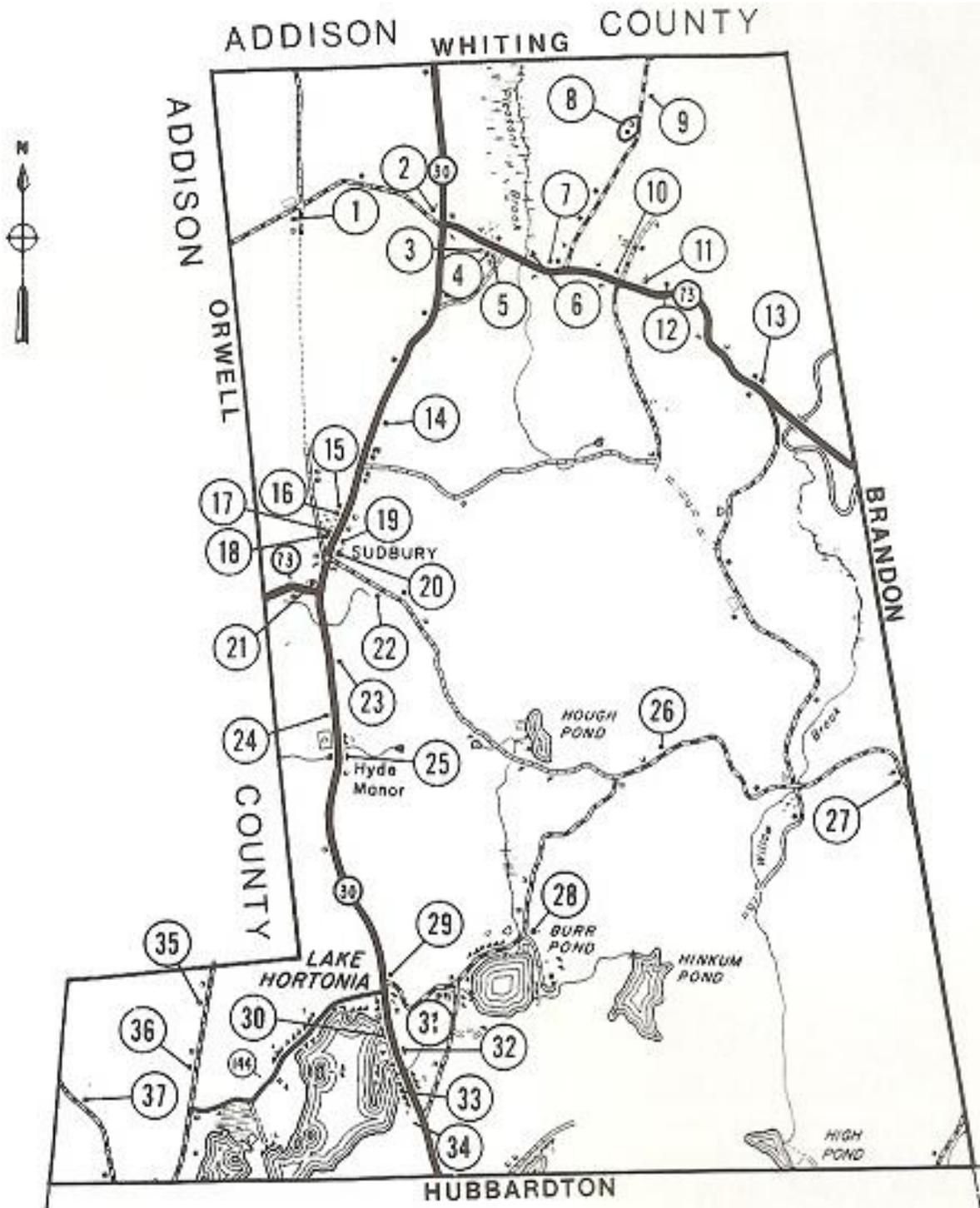
Some people say that graves are pointed to the east because that is the direction of the Rising Sun, from which we shall expect Christ to come at the Last Judgement. When He returns, He will come from the east. It is said that He will "split the eastern sky."

The earliest settlers had their feet pointing toward the east and the head of the coffin at the west, ready to rise up and face the "new day" (the sun) when "the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised" or when Christ would appear and they would be reborn.

In biblical scripture, Jesus spoke to his disciples about his second coming. In Mathew 24:27, he told them "For as the lightning flashes from the East and is seen even in the West, so will be the coming of the Son of Man."

**CHAPTER 5
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE -
REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN SUDBURY**

Numbers on the map below correspond to the State Register listing.
The State sells a CD, which uses a different set of numbers, also shown in the following pages.
Courtesy of Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.



Source: Vermont Agency of Transportation General Highway Map, 1979

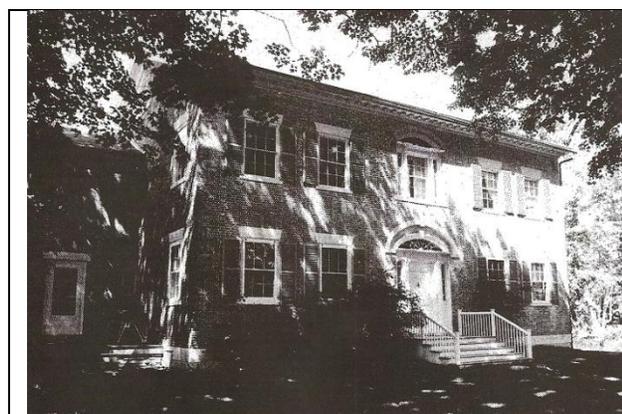
Map No. and Name	Notes	CD No.
1 Vail House	The main block of this elaborate Federal house is five bays wide and two rooms deep. Its walls are laid in Flemish bond and built of brick made on the farm. It was built in 1826 by Major Barnham Ketcham. The house remained in the Ketcham family through the 19 th century, but became known as the Vail Farm after a daughter married a Vail. (On SW corner of Vail Road and Vail Lane 1.2 miles west of Rt 30.)	5
2 Webster Corner	The four corners of Rt 30 and Rt 73. The NE corner dates from the early 19 th century. It served as a stage coach stop and hotel through the 1850's. It was known as "Sawyer's Stand". The center of the cattle barn on the NW corner facing Vail Road was the Webster School. The cupola can still be seen. Various parts of the property have been owned by Webster, Dr. Thorton, Desforges, and the Texas Land Group.	3
Not in pamphlet	<u>Demage or Wright Farm House</u> has been demolished. This large house, had a front porch. (On north side of Vail Road .8 mile west of Rt 30) Dr Thayer had demolished and built a new house.	4
3 Palmer House	This house marks the west end of a cluster of houses near the creamery on Rt 73 east. Similar to No 35, the Smith Woods House, with its Queen Anne porch. By 2011 it has been painted brown and the porch had been removed.(On Rt 73 west of Selleck House)	18
4 Selleck House	Beers 1869 map lists J M Selleck as owner. This building adapts to its corner location with two main entries. (On SW corner of and Rt 73 and Schoolhouse Road, just .4 mile east of Rt 30.)	17
5 Piper House	Built in 1860 by Mr. and Mrs. Torrey. Beers map of 1869 (First house on Schoolhouse Road by Rt 73)	16
6 Jones-Baker Store	The Sudbury General Store. Alberton G Jones and his brother C W Jones opened one of the first creameries in Sudbury. Competition forced the brothers to concentrate on their general merchandise business, building the present structure in 1906. A hand operated elevator, with counterweights, runs from the basement to the second floor. (On north side of Rt 73, adjacent to Pleasant Brook.)	15
7 Tatro House	A well preserved Classic Cottage, near the creamery site. (On north side of Rt 73, east of Jones Store and west of Sawyer Needham Road.)	33
8 Sawyer – Whitaker – Greenrange Farm	Sawyer Complex. (Later called Whittaker Farm and now <u>Greenrange Farm</u>) Arthur and Zula Sawyer built the original house. Two houses on the property and many farm buildings. The c1905 house was built for the Whittaker family, who developed the Polled Ayrshire cattle breed, for which Rutland County became well known. (Both sides of Sawyer Needham Road .9 mile north of Rt 73.)	14
9 Holmes - Loizeaux House	This nicely detailed classic cottage has the only raking window in Sudbury, a relatively scarce feature in the Champlain Valley. This house combines 19 th century architectural forms with Greek Revival features and Queen Anne porches. (East side of Sawyer Needham Road .2 mile south of Whiting Town Line.) (Demolished c2008)	30
10 Slason House	A good example of a late 19 th century farm structure c1890. Now owned by Shirley Gauthier. (On NW corner of Rt 73 Williams Road)	34

Map No. and Name	Notes	CD No.
11 North School	Built in 1839. Lower walls were constructed of coursed marble blocks, with wood shingled gables above. There is a bank of tall windows on the east wall, a turn of the century alteration. The unusual combination of wood stained shingles and heavy marble blocks make it unique. (1 mile east of Rt 30 on Rt 73)	2
12 Brainerd House	A well preserved building at top of Miller Hill. C1850. (On north side of Rt 73 east, 1.1 miles west of Otter Creek. Just east of North School)	31
13 Miller Hill Farm – Harris Farm	1.5 story farm house on 167 acres. Built by Timothy Miller in 1810. Has been owned by 4 families. There are 8 major farm buildings with 5 dating from the 19 th century. (On north side of Rt 73, just west of Otter Creek.)	1
14 Hawkins – Mulcahy House	A large handsome structure, the Hawkins House, has a commanding view of the Champlain Valley. It was built by Lyman Hawkins around 1845. It is shown on the 1869 Beers Map. The house has been in the Mulcahy Family since the mid-nineteenth century. A third floor, most likely a “cupola” or “balustrade” may have been removed near the turn of the century. (On the east side of Rt 30, 1.2 miles south of 73 east.)	19
15 Abbott House	It was built around 1840 as an Inn and Dance Hall. Although its Greek Revival exterior details are simply executed, the lavish entry and rare spring floor suggest it was an important social center. It is shown on the 1869 Beers Map. (On the west side of Rt 30, north of the cemetery.)	23
16 Disorda House	This house was built as a summer home in 1900 and known as the old Crotto place. The structure was called a “Burlington style” house, very similar to the many tri-gable ells found in Burlington, and is the only one in Sudbury. The property is shown on the 1869 Beers Map as owned by N Knowlton. (On west side of Rt 30, just south of the Sudbury Hill Cemetery.)	21
17 Michel House	<u>Pitts Hotel and General Store</u> was in operation on this site in the early 1840’s. The present structure probably dates from the 1860’s. This small complex continues to function as a residence and store. It is shown on the 1869 Beers Map. (On west side of Rt 30 in Sudbury Village)	6
18 Pitts Hotel	Hotel c.1840 Vernacular-Italianate style, gable roof, 2 ½ stories. Features: porch, cornice, brackets” Located in the village. It and a nearby dance hall (#15) appear to have benefited from the Addison railroad bringing in guests to Hyde Manor, a luxury hotel. (Two lots south of the cemetery on Rt. 30 in the Village)	
19 Cook House	This early farmhouse is handsomely proportioned and detailed. It occupies a key site at the northern edge of the village green, adjacent to the Sudbury Meeting House. It served as a tavern, store, and post office, as well as a farm house, at various times during the 19 th century. It was owned by W. P. J. Hyde through the latter part of the 1800’s and was subsequently acquired by the Bucklin Family, whose descendents have lived here for many years. It is shown on the 1869 Beers Map. (On east side of Rt 30 in Sudbury Village)	7

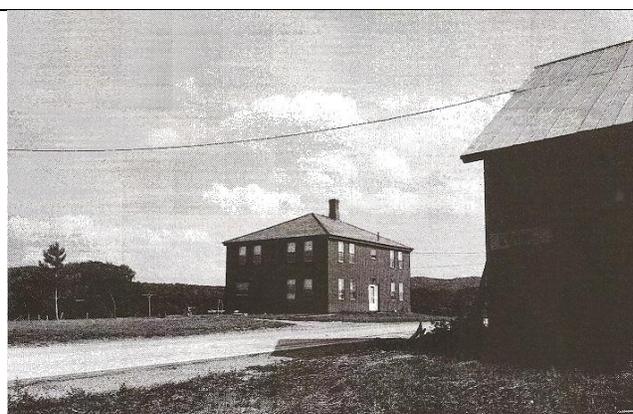
Map No. and Name	Notes	CD No.
20 Sudbury Meeting House	The first level is a Meeting House for the Town of Sudbury and the second level is the Congregational Church. It is designed in the Georgian style. Although the church was organized in 1803, they had no meeting house. This building was erected in 1807. After 1820, the town's population declined and eventually both the town and church used the building. (On east side of Rt 30 in Sudbury Village)	8
21 Hill School (School No. 3)	This stone school was built in 1829. It was built of coursed local marble fieldstone. The building is three bays wide and has banks of windows, added after its construction, on the west and south walls. (On NW corner of Rt 30 and Rt 73 west.)	9
22 Miss Foote House	This is one of the best preserved 19 th century structures in Sudbury and the finest Queen Anne structure in town. Originally built in the 1860's, it was a Greek Revival structure. The exuberant Queen Anne modifications probably occurred in the 1890's. It is shown on the 1869 Beers Map. (On the south side of Huff Pond Road, .4 of a mile from Rt 30.)	22
23 Barber Farm	The Barber Farm, c1865, is one of the oldest farms in Sudbury, owned by the same family for five generations. Supposedly the family lived in a structure on the west side of Rt 30 before the house was built. Rodney Barber moved here from East Hubbardton and originally raised Merino sheep. Currently called the Russell House. (The house is on the east side of Rt 30, 1.9 miles north of Rt 144.)	20
24 Stiles House	An outstanding yet rare example of Greek Revival architecture in Sudbury, owned by a W Stiles, M.D. Shown on Beers 1869 Map. (On west side of Rt 30, .5 miles south of Rt 73 west.)	24
25 Hyde Manor	There was a stagecoach stop located here when Pitt W Hyde bought the property in 1801. He built a hotel that burned in 1862. His son James opened a grander hotel complex in 1865. It remained in the Hyde family until it was sold in the 1960's. An attraction was the mineral spring. It is in disrepair and the complex is operated only as a spring water bottling business. It is shown on the 1869 Beers Map. (On east side of Rt 30, one mile south of Sudbury Village)	10
26 Steele - Griffiths House	c1850. The large cross gable wall dormer is its most significant feature, unusual in Rutland County. (On north side of Burr Pond Road, .7 mile west of Willowbrook Road.)	36
27 Ketcham Farm	This 600 acre dairy farm has remained in the Ketcham family for over 100 years. The farmstead dates from the early 1800's. It also includes land in Brandon. The two story brick farmhouse has five bays and a central entrance. The flat roof and front side porches are 20 th century alterations. (On east end of Burr Pond Road near Brandon town line)	13
28 Burr Pond School	A school was shown on this site as early as 1854, but the present structure was greatly modified or rebuilt near the turn of the century. The bank of windows on the west may have been added to comply with state health codes passed in 1904. Unusual, is the barrel vaulted ceiling of the main class roof, possibly made to improve acoustics. (On East Burr Pond Road, just north of Burr Pond)	35
29 Chandler House	It was built in 1896 by Charles Chandler of Massachusetts. It is an example of an early vacation home in Sudbury. (On the NE corner of Rt 30 and Burr Pond Road.)	25

Map No. and Name	Notes	CD No.
30 Hyde Manor Boat House	This small fanciful building was built for use of patrons of Hyde Manor and predates the intensive vacation cottage development of the lakefront by several decades. (On the west side of Rt 30 near the north end of Lake Hortonia)	11
31 Steele Farm	This house is one of the oldest remaining farms in Sudbury. The property was settled c1773 by Roger Burr of Massachusetts who built a log house. In 1784 built the first mill in Sudbury. By 1822 the present house was constructed. It subsequently passed into the Steele family who still own it. It is shown on the 1869 Beers Map. (On the south side of Burr Pond Road west of St Johns Road)	37
32 Horton Inn	This was a small hotel across Rt 30 from Lake Hortonia. It predates the development of lake Hortonia as a summer cottage resort by several decades. Also called The Hortonia. (On east side of Rt 30 across from the north end of Lake Hortonia)	12
33 Mallory – Walker House	A good example of a Greek Revival style c1860. Also owned by Walker. (On west side of Rt 30, north of Walker Grove Road.)	26
34 Bresee House	A broad gable front Cape like house. C1885. May have originally been owned by a Bresee. Both Beers and Scotts maps show a Bresee house directly across Lake Hortonia. Current owner is Mrs. Theodore Michel. (On west side of Rt 30, opposite St Johns Road.)	27
35 Smith – Woods House	A Greek Revival style house. C1840. A shed porch was added c1870. The gable front porch is quite sympathetic to the main structure. (On west side of Horton (Horseshoe) Road, .6 miles north of Rt 144)	32
36 Hayens - Eck House	This is a small central chimney classic cottage. c1835. Current owner is Helen M Eck. <i>No picture was included in the record.</i> (One quarter mile north of Rt 141 on Horton Road)	28
37 Young – Laduke House	A well preserved classic cottage. C1840. (1 mile N of Rt 141 on Young Road)	29

Pictures Included in the State Records



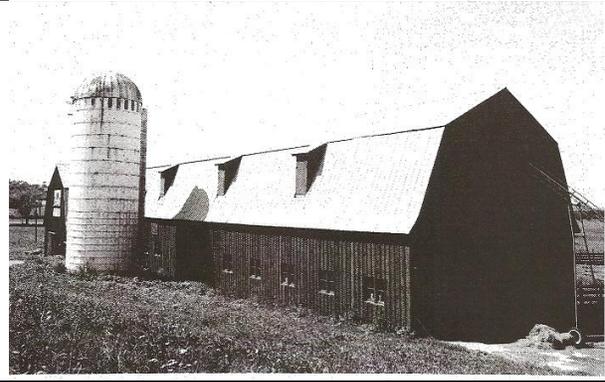
1 Vail House



2 Sawyers Stand, Webster – Desforges Farmhouse



**2 Rocky Knoll Farm
(Center Section was Webster School)**



**2 Rocky Knoll Farm
Currently owned by Texas Land Group**



**Damage -Wright Farm House on Vail Road
(demolished by Dr Thayer)**



3 Palmer House on Rt. 73 (Porch was removed)



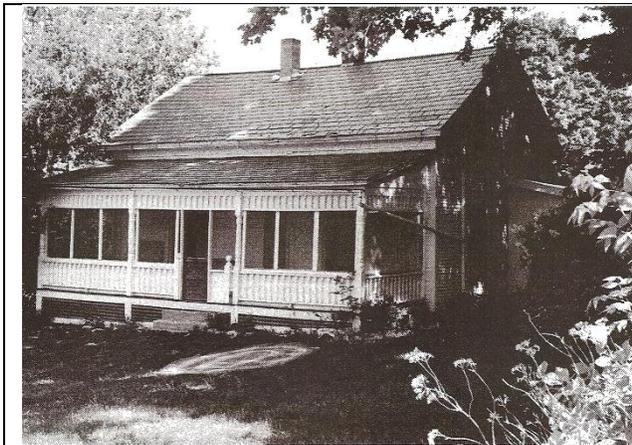
4 Selleck House on Rt. 73



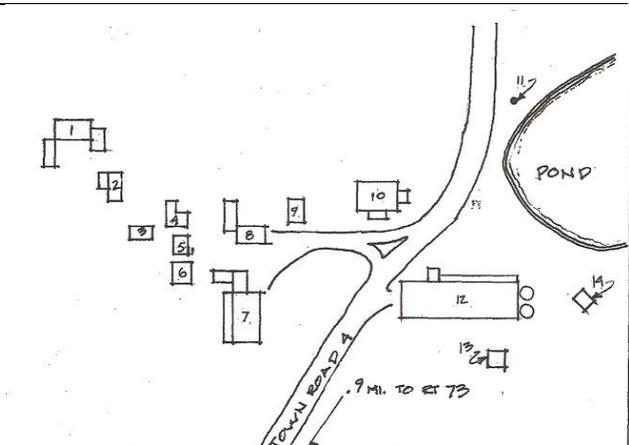
5 Piper House on Schoolhouse Road



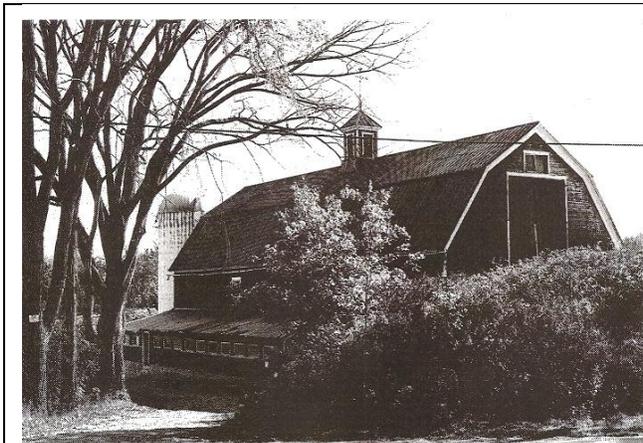
6 Jones-Baker Store on Rt. 73



7 Tatro House on Rt. 73



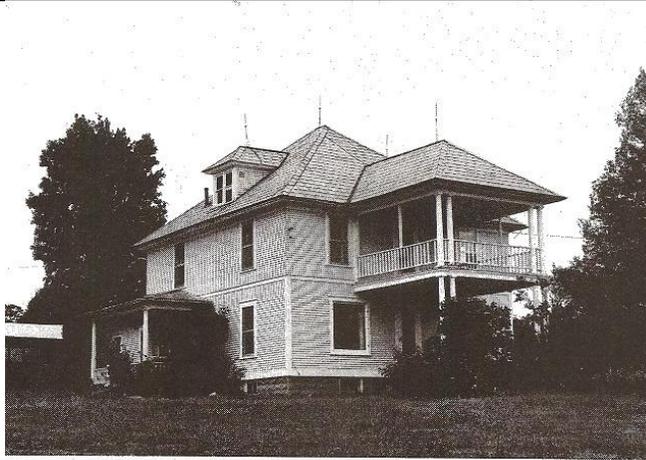
8 Greenrange Farm
 (1 Barn, 2 Shed, 3 Outbuilding, 4 Sugar Shack,
 5 Stable, 6 Garage, 7 c1870 House,
 8 Carriage Barn, 9 Garage, 10 c1905 House,
 11 Windmill, 12 Cow Barn, 13 Bull Barn,
 14 Shed)



8 Greenrange Farm



8 Greenrange Farm



8 Sawyer - Whittaker – Greenrange Farm
This is number 10 on the above map.
This house was moved a few hundred yards north
to a 70 acre parcel now owned by
Tom Jones. The 70 acre parcel is now called
“Rehgang Farm”.



9 Holmes - Loizeaux House
(on east side of Sawyer Road,
.2 of a mile south of Whiting)
(Has been demolished)



10 Slason House on Rt. 73



11 North School on Rt. 73



12 Brainerd House on Rt. 73



13 Miller Hill Farm on Rt. 73



13 Miller Hill Farm



14 Hawkins - Mulcahy Farm on Rt. 30



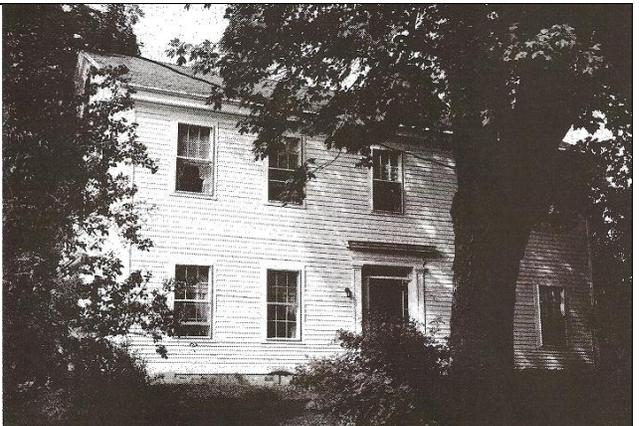
15 Abbott House on Rt. 30



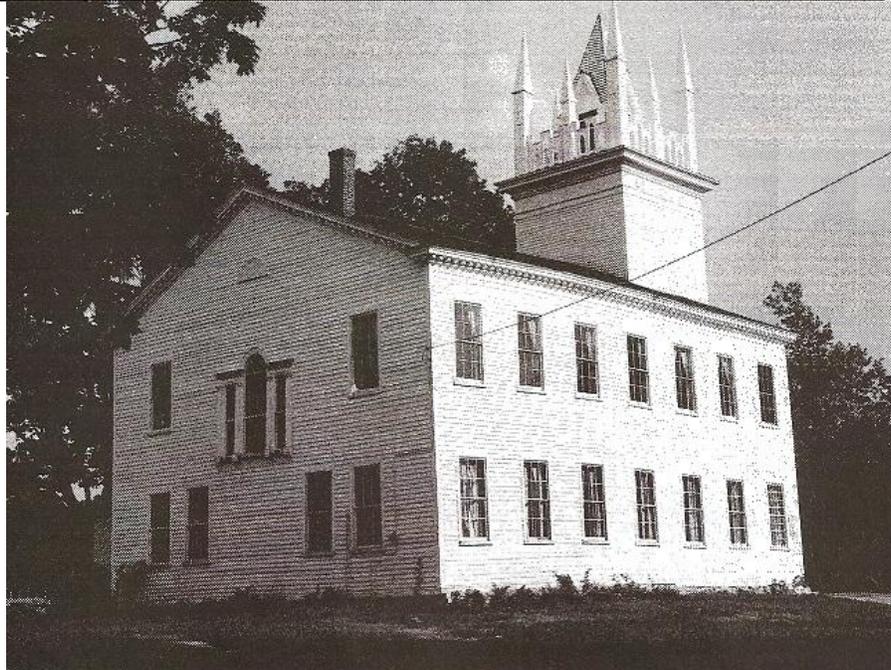
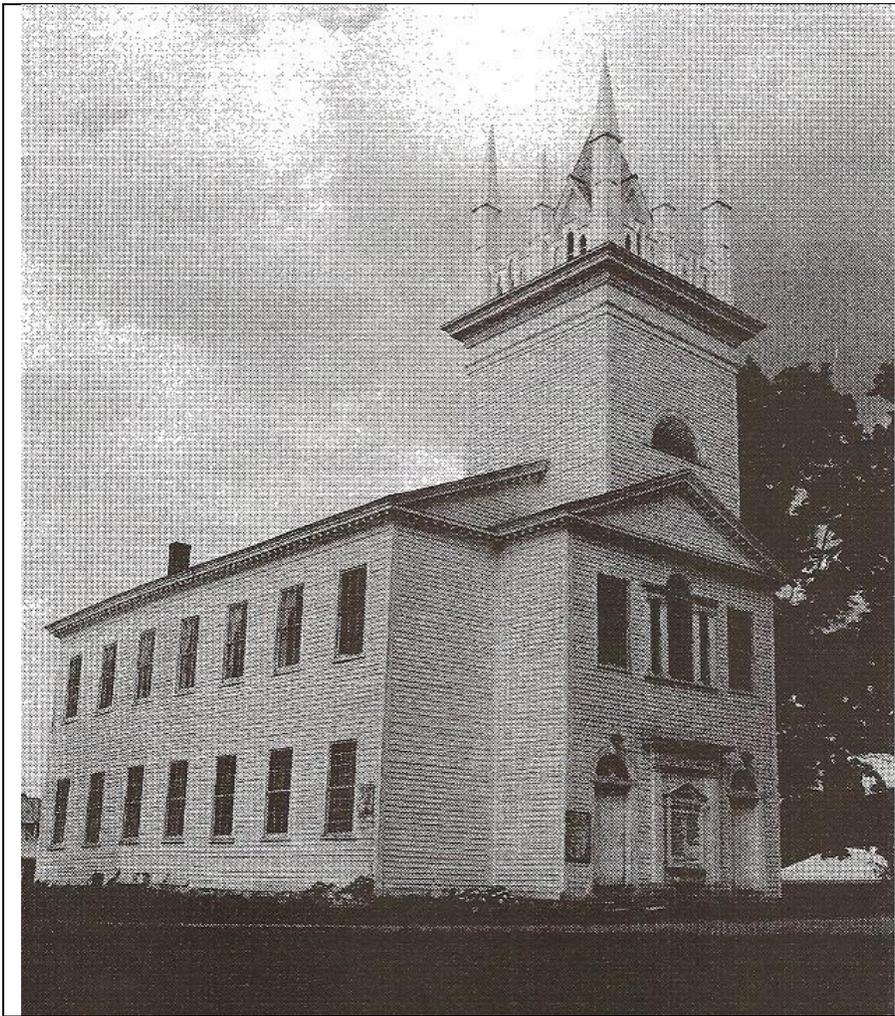
16 Disorda House on Rt. 30



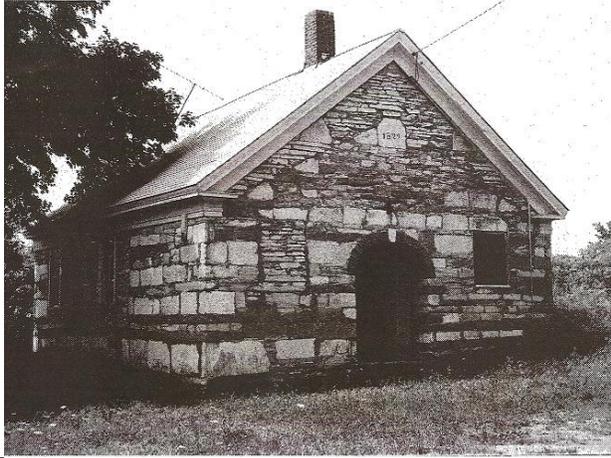
17 Michel House on Rt. 30 in Village



19 Cook House on Rt. 30 in Village



20 Sudbury Meeting House on Rt. 30 in Village



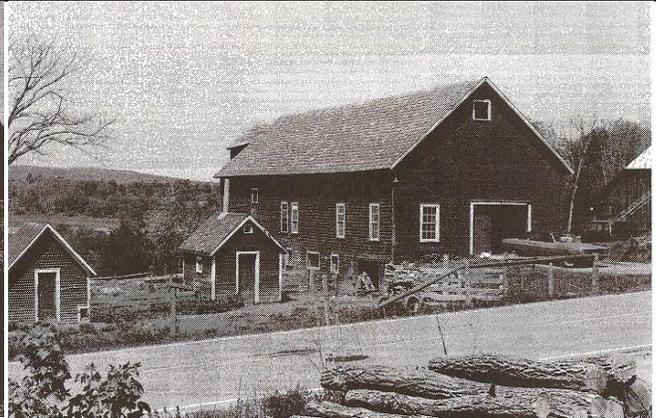
21 Hill School on Rt. 30



22 Miss Foote House on Huff Pond Road



23 Barber – Russell Farm on Rt. 30



23 Barber – Russell Farm



24 Stiles House on Rt. 30 in Village



25 Hyde Manor on Rt. 30



26 Steele - Griffiths House on Burr Pond Road



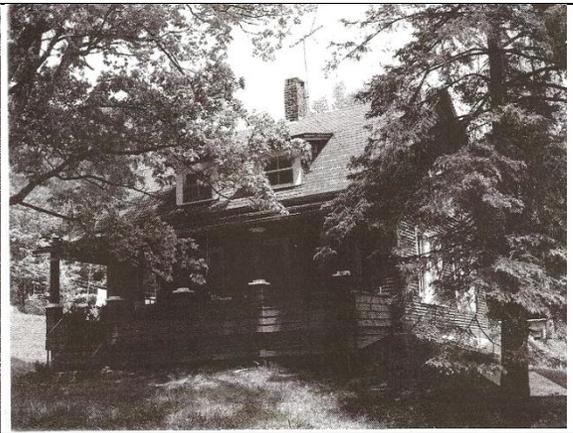
27 Ketcham Farm House



27 Ketcham Farm on east end of Burr Pond Road



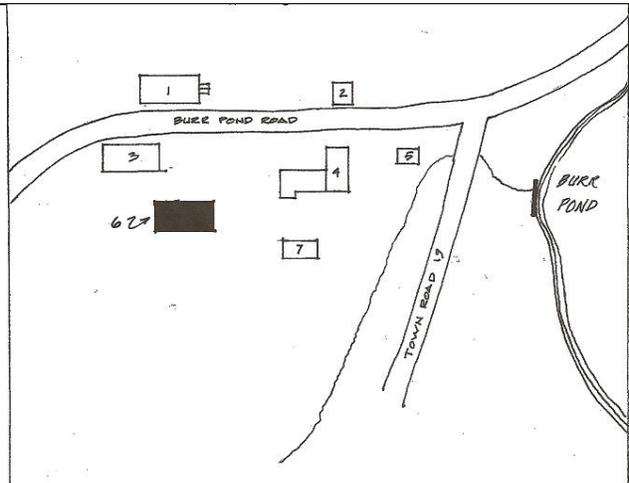
28 Burr Pond School



29 Chandler House on Rt. 30



30 Hyde Manor Boat House on Rt. 30



**31 Steele Farm
(1 Barn, 2 Corn Barn,
3 another Barn, 4 House,
5 Sugar Shack, 6 Shed, 7 Ice House)**



31 Steele Farm on Burr Pond Road



31 Steele Farm



32 Horton (Mallory) Inn on Rt. 30



33 Mallory – Walker House on Rt. 30



34 Bresee House on Rt. 30



35 Smith – Woods House on Horton Road



36 Hayens - Eck on Horton Road (2011 pic)



37 Young House on Young Road



Burr – Steele House c1784



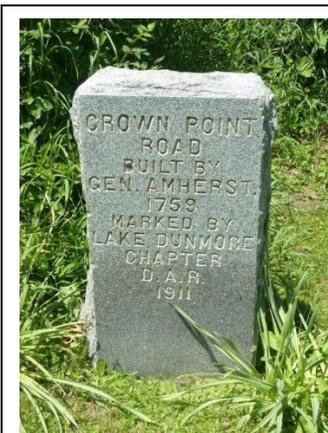
**NW corner of Burr Pond Road & St Johns Road
Not included in Historic “Architectural” Register**

**CHAPTER 6
ROADS**



Military Roads

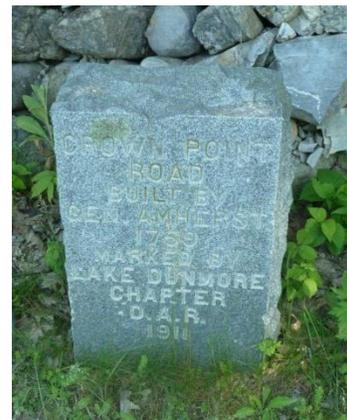
The Crown Point Road ran northwest through Sudbury. There are three DAR markers in Sudbury which may be near the path of this important road.



End of Vail Road



**Schoolhouse Road
Near Route 30**



**Willowbrook Road
1.2 miles S of Route 73**

Map from Joseph L Wheeler and Mabel A Wheeler's book:

The Mount Independence – Hubbardton 1776 Military Road



The map shows:

A (Crown Point Road 1759-1760) B (Ft Ti Branch 1759-1760) F (1772 East Hubbardton Road to Sudbury).

There is always a question as to the accuracy of such old maps.

B, the Ft Ti Branch was thought to start in Sudbury “somewhere” near the intersection of Rt. 30 and Rt. 73 east to Brandon, yet here it appears in Wheeler’s map farther north.

F, the East Hubbardton Road from Fort Warren in Castleton to the Crown Point Road in Sudbury, may have followed what is now the East Hubbardton Road, which becomes Monument Hill Road in Hubbardton. Then it left Monument Hill Road west of High Pond Road in Hubbardton by turning north and went by the east side of High Pond, the east side of Hinkum Pond, the east side of Huff Pond, and east of Government Hill. It then connected to A, the Crown Point Road in Sudbury, apparently near the DAR marker on Schoolhouse Road.

The Hubbardton Turnpike Company

It was chartered on November 11, 1802. It allowed immigrants to go north from Castleton to Sudbury. The road ran from Sudbury, to connect with the road from Rutland to Salem, NY. The road passed along the east shore of Lake Bomoseen to Poultney, along the general line of State Route No. 30.

In 1808 the company petitioned the legislature, stating that the toll which it was obliged to collect had a tendency to lessen travel, and asked permission to reduce its rates. The act passed, but provided not over half to be taken off. The turnpike continued in business until November 1851 when its charter was repealed.

This became the present Route 30, and went past the Hyde Manor property in Sudbury and along the east side of Lake Bomoseen and Beebe Pond in Hubbardton. Route 30 was subsequently named the Seth Warner Memorial highway and runs from Brattleboro to Manchester to Middlebury. This historic road is 108.7 miles long, of which 6.4 miles is in Sudbury.

Date	Last half of 18 th century
1759-60	Crown Point Military Road and Ft Ti Branch built.
1761	Sudbury Chartered (Proprietors were primarily from Boston Area).
1763	First meeting of proprietors at the home of Silas Brown in Sudbury, Massachusetts.
1771	Timothy Miller came from Massachusetts.
1772	Military Road built from Ft Warren in Castleton to Crown Point Road in Sudbury.
1775	Sudbury proprietors met in Sudbury and drew a “range map” which supposedly shows the location of two roads: Crown Point Road and Ft Ti branch.
1784	Roger Burr settled in Sudbury and built the first mill near his home on Burr Pond.
1789	January 15, 1789 Earliest Record of a Town Meeting in Sudbury, Vermont
1790	Isaac Huff came to Sudbury in 1790.
1791	Population was 258.
1801	Pitt Hyde bought a hotel from Mr. Mills. “Hyde Manor” replaced this hotel.

Sudbury was chartered in 1763, but very few people lived in Sudbury until around 1774

STATE, TOWN, AND PRIVATE ROADS

The first town roads in Sudbury were cut and cleared by the settlers when they needed to travel. Most started out as paths and subsequently became wider and clearer. People then were much as today, they visited and needed to obtain goods that they did not get from their farms.

The names of roads have changed from time to time. In 1998 E911 caused some names to disappear as the old practice of a road having two or three names over its length gave way to the recommendation there be one name with 1000 numbers per mile. A house, whose number is 1250, means its driveway is 1.25 miles from where the road begins.

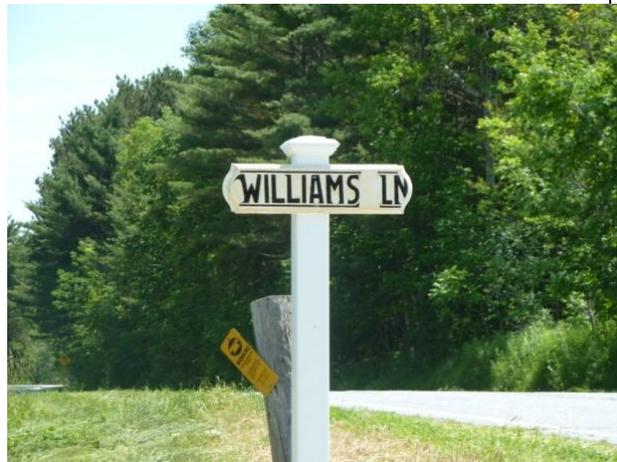
By statute, roads must be three rods or 46.5 feet wide, but this does not apply to the private roads. Route 30 is the only state highway. (State Route 144 is maintained by the Town, so is classified as a Town Road.) Town Roads are classified as Class 2, 3, and 4. The Town only maintains Classes 2 and 3. The Private Roads are not maintained by the Town.

The State of Vermont funds a set amount of dollars for each Class Two road and another amount for Class Three. It is expected that the town will maintain the roads at a designated level for each class to continue getting state funds.

Williams Lane

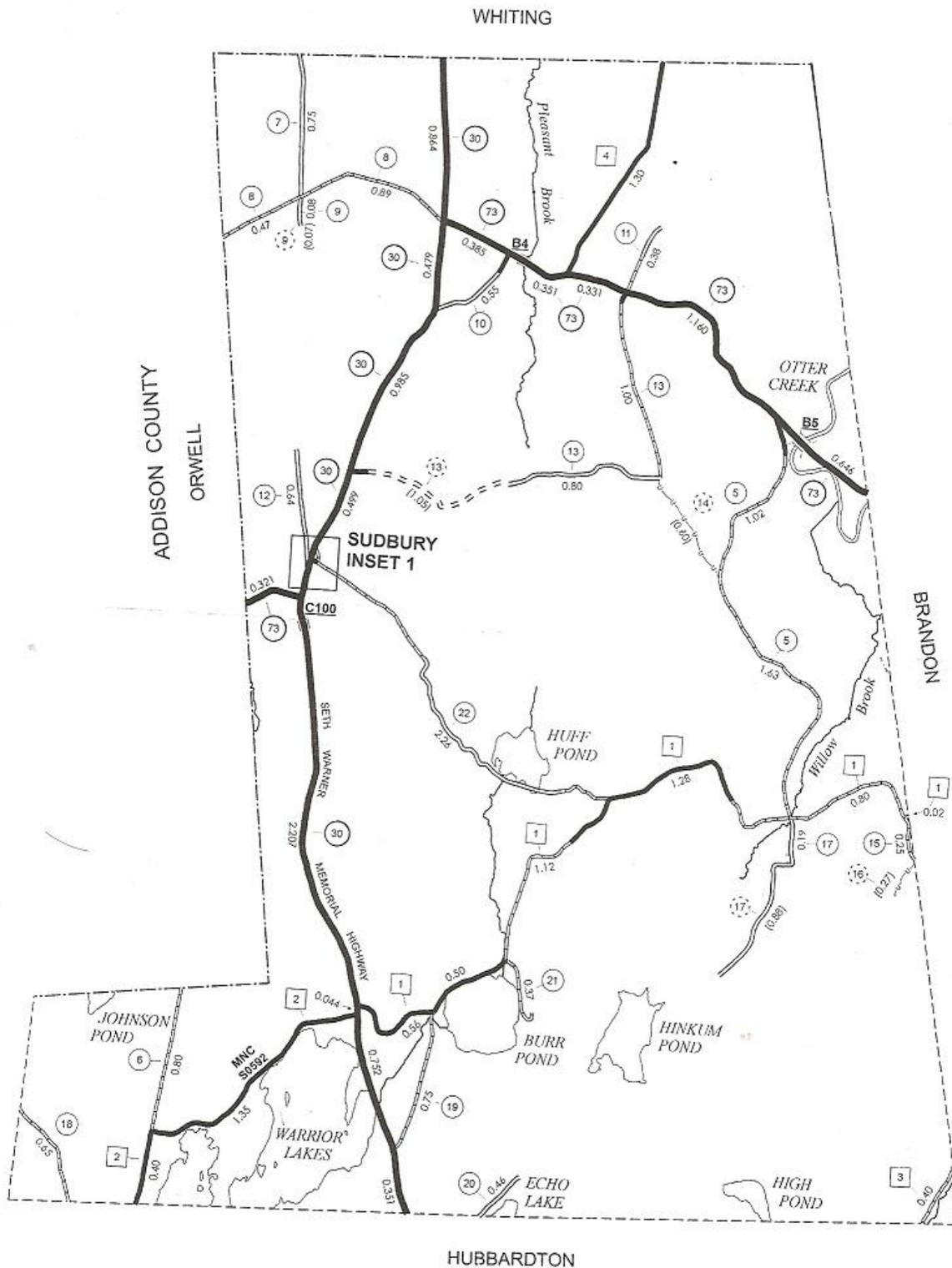
Road signs were required with the advent of E911. Attractive green signs were then erected.

The sign on Williams Lane was left unchanged.



Mary Caryl (1927-2003) told me she was born in Sudbury but ate her meals in Hubbardton.

The Sudbury Hubbardton town line passes through this house on the east side of Route 30.



**2010 Road Map (Private Roads and those in Center of Town are not shown on this map)
The numbers in the circles are how the town roads are numbered, and referred to in old deeds.**

#	Name of Map Number (“#”)	State*	Class 2*	Class 3*	Class 4*	Pvt*	Pvt Road Location
	Route 30	6.393					
	Route 73	3.194					
1	Burr Pond Road		4.28				
2	Lake Hortonia Road		1.75				
3	High Pond Road		0.40				
4	Sawyer Needham Road		1.30				
5	Willowbrook Road			2.65			
6	Horton Road			0.80			
7	North Vail Road			0.75			
8	Vail Road			1.36			
9	Vail Lane			0.08	0.07		
10	Schoolhouse Road			0.55			
11	Williams Lane			0.38			
12	Quarry Road			0.70			
13	Fiddlehill Road			1.80	1.05		
14	Fiddlehill to Willowbrook				0.60		
15	Part Burr Pond Road			0.25			
16	Part Burr Pond Road				0.27		
17	Part Willowbrook Road			0.19	0.88		
18	Young Road			0.65			
19	St Johns Road			0.75			
20	Delancey Road			0.46			
21	East Burr Pond Rd			0.37			
22	Huff Pond Road			2.30			
23	No name by Meeting House			0.09			
24	Blacksmith Lane			0.07			
25	Appleseed Road					0.1	St Johns to Burr Pond
26	Crow Barn Road					0.1	Off Rt 30 N of Walker
27	DuBoff Lane					0.1	Camp Rd to Hortonia
28	Fishing Access Road					0.5	Rt 144 to Hortonia
29	Cattail Cove					0.1	Off Rt 144, E of store
31	Steele Road					0.1	S of Burr Pond
32	Walker Grove Road					0.1	Rt 30 to Hortonia
33	Wanee Road					0.1	Camp Rd to Hortonia
34	Kapitan Road					0.1	Off Rt 144 W of Rt 30
40	Mountain View Road					0.1	Off Fiddlehill Road
	TOTAL	9.587	7.73	14.20	2.87	1.5	
	State	9.587					
	Town Class 2 & Class 3	21.930					
	Total State & Town	31.517					
	Class 4 (Not maintained)	2.870					
	Private	1.400					Maintained privately

Number *Length in Miles.

Private road mileages are an estimate.

Roads Named for Families

Town: Burr Pond, Sawyer Needham, Horton, Vail, Young, St Johns, Delancey

Private: DuBoff (Sam DuBoff developed the Green Mountain Camps on Lake Hortonia), Fishing Access, Cattail, Steele, Walker Grove, Kapitan

Roads Named for an Area or Topography

Town: Burr Pond, Lake Hortonia, High Pond, Willowbrook, Horton, Schoolhouse, Fiddlehill, Blacksmith, Horseshoe (what some people call Horton Road, as the Horseshoe dance hall was located there)

Private: Appleseed (Johnny Appleseed Camp), Crow Barn, Wanee (one of the Green Mountain camps on Lake Hortonia was at one time Camp Wanee), Mountain View

NAME AND OTHER CHANGES

Look at old maps and see where roads were ... but are no longer there. Maps often show lines for roads, but do not list the names. And many roads get renamed.

Examine the topographical maps and the Beers Map of 1869 in the Chapter on MAPS. The 1904 topographical map shows the most detail on old roads. Quarry Road was a road that extended north to Vail Road, but only goes part way north today. The Delancey Road went all the way east to the High Pond Road to Brandon and in old deeds is called the "Old Brandon Road". East Burr Pond Road continued to Hinkum Pond and then went east, crossing Willowbrook Road and also ending at High Pond Road.

The map in Margaret Jenks book on cemeteries, is a map she developed for showing the location of cemeteries. Not all roads are shown on her map. Huff Pond Road was shown as Hough Pond Road, but the original spelling of Huff is in use today. A number of roads had different names: Quarry Road was Disorda Road, Young Road was La Duke Road, Willowbrook Road was Dodge Road (as the Dodge families settled there), and East Burr Pond Road was labeled Camp Road.

Some roads shown on the Beers Map have disappeared. In 1869 Beers shows two roads that are not even Class 4 roads today: a road that went directly south from Huff Pond to Burr Pond Road and a road that went east from Willowbrook Road south of the Willowbrook Cemetery.

Fiddlehill Road still has a 1.05 mile Class 4 Road section that goes from Route 30 up to the top of "Fiddlehill". At one time only the E-W section was called Fiddlehill. It still has a .60 mile Class 4 Road section that connects to Willowbrook Road, referred to in the past as Hornbeck Road and Dr. Wells Road. The Beers map also shows a road between Fiddlehill Road and Schoolhouse Road.

"You can't get there from here!" You must go through Hubbardton to get to Delancey Road and DuBoff Road. The small stretch of Young Road in Sudbury can be reached by driving into either Hubbardton or Orwell.

Willowbrook Road has been called: Crown Point Road, Dodge Road, Griffin Road, and East Road.

FIDDLEHILL ROAD

This road is blessed with terrific views, and has a most interesting name. Patrick Mulcahy (1852-1938) and his wife Elizabeth McQuire (1851-1921) lived at the top of Fiddlehill Road. Patrick worked as a “cradler”, as shown in this German painting, but his avocation was fiddling.

Patrick played the fiddle at his home and at others at “kitchen hops”.

<http://oldtownschool.org/connect/fiddleclub/category/musings/page/2/>

His fiddling caused the road to be called Fiddlehill.



c1917 Elizabeth



c1938 Patrick



Patrick & Elizabeth



Mulcahys at “Hawkins – Mulcahy House” on Route 30

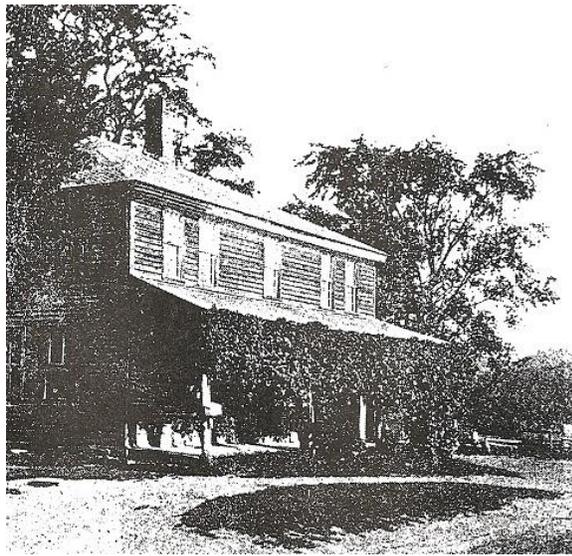


View east from Fiddlehill Road

WEBSTER FOUR CORNERS

This historic corner is where Route 30 meets Route 73 east to Brandon and Vail Road west to Orwell. At one time, the Webster Farm encompassed this entire corner. The property was subsequently owned by Leo and Yvette Desforges. The Deforges Family sold much of the property, except for the Inn, to Dr. Theodore Thayer in 1970. The Texas Land Group purchased the property from Dr. Thayer's estate in 1988 and operates the Rocky Knoll Farm on the NE and NW corners. The Wallace schoolhouse is the center section of one of the barns on the NW corner.

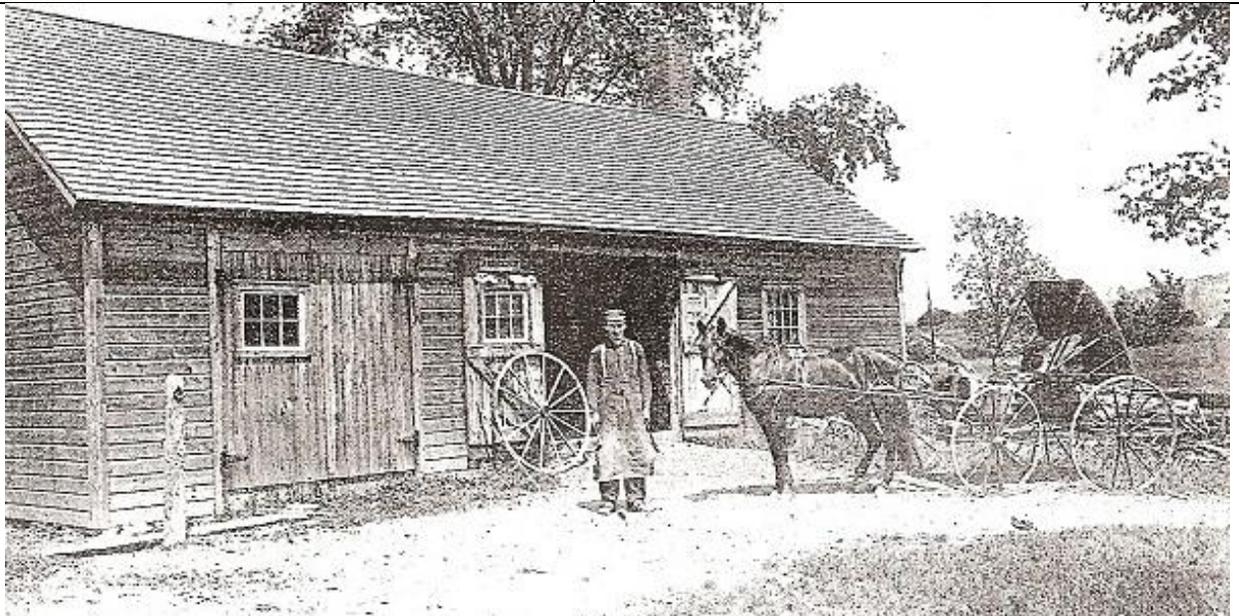
Sawyers Stand, also called the Old Inn, was a stagecoach stop on the northeast corner. Lyman Webster (1809 – 1884) had a blacksmith shop about 100 yards east of the Old Inn. His son Gustavus (1848 – 1929) had a son Lyman A (1882 – 1957). They are buried in the Wallace Cemetery.



Old Inn



Old Inn (more recent)



**Blacksmith Shop of Lyman Webster (1809 - 1884) on Route 73 east of Webster Corner
Lyman also had a Blacksmith Shop on Fiddlehill Road**

MILLER BRIDGE and MILLER FARM

This historic bridge over Otter Creek was located west of the Brandon town line and, just south of the Fishing Access. The bridge was dismantled in 1952, after 125 years of service, and a new bridge was installed.

It was a typical Vermont covered bridge. It was 130 feet long, with a 15 foot roadway. It stood 15 feet above the Otter Creek low water level, with a clearance of 13 feet and a 10 ton weight limit.

The bridge was constructed with 38 crossbeams 11 inches by 11 inches, three stringers 6 inches by 6 inches and about 150 square feet of two by fours laid edgewise.

There were no wooden pegs used in the construction.



Miller Farm on Miller Hill, looking north



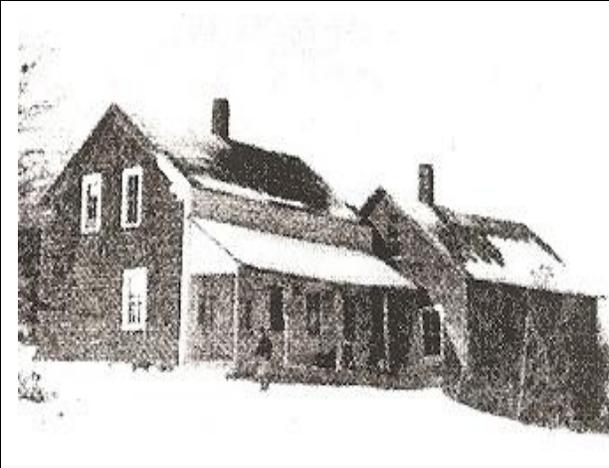
Miller Farm on Miller Hill, looking west

WILLOWBROOK ROAD

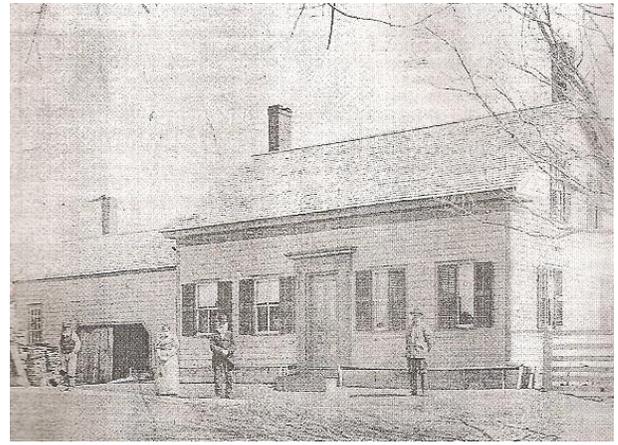
Willowbrook Road is a major road in East Sudbury. It was near or part of the Crown Point Military Road. The Dodge, Atwood, and Griffin families are seen in the early history. Louise Griffin Bedrosian compiled a number of books that were part genealogical and part historical. The map and pictures below are from one of her books.

The Willowbrook School and the Willowbrook Cemetery were both near the intersection of Willowbrook Road and Burr Pond Road.





**Former Griffin Farm House
On West side of Willowbrook
Replaced by home of Dr. Thomas Richardson**



**Griffin Homestead on East side of Willowbrook
Just north of Rup's Custom Meat Cutting on
property owned by Rupert & Jeanne Larock**



Looking southeast at Griffin Farm



Looking west from Willowbrook at "Big Hill"

Louise Griffin Bedrosian

Louise - born on Willowbrook Road - is buried in the Willowbrook Cemetery. She is the author of a number of genealogical books on her family which include items of historical interest in Sudbury.

Benoni Griffin Jr. and Martha Viets

Benoni Griffin III (7.11.1764 – 1.20.1844) and Abigail "Nabby" Ray (11.10.1775 – 7.10.1811)

Benoni Griffin IV (3.26.1809 – 6.15.1905) and Sara Walker Miller (3.19.1820 – 5.01.1889)

Rolla Covell Griffin (10.27.1855 – 10.05.1939) and Agnes Gertrude Felton (7.02.1867 – 8.20.1910)

Benoni Simeon Griffin (3.13.1902 – 1.01.1963) and Vivian Ruth Dodge (3.06.1917 – 3.07.2000)

Louise E Griffin Bedrosian (1.18.1937 – 1.13.2008)

RAILROADS

There were no railroads in Sudbury. However, the Rutland County Map of 1854 indicates the Whitehall and Castleton Railroad (a branch of the Rutland and Albany Railroad) had been surveyed and appears as "projected" going through Sudbury. It would have continued up through Whiting to the main line of the Rutland Railroad. It was never built. Guests at the Hyde Manor, could take the train to Whiting, and from there it was only a short distance to the hotel.

CHAPTER 7 LAKES, RIVERS, and HILLS

Sudbury is truly a lovely town in the northwestern corner of Rutland County. The northern end of the Taconic Mountains runs through it. Originally a farming community, Sudbury contains hills, lakes, woods, and pastureland. There are many places in Sudbury with stunning views of the Adirondacks west past the Champlain Valley (shown below) and the Green Mountains to the east.



LAKES and STREAMS

There are a number of sizeable lakes in or partially in Sudbury. Lake Hortonia, Burr Pond, Huff Pond, Hinkum Pond, and Echo Lake are the largest lakes in Sudbury.

In the early history, there are frequent reference to mills at Burr Pond and Huff Pond. The mill on Burr Pond was located on East Burr Pond Road. It operated when water was released at the dam on Hinkum Pond.

Huff Pond flows into Burr Pond. Pipes were installed that carried water from Huff Pond along the outlet stream part of the way south toward Burr Pond and then went west to serve as the water supply to Hyde Manor.

In the early 1900's Central Vermont Public Service Corporation built dams at Huff Pond, Hinkum Pond, Burr Pond and Lake Hortonia. This use of water power to produce energy did not work as well as expected. The project was abandoned.

Otter Creek, the Indian Highway, flows through a small portion of Sudbury on its eastern edge. The Miller Bridge was built to cross Otter Creek on what today is Route 73. It was a covered bridge that was dismantled and replaced in 1952. The old bridge crossed Otter Creek just south of the Fishing Access on Willowbrook Road.

The Lemon Fair River, a small stream, barely enters Sudbury along Sudbury’s western border opposite the Sudbury Congregational Church. The origin of the name is obscure. One possibility it is an anglicized version of the French “Limon faire,” which means “To make mud.” See other explanations at <http://www.vermontbridges.com/lemon%20fair.htm>. Two small streams, the Willowbrook River and Pleasant Brook, originate in Sudbury.

LAKES	Acres	Elevation	Drains into
Huff Pond	16	777	Burr Pond, Lake Hortonia, Hubbardton River, Poultney River to Lake Champlain
Hinkum Pond	60	719	Burr Pond, Lake Hortonia, Hubbardton River, Poultney River to Lake Champlain
Burr Pond	85	514	Lake Hortonia, Hubbardton River, Poultney River, Lake Champlain near Whitehall, NY
Lake Hortonia	479	484	Hubbardton River, Poultney River, Lake Champlain near Whitehall, NY
High Pond	20	1033	Willowbrook River, Otter Creek, Lake Champlain west of Vergennes
Echo Lake	54	621	Beebe Pond, Austin Pond, Lake Bomoseen, Castleton River, Poultney River, Lake Champlain near Whitehall, NY
Johnson Pond	20	443	Lemon Fair River, Otter Creek in Weybridge, Lake Champlain west of Vergennes

- Hinkum Pond:** A corporation (7 or 8 families) own the property around the pond
- Burr Pond:** At one time was called Lily Pond
- Lake Hortonia:** About half is in Hubbardton. Also called Gregory’s Pond and Horton Pond
- High Pond:** A pristine body of water, is on land restricted from development
- Echo Lake:** Also called Twin Lake, Keeler Pond, and Long Pond is mostly in Hubbardton
- Johnson Pond:** Almost entirely in the Town of Orwell

RIVERS	Drains into
Lemon Fair River	Otter Creek in Weybridge, then Lake Champlain west of Vergennes
Willowbrook River	Long Swamp in Sudbury, Otter Creek in Whiting, etc.
Pleasant Brook	Whiting Swamp in Whiting, Otter Creek in Whiting, etc.
Bresee Mills Brook	Otter Creek south of Brandon, etc.



Lake Hortonia-Maximum depth is 60 feet



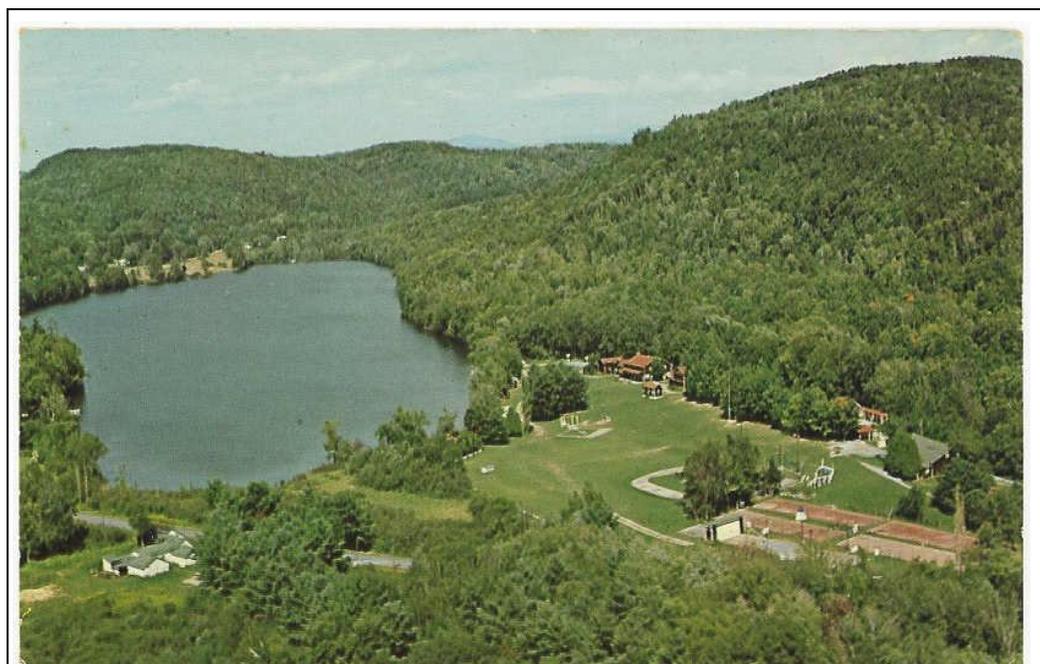
The Hortonia (Post Card)



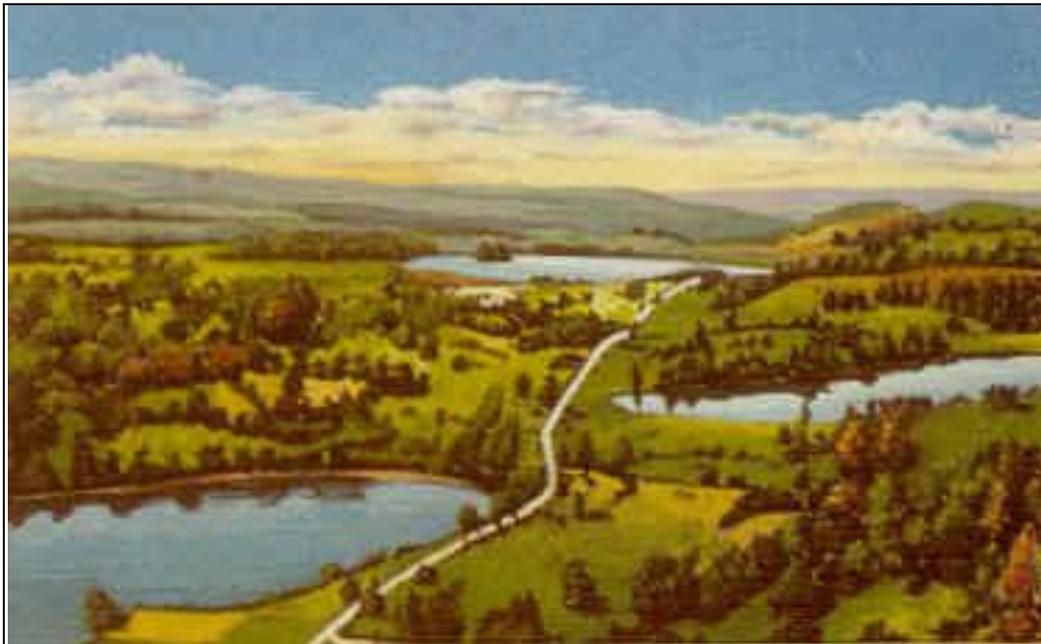
**Warrior Lakes:
Beebe Pond**

Lake Hortnia

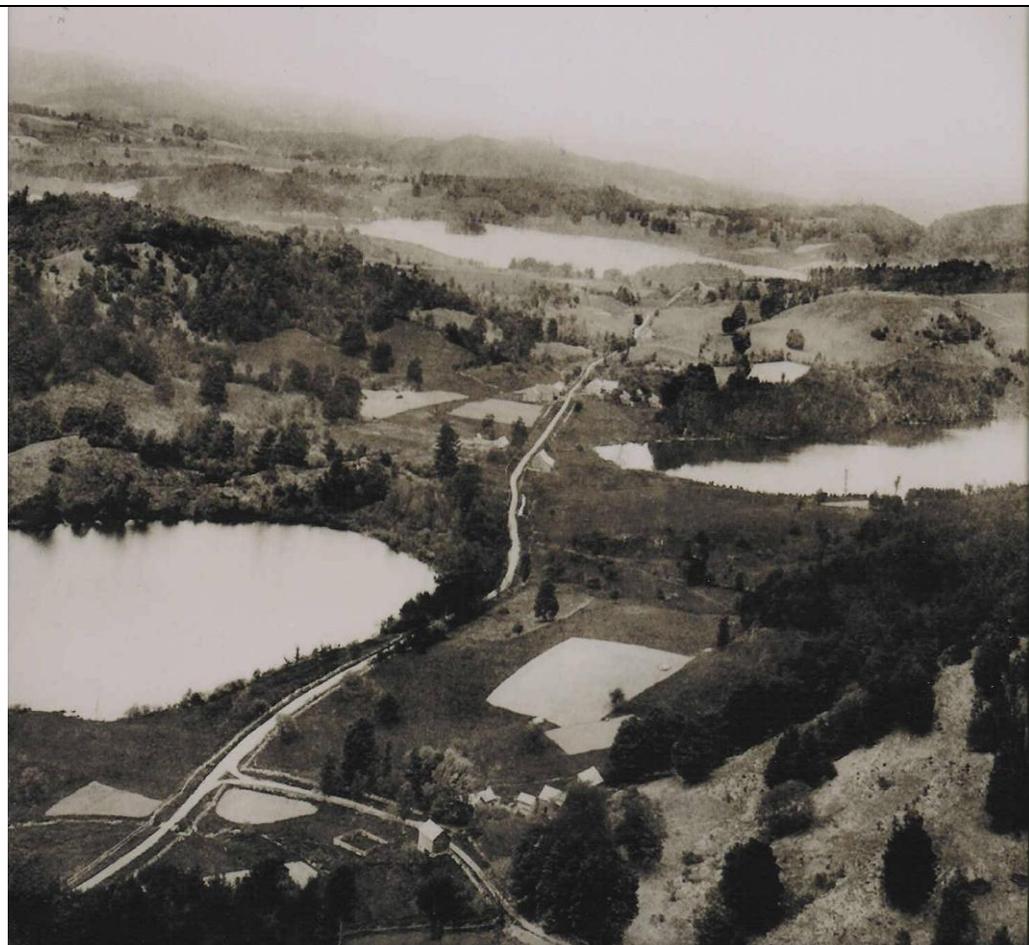
Echo Lake



**Echo Lake (Twin Lake) and former Twin Lake Camp for Boys
Upper end of the lake is in Sudbury.
The portion near Route 30 is in Hubbardton**



An unusual old postcard showing the view northward to Sudbury



**Warrior Lakes (Prior to 1910):
Lake Beebe**

Lake Hortonia

Echo Lake



Burr Pond



Dam at Burr Pond



Huff Pond



Water Supply: Huff Pond to Hyde Manor



Johnson Pond



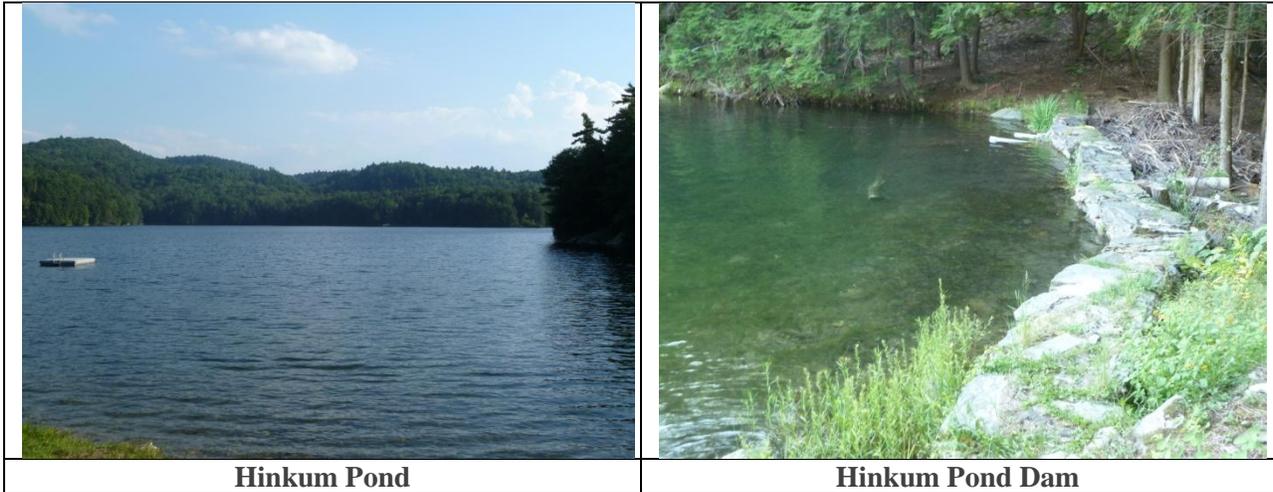
High Pond



Echo Lake View West



Echo Lake View East



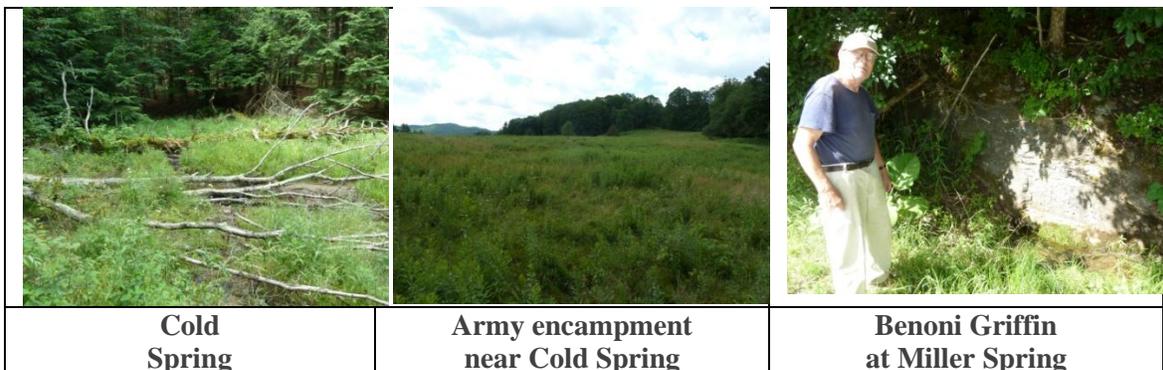
Fishing Access

The Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department maintains 168 developed fishing access areas. All access areas are open to hunting, trapping, fishing, and boating. Three are located in Sudbury: one to Otter Creek on Willowbrook Road near Route 73, one to Burr Pond on Burr Pond Road near East Burr Pond Road, and one to Lake Hortonia on Fishing Access Road. It is interesting that this road to the fishing access is a private road.

Cold Spring and Miller Spring

Cold Spring is an important historical site referred to in many histories of Sudbury. It was used by the army as it was close to the Crown Point Military Road. It is on private property west of Willowbrook Road south of the Griffin Farm.

Miller Spring is located on the SE corner of Route 73 and Willowbrook Road. It then flows under Willowbrook Road and finds its way into Otter Creek.



HILLS

Introduction from the 2008 Town Plan:

While the Champlain Valley characterizes most of Sudbury, the most northern reaches of the Taconic Range enter the town in the SE corner where Stiles Mountain, at 1213 feet, is the highest point in Sudbury. It then curves north-northwestward including Woodchuck Hill, Signal Hill, Spooner Hill, Stony Hill, Miller Hill and ends with Bald Hill at 713 feet.

Then the land sinks into Brandon Swamp at an elevation of 378 feet. Among the hills lie many wetlands, streams and ponds, the sources of much of Sudbury's surface water. Some of these surface waters drain into the Otter Creek, while others drain into Lake Hortonia.

Name	Elevation in feet	Location: Going from N to S
Bald Hill	713	NE of School on Route 73
Miller Hill	653	E of School on Route 73
Stony Hill*	836	S of School on Route 73
Spooner Hill*	764	W of Miller Bridge
Woodchuck Hill*	985	N of Huff Pond
Signal Hill*	1089	W of Woodchuck Hill
Unnamed	900	E of Woodchuck Hill
Unnamed	1027	E of Huff Pond
Unnamed	852 & 915	NW of Burr Pond
Unnamed	1125	E of Hinkum Pond
Stiles Mountain	1213	SE Corner

*These four hills are in the center of Sudbury. They can be circled by driving from the Town Clerk's office: down Huff Pond Road to Burr Pond Road to Willowbrook Road to Route 73 to Fiddlehill Road to Route 30. Woodchuck Hill has also been referred to as Woodcock Hill.

General Amherst built the Crown Point Military Road and ordered places be built to hold cattle overnight. In the fall of 1759, after the CPR had been built, five herds of cattle were driven over the road to the forts on Lake Champlain. There might have been four sites along the route: Spooner Hill (perhaps) in Sudbury, and sites in Proctor, Shrewsbury, and Cavendish. They were spaced about every 15 miles or so.



Looking east toward Brandon
From Spooner Hill



Crown Point Road
Cattle Pen Sign on Spooner Hill

Signal Hill has also been called “Government Hill”. Esther Munroe Swift stated: “Just north of Hough Pond is Government Hill. Although it is only a little over 1000 feet high, it was totally unusable for farming. When the town was divided into districts it was arranged for Districts Number 1, 3, 4, and 5 to meet at this point. It was truly a “government hill”, which gave everyone a bit of the useless land without burdening one district with it all.”

Margaret Jenks stated: “The top of Signal Hill affords a magnificent view of Lake Champlain, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Fort Henry, Middlebury, Brandon & the Green Mountains.” Signal Hill appears on some maps as Government Hill. The name Signal Hill apparently came from being able to communicate with Ticonderoga from this hill, whereas Government Hill came from three Districts in Sudbury meeting at a common point on its summit.

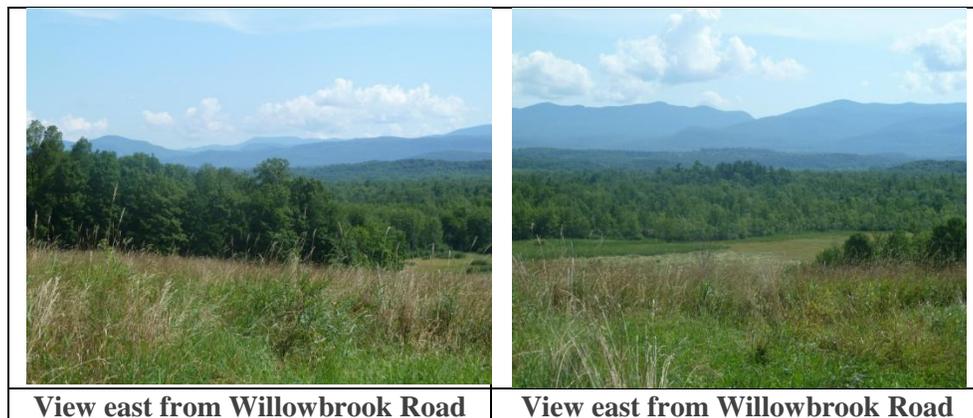
Seth Memorial Highway (Route 30) is the major north – south highway near the western side of Sudbury. The southern end is about 100 feet higher than the northern end. However, “Heartbreak Hill” rises 100 feet in a short distance from the Hill School to Sudbury Village. It is not high, just steep.

Route 30 has variations in altitude:

Altitude in feet	Route 30 junction with:
463	Whiting Town Line
426	Route 73 East
572	Sudbury Village
471	Route 73 West
521	Route 144 (Hortonia Road)
577	St Johns Road

Route 73 runs east to Brandon a few miles north of Sudbury Village It has its ups and downs but drops over 150 feet between Fiddlehill Road and Otter Creek:

Altitude in feet	Route 73 junction with:
426	Route 30
386	Schoolhouse Road
432	Sawyer Needham Road
513	Fiddlehill Road
350	Miller Bridge over Otter Creek



View east from Willowbrook Road

View east from Willowbrook Road

Waterfalls

The Willowbrook Falls are spectacular. They can be viewed after the brook flows north under Burr Pond Road. An estimate of the height of the falls is about 35 centimeters.



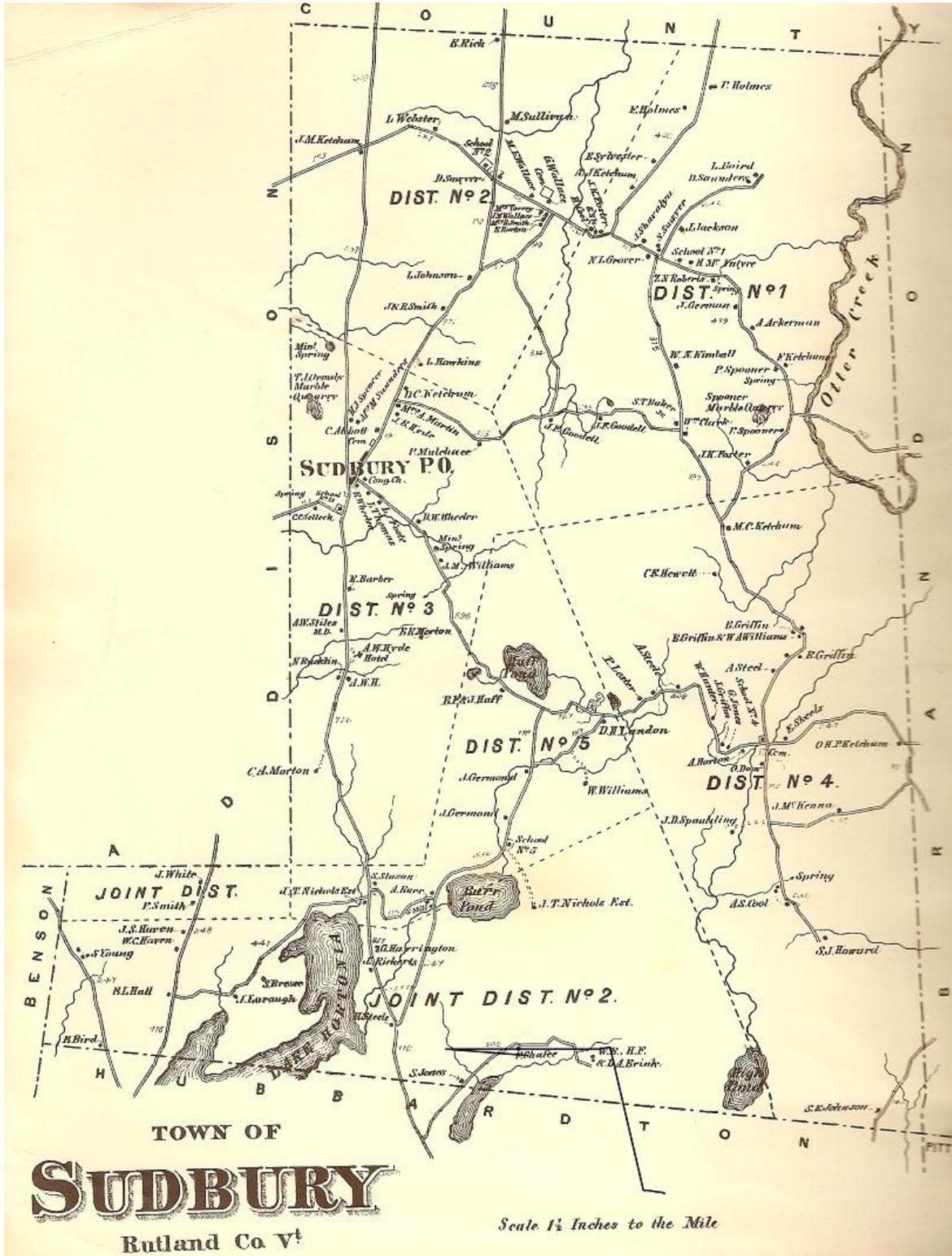
Warrior Lakes Article (c1950?)



Herald Photo — Merusi.
Tourists' attention is now called to lake attractions, along Route 30, connecting with F-9, by this large sign at Castleton Four Corners. As an experiment the bodies of water have been named Warrior Lakes by E. N. Goodsell of Shoreham and Malletts Bay, operator of the ferry to Fort Ticonderoga, who bore the expense for making the sign. Lakes along the route are Bomoseen, Beebe, Echo, Hortonia and Twin Lakes. Goodsell got his idea for the name from the fact that the area is steeped in the tradition of Green Mountain Boys. Goodsell is a former Vermont senator and representative.

CHAPTER 8 SCHOOLS

Schools were shown by School District and by number in Beers 1869 Atlas of Rutland County:



Vermont Law (From Smith and Rann)

Vermont was the first state whose constitution provided for a system of public school education. The first constitution of Vermont, established by convention July 2, and December 24, 1777, contained this section:

“A school or schools shall be established in each town by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by each town, making proper use of school lands in such towns, thereby to enable them to instruct youth at low prices. One Grammar School in each County, and one University in this State, ought to be established by the General Assembly.”

The first general law of Vermont on the subject of primary schools was passed by the Legislature on the 22d day of October, 1782. This law provided for the division of towns into school districts, for the appointment of trustees in each town, for the general Superintendence of schools and for the election of a prudential committee by the inhabitants of each district, to which committee power was given to raise one-half of the money necessary for the building and repairing the school-house and supporting a school, by a tax assessed on the grand list, and the other half either on the list, or on the parents of the scholars, as should be ordered by a vote of the district.

This law created a system of local control which lasted throughout the 19th century and into the 20th. In addition to the district "common" schools, a number of private academies were established as early as the 1780s. The provision for higher education in the 1777 Constitution was realized in 1791 with the founding of the University of Vermont. Vermont's educational system underwent major reforms during the late 19th century and early 20th, including the provision for public education, and the abolition of the age-old district school system.

Early Years

In 1880, Sudbury had a population of 562, and was divided into five school districts that contained five common schools, employing three male and seven female teachers, at an aggregate salary of \$623.00. There were 155 pupils attending common school, and the total amount expended for schools during the year ending October 31st, was \$694.87. Mr. W. J. SAWYER was school superintendent. The only schools in Sudbury were Elementary Schools, with classes for grades 1-8. There were 5 elementary schools in Sudbury:

<u>District</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Location and Comments</u>
No. 1	North	North side of Route 73, east towards Brandon. Currently a private home. <u>Built in 1839.</u>
No. 2	Webster	North side of Vail Road. The center section is part of a barn on the Rocky Knoll Farm with the cupola still in place.
No. 3	Hill	South of Sudbury Village on the corner of Route 30 where Route 73 turns west to Orwell. Owned by the town of Sudbury. <u>Built in 1829.</u>
No. 4	Willowbrook	On the northwest corner of Burr Pond Road and Willowbrook Road. It has been demolished.
No. 5	Burr Pond	On East Burr Pond Road. Currently a private home.

Sudbury never had a high school. High school students went to Brandon High until 1961 and then to Otter Valley Union School beginning with the class of 1962.



Hill School



North School building in 2011



North School Class of 1924-1925 Back: Miss Anair
Middle: Harold Hornbeck, Adolphus LaRock, Irwin Cameron, Maxine Sawyer,
Elmer Severy, Wallace LaRock, Judson Severy, Willa Hornbeck
Front: Marion Slater, Doris Sawyer, Archie Slater, Hugh Severy, Herbert LaRock,
Paul LaRock, Clara Hornbeck, Welland Cameron



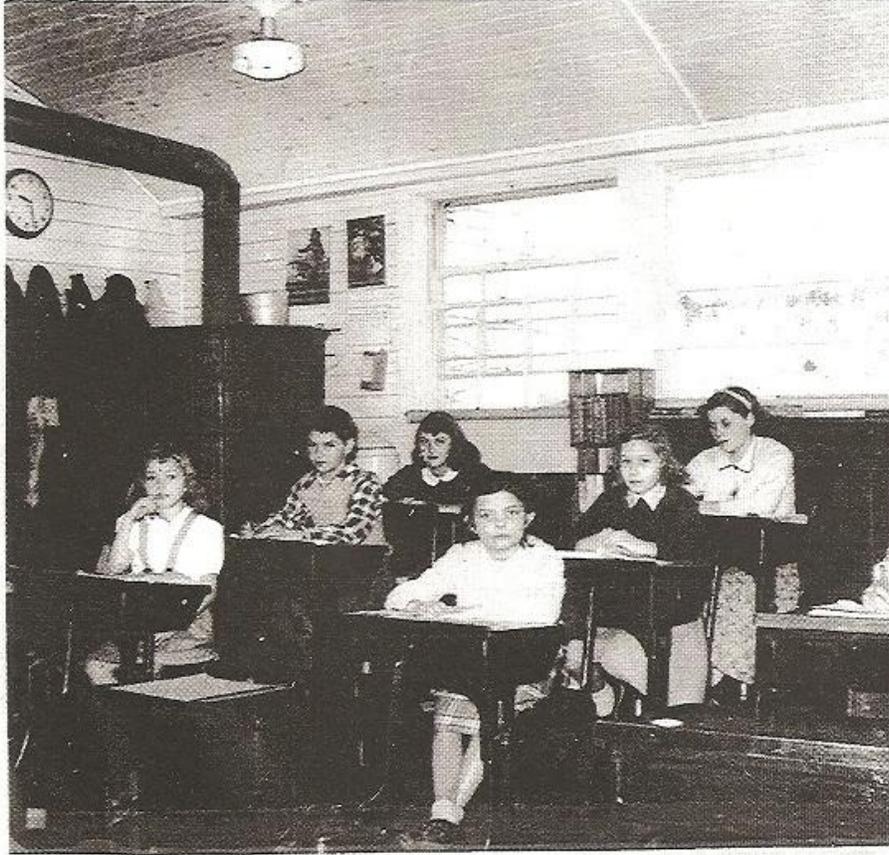
North School 1951 Left to Right:
Top Row: Raymond Marcoux, Alfred Disorda, Margaret King (teacher),
Lorraine Severy, Benoni Griffin
Middle Row: Richard Cameron, James Dodge, Marvin Dodge, Rita Severy,
Jeannette Marcoux, "Chickie" Marcoux, Allyn Griffin
Bottom Row: Jane Disorda, Charles Marcoux, Alberta Severy

The North School in Sudbury



Our grandmother Griffin (Agnes Felton) once taught here according to a letter from Agnes Spooner who grew up on Miller Hill. Agnes boarded across the road at the Miller Hill House then owned by Benjamin Ketcham, (her future father-in-law. Teacher and "scholar" as they used to call them would walk to school together.

Katherine Dodge at school.



Burr Pond School c 1954

It was the last one room school to close.

Katherine Dodge is in the front center.

**Other children are: Janice Kapitan, Robert Steele,
Betty Steele, Barbara Kapitan, Eva Clark**

The teaching career of Viola Anair Disorda started here.

Burr Pond School 1955

GRADE 5



Robert Walker

GRADE 3



James Kapitan

GRADE 8



Alvin Griffin

GRADE 6



James Dodge

GRADE 1



Calvin Griffin



Thomas Griffin



Marvin Dodge



Robert Steele

GRADE 4



Katharine Dodge



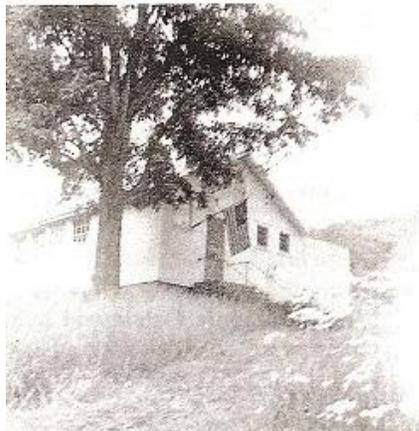
Mary Steele



Carl Griffin



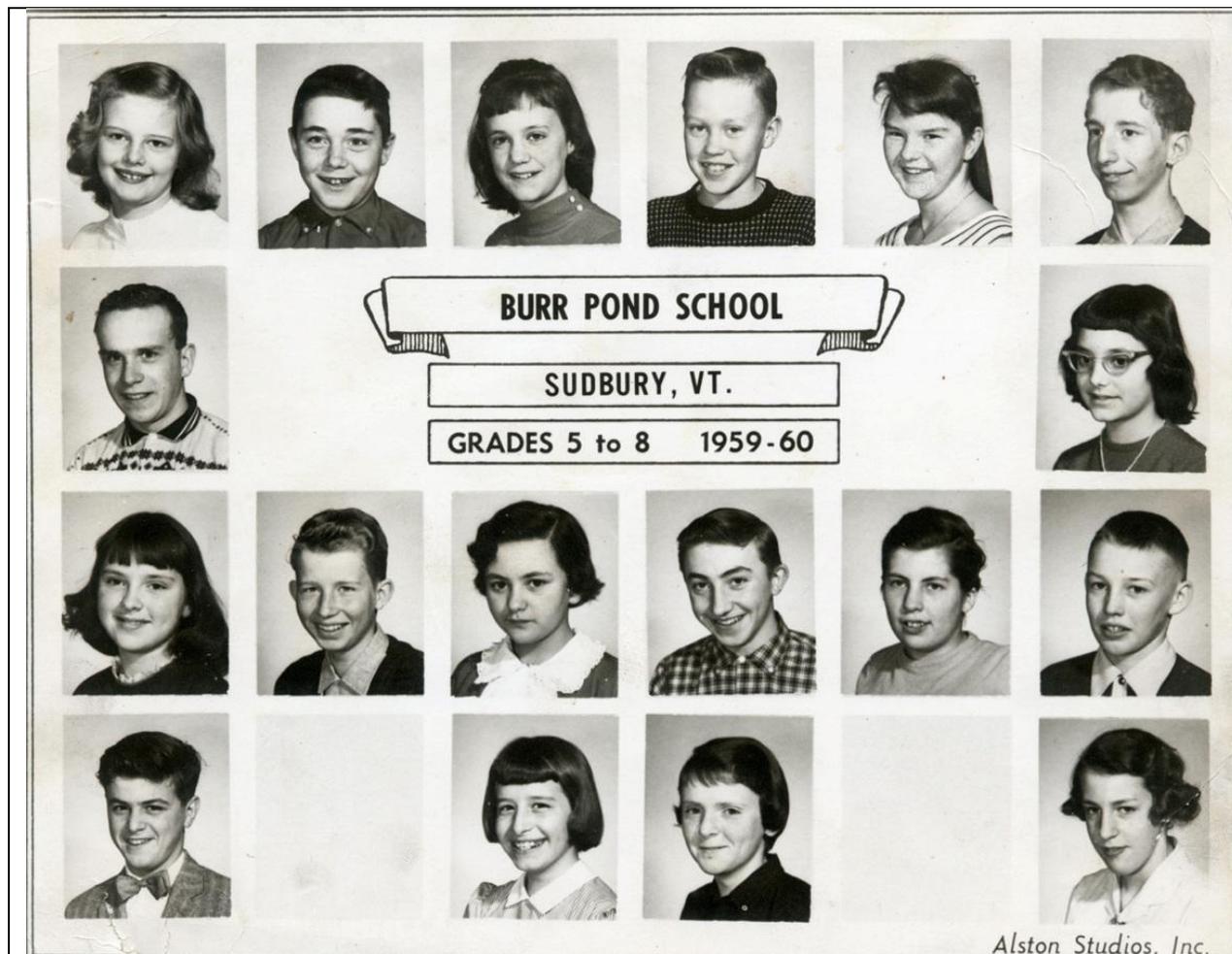
Barbara Kapitan



**Viola Walker
Teacher**



Burr Pond School 1955



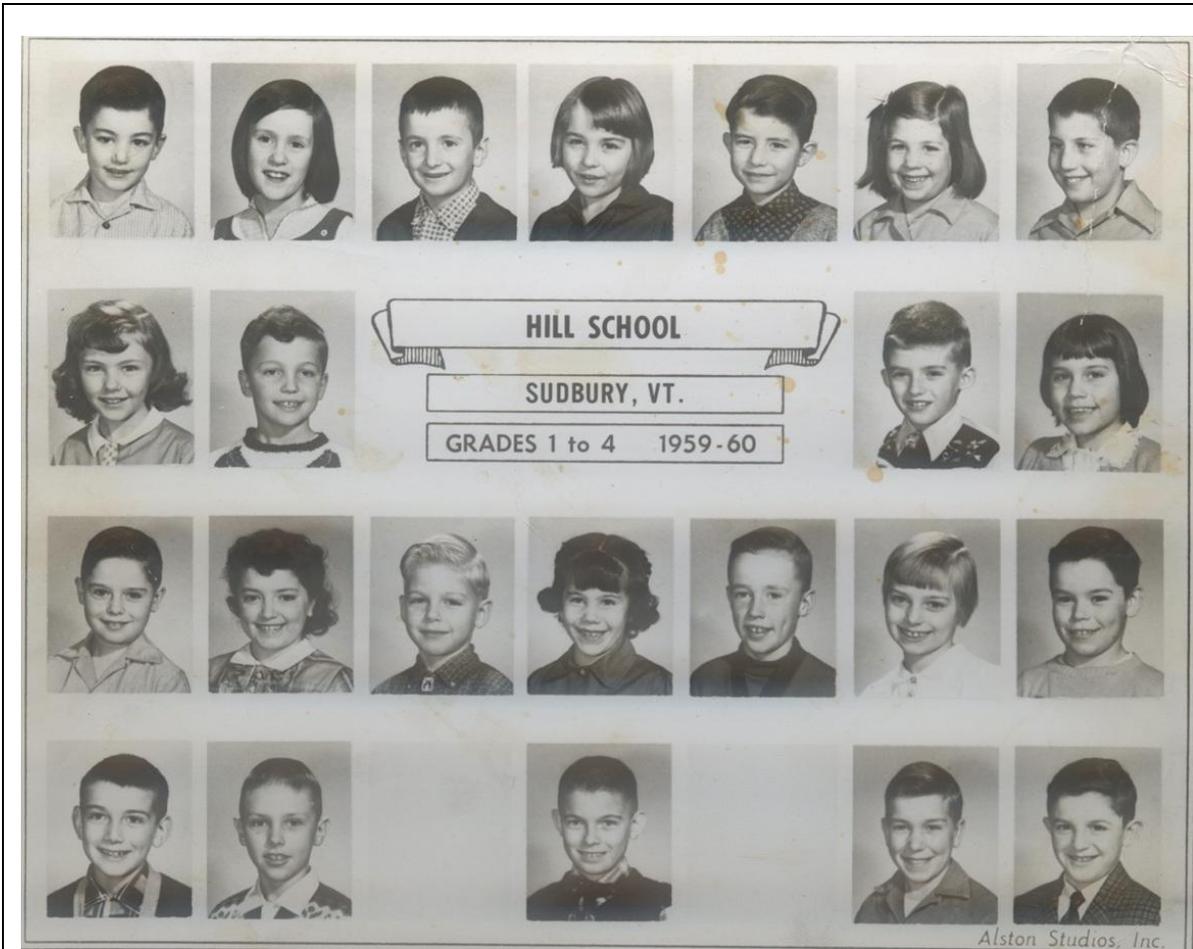
Left to Right

Top Row: Donna Griffin, Peter Greeley, Pat Germond, Chuckie Mulcahy, Mary Steele, Paul LaDuke

2nd Row: Richard Gregory, Chris Germond

3rd Row: Jeannie Steele, Jimmy LaDuke, Carol Evans, Roger Ketcham, Jane Griffin, Paul Griffin

4th Row: Raymond DesForges, Elaine LaDuke, Marsha Williams, Lynn Severy



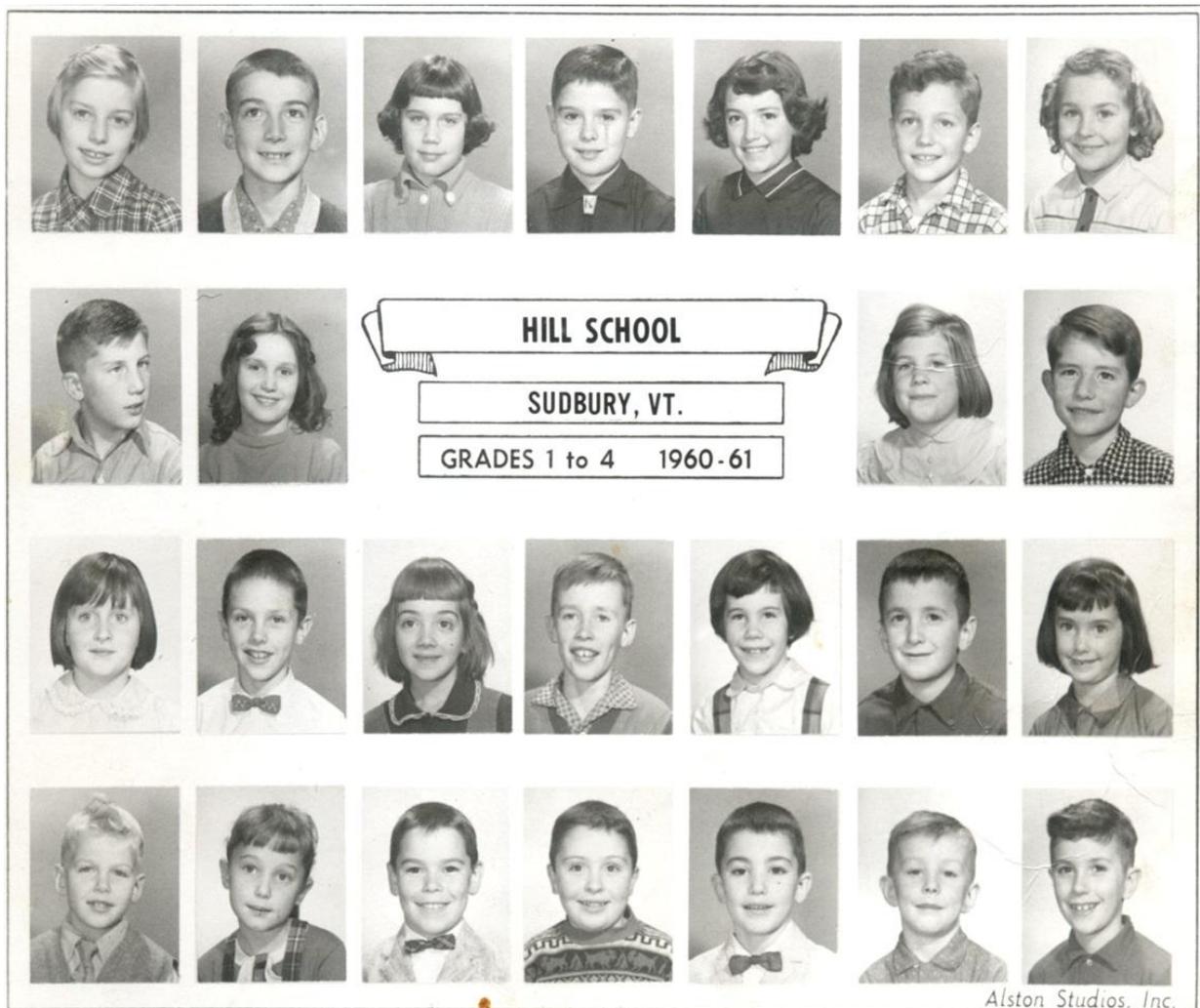
Left to Right:

**Top Row: Tom Cook, Gail Mulcahy, Jim Germond, Mary Lou Aines, Chris LaDuke,
Mary Anne Griffin, Mike Griffin**

2nd Row: Karen Griffin, Ted Russell, David Gregory, Sharon Burt

**3rd Row: Oliver Ketcham, Joanne Cook, Donnie Kapitan, Janet Griffin, Robert John Mulcahy,
Cathy Griffin, Raymond Cook**

Bottom Row: Richard Forkey, Larry Steele, Lenny West, Rene Preseau, Paul (Pat) Desforges



Left to Right:

Top Row: Cathy Griffin, Richard Forkey, Sharon Burt, Oliver Ketcham, Joanne Cook, Ted Russell, Mary Lou Aines

2nd Row: Mike Griffin, Claudette Dow, Mary Anne Griffin, Chris LaDuke

3rd Row: Maureen Mulcahy, Larry Steele, Anne Marie Forkey, Robert John Mulcahy, Janet Griffin, Jim Germond, Janet Ketcham

Bottom Row: Donnie Kapitan, Debbie Russell, Raymond Cook, Robert Somerville, Tommy Cook, Wayne Hutchins, Bob Wilcox (perhaps)



Louise Griffin Bedrosian (1937 – 2008). Louise was born January 18, 1937 to parents Benoni and Vivian (Dodge) Griffin of Sudbury. The oldest of four siblings, Louise grew up on her father's farm and attended Castleton State Teachers College after graduating from high school in 1955. After college, Louise began a storied career as an educator that culminated in nearly thirty years of teaching children to read at Wheeler and Barnes elementary schools in Burlington. A voracious reader herself, Louise especially enjoyed books about unexplained phenomena, mysteries of the universe, science fiction and fantasy. Louise was a doll-house and miniature enthusiast, an observer of politics and generous supporter of many good causes and charities. In later years Louise researched and wrote a series of books detailing the history and genealogy of her family in New England. In 2007 she joined the Vermont Society of Mayflower Descendants, having documented her direct relation to the English Pilgrim Thomas Rogers who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620.

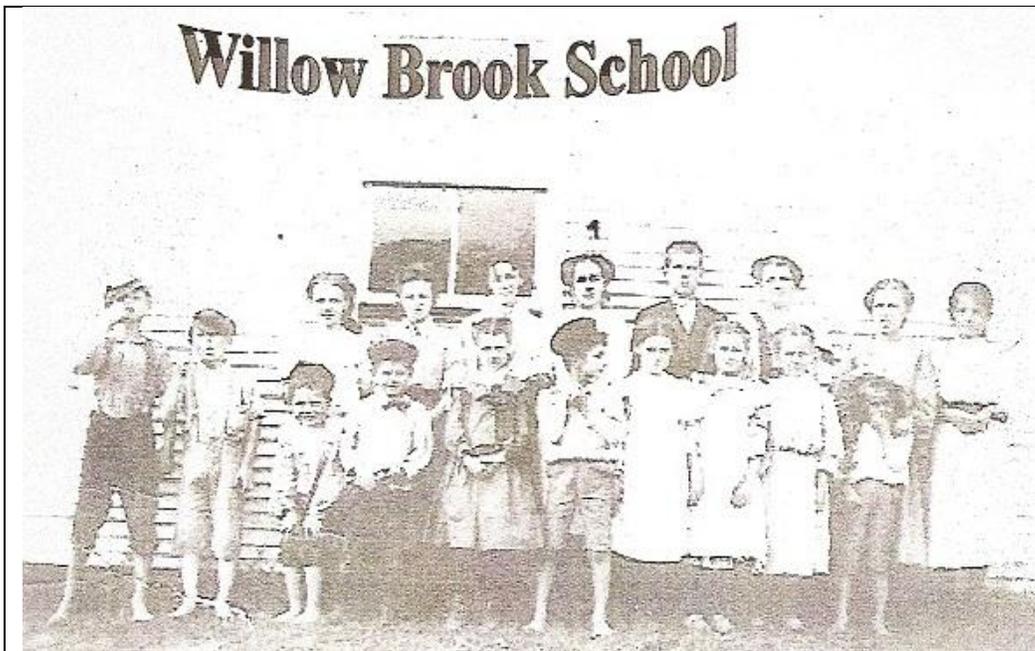
We went to one-room schools in Sudbury where I spent grades 1-6 at Burr Pond School and grades 7-8 at the North School. The schools were full of books and new things to learn. I loved school. I would stay in at recess to read about the planets. I still have vivid memories of those one-room schools. Even now I could draw a map of my first classroom and show where everyone sat.

High School in the "Big" town of Brandon was fun too, although I was shy, and believed I was not popular, I managed to enjoy my four years there. I liked the classes most of the teachers, and made several friends. We laughed a lot in those days. I spent a lot of time in homeroom, which was also the library, reading about the Royal Families in England. They fascinated me. Little did I dream that we could be descended from Royal families too! I graduated from Brandon High School in 1955. There were 48 in our class, the largest Brandon had had up until that year. I keep in touch with my classmates by going to class reunions. Several of the classmates were distant cousins. As I worked on this genealogy, I found even more kin in my class.

Until I was fourteen I wasn't sure what I wanted to do with my life. I thought there were only four career choices for girls. One could be a nurse, a teacher, a waitress or a secretary. I knew I must prepare for something because I didn't see marriage as an option. (I had been told that no one would marry a girl who wore glasses, and I believed it.) One day I went back to visit my old elementary school and the teacher let me help out. I knew then and there that I wanted to be a teacher.

After graduating from high school, I enrolled in what was then Castleton Teacher's College. The years at Castleton were some of the happiest in my life. I became part of a circle of friends that I still keep in touch with today, and met a future husband there. It was a small college and easy for everyone to fit in. I felt socially more at ease; I made the honor society and was even elected class secretary. I graduated from Castleton Teacher's College in 1959.

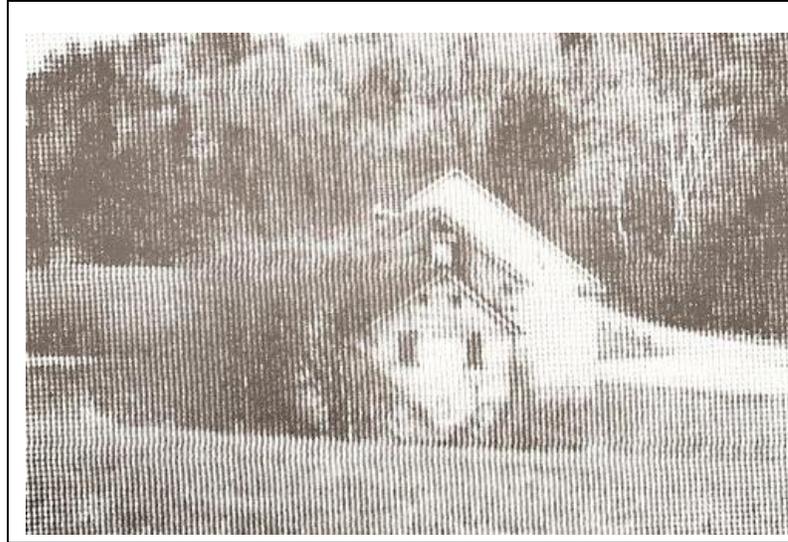
Willowbrook School was also called the “Punkhole School” as that section of Sudbury was referred to as Punk Hole.



Around 1908: Children living in the area would have been Ketcham (Frank 13, Marion 11, Thomas 6) Griffin (Albert 10, Murray 8, Benoni 6) Atwood (Ruth 9, Della 7) Lee (Clarissa 9, Frank 6) Amy Clark 12, Laura Cool 6



Willowbrook School 1911 Arlena Griffin 6 (front row on right)
Some from the 1908 picture. Other possibilities: Miller (Edward 12, Agnes 8, Ernie)
Emery (Marie 9, Peter 6) Lola Grover 8 Marion Griffin 6



**Willowbrook School
Between the farms of Robert and Perry Ketcham**

Viola Anair Disorda (From her diary: “Chalk Dust Doesn’t Rub Off”)

Viola Anair (10.21.1904 – 5.9.1987) married Alfred Disorda (3.10.1896 – 11.10.1980). Viola was born in Hardwick, Vermont. Her family moved to Waterbury when she was 2 years old. Viola entered her senior year in high school in 1921 and took a one year teaching training class. She then secured a teaching position at the Burr Pond School in Sudbury, and boarded at the Germond farm, with three generations of the Germond family. The younger Germond was on a leave of absence for a year to take care of her new baby. She was helpful in organizing a schedule and keeping eight grades busy in one room. She had thirteen students. She did meet a nice young fellow (Alfred Disorda) who came to the school and to the Germonds to saw wood.

The next fall she taught at the North School and boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Claire Slason, who lived next to the school. The young man, who sawed wood for the Burr Pond School, also sawed wood for the North School. He started taking Viola for sleigh rides. They were married in 1926 and moved into a house on Sudbury Hill built by Grant Croto. She loved her neighbors. One was “Addie Bucklin, a deaf old maid”. Viola did not teach full time that year as married women were not allowed to teach. She did substitute the following spring in Whiting, where the antique shop is today. She had to board in Whiting, as teachers were not allowed to live out of town during the school week. She had over thirty students in eight grades. She did come home the three miles on weekends.

A vacancy came up at the Webster School. The shortage of teachers resulted in her getting the position in spite of being married. Viola taught there for two years. The Webster School was then closed as there were not enough children. However, she was offered a position at the Hill School where she taught for three years. A mobile library would come to the schools every other week, so the children could select supplementary reading material.

The favorite written excuse she received was: “Please excuse Jonny from school yesterday. He had bowl trouble.” Another one: “Please excuse Zachary for being late this morning. He had to stay home to do the chores as his pa got drunk on hard cider last night.”

She then became a housewife for ten years. She also boarded teachers in her home. The Webster School was reopened. Viola's daughter Janet was five years old, and Viola's mother had just come to live with Albert and Viola. She taught at the Webster School for one year, the school closed again, and she became the teacher at the Hill School, where she taught four more years.

Viola decided to attend Castleton State College and get a BS in Elementary Ed. She accomplished that goal taking courses on Saturdays and in the summers over a five year period.

She next taught eight grades at the Young School in Orwell for four years. There were 29 students.

An opportunity arose to teach four of the eight grades at Whiting in a school building that was only a few years old with running water and inside toilets that flushed. Viola taught 21 years at the Whiting Elementary School.

She spent 42 years in the teaching field!



Viola Anair Disorda in the Bicentennial Parade on July 4, 1976 in Brandon.. The Float was designed by Bill and Debbie Ramage and won \$100 first prize Viola had retired in 1975 after teaching 42 years, 10 years at the Hill School.



**Slason House on NW corner of Route 73 and Williams Lane.
Currently the home of Shirley Gauthier
Viola Anair Disorda boarded with the Slason Family when she taught at the
North School in 1924-1925**



Burr Pond School

Another Viola: Viola Mallory Walker

Viola attended Burr Pond School for seven years. Her first grade teacher was Miss Hobbs. The next year she was placed in the third grade. Anna Germond was her teacher the next six years. She graduated from Brandon HS in 1939 and from Castleton Normal School in 1941. She then started her 40 year teaching career.

Chronology:

1941 Warren, VT

1942 Shoreham, VT

Married Albert Walker December 28, 1942 and moved to the Frank Walker Farm in Hubbardton, VT.

1943 Parsons School in Hubbardton.

1944 Son Robert Walker was born on May 7, 1944.

1945 Substitute teaching.

1949 Taught 8 years at Burr Pond School.

1958 Taught fifth grade 17 years in Forestdale.

1976 Substitute teaching for a number of years.

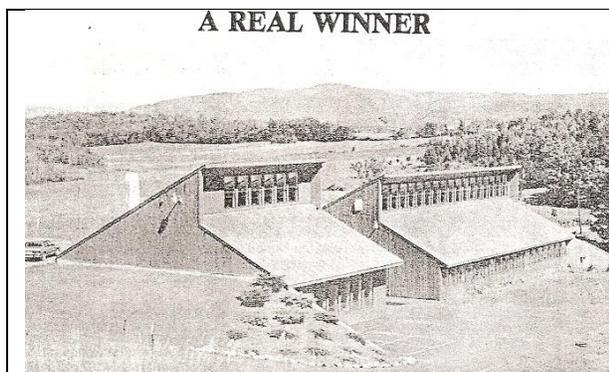


**Viola Mallory Walker
was born on January 5,
1922 at The Hortonia
(Mallory Inn) owned
by her parents.**

The Sudbury Country School

Sudbury never had a high school. Students went to Brandon. As the years passed, the elementary schools in Sudbury were closed or consolidated. The last elementary school to close was the Burr Pond School, which closed in the 1960's. Then all students were tuitioned to Brandon. In 1980 Sudbury voted to have its own K through 6th grade school.

In 1981 Sudbury acquired a piece of property from the Selleck family and built the Sudbury Country School. Sudbury architect Martin Harris designed the low cost energy efficient building, who received a national award for energy innovation. It is berm built in the rear with a high rising solar front.



- CHAPTER 9
- POST OFFICE
- LIBRARY
- THE BUCKLIN FAMILY

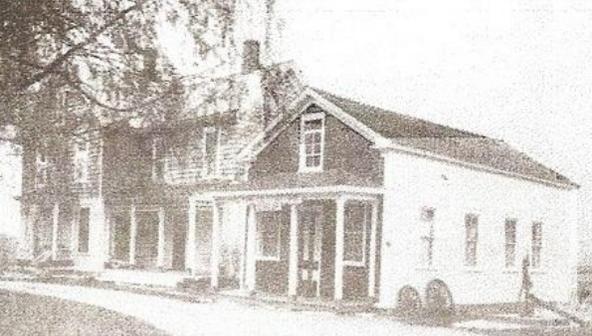
Benjamin Franklin was appointed the first Postmaster General under the Continental Congress on July 26, 1775. .

In 1799 post offices began to be established, and letters were carried in the mail. Postage of a single letter, any distance less than 40 miles was 10 cents --- grading up to 25 cents if over 500 miles. If there were two pieces, ever so small, double those rates was charged.

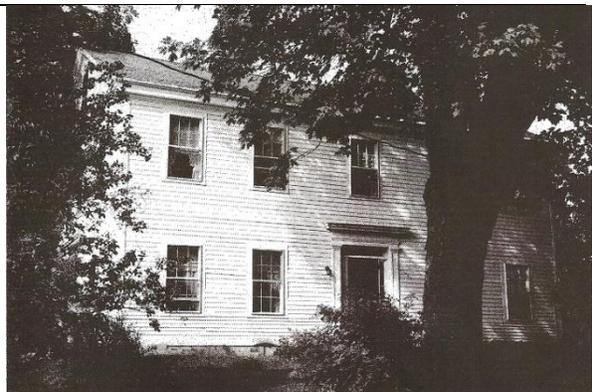
POSTMASTERS in Sudbury

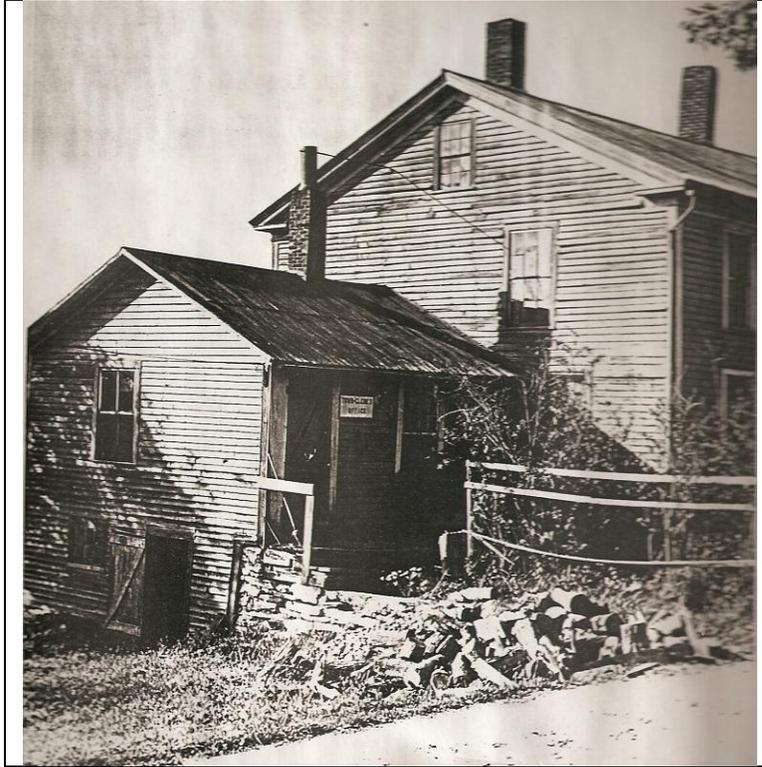
From Smith and Rann’s history: “The first postmaster within the memory of living men was Joseph WARNER, who kept the office near the ashery. The present postmaster, N. A. BUCKLIN, was appointed in 1879, as successor to R. W. PITTS, who had held the office for fifteen or twenty years. Jefferson GOODRICH preceded him. Mr., BUCKLIN has had a general store here since the year 1878.”

From Hemenway: “... Warner, born in Sudbury, December 4, 1803; first engaged in mercantile business in this town, kept store on Sudbury Hill with John Jackson in 1814.

	<p><u>Pitts Hotel and General Store</u> . Also known as the Bucklin Home (1883 – 1959) and the Michel House (1959 – 1991). The post office was in operation on this site for many years. In its last years, the post office was moved across the road into the Mulcahy House which no longer exists.</p>
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Cook House This early farmhouse is handsomely proportioned and detailed. It occupies a key site at the northern edge of the village green, adjacent to the Sudbury Meeting House. It served as a tavern, store, and post office, as well as a farm house, at various times during the 19th century. It was owned by W. P. J. Hyde at one time. The Bucklin Family lived here from 1905 – 1948, when it then was acquired by Robert Cook.





Herbert and Julia Bucklin Home from 1904 to 1945
First house on Quarry Road by Route 30
Herb was Town Clerk from 1932 to 1939
Julia was Town Clerk from 1939 to 1940
Walton's listed Julia Bucklin as "Librarian" from 1918 – 1929
The house was removed by Donald Aines.

Postmaster	Appointed	Postmaster	Appointed
Thomas White	7.01.1811*	Nathaniel A Bucklin	1.12.1880
Joseph Munson	2.18.1814	Adaline J Bucklin	9.05.1914
John L Warner	9.20.1824	John L Simonds	8.19.1918
Hiram Warner	5.07.1829	Minnie H Simonds**	1.27.1923
Charles W Horton	7.22.1835	Minnie H Simonds	3.28.1923
Thomas J Goodrich	9.19.1845	George Wood	2.20.1933
Charles W Horton	4.30.1847	Rose T Mulcahy**	4.13.1933
William P J Hyde	6.01.1849	Rose T Mulcahy	9.28.1933
Thomas J Goodrich	9.15.1853	Gladys M Griffin**	8.31.1953
Royal W Pitts	4.13.1861	Brandon Post Office	2.28.1954

***Or earlier**

****Acting Postmaster**

In the 1978 Pictorial we learn: "final location was in the home of Paul and Gladys Griffin. Gladys was postmaster the final 6 months." This home is now owned by Steve and Maureen Sgorbati.

**HISTORY OF POSTAL RATES (FROM BILL LIZOTTE)
WASHINGTON COUNTY, VERMONT STAMP CLUB:**

Postage Rates on regular First Class Mail during the classic stampless period.

The Postal Act of 1799 (March 2nd) (Zone Rates for single letters)(double letters = double postage)

Not over 40 miles....	8 cents
40 to 90 miles....	10 cents
90 to 150 miles....	12 ½ cents
150 to 300 miles....	17 cents
300 to 500 miles....	20 cents
Over 500 miles....	25 cents

The Postal Act of 1814 (effective February 1, 1815) "War Rates"

Postage for the above rates became 12 cents, 15 cents, 18 and ¾ cents, 2½ cents, 30 cents and 37½ cents respectively, increased by fifty percent (50%).

The Postal Act of Feb 1, 1816 (effective March 31st, 1816) "Restored Rates"

Postage returned to the 1799 rates, in effect for only thirty one days
Examples of covers showing these rates are generally quite rare.

The Postal Act of April 9, 1816 (effective May 1, 1816)

Not over 30 miles....	6 cents
30 to 80 miles....	10 cents
80 to 150 miles....	12 ½ cents
150 to 400 miles....	18 ½ cents
Over 400 miles....	25 cents

The Postal Act of 1825 (March 3) (effective May 1, 1825)

The Zone Rate for 150 to 400 miles increased to 18 ¾ cents (slight change to fit currency — 18 and three quarters cents equal to one and a half reales)

The Postal Act of 1845 (March 3) (effective July 1, 1845)(charged by weight, envelopes accepted)

Not over 300 miles....	5 cents
Over 300 miles....	10 cents

The Postal Act of 1851 (March 3) (effective July 1, 1851)

Prepaid, and not exceeding 3,000 miles....	3 cents
Letters sent collect....	5 cents
Greater distances (California)....	6 and 10 cents

The Postal Act of 1855 (March 3) (effective April 1, 1855)

Compulsory Pre-payment of postage on domestic mail

Excepting specific classes of mail, the use of adhesive postage stamps was required on all domestic mail after December 31, 1855. The most obvious exceptions are free franked mail of Postmasters, official PO business, and mail to and from members of Congress. The "Stampless" period of American Postal History is essentially ended on January 1, 1856.

Postage Rates for a First Class letter remained at three cents from 1855 until October 1, 1883, when it declined to two cents. The two cent rate remained in effect until 1933, when it returned to three cents (except during the First World War, when it was increased by one cent to help fund the war effort).

1855 (April 1) three cents
1883 (October 1) two cents

Briefly during 1918-19, there was an increase of one cent to assist in the cost of the First World War.

1933	three cents
1958	four cents
1963	five cents
1968	six cents
1971	eight cents
1974	ten cents
1976	thirteen cents
1978	fifteen cents
1981	eighteen cents (less than one year)
1981	twenty cents
1985	22 cents
1988	25 cents
1991	29 cents
1996?	32 cents
1999	33 cents
2000	34 cents
2001	37 cents

LIBRARY in Sudbury

Walton's Business Directory sometimes listed the category "Librarian" for 12 years. Mrs. Herbert Bucklin was listed from 1918 through 1929.

BUCKLIN FAMILY (A partial list, but includes all those buried in Sudbury)

I Nathaniel F Bucklin (1809 – 2/3/1868). His wife Laura died on May 6, 1891 at age 79.

I-1 Sarah E Bucklin (1838 – 9/23/1847) daughter of N A & Laura, died at age 9.

I-2 Laura Ann Bucklin 1840 – 1/17/1841) daughter of N A & Laura, died at 5 months.

I-3 Nathaniel A Bucklin (7/5/1842 – 1/19/1923) and wife Sarah J Bucklin (8/21/1844 – 1/19/1923). He was Town Clerk (1884 – 1923) and Postmaster (1879 – 1915). The Bucklin family owned the Pitts Hotel property from 1883 – 1959.

He served 37 years as postmaster. Nathaniel was listed as postmaster and dealer in general merchandise in Sudbury, Vermont in 1881. He married Sarah Jane Selleck on February 1, 1865. They had six children: Charles, Columbus , Herbert , John , William, Adeline.

I-3-1 Charles Bucklin

I-3-2 Columbus Bucklin

I-3-3 Herbert E Bucklin (1870 – 1939) and Julia Ladd Bucklin (1870 – 1949). Herbert was Town Clerk (1932 – 1939) as was Julia (1939 – 1940). He was a son of N A Bucklin.

Owned the house on the corner of Quarry Road and Route 30 from 1904 – 1945.

I-3-3-1 Nina (4/30/1903 – 5/6/1903) daughter of H E and J L.

I-3-4 John Bucklin (1871 – 1949) in Pine Hill Cemetery in Brandon

Owned the “Cook House” from 1905 to 1948.

I-3-5 William Bucklin (1873 – 1920) in Pine Hill Cemetery in Brandon

I-3-6 Adeline J Bucklin (1876 – 1957) She was postmaster from 1914 – 1918.

I-4 Charles M Bucklin (1846 – 10/5/1867) First Lieutenant of 39 US Infantry. Died at New Orleans. He was the son of Nathaniel F.

II Amy S Bucklin Pitts (1818 – 5/27/1878) wife of R W Pitts. (Probably the sister of Nathaniel F)

BUCKLIN HALL

Pitts Hotel, on the west side of Route 30 in Sudbury Village, has been owned by many people, including Doty, Hyde, and Mound. Mound sold the property to Nathaniel Bucklin in 1883. It remained in the Bucklin Family until 1959 when it was sold to Michel, who sold it in 1991 to Dorsey, the current owner.

The beautiful “Cook House” north of the Sudbury Meeting House has also been owned by many families: Smith, Horton, Hyde, Wheeler, and Slason. John Bucklin purchased the property in 1905 and then sold it to Robert Cook in 1948.

“Bucklin Hall” was likely in the Pitts Hotel, not in the Cook house.

CHAPTER 10 SUDBURY MEETING HOUSE

An outstandingly beautiful building - strategically placed on top of Sudbury Hill, from which there are terrific views of the Adirondacks to the west. When one visits the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain, more time is usually devoted to learning about the design of that building than to its contents. To some degree that is also true for the Sudbury Meeting House.

This chapter will be devoted to three subjects: the Congregational Church (first organized as a religious group in 1791), the lovely Building (finished 16 years later in 1807), and the utilization of the structure as a Meeting House for both the church and the town.



Date	Event
<u>1791</u>	The first religious group in Sudbury was formed. It held religious services at the Hawkins farm (Inside the house in the winter and in a barn in the summer).
1803	The religious group became affiliated with the Congregational Church. Silas Parsons was the first pastor. Apollos Rollo, from Orwell, donated 2 acres of land soon after 1803 on which a church could be built.
<u>1807</u>	Church building was completed. Charles Stewart had been hired to build a church on the green at the end of the Hubbardton Turnpike. A well-proportioned and detailed Federal style structure, it followed a design in a 1797 pattern book, Asher Benjamin's <i>The Country Builder's Assistant</i> . The green, just west of the church, was owned by the Church society and surrounded by a fence. Its gates were kept locked except on "public days and days of religious worship". The lumber came from Roger Burr's mill and the initial load of lumber was brought by Lyman Felton. The first service was held in the new church building on June 5, 1807.
1850s	The building had become too large for the congregation. The lower floor was deeded to the town in 1851 .The upper floor was then fitted as a church and the lower level used as a Town Hall. Gothic spires and cresting were added to the steeple. Their bristling profiles offered a whimsical contrast to the Federal style simplicity and detailing of the original building. It had become the Sudbury Meeting House.
1907	The Sudbury Meeting House celebrated 100 years as a building. The Reverend N. R. Nichols provided a history, shown later in this chapter.
1942	The Church celebrated 151 years as an organization, dating from 1791.
1957	The Sudbury Meeting House celebrated 150 years as a building.
1991	The Church celebrated 200 years as an organization, dating from 1791.
2007	The Sudbury Meeting House celebrated 200 years as a building.

The next few pages provide two histories that have been written about the church and the building.

The first was presented by Reverend N. R. Nichols on September 18, 1907 at the Centennial Celebration of the Sudbury Meeting House.

The second is from "Sudbury Vermont – A Pictorial Record - 1978". That publication contains more than pictures, among which is an excellent write up of the Sudbury Meeting House.



The Sudbury Meeting House

Rev. N. R. Nichols

It will be remembered that the centennial of the church organization which worships in this house, was observed in 1891.

For a time religious services were held in the summer, in the middle barn on the Hawkins' place, and in the winter in the northwest room of the dwelling house; but the question of a house of worship was early discussed. On a scrap of leaf from an early volume of town records is the interesting entry "voted to build a meeting house in the center of the town when they shall think themselves able." With the exception of this bit of leaf the first fifty-four pages of this volume of town records are lost. The first whole page bears the date 1805. Previous to that date the town in its organized capacity had taken this somewhat indefinite action just noted.

The constitution of the First Congregational society bears the date December 19, 1803. The 2nd article of the constitution reads as follows, "We propose and agree that when we shall proceed to build a Meeting House for public worship we will build it on land now belonging to Apollos Rollo on the elevation in the corner east of the great road and north of the road which leads to Joseph Little's." It appears that Apollos Rollo donated this piece of ground consisting of about two acres. To secure such a building as this was, called for severe sacrifice. It is told of one Eli Rice, that he mortgaged his farm to help on the cause. "For," said he, "The Lord's house must be built." His zeal for a house of worship necessitated selling a part of his land to raise the mortgage. It is told of another that he was wont to go around after his day's work to solicit funds for building the house. From a deed preserved in the records of the town it appears that the erection of the building and the disposition of the pews was committed to Abram Hall and Eli Boyce of Sudbury, and Ruggles Ward of Orwell. This deed records the transfer of wall pew No. 6 by this committee for the sum of seventy-two dollars. Another deed transfers a wall pew, No. 4, for sixty-five dollars.

The timber of which this house was built was cut on land now owned by Smith Germond and M. H. Landon. The first load of lumber was hauled from Burr's mill on to this spot by a lad fifteen years old named Lyman Felton. The house was built by contract. The contractor, a Mr. Stewart, died in 1814. His son's widow writes that she was informed by her mother-in-law that there was such an advance in the price of lumber as to entail considerable loss to the contractor. Another quite extensively identified with the building was a Mr. Arnold Hill whose daughter, Mrs. Betsy Thomas, born while the building was in process of construction, informed me last June that the work was the first her father did in town. The window sash and doors particularly, she said, were the handiwork of her father.

No original record is available giving date of breaking ground, laying corner stone, raising the frame, or dedication of the house. The March town meeting for 1806 was held at a dwelling house. It was then and there voted that town meetings be held at the meeting house the ensuing year, and three meetings were held during that year. Mr. Benjamin Cheney, a former resident, now eighty-five years of age, writes that the house was

Centennial Anniversary of the Sudbury Meeting House.

used for town purposes from his earliest remembrance. The earliest record of any religious service in the building bears the date June 5, 1807. A reasonable inference would seem to be that whenever the building may have been commenced, it was not fully completed and ready for use for public worship until this latter date. The interesting letter of Mr. Cheney's further states "there was a large steeple on the front end of the house, and when I was a small boy six or seven years old, they began to feel afraid that the wind might blow it over onto the house, and that they had better take it down, so they hitched a rope to it, and I think they had a yoke of oxen to help pull it off. I remember well hearing the terrible crash when it struck the ground." When the house was made it was with square pews with seats on three sides. The pulpit was on the north end high enough for stairs to go into it, and a place under it to keep the Sabbath school library. The gallery at the south end was occupied by the singers and musicians.

We thus see the house as it was first built, but not until 1830 do we find mention of any movement for extended repairs. A subscription paper was passed, and record is made of a bill bearing date January 15, 1832, of two hundred and thirty-four dollars for paint and oil used on the building, a small bill for lumber, and another to pay remaining indebtedness on a stove. In 1840 the prudential committee was empowered to dispose of the building half the time, an action explained by a vote in 1848 that "the house be used by other denominations when not by ours."

April 13, 1849, "Society voted to give the town of Sudbury the privilege of the lower part of said house to hold all town meetings and transact business on condition the town shall raise four hundred dollars to repair said house by vote of society." You notice the peculiar ending. The society may have intended to reserve the right of expending the money the town might vote. Previous to any recorded action of the town on the subject there is a pathetic entry in the society records under date January 4, 1850. It is a postscript to the call for the annual meeting and reads as follows, "We the undersigned, viewing with deep solicitude the decay of the house of God in this place, and well aware of our inability to stop its progress, respectfully invite all who have any interest in said house, whether by aiding in its erection, or by purchase or gift, or wish for a more comfortable place for town business, or wish to render the place respectable, to meet at said house on the 15th day, to act in conjunction with said society. We wish you to give your names on the society book so as to cooperate with us by your counsel in repairing said house." A few weeks later this call was followed by a vote "to give the meeting house belonging to the First Congregational Society of Sudbury, to the town of Sudbury to be made a free house for religious worship of all denominations, and town business on condition that the said town will repair said house or build a new one to be done within two years from this time." But the town did not assume the care of a house of worship. It did, however, at its March meeting in 1850, vote to appropriate a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for the purpose of shingling and otherwise repairing the meeting house, on condition that the Congregational society quit claim to the town the use and occupancy of the lower story to be used for town purposes.

The society at its next annual meeting, in January, 1851, appointed and empowered an agent to execute a quit claim deed of such part and

Centennial Anniversary of the Sudbury Meeting House.

parcelage in the meeting house as was required by a vote of the town of Sudbury in March, 1850. At the March meeting in 1851 the town voted three hundred dollars to repair the meeting house for the purpose of securing a town house. It does not appear whether this was additional to the two hundred voted the preceding year ; but this action led to the call of a special meeting to see if the town would reconsider its vote. The proposition was negatived.

At the March meeting in 1857, the town voted to raise "not exceeding fifty dollars to repair the town house." The town has now come to a consciousness of proprietorship in the building. It is now "town house" instead of "meeting house."

Questions as to pew holders' rights seem to have arisen about 1850 or '51. At the request of several citizens of Sudbury, two citizens of Brandon examined the building and reported April 1, 1851, that they considered the building worth not over fifty dollars to take down and work over. They considered it worth more to be repaired in the manner proposed by the town and society, the lower part as a townhouse, the upper for religious purpose. They further expressed doubt whether the pew holders could recover anything for repairing said house for their private interest in said pews. Nevertheless they thought best to affix the value of fifty cents each to the forty-two pews on the lower floor—originally forty-four, and fifteen in the gallery. So far as the records show, this recommendation was acceptable, but the money raised by the town did not secure all desired repairs. Other sums were secured by subscription. At a meeting of the society in October, 1854, it was voted to remove the pews on the lower floor and the floor on which the pews stood. At an adjourned meeting the committee was instructed to expend the subscription so far as necessary to complete repairs, and more, provided it be subscribed. As a result this audience room came into substantially its present form. A floor was laid from gallery to gallery, and another method of seating took the place of the original square box pews. For three years this change had been under consideration. The new seats were distributed by giving first choice to the subscriber of the largest sum for repairs, second choice to subscriber of second largest sum, and so on.

The society records further show an insistence on the part of the society to ownership and control of the common surrounding the meeting house. It provides for a survey of the common and pays the expense. It authorizes an exchange of a piece of the land, or that it be deeded, or perpetually leased. It authorizes the settlement of matters with reference to a right of way to certain private buildings near the common. It causes the erection of a fence around the common, and, for its own convenience, builds the fence not always on the line, but reserves its right to occupy at any time its land left outside the fence, and votes that the gates be kept locked except on public days and days of religious services. When and why this fence was removed does not appear from the records.

There was not always entire unanimity as to purposes for which the building might be used. In 1857 there was a long and seemingly spirited debate on whether "free speech and shows" should be allowed. It was decided "not to have any such thing held in the meeting house. It has been dedicated for the worship of God and nothing else."

The same subject was again considered in 1880. It was then voted

Centennial Anniversary of the Sudbury Meeting House.

not to use the church for any purpose except church service without the consent of all the committee. This record is of peculiar interest in its revelation of a change in terminology. The old expression "meeting house" gives place to the more modern designation of church.

Records in 1860, '61 and '62 show that the society then controlled the pews. They were appraised and the use sold to the highest bidder. At the auction they brought from five dollars each to thirty dollars. Again the next year it was voted that such subscribers as wished could have their pews at the same price as the year before. The last recorded action respecting the seats in this house bears the date 1862, when it was voted that the disposition of the pews be left to the discretion of the committee.

A complete record calls for some notice of changes made in recent years. The pipe organ and choir gallery which once were in the front of the house have been removed. The straight stairway has taken the place of the former winding stairs. The pulpit platform has been lowered and extended. The window back of the pulpit has been closed. The present windows are comparatively new. One row of side seats has been removed, considerable plastering has been done, the wood work painted, and new carpeting put on the floor. The greater part, if not the whole of the expense, has been met by the Ladies' Aid Society. Much is due also to summer guests in town, who by their kindly interest and generous assistance emphatically negative the remark sometimes made that people who go from home forget to take their religion with them. Mention ought to be made of the readiness with which the town taxed itself two years ago last March to provide a place for the bell in the tower. The hope may be expressed that amicable relations may continue to exist between the town and the religious society. It seems also fitting to call attention to the change just completed in the room below, and that the Ladies' Aid Society have funds for a quite extended renovation of this upper room.

We close with the hope that whoever recounts the history of this building for its second hundred years may find no trace of decadence, but always willing hearts and hands to beautify the sanctuary.



The following material is from pages 10 and 11 of "Sudbury Vermont – A Pictorial Record - 1978".

The first Congregational Church of Sudbury was organized in 1803 and the lovely building that stands today was built as a much needed house of worship by the Society in 1807. A 2 acre site was donated by Apollos Rollo. Timber was cut on land later owned by Smith Germond and M.H. Landon and processed at Burr's Mill located at Burr Pond. The Church was built by contractor, Mr. Charles G. Stewart. The window sash and doors are said to have been the work of Mr. Arnold Hill. The earliest record of any church service was June 5, 1807.

A large steeple completed the front end of the building. There was a fear that the wind would blow the steeple unto the roof, so about 1828 it was pulled down with a rope and team of oxen. Square, three sided pews were arranged on the ground floor. The pulpit was at the north end and raised high above the congregation, with steps leading up to it. A Sunday School library was located under the platform. A gallery across the front of the church was used by singers and musicians.

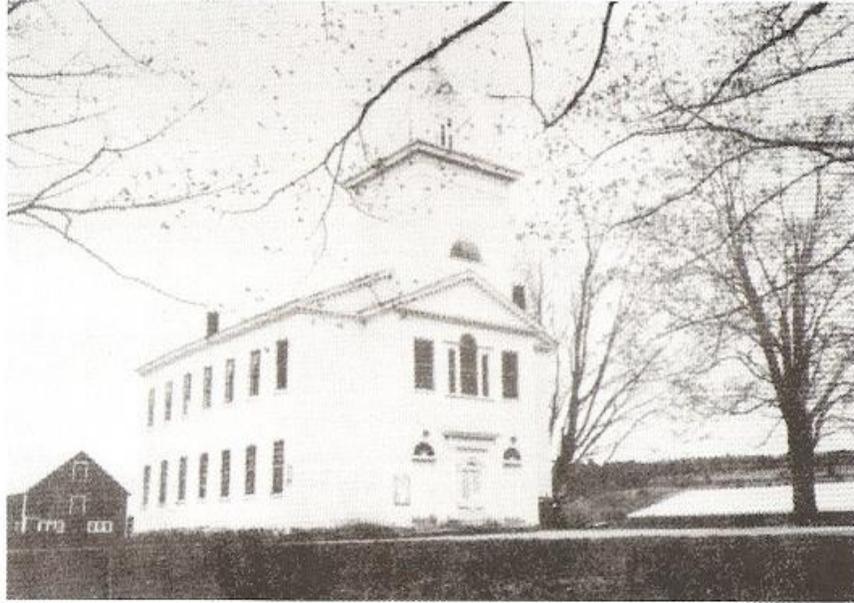
As early as 1830, Church records indicate the need for repairs. From then on the Society arranged various ways to finance the upkeep of the building. It was opened to be used by other denominations. On April 13, 1849 the Society voted to give the town the use of the lower part of the church as it's headquarters for conducting town business, with the understanding that the town would be responsible for raising money for repairs. As it's final plea for money the Society arranged a meeting, opened to all interested parties, to act in conjunction with the Society, to make a total effort to save the Church. Following that meeting the Society voted to give the First Congregational Church of Sudbury to the town, so the town could open it for all denominations, use it to conduct town business or even take the building down and build another church within two years. The town did not agree to this. However, at March 1850 Town Meeting, the town voted to appropriate "a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for the purpose of shingling and otherwise repairing the meeting house, on condition that the Congregational Society quit claim to the town the use and occupancy of the lower story to be used for town purposes." This the Society did in January 1851.

As early as 1851 major changes in the churches construction were discussed. Two Brandon inspectors considered the building not to be worth over fifty dollars to take down and work over. It was decided that the building was worth more than that to be repaired and renovated in such a manner that the lower part would be built as a "townhouse" and the upper level be made separate and used for worship. It was recommended and accepted that the value of fifty cents each be placed on the forty-two pews on the first level and fifteen pews in the gallery and to raise money, pew holders payed this fee to keep their pews. In 1854 the Society voted to remove the pews on the lower level and also the floor on which the pews stood. The Society looked for further contributions and the changes were made. A floor was built from gallery to gallery, making the upper level of the church as it is today. A new floor and complete renovation of the lower level took place and this was known as the audience room. The arrangement of the pews changed and went from the box type to those that are used today. The new pews were assigned in such an order that those contributing the largest sum to the repairs of order the church had first choice. As time passed on the church was never without need for funds.

The common located around the church was an area of great debate concerning ownership, control and boundaries. A settlement was made in reference to a right of way to certain private buildings near the common. The Society erected a fence around the common and voted that the gates be kept locked except on "public days and days of religious worship." There is no indication when or why the fence was later removed. There was also great concern as to how the building should be used. In 1880 it was voted by the Society that the church was not to be used for any other purposes except church services without the consent of all the church committee. This church committee also had complete control of the pews. To continue with the need to replenish funds year after year the pews were appraised and the use of each pew sold to the highest bidder. Pews brought from five to thirty dollars. In the years to follow, until this practice ended, subscribers of a pew could have it each year for the same price they paid the previous year.

Other renovations took place in the years following. The pipe organ and choir gallery that were in front of the church were removed and stairway leading to the second floor, which once was a winding staircase, is now straight stairs. The platform which was part of the pulpit was lowered and extended and now serves as a stage in the Town Hall portion. In 1905 the town taxed itself to provide funds to hang the bell in the bell tower.

Portions of this brief history of the Sudbury Meeting House were taken from a talk given by Pastor Rev. N.R. Nichols at the Centennial Anniversary celebration held in this church on September 18, 1907. On that day, seventy-one years ago, in his closing message Rev. Nichols said, "we close with the hope that whoever recounts the history of this building for it's second one hundred years may find no trace of decadence, but always willing hearts and hands to beautify the sanctuary."



Since that day in 1907 when Rev. Nichols spoke of his hopes for the future the beautiful Sudbury Meeting House has not gone uncared for. Although times were hard and the church waited many winters out for it's summer parishioners to return, it has remained as the central most point in the town of Sudbury. Many guest and full-time Pastors have preached here over the half a century and there are still a small number of Society members left today. A most active congregation held various religious, cultural and social functions at the church during the years. The Honor Roll that is placed on the front of the church was designed and constructed in 1942 by Robert Wilcox. It originally contained the names of 19 Sudbury men who were serving in World War II and stood on the front lawn before being placed on the building. The wooden cross that hangs on the wall over the altar was made especially for the church by Theron Williams in 1942.

On May 26, 1957 the Sudbury Congregational Church celebrated it's Sesquicentennial Year. The Pastor was Rev. Ira M. Stanton. For that celebration the church ceiling was restored through gifts made possible by Harold and Stella Selleck, Arthur and Zula Sawyer, Mrs. Mary Sawyer, Hester Phelps, Mrs. Vella Plue, Mrs. Marion Mallory, Mrs. M.D. Mack, Brenda Whittaker, Chauncey Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hurlburt, Sudbury Ladies' Aid and from a collection taken at Hyde Manor. The new drapes were the gift of Mrs. Vella Plue and Mrs. Doris Whittaker.

Summer Church services were discontinued in 1972 and under the direction of Hester Phelps have been held in 1976 and 1977. Although this beautiful place of worship has not for many years, had it's pews filled to capacity as it once did, it has been the place for many recent weddings and the Town Hall on the lower level continues to be the place for Town Meetings.

The past four years have brought much recognition to the building and it has served as the center of all of the town's Bicentennial activities; once again becoming the scene for dinners, suppers, parties and celebrations. To save, renovate and restore this building has been the number one project of the town during these birthday years of America. Many goals have been achieved in this undertaking and with great pride the town worked to preserve this building. During 1975 and 76 a new heating system was installed on the first floor. What was once the wood shed became a new kitchen and bathroom area, complete with running water, which this facility never had before. Future work will continue and very much like 150 years ago funds are still needed and hard to come by for upkeep and repairs. Through efforts of the Sudbury Bicentennial Committee, the building was placed on the National Register of Historical Places in December 1977.

The Spires of Sudbury

The little church on the hill is at the center of our community. From four directions one can look back a great distance and see the little white spires high among the green of the trees, forever pointing upward.

To most of us this is not merely an object of beauty; it is a symbol of the church's mission in our midst: resting at the center of our loyalties, the church forever directs our gaze upward to higher things.

More than a hundred years ago the church was the most important institution and public interest in Sudbury. To-day those who lead earnestly wish that it might again serve the entire community and come to deserve common and united support.

Make this sanctuary your home on the Sundays that remain this summer. Here you will find quiet and peace and inspiration, given in simplicity.

No stained-glass windows hide the world from view,
And it is well. The world is lovely there,
Beyond clear panes, where branch-scrolled skies look
through
And fields and hills, in morning hours of prayer.

Sudbury Church To Celebrate Anniversary

(Special to The Herald.)

SUDBURY, Aug. 21.—The Sudbury Congregational church will observe its annual Homecoming Sunday and 151st anniversary celebration next Sunday. The morning service will open at 11 o'clock, followed by a basket lunch on the lawn at 12. The Rev. Gordon J. Baker is pastor.

Reminiscences of the 151 years of the church will be related by former pastors.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Selleck and Mr. and Mrs. John Williams are in charge of the arrangements for the lunch.

Miss Addie Bucklin is in charge of the invitations and Mrs. Ray Cook will be the organist for the church service. The girls' choir will sing an anthem during the service.

The minister is a student at the Chicago Theological seminary and pastor of the Sudbury church for the summer.

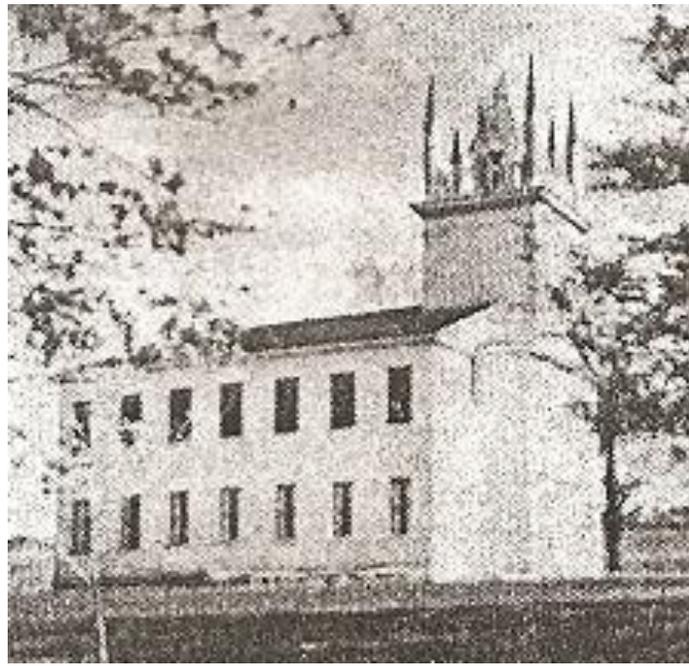
During the past two summers he has served churches in Southern California and Colorado.

In the fall he will return to the Wellington Avenue Congregational church in Chicago, as assistant minister.

Religious group celebrates 151 years.

Rutland Herald August 21, 1942





Rutland Herald 1958: Redecoration of the 150 year old Sudbury Meeting House begun last year by the Sudbury Congregational Church, is expected to be completed before the Lake Champlain 350th Anniversary Festival next summer. The Church Auditorium is on the second floor and the Town Hall is on the first floor. Services held in winter, at the home of Dr. B D Colby of Sudbury, have just been resumed in the Meeting House for the summer.



Sudbury Church Renovation Is Nearly Finished

SUDBURY—(Special)—The Sudbury Congregational Church, which was opened Sunday for the first service of the year, is expected to be entirely renovated before the Lake Champlain 350th anniversary festival next summer.

All that remains of the project, begun last year by church members, is a coat of outside paint, which the town is expected to put on before the summer of 1959.

Church members and friends re-decorated the interior last year, putting a new ceiling in the church auditorium on the second floor of the meeting house and painting the room in two shades of green. New mauve drapes were hung at the windows. The seating arrangement in the church is unusual in that the center pews run crosswise of the room while the side pews runs lengthwise.

As in the case of some other Vermont churches, the lower part of the meeting house was given to the town for a hall on condition that the town take care of the exterior. The town recently spent a considerable sum on the roof, and it is under this agreement that it expects to paint the outside of the building.

The hall which is used for town meetings and other events has been kept in good repair. One of the attractions is a stage curtain painted years ago by the Henry family which gave theatrical performances throughout Vermont.

The meeting house, more than 150 years old, is located on Rte. 30 on an elevation overlooking the valley. A picture of the building has appeared in Vermont Life.

Like those in many small communities, the Sudbury church is short of cash, and, to save the cost of fuel, services have been held in winter in two private homes for the past 12 years. They were held formerly at the home of the late Miss Addie Bucklin and in recent winters have been at the home of Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Colby. During the warmer months, they will be held at the church at 9:45 a.m.

For several years, the Rev. Bowen H. Shattuck, pastor of the Brandon Congregational Church, served the Sudbury church. He was followed by the Rev. Ira M. Stanton, pastor of the Orwell church, who preached here until he resigned in Orwell a few months ago.

Services are now being conducted by Lance Bird, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Bird of Hubbardton, one of the young men of the church who plans to become a minister. He will leave June 15 to enter theological seminary in Maine, after which church members expect to make other arrangements for regular services.

Young people are active in the

church, with 21 enrolled in Sunday School and an average attendance of 18 for the year. Some come five miles or more to attend Sunday School.

Several of the church young people besides Bird are attending college. Gloria Aldridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gillard Aldridge, will graduate in June from Keuka College where she is studying social work.

John Ketcham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ketcham, is attending the University of Vermont, while Miss Brenda Whittaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Whittaker, is at Bates College in Bangor, Maine.

Sudbury marks bicentennial of meeting house

By LISA D. CONNELL
Herald Staff

SUDBURY — Here's a chance to become a part of history.

Perhaps some longtime New Englanders take the region's history for granted. In the hurried and harried world of 21st-century America, people typically don't mull over who walked on the Vermont roads before them or sat in the same church pew 5,200 Sundays ago or paid town taxes to a clerk in the same building that a resident walked into 200 years ago.

On Saturday, it's time to think about those earlier connections to people who settled this land, particularly in Sudbury. For those who missed participating in the nation's bicentennial in 1976, here's an opportunity to celebrate another 200th milestone.

The Sudbury Meeting House celebrates its 200-year history from 2 to 6 p.m. Saturday at its Route 30 Sudbury location. Planning for the rain or shine celebration

See Page B3: Sudbury

Sudbury

Continued From Page B1

began months ago and the four-hour event, at which Gov. James Douglas is scheduled to attend, likely will fly by. Everyone is invited to attend.

There will be free parking and food while it lasts. The menu includes barbecued chicken, pie and ice cream. Entertainment features children's games from 1807, fiddlers' performances and square dancing. Inside the building, there will be a special viewing of the building's historic theater curtains.

To restore and renovate the Sudbury Meeting House, whose lower level serves as the town's municipal office while the white clapboard building's upper level hosts summer religious services of the Sudbury Congregational Society, required money and time.

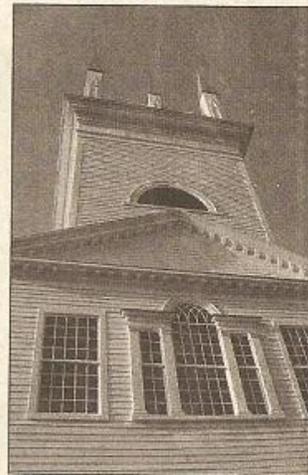
"This was a community that really wanted to do the right thing in restoring this building," Jane Lendway, state historic preservation officer, said in a telephone interview.

The land on which the church sits is significant, Lendway said, because it's along the path that had been built to accommodate foot traffic during the French and Indian War, Crown Point Road.

Civic-minded Sudbury residents sought grants to help defray restoration costs. Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., and local grant writer and Sudbury resident Jan Smith helped secure federal and state grants.

Jeremiah Parker Restoration, based in Shoreham, handled the building's restoration. New wiring and lighting, new windows and other projects were completed with a total of \$175,657 from the grant awards.

Sudbury's Meeting House is architecturally significant. The building's Palladian windows, its steeple and its overall size distin-



LISA D. CONNELL / RUTLAND HERALD

Sudbury plans a weekend celebration of the town's Meeting House on the occasion of the institution's founding in 1807.

guish the site, said Beth Brown-Limmer, a Sudbury resident and member of the bicentennial committee.

In New England, theocracy heavily factored into a community's founding. Despite the secular and sacred sharing one building, there is no interference today between the two functions, true to the nation's separation of state and church, respectively. Marjorie Strong, assistant librarian of the Vermont Historical Society, said Vermont was the first New England state to break away from having residents pay town taxes to the church. Two recent town functions to take place in the Sudbury Meeting House include the Sudbury Community School's production of "Rip Van Winkle" and taxpayers voting on the Otter Valley Union High School budget. On July 1, the Sudbury Congregational Society marked its 216th year.

For more information about Saturday's celebration, call the town clerk's office at 623-7296.

Contact Lisa Connell at lisa.connell@rutlandherald.com.

The building is 200 years old.

Rutland Herald 2007

Sudbury church summer services to resume July 1

Historic building marks 200 years

By LISA D. CONNELL
Herald Staff

SUDBURY — In true New England fashion, the 216-year-old Sudbury Congregational Society shares building space with the slightly younger 200-year-old Sudbury Town Hall.

The church on the hill along Route 30 will resume religious services in the building's upper level this Sunday. All are welcome to attend, especially visitors to Vermont. Services begin at 10:30 a.m.

Church member and organist Hester Phelps will play the foot-pumped Estey Organ. A piano also will be ready for Phelps to play during the services.

In this building, the secular and sacred co-exist and have done so for two centuries. The church is as much

about the town's history as the meeting house, now known as the Sudbury Town Hall, is about the church's founding.

The church's design stems from the architectural plans of Asher Benjamin, who once worked in Windsor. Benjamin designed the South Congregational Church there in 1798.

On Dec. 19, 1803, Apollos Rollo donated the two acres of land in Sudbury on which the building is erected. The land was for designated for a meeting house for public worship, note church records.

The Sudbury church design is from a book Benjamin wrote in 1805, entitled "Country Builders Assistant. Plate 33, as church member Beth Brown-Limmer pointed out, is the design that fellow Vermont builder Charles C. Stewart replicated in 1807.

The Sudbury Meeting House, as it was called, is an example of noted Boston-born architect Charles

Bulfinch's federal style.

At a time when Sudbury's population reached 800 residents with expectations of further growth, the meeting house was built large and tall. Very tall. So high was the church's steeple that eventually it was taken down as residents feared the sky-reaching spire would topple on the building below. Less lofty spires, still on the building, replaced the one steeple, said Brown-Limmer.

Upon the church's sesquicentennial, or 150th birthday, a rededication service was held on May 26, 1957. The Rev. Ira M. Stanton was pastor.

"In loving memory of all those who have gone before us, and all whose hearts and hands have served this church, to our departed ones, to all who have had a part in this church by their prayers and hopes, gifts and love," read the pastor aloud.

See Page B5: Church

Church

Continued From Page B1

"We rededicate this response," replied those people who attended the service 50 years ago.

This July 28, a celebration will be held to mark the bicentennial of the Sudbury meeting house.

And yes, there is literally a separation of church and state, despite the two sharing one building.

Town meetings and voting functions happen downstairs and church services are held upstairs in the summer. There is no heat in the building's upstairs. Even so, said Brown-Limmer, the earliest church members did attend services year-round.

There are nine members of the Society remaining, she said. The mission of the church remains as does its commitment to the town to use and care for this historic white building. It is a partnership of longstanding tradition.

Contact Lisa Connell at lisa.connell@rutlandherald.com.



LISA D. CONNELL/RUTLAND HERALD

Walking inside the 200-year-old Sudbury Meeting House and upstairs to the second level where the Sudbury Congregational Society meets for summer services is a secular and sacred way to celebrate America's birthday.

Vermont Art Council 2004 Annual Report

Facilities grants often re-energize small towns and encourage the civic engagement of communities. This project was spearheaded by the all-volunteer Sudbury Community Club and was one of the steps toward restoration of the historic Sudbury Meeting House as a community center. Built in 1807 as a church, the Meeting House sits on a picturesque village green. In 1851 the lower story was deeded to the town. The building, with its third level gothic steeple, serves as the community's center for political, religious, and social activities. It is also home to five of the noted "Henry" historic painted theater curtains which were restored by the Vermont Museum and Gallery Alliance.

This Cultural Facilities grant project involved the conversion of two existing lavatories into one accessible lavatory. The project also solved a long-endured water problem. "The most obvious impact is the fact that members of our community who have disabilities can now access the 'facilities' and are not excluded from the town and church activities." ... "My guess is that there is not a person in our small town that hasn't heard about the new bathroom!"

"We were honored to host the award ceremonies...and were pleased to meet those who were affiliated with the program. Nearly everyone in the entire town has stopped by to watch the progress, and we are so excited with the end results. What an encouragement to everyone to have begun our project of restoration of the Sudbury Meeting House."

Church Interior, Church Organ, and Organist



In the 1850s, when the stairs were relocated to retrofit the second floor as a church, a pipe organ was removed. It was replaced by an Estey “pump” organ which uses reeds instead of pipes. Hester Phelps, the organist, may be irreplaceable.

What goes around comes around.

The religious group first met in 1791 in a home. As the years have gone by and the congregation dwindled, the building was changed from a one story church building with a loft, to a multi purpose Meeting House used by both the Town and the Church. Church services are now only held in the building in July and August. Church meetings have been held in homes in other months. From 1944 to 1947 the winter services were held in Dr. C D Bucklin’s home.

In “A Pictorial Record – 1978” we learn the William Michel House (formerly the Pitt Hotel and subsequently the home of the Bucklin Family) was opened in the late 1940’s by Miss Addie Bucklin to serve as the winter quarters for the Congregational Church. The pulpit and organ were moved there. The Reverend Bowen H Shattuck of Brandon delivered the sermon. Miss Hester Phelps played the organ.

The Colby Home (the home of Beth Brown and her husband “Pastor Paul” Limmick) currently serves as the winter quarters (There are 10 months of winter in Vermont).

Dr. B D Colby and his Home

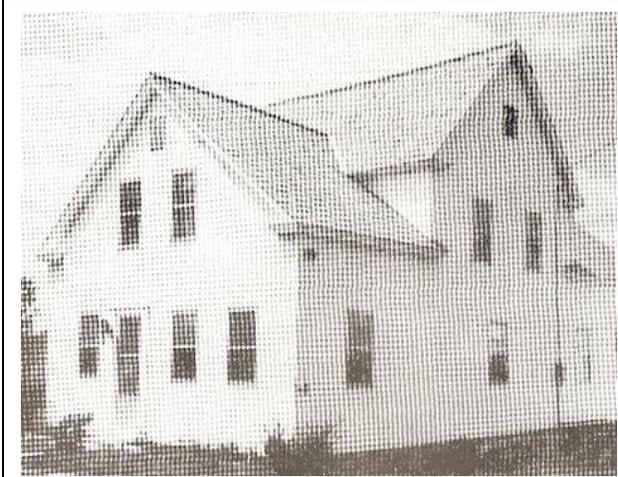
Most of the following is from Beth Brown’s research.

Dr. Bern Denis Colby was born in Lincoln, VT on July 18, 1870. He graduated from Bristol High School and Middlebury College. He became an M.D. at UVM in 1896 and received further training in New York City. He practiced medicine in Whiting 1896 – 1900 in then in Bristol 1900 – 1902. He began to practice medicine in Sudbury in 1902. He married Sadie Ann Wood of Rutland on June 24, 1903. The doctor and Sadie were very social and were members of the Sudbury Grange. They joined the Sudbury Congregational Church in 1904. Although they had no children of their own they mentored many children in the area. They were both actively involved in the Christian Endeavor program for the youth that met on Sunday evenings.

In December 1944, the congregation voted to accept Dr. Colby’s invitation to hold Church and Sunday School at his home during the winter. Sadie’s health deteriorated so these functions were moved next door to Addie Bucklin’s home. Later, Dr. Colby remarried and his wife Mabel reopened the house for these winter functions.

Dr. Colby lived to be 95, two months shy of his 96th birthday. On his 90th birthday, there was a dinner party at Hyde Manor, attended by the Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, the President of the Vermont Medical Society and several physician friends. After that event, Dr. Colby and Mabel attended a reception in his honor at the Sudbury Meeting House. He was apparently well liked ... as 200 people showed up! Truly a pillar of the community. He was also noted for writing poems and songs.

The Dr. Colby Home and some of the description below is from the 1978 Pictorial Record:



A center structure that rises above the rest of this house produced a rather unusual piece of architecture. Located in the Village, it has a beautiful view of the Adirondacks from the rear. Dr. B D Colby practiced medicine from this home for nearly 66 years. His office was located behind the double windows at the right of the front door. This historical home was a center for many community projects, Sunday School, and Church services and played a great part in the lives of many. The house was owned by the Colbys' from 1901 to 1966, Estelle Mac Donald until 1979, and since then by Beth Brown.

Parsonage

The picture, and much of the material below, is from the 1978 Pictorial Record:



Built in the early 1800's, this house was owned by the Congregational Church from 1899 to 1959. It served as the home of the Congregational minister for many years. The house was rented by the Church to many different families after a full time pastor was no longer employed. It was vacant for four years and was purchased by Mrs. Charles Marden in 1959 and served as a summer home for nine years before becoming a permanent home. Before it was modernized, the little parsonage stood without plumbing except for a hand pump at the kitchen sink. It was heated by stoves and because it only had half chimneys, the exposed pipes passed through the upstairs rooms before going through the roof to the outside. The south ell was the woodshed and today a porch has been added to it and serves as a kitchen and den. A back ell, known as the woodshed, housed the indoor-outdoor toilet. This white house, with black shutters and decorated with flower boxes during the summer, was known as "Friendly Acres".

MINISTERS

There have been full time ministers and a parsonage in Sudbury. Many small towns, including Sudbury, found that impractical and have shared ministers and used different ministers from year to year. The Church is now only used July and August and the entire year's religious holidays are celebrated during that period. My wife, Mary, and I attended the Christmas service on Sunday, July 10, 2011.

The following list, although incomplete, lists many who served as pastor of the church in Sudbury. Some of the data is from "Walton's Vermont Business Directory", some from church records summarized in Wheeler's book, and some from "Vermont Congregational Churches, 1762-1942, Historical Statistical" by John Comstock.

Years	Name	Years	Name
1806-15	Silas Parsons*	1893-94	Warren L Noyes
		1894	C Hayes
1820-30	Mason Knapen**	1895	H C Bainton
		1896-97	C Thorp
1833-38	John Thompson	1897-98	S Abbie Chapin#
			# Layperson
1841-42	Henry Kingsley	1898	C A Chepin
		1900-01	I McDonald
1847-48	Samuel R Thrall		
		1904	M W Hale
1855-	Aldin Grout***		
		1910-13	N R Nichols
1857-77	Henry Rustedt****		
1878-80	Edward F Abbott	1915-17	E H Jenkyns
1884-85	Prescott Fay	1918-19	J H Kingsbury
1885-88	Lewis Grout		
		1923-24	Ellis Crossley
1891	Fred Means		
1891-93	Charles B Atwood	1926	Ralph Mortimer

*Silas Parsons was born 9.20.1761 in Northampton, MA and died 12.06.1839 in Lockport, NY. He was a farmer in Goshen, MA until age 40. Sudbury was his first parish. One son, William Leonard, was born 6.25.1811 and became a minister. His son Erastus, who was a candidate for the ministry, died 5.11.1813, in his 26th year and is buried in the Wallace Cemetery.

**Mason Knapen (1782 – 1857) & Clarissa Hutchinson Knapen (1788-1857) had a daughter Mary (1824-1827) who is buried in the Hill Cemetery.

*** Aldin Grout was born 9.02.1803 in Pelham, Massachusetts. In 1830 Grout graduated from Amherst College and continued to study theology at the Andover Theological Seminary. In January 1834 Grout was appointed one of six missionaries to South Africa by the American Board for Foreign Missions. He married Hannah Davis in November 1834 and one month later they sailed from Boston to South Africa in the company of the other missionaries and their wives, arriving in Cape Town 2.05.1835. He spent fifteen years of his ministerial life in Africa. He came to Sudbury in June, 1885.

****Henry Rustedt (1814-1895), his wife and six children, came from England. Henry (c1813-1895), his wife Anna Porter (c1813-1901), son Fred (1850-1930), and daughter Anna (1843-1930) who married Dighton Ketcham (1835-1901) are buried in the Hill Cemetery.

CHAPTER 11
HYDE MANOR and THE HYDE FAMILY



HYDE MANOR
SUDBURY, VERMONT

CAPACITY 250 GUESTS REFERENCES REQUIRED
OPEN JUNE FIRST TO OCTOBER
IN THE HEART OF THE LAKE REGION OF THE
GREEN MOUNTAINS

WE ARE NOW MAKING ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE
SUMMER SEASON AND RESPECTFULLY
SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.
FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, ROOM PLANS, AND
ALL INFORMATION, ADDRESS,

A. W. HYDE, OR JAMES K. HYDE,
RUTLAND, VT. NEW YORK CITY.



Iroquois
49 West Forty-fourth St.
NEW YORK
JAMES K. HYDE, MGR.
TELEPHONE 1907 BRYANT

HYDE MANOR
SUDBURY, VT.

Shortly after 1798, Stephen Mills built a tavern, also used as a stagecoach stop. It was sold to Pitt William Jackson Hyde in 1801, who built a new structure several years later. A son, James Hyde took over when his father died in 1823. The hotel burned in 1862. The “Hyde Manor” was then built by his son James in 1865. It is in the National Register of Historic Places.

HYDE MANOR (Background from the Vermont Division of Historic Sites in 1975)

Hyde Manor, a hotel complex dating from 1865, is a rare, surviving example of the numerous Victorian resorts erected in Vermont in the pre-automobile era. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the hotel was among the state's most celebrated attractions and drew visitors from large cities along the eastern seaboard and the South.

The site is watered by a mineral spring and was the location of a stagecoach stop well before 1900. The Hyde family became involved with the property in the early 19th century when Pitt W. Hyde of Connecticut established a tavern there. His son, James K Hyde, erected a small hotel several years later. This structure burned in 1862 and was replaced by the current hotel building in 1865. The hotel was managed by Arunan W. Hyde after his father's death in 1870. It remained in the Hyde family for two more generations until it was sold in the 1960's. The complex is presently operated as a private winter recreation club and spring water bottling business.

The resort, first known as Hyde's Hotel and from the 1880's as Hyde's Manor, prospered after the Civil War. Under the management of A.W. Hyde it enjoyed great fame as a country retreat until the First World War. After 1881, guests had access to the hotel by train. A shuttle service was operated by the Whiting spur of the Rutland Railroad, just north of Sudbury.

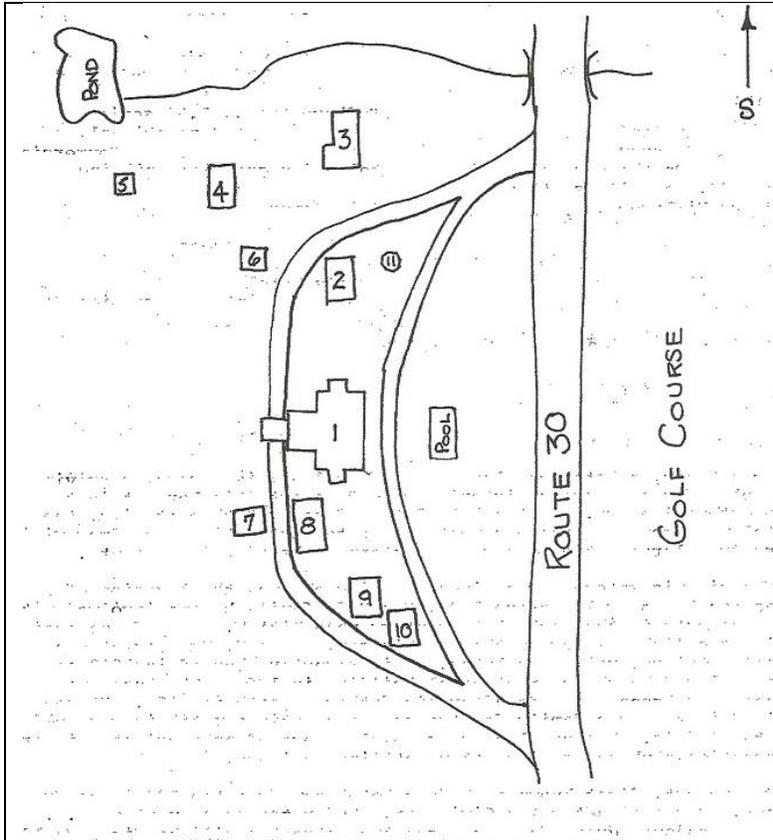
Although the site was patronized by families from as far away as the South, its guests were mostly drawn from New York State, chiefly Albany and New York City. Although the hotel remained open for the winter, its busiest period was during the summer months. Most visitors stayed for the entire season and returned through the third, and even fourth generation.

Initially the hotel's attraction was its rural location and natural spring. After the 1880's however, numerous organized activities such as bowling, opera, dancing, theatre, golf, billiards, and boating were promoted and the complex was expanded to include special facilities for them. At its high point, the resort contained over 20 structures and could accommodate about 200 families. In addition to the Italianate style main structure, 11 recreation and service buildings are still standing. The hotel was remarkably self-sufficient, although the meat and produce raised on the grounds were supplemented by provisions from local farms.

As Hyde Manor prospered and the tastes of the resort-going public changed in the last years of the 19th century, numerous outbuildings with special recreational functions were added to the resort, including a casino (c1855) and an octagonal structure (c1900) used for gentlemen's card games and smoking.

Visitors could also elect a mile and a half carriage ride to the Manor boathouse (c1870) to enjoy an excursion on Lake Hortonia. Nearby, the Hortonia (c1850) offered hotel lodging for those vacationers who preferred to stay directly on the lakeshore.





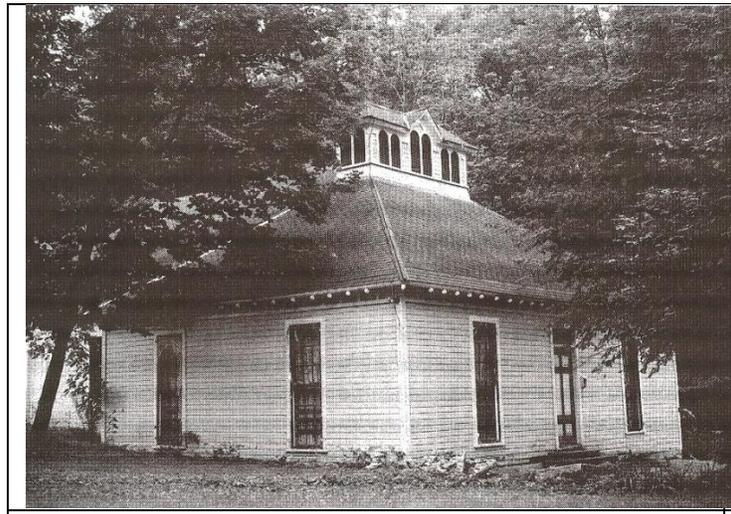
Note: Top of Map is north. All buildings owned by Edward Dhlos, except number 10.

1. Hyde Manor (Hotel) (150 feet by 80 feet with a five-story tower)
2. The Casino (Dancehall & Casino) (A square building with a hip roof and cupola and contains a small stage)
3. Bowling Alley (Recreation Hall) (Two story building with hip roof, about 60 feet long) (Housed billiard tables, bowling alley, small concert hall, and barber shop) (Now used as Green Mountain Spring Water Bottling Plant)
4. Bird House (Servant's Quarters) (Small 1.5 wood structure with hip roof used as quarters for male help. The cupola is a large "bird House")
5. Spring House
6. Utility Shop
7. Laundry House
8. Annex (Four bay, 2.5 story wood building used as quarters for female help) (Converted for guests after the side addition to the main block burned in the 1940's)
9. Cottage (Two Story built in 1870's)
10. Cottage (Two Story built in 1870's) (Owned by Mrs J. K. Hyde)
11. The Round House (Small Octagonal building used for Card playing)

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The complex covers 45 acres on both sides of Route 30, from a small pond to the east and to the limits of the golf course on the west. The property extends approximately one mile north to south along Route 30.

RECORDED BY: Kathlyn Hatch ORGANIZATION: VT Division for Historic Pres DATE RECORDED: 7/75



The Casino



The Round House



Twin cottages still owned by Susan Hyde

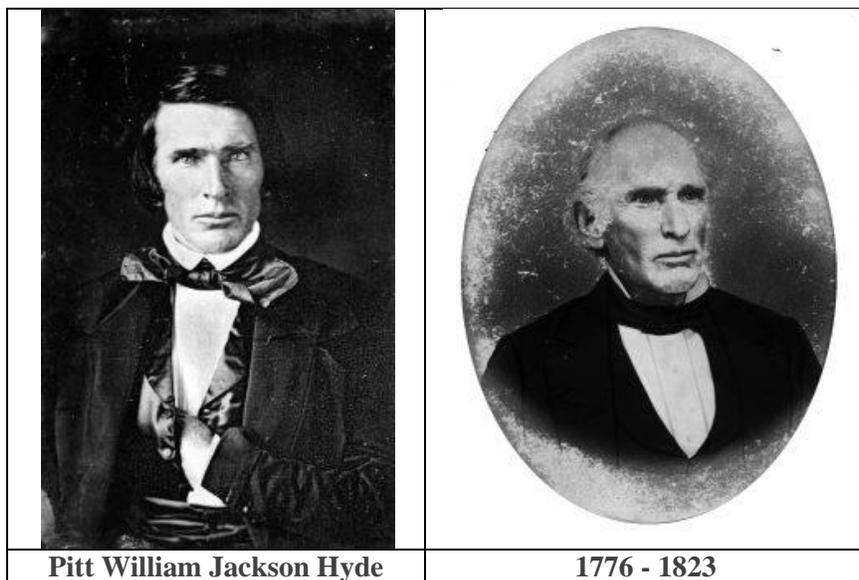
HYDE MANOR (from the 2008 Sudbury Town Plan)

Stephen Mills of Castleton built and opened shortly after 1798 the town's first licensed tavern on lands where the present Hyde Manor is situated. In 1801 he sold to Arunah and Pitt Hyde what went on to be a famous summer resort for the wealthy during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Present day Route 30 was then a post road, improved by 1805 to turnpike status thereby increasing stage traffic. The original tavern was replaced during the Civil War years with the Italianate structure that still exists. The many outbuildings date throughout the second half of nineteenth century and the houses bordering to the south and north were part of the Hyde's many holdings as well. Other Hyde families moved to the town also.

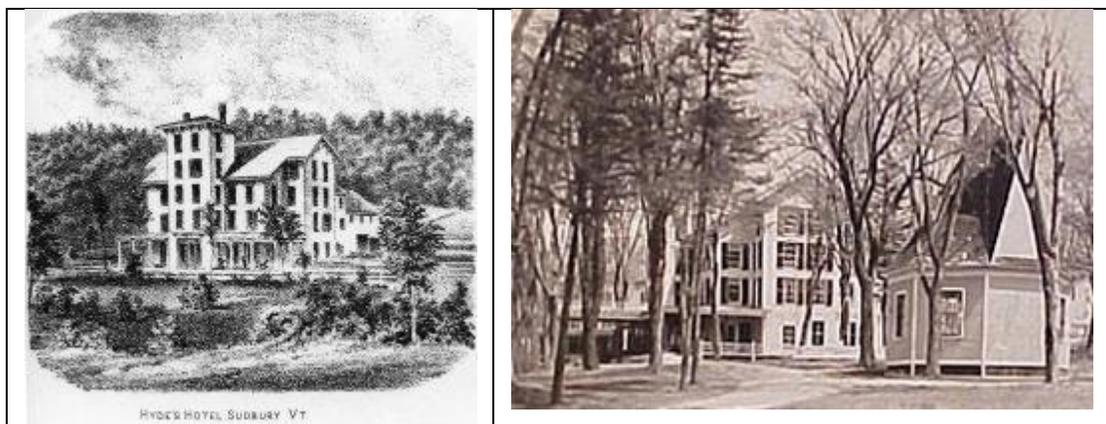
The Hydys played an important role in Sudbury's history throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Besides the economic contributions the hotel brought to the town, many of the town records were recorded by Pitt and James Hyde as they held various positions in town offices. Before the Civil War, the tavern held numerous balls offering a night out for early Sudbury residents. Neighboring town residents from Brandon, Orwell, and Hubbardton attended these events as well. Back before the automobile, summer guests upwards of 300 stayed a month or more and the demand for local labor employed at the hotel provided many Sudbury residents with revenue or a supplement to farm incomes including the unprecedented hiring of small girls as caddies on the golf course before the turn of the century.

The first golf links, built sometime in the latter part of the 19th Century, were located behind the hotel on the steep hills. This course was replaced in 1909 because it necessitated too great a physical exertion to be considered recreational; the newer course was moved west of Route 30.. It was on this course where a virtual unknown registered his name when he entered the 1909 U.S. Open under the Hyde Manor Golf Course and won, (*Golf Illustrated*, Aug. 1927).

Church records indicate Hyde Manor's importance of filling both the pews and the plate as there are numerous mentions of Hyde guests' generosity throughout both the 19th and 20th centuries. Since the start of the Industrial Revolution before the Civil War, Sudbury's population, like most other towns in the state, had begun a decline due to emigration to the west. Hyde Manor remained in the Hyde family up until 1962 when the present owner bought it.



Good Times



From "Pictorial Record of Sudbury" published in 1978

Sudbury's most famous hotel would no doubt be Hyde Manor. Built in the late 1700's and purchased by Pitt W. Hyde in 1801, it grew to become one of the most celebrated in New England. Situated on the Stage Route between Canada and Northern Vermont, and Whitehall and Rutland, it became a favorite resting place for many. Mr. Hyde came to Sudbury as an innkeeper from Hyde Park, Vermont. A son, James, took over the inn upon his father's death in 1823 and under him it became known for its excellence of fare and for the cheerful and friendly welcome it extended to all of its guests. James Hyde also served as Town Clerk for thirty years, as justice of the peace for thirty-four years, he represented the town of Sudbury in the General Assembly, was a Senator from Rutland County in 1850-51 and was Assistant Judge of the Rutland County Court.

In 1862 the hotel was destroyed by fire and the present building was erected by James Hyde in 1865. His son, A.W. Hyde then took over the new hotel, which would accommodate two hundred guests and became the perfect resort for families with children.

James K. Hyde was later born to A.W. in 1874 and he grew to be the fourth generation to carry on the business and himself produced the fifth and last generation to own the inn.

On March 27, 1944 one of the most spectacular fires to ever take place in Sudbury occurred when the 70 room annex of Hyde Manor burned. No official estimates of the loss was at hand, but it was thought to be a \$75,000 loss (in 1944). The annex was built with the best materials; built entirely of clear wood with no knots and tremendously solid. The floor joists were three by twelve inches in dimension and set at a distance of 10 inches on all floors. The central building, barns and the Hyde Cottages to the North were undamaged by the fire.

In the 1960's the Hyde Manor changed hands and for the first time in over 150 years no longer is in the Hyde family. For a short while it was run as a hotel called the Top of the Seasons but with the change in times, so came the change in leisure and it did not do as well as in its prime time. It was then owned by Ed Dlhos who started the Green Mountain Spring Water business using the famous natural springs on the property but that too was short lived as was an attempt to resurrect the golf course on the land. Everything now lies abandoned, rotting and all but forgotten.

Excerpts From A Letter Published in 1915

I turned south at Sudbury and arrived at Hyde Manor for luncheon. It was Mr. Hyde who told us the Hyde Manor was passed from father to son. This fine old house has been open to guests for over a half century. It is far enough from the centre of things now to satisfy a Thoreau or John Burroughs, but once it was the main posting inn on the highway leading up from Albany.

Summer boarders are now entertained there. By assuming our best manner we remained for an hour or two without creating distrust, and so far as I am concerned I could have put off our trip indefinitely to sit by the side of the present Boniface and learn of Fort Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Skenesborough, and all those acres round about, which had been fought over from the wars of the seventeenth century to the last battle on the lake in 1814.

In the writing-room of the Manor there is a high black marble mantelpiece. We were accustomed to smaller affairs of this Victorian mould in our houses of the Middle West. But this generously proportioned specimen had been made for a Southern plantation in 1860, and the Civil War, enforcing camp-fires for warm hearths, had so curtailed the orders that Vermont house-holders had been able to buy no doubt at a bargain the extravagances of their enemy.

There was a scrap of a fire in the grate, and comfortable chairs of an earlier period drawn up before the blaze, and there is no more comfort-able way of acquiring knowledge than to sit in one of these chairs and listen to Mr. Hyde as he sits in another. Mr. Hyde's father was one of those who carried a gun when he attended service on Sunday, and he knew what he was talking about. But I did not always agree with him, although I did not say so, mindful that we had no "references" with us and must be circumspect in our behavior.

The following pictures were taken from a brochure published by the Hydes commemorating 100 years of operating a hotel in Sudbury from 1801 to 1901.

Established 1801.

In the "Heart" of the Green Mountains.

One of the best Appointed Hotels in New England.

Capacity 250 guests.

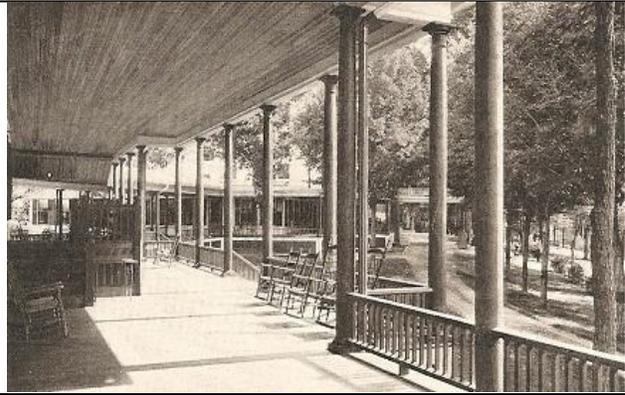
Open June 1st to October.

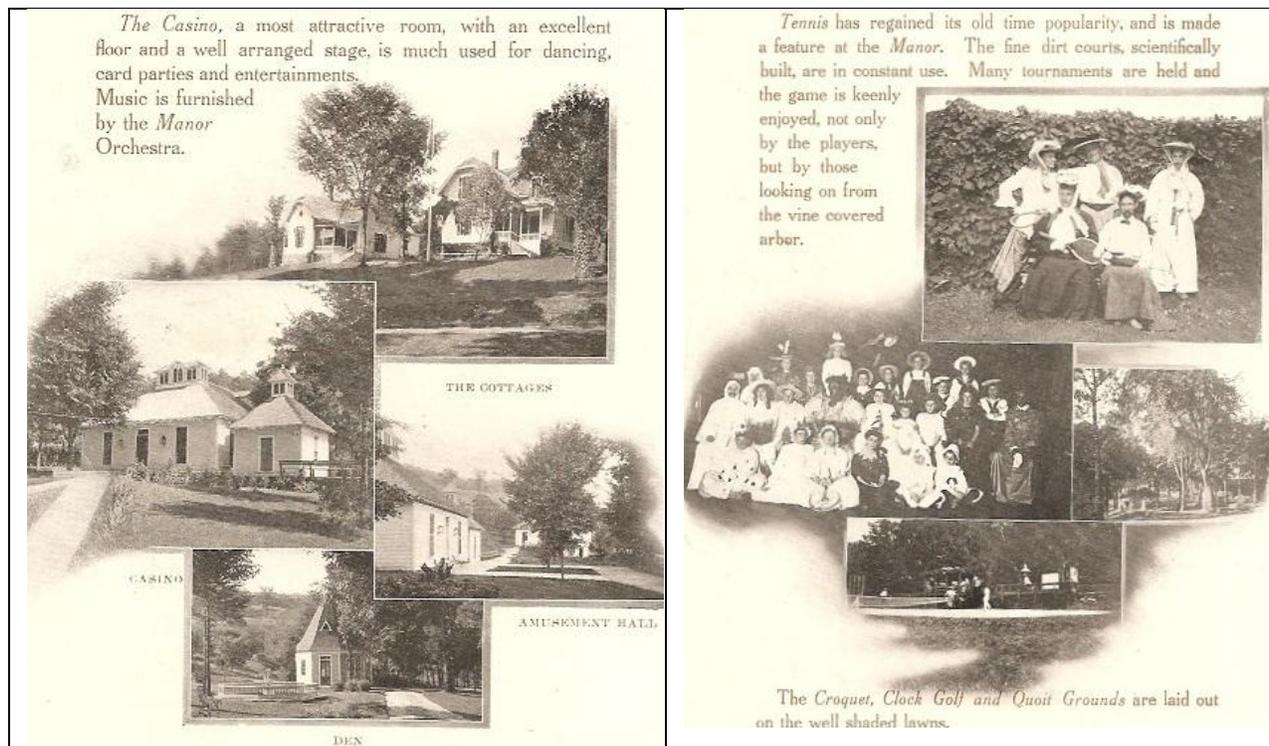
THE GROWTH OF A CENTURY

A. W. HYDE & SON,
A. W. HYDE, JAMES K. HYDE,
Owners and Managers.

HYDE MANOR

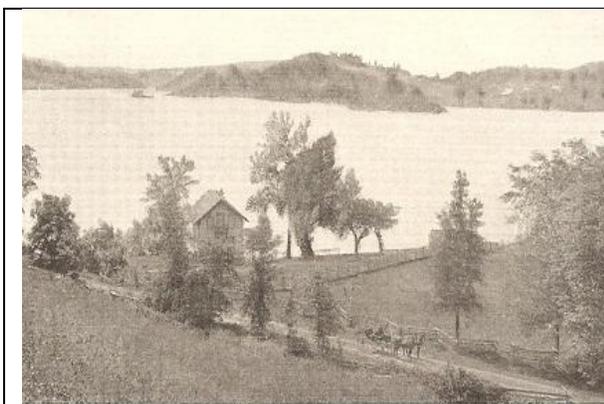
SUDBURY, VERMONT.





The Hydes decided to provide additional activities for their guests. They bought property on Lake Hortonia across from an inn (The Hortonia, also called the Sudbury Inn and the Mallory Inn). They built a boat house for their boats and had a beach for swimming and picnics. They also owned a small island in the lake, that “Kibby” sold to “Colonel” George Albert and Hope Moore in 1948.

Another option for guests was to spend an overnight, “roughing it” at a cabin on property they owned on Hinkum Pond. They also owned property on Huff Pond.



LAKE HORTONIA, SHOWING THE MANOH BOAT HOUSE, AND WATERS ISLAND, WHERE CAMP VANDERVEER IS LOCATED

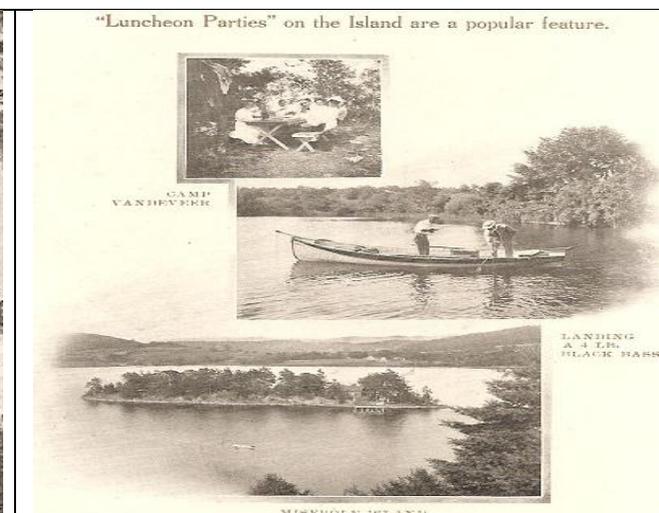
Boat House at Lake Hortonia



Picnicking at Lake Hortonia



At Hinkum Lake



Camp Vanderveer on Waters Island



Costumes Worn at Gay '90's Party

Mr. and Mrs. James K Hyde of Hyde manor were among the guests at the recent "Gay 90's fete given by Trinity mission. Mrs. Hyde wore a frock of the period consisting of a black taffeta skirt, a dark blue velvet jacket and a lace jabot. Her hat was adorned with a plume, in accordance with the fashions of the day. Her husband was attaired in a frock coat suit, with Ascot tie, and wore a tall silk hat.

January 27, 1934

American Monthly Volume XX.III January – June 1901

The addition to the Inn is octagon in form, forty feet in width, affording fine facilities for dancing and entertainments. The Cecelia orchestra from Boston furnishes music mornings and evenings.

A billiard room, a smoking room, and an apartment for whist, dominoes, and other games add to the guests enjoyment. The Inn is managed by Mr. James K Hyde, from the Hyde Manor, at Sudbury, VT, a hotel filled every summer with fastidious guests. Rates are \$3.00 per day and upward; \$14 to \$28 per week.

July 31, 1909 New York Times Article

The guests at Hyde Manor are enjoying the August moon and moonlight drives have been the feature of the week. Every evening parties have left the Manor in automobiles for short runs to Lake Dunmore, Brandon, Bomoseen, or Rutland, or have taken some picturesque drives near the hotel. Wednesday evening a large party of young people chaperoned by Mrs. James K Hyde enjoyed a four-in-hand drive to Lake Bomoseen and a dance at the gayly decorated pavilion.

Friday evening there was a large euchre party in the Casino. Refreshments were served and dancing followed later.

One of the most interesting events of the week has been the match over the eighteen-hole golf course at Hyde Manor between Mr. La Rue of the Philadelphia Country Club and Miss Carmelita Shreve of Boston, who with H A Roarke won the mixed foursomes at the Brae Burn Country Club on June 19. Both Miss Shreve and Mr. La Rue played brilliantly and were followed by a large and enthusiastic gallery.

Automobile arrivals at the Manor include Mrs. P W Clement, H R Kinsley, Rutland; Mr. and Mrs. F M Seamans, Pasadena; Miss Seamans, H A Seamans, Ilion; Mr. and Mrs. Eliot B Ware, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J H Pynchon, Mr. and Mrs. C A Bowles, Springfield; Mrs. C E Morse, George Morse, Rutland; Mr. and Mrs. James Bottom, Miss Daniels, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J S Harlan, Chicago.

August 21, 1909 New York Times Article

The one club match at the Hyde Manor Golf Club last Saturday was a delightful event. There were about forty entries, and the prizes were won by W T Clerk of Washington, W S Brewster of Brooklyn and William Jones of Long Island.

Much curiosity had been aroused by the announcement that Japanese maidens would serve tea on the veranda of the clubhouse, and there was great applause when H B Vanderveer, W S Brewster, T C Havens, and J K Hyde appeared dressed in pale blue kimonos and sashes and fancy headgear.

The euchre party on Wednesday night was held in the annex parlors. The prizes were won by Miss Hoxie, Mrs. Kochersperger, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Brewster.

A marked feature of the season has been unusually popular this year. Young and old are in the lake for a daily dip.

Monday, the first rainy day in three weeks, was positively welcome, since it gave an excuse for a bowling tournament and other indoor tournaments.

Automobile arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. C Winfield Armour, Morristown; Mr. and Mrs. H B Rogers, Miss Rogers, Miss Wier, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Datershaul, Amsterdam; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dean, Mr. and Mrs. A W Fergus, Mr. and Mrs. H J Dean, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F Kellogg, New York; J W Springer, Miss Gladys Springer, J H Springer, Miss Sengle, New York.

July 29, 1911 New York times Article

Record Catch of Bass: The fishing is unusually good this year. The best catch of the season has been made by M K Waters, who brought in several three-pound bass last Monday. W B Eddy and George Eddy also brought in a large catch.

Camping at Lake Hortonia has been a popular diversion this year. Guy Mallett spent a few days at Camp Vanderveer with Wallace Fleming.

The chief event this week has been the ladies golf tournament, which began on Wednesday. Among those entering were Miss Holly Drake, Miss Cornelia Blankley, Miss Mabel Randall, Miss Dorothy Sutphin, and Miss Jessie Righter.

Those staying at the Manor include: Mr. and Mrs. T O Callendar, Miss Callendar, Miss Louise Callendar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Denny, Miss Alice Denny, Mr. and Mrs. J H Sutphin, Miss Josephine Sutphin, Miss Dorothy Sutphin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter La Rue, Miss La Rue, Dr. and Mrs. Irwin P Hance, Irwin P Hance Jr. and William P Clerk.

Haunted Hotel? By Cathy Resmer in 2006

The end is near for the crumbling ruins of a historic Sudbury resort

It's too late to save Hyde Manor. For more than 150 years, the distinguished Sudbury establishment catered to tourists, first as a tavern, then as a seasonal summertime resort. But it closed for good in the 1970s, and today Hyde Manor's signature four-story hotel building looks more like a haunted house.

Portions of the roof have already caved; the lavish dining room has vanished in an undistinguished heap of rotted beams. The wide wooden porch has mostly disappeared, leaving the front of the building dangling above a slight rocky slope. The façade seems to slump forward, toward Route 30 below. It looks as if it won't be long before the whole thing comes tumbling down.

If you've ever driven between Middlebury and Hubbardton, you've surely spotted this strange Italianate structure and the cluster of smaller buildings surrounding it. Maybe you've slowed to get a better look. The spread certainly seems out of place among the farms and trailers and summer camps surrounding nearby Lake Hortonia.

But don't bother looking for a sign or a historical marker. There isn't one. The current owners - a family that ran the hotel for the last decade of its life - still live on the grounds and aren't eager to draw attention to the deteriorating relic. They can't afford to fix it up, and haven't gotten around to tearing it down. Yet.

So for now Hyde Manor - at once creepy and regal - begs the question: What happened here?

The answer begins to reveal itself in a basement - at the University of Vermont. Buried in the stacks of the library's subterranean Special Collections are two documents that trace the history of the Sudbury site - an award-winning undergraduate research paper and a 105-year-old promotional booklet for "Hyde Manor in the lake and mountain region of Vermont."

Steve Sgorbati was a student at Castleton State College when he wrote "Hyde Manor: the Early Years" in 1990. It won the Nuquist Award for Vermont historical research by an undergraduate in 1991 *. Today Sgorbati happens to be the Sudbury Town Clerk.

*** Nuquist Award: Recipients for Outstanding Student Research on a Vermont Topic 1982-2010 (Castleton State College Award to Steve Sgorbati in 1991)**

He says he chose his topic because he was curious about the building. "Once I tried to find out about it, nobody knew, or I got conflicting information," he recalls. Sgorbati tracked down town records and other historical accounts to piece together his timeline, which begins with Mill's Tavern, the first watering hole on the site, established in 1798.

The tavern sat along a stagecoach route, which is how Pitt Hyde happened upon it. Hyde owned a stage line that carted mail and passengers between Montréal and Albany. He bought the tavern and 47.5 surrounding acres in 1801. In 1805, the stage road was improved, and transformed into the Hubbardton Turnpike. The improved portion ended at Hyde's Tavern, which proved a fortuitous location. Pitt Hyde's son James eventually took over the operation and began holding all-night Yankee balls. By mid-century, the establishment had become Hyde's Hotel.

"In a retrospective look back on Hyde's during the 1850s," Sgorbati writes, "the local newspaper claimed in 1870 that Hyde's Hotel was the 'favorite resort of this section of Vermont for parties of pleasure.'"

It wasn't popular just among locals. New railroad stations nearby and better water access via a canal at Whitehall, New York, made the site increasingly accessible to wealthy tourists in the mid-1800s. Hyde's proximity to clear mountain springs - one runs right through the center of the property - attracted city dwellers in search of a respite from the crowded, dirty urban centers of New York and Philadelphia.

In 1850, Hyde's reputation as a destination spot got a boost from historian Benson Lossing, who visited the hotel, and mentions it in *The Field Guide to the American Revolution*. He writes:

"As usual, every delicacy of the season was upon the table. Indeed, "a table equaled to Hyde's" has become a proverbial expression of praise among tourists, for it is his justifiable boast that he spreads the choicest repasts that are given between Montréal and New Orleans. His beautifully embowered mansion is at the base of the Green Mountains, near the margin of a charming lake, on the borders of a rich valley, about twelve miles East of Lake Champlain, and a more delightful summer retreat cannot well be imagined."

When a fire destroyed the structure in 1862, the Hydés erected the hotel that still stands today. Sgorbati's assessment of the construction emphasizes its magnitude. "The place looks as though someone moved one of the Gold Rush hotels of San Francisco or Dawson, Alaska," he writes, "and dropped it among the Sudbury farms, expecting another boomtown in Rutland County."

In fact, the resort grew in popularity in the antebellum years. By the turn of the century, the owners, now led by James' son Arunah, or A.W. Hyde, had built additions to what became known as Hyde Manor. They expanded its capacity to 300 guests, or more than half the population of Sudbury.

They also added other buildings, such as the Casino, which housed a stage for live performances; and the Den, a small, circular building with a dramatically peaked roof, where the men could retire for a game of cards.

A long, narrow Amusement Hall was also apparently an attraction. The 1901 promotional booklet features photos of all of these amenities, as well as flowery text touting their charms. "The Amusement Hall, an important factor to the enjoyment of many of the guests, is equipped with Narragansett Standard Alleys, Brunswick Pool and Billiard Tables, all in perfect condition; [and] a barber shop and dark room," reads the copy.

Other photos from the booklet show guests in suits and dresses picnicking, riding horses and enjoying a game of golf at the Manor's nine-hole course. The text also refers to the Manor's nearby 700-acre farm, and its property on Lake Hortonia.

Because the journey to rural Vermont was still fairly arduous, visitors often stayed for a week, a month or more. Many families, some of whom traveled from as far as Los Angeles, remained for the entire season, from June until October. Sgorbati explains that repeat visitors got to know one another, and looked forward to seeing each other every summer. So what changed? Neither the promotional booklet nor Sgorbati's paper offers any answers; there's no official documentation of Hyde Manor's touristic turns after the end of the 19th century.

In his paper, Sgorbati alludes to a sequel, but 16 years later it's still not available. Sgorbati confirms that he did, in fact, continue his research, though he hasn't published his findings. He says the Hydes sold the property in 1962. Another family bought the place and briefly tried running it as a year-round resort - a challenge, considering that the buildings aren't insulated. They installed a rope tow on the hill behind the hotel and bused visiting skiers to Killington, but the winter biz was a bust, and they gave up in the 1970s.

To understand what went wrong, Sgorbati tracked down one of the Hydes and conducted interviews with former guests. "They said it was a different era," he says. "After the Second World War, things really changed."

The increasing ease of airplane and automobile travel broadened travelers' options, and made long stays in one place unnecessary. Once visitors started coming for shorter stays, the entire culture of the resort broke down. "The car really killed 'em," Sgorbati observes.

Holiday Inns, which began appearing in the 1950s, didn't help, either. "At that point, people didn't want old-fashioned stuff," Sgorbati says. "They wanted an elevator to carry them up to the floors." The present owners, he says, could offer more insight. But they'd rather not. A family representative agreed to an interview and a tour of the property on the condition that their names be kept out of this story.

The woman explains that they're already overrun with curiosity seekers and trespassers, despite multiple "Keep Out" signs posted on the 400-acre property. Teenagers, hikers and vagrants sometimes camp out in the ramshackle old hotel. "I'm so afraid I'm going to go in there and find a body," she says.

The woman notes that the family has not abandoned the site. The family actually lived in the hotel until 12 years ago, at which point they moved into the former Amusement Hall. The bowling alley is still there, says the woman. They use it for storage.

The woman says the family tried twice to convince historic-preservation agencies to help repair the hotel, to no avail. So she and her relatives are trying to restore the small, circular Den building; they recently patched the roof and repaired the foundation; and they've planted flowers and shrubs around their residence and at the foot of the drive. They also continue to mow the old golf course across the street, which now looks like just another farm. But the wooden Casino building, slanting perilously to one side, is headed for the scrap heap. As is the old hotel.

Says the family spokeswoman, "Nothing lasts forever."

1943 The Beginning of the End: Not So Good Times

Hyde Manor was closed in 1943 due to rationing of World War II. Disaster struck in March 1944. The Annex burned resulting in a 50% reduction in business. This was the beginning of the end. The fifth Hyde, James Kilbourne Jr., "Kibby" was forced to cut back on services. The Huff Farm on Huff Pond was sold in 1945. When Kibby's father died in 1960, Kibby decided to sell. The hotel was not opened in 1962, and was sold later that year.



The current building was built in 1865, and was popular throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. It was an especially loved destination for families living in the dirty and crowded urban centers of the Atlantic seaboard. The hotel offered luxuries such as its own casino, bowling alley, cigar lounge and barber shop. It also had a private boat house on nearby Lake Hortonia, and an 18 hole golf course. Because the journey to rural Vermont was still fairly arduous, visitors often stayed for a week, a month or more. Many families, some of whom traveled from as far as Los Angeles, remained for the entire season, from June until October.

The hotel was sold in the 1960s, and operated as "The Top of The Seasons Resort", but unfortunately the hotel suffered a slow and painful death until 1970 when it closed its doors for good.

Years of abandonment and neglect took its toll on the old building. Most of the smaller surrounding buildings have almost completely fallen over, and the main house is in an extremely sorry state. Today the hotel is still visible from the road on which it sits on, and serves as a sad reminder that at one point, it sat there with dignity and elegance.

Miscellaneous

Susan Hyde has a portrait of a woman in her cottage that was probably painted by one of the itinerant painters that were available to paint portraits of guests. She does not think it is a Hyde, as the painter never finished the woman's hands.

HYDE FAMILY

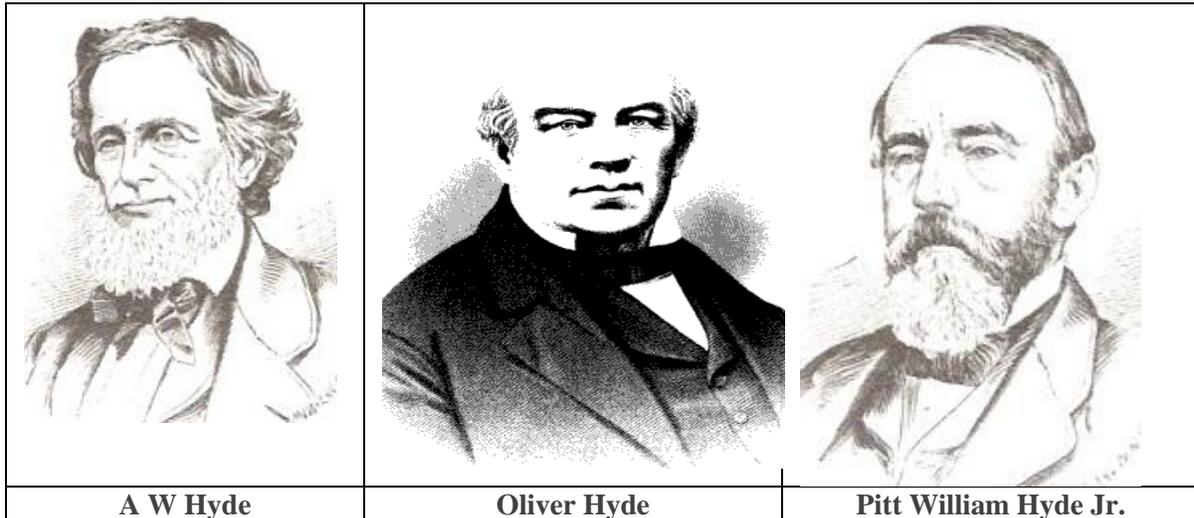
The Hyde Family came from Norwich, Connecticut to New Hyde Park, Vermont. Jedediah Hyde (1761-1824) was one of the Grantees of the Town of Hyde Park in Lamoille County, which bears his name. He had eight children.



Captain Jedediah Hyde Jr. (1761-1824) the oldest son of Jedediah built the Hyde Log Cabin in 1783 while he and his father were surveying Grand Isle. It is now owned by the Vermont Division for Historical Preservation. He fought at Bunker Hill. He had eight children. Some of them moved to the Sudbury area:

Thomas Waterman Hyde (1774-1865), his sixth child became a farmer in Sudbury. Thomas had seven children, and his youngest, William Pitt Jackson Hyde (1813-1884) was a farmer, justice of the peace, town clerk and treasurer of Sudbury.

Pitt William Hyde (1776-1823), his eighth child, purchased the predecessor of Hyde Manor in Sudbury, Vermont in 1801. He was the first of five Hydes to run the hotel. He had nine children. His son James Kilbourne Hyde (1801-1870) took over Hyde Manor, when his father died in 1823. Arunah Waterman Hyde (1842-1922) succeeded his father in managing Hyde Manor. The last two Hydes to manage the manor were Arunah's son James K (1874-1960) and James K's son James K Jr. "Kibby" (1908-?). Three other children of P W Hyde were often in business together: Arunah (1799-1874), Oliver (1804-1870), and Pitt William Jr. (1817-1881). Hydeville was named after the Hydes.



ARUNAH WATERMAN HYDE was born at Hyde Park, Vermont July 4, 1799. His father, Pitt W Hyde, was one of the pioneer settlers of that part of the state and through his exertions for the public interest earned the right of naming the county seat of Lamoille County. He removed to Sudbury in 1802, where Arunah's boyhood was spent upon his father's farm. At sixteen or seventeen years of age he was a student at Castleton Seminary. Soon after he obtained a position in the store of James Adams. After five years he purchased the business and formed a partnership with his brother Oliver M Hyde.

In 1829, learning that the funds raised by Solomon Foot were insufficient for the completion of the building for the Vermont Classical Seminary, Mr. Hyde completed the building at a cost of more than thirty thousand dollars. Indeed, he is claimed to have been both projector and architect. He was deeply interested in the prosperity of the town, and erected the Mansion House, three brick houses on Seminary Street, the marble block, corner of Main and Seminary Streets, and a number of frame houses in other parts of the village, opening up new streets for that purpose.

In 1831 he closed his mercantile business, and in 1837 purchased a number of lines of mail stages. In 1839 he formed a partnership with his brother, Pitt W Hyde, and purchased additional lines of stages. In 1844 this stage property was sold.

In 1842 A W Hyde purchased a water power and mill site at Castleton Mills, afterwards named Hydeville in his honor, and built the second marble mill of any size in Rutland County. He purchased a marble quarry at West Rutland, and in 1844 with P W Hyde, formed a partnership with D P Fuller, under the firm name of Hyde, Fuller & Hyde. The company owned most of the property around Hydeville. In 1850 the business was sold to the Hydeville Company and A W Hyde was made president, a position he held until his death.

He was deeply interested in the quarrying and manufacture of roofing slate, as also in the building of the Rutland and Whitehall Railroad. He filled large contracts for constructing portions of it and was made president, holding the office for twenty years.

He was a man of public spirit, interested in everything pertaining to his town and state, yet he persistently refused every public office tendered him, saying that he had no time for such service. He was killed in October 1874, by an engine while crossing the track of the railroad to the construction of which he had freely given time and money, near the site of Fort Castleton, but the memory of his many good deeds survived him.

OLIVER MOULTON HYDE was born in Sudbury, Vermont on March 10, 1804, the son of Pitt William Hyde. At age 23 opened a dry goods store in Castleton, Vermont. In 1834, he sold the store and moved to Mount Hope, New York to manage two blast furnaces.

In 1838, Hyde moved to Detroit and opened a hardware store. He began a business manufacturing counter scales at the same location. Hyde branched out in business, opening a foundry and machine shop, and began manufacturing marine engines and other steamboat hardware. In 1852, he began a dry dock business, and also built a sawmill near Saginaw, Michigan.

He had a reputation for extensive charity work, and gave or privately loaned a substantial portion of his fortune.

In Detroit, he was elected to the city council numerous times, and served as mayor of Detroit in 1854, 1856, and 1857. He was also appointed Collector for the Port of Detroit.

In 1863, Hyde suffered a debilitating stroke, after which he was almost completely confined to his house. A second stroke followed four years later. Nevertheless, Hyde actively supported recruiting and public service during the Civil War. Oliver Moulton Hyde died on June 28, 1870.

PITT WILLIAM HYDE JR was born in Sudbury, Vermont, March 3, 1817. He was one of the sixteen pupils who attended Mr. Foot's first term in the new building in 1830. He early settled at Castleton, and was a stage owner and mail contractor from 1839 to 1845.

He then settled with his half brother, Arunah W Hyde, at what is now Hydeville, and was the postmaster there for many years. The brothers established many mills and built up a large business.

He was active in society work, education and political: Town Representative from Castleton , Senator from Rutland County, Selectman, President of Rutland County Agricultural Society and State Agricultural Society, Justice of the Peace, Treasurer of Rutland and Whitehall Rail Road , member of the Constitutional Convention in 1870; director of the State prison, director National Bank of Fair Haven , and a member of the State Board of Agriculture and Mining.

In business he was very methodical and the large scrap books devoted each to some particular line of interest and the very full diaries he kept will in the coming years be of great interest and value to the historian of this vicinity. As president of the corporation of Rutland County Grammar School, he was very active in promoting its prosperity, giving of his money and time liberally. He died at his home in Hydeville, June 23, 1881, not an old man in years, but having lived long because he lived well.

A partial genealogy of the male Hydes:

Code	HYDE	DOB	DOD	Comments
	Jedediah	1712	1761	A minister
I	Jedediah	8.24.1738	5.29.1822	One of the Grantees in founding Hyde Park VT (From Norwich, CT)
I-1	Jedediah	11.05.1761	11.24.1824	Born in Norwich, CT & Died in Burlington, VT) (Built Hyde Cabin)
I-4	Arunah	9.21.1768	7.8.1816	Born in Norwich, CT and died in Rutland, VT Had six children
I-6	Thomas Waterman	4.05.1774	2.22.1865	Born in Norwich, CT Was a farmer in Sudbury, VT
I-6-7	William Pitt Jackson	9.04.1813	5.27.1884	Born & died in Sudbury. Farmer, postmaster , JP, town clerk
I-6-8	Thomas Waterman	10.19.1815	3.28.1837	Unmarrried
I-6-10	Jedediah B	4.17.1822	1.16.1878	Born and died in Sudbury, VT Was a farmer in Sudbury
I-8	Pitt William Sr	12.29.1776	5.29.1823	Born in Norwich, CT Died in Sudbury <u>Purchased a hotel in 1801</u>
I-8-2	Arunah	7.04.1799	10. . 1874	Born Hyde Park, VT Arunah, Oliver & Pitt William Jr were business partners
I-8-3	James Kilbourne	11.19.1801	9.21.1870	<u>Took over HM</u> when his father died in 1823
I-8-3-1	Arunah Waterman	5.14.1842	6.22.1922	Born in Sudbury, VT <u>Took over HM</u> from his father in 1868
1-8-3-1-1	James Kilbourne	3.14.1874	10.22.1960	Born in Sudbury, VT <u>Comanaged HM</u> in 1902
1-8-3-1-1-1	James Kilbourne Jr	6.14.1908	?	“Kibby” Born in Sudbury, VT <u>Took over HM</u> from his father in 1945
I-8-4	Oliver	3.10.1804	6.28.1870	Born in Sudbury. Arunah W, Oliver & Pitt William Jr were in business together
I-8-9	Pitt William Jr	3.03.1817	6.23.1881	Arunah, Oliver and Pitt William Jr were in business together

<http://mazwheeler.wordpress.com/2009/10/02/hyde-family-of-vermont/>

Now back to Arunah, who appears in the *The Blue Cat of Castleton*. Catherine Cate Coblentz (1897-1951) was a writer who tried to retell history realistically, but in a way that would appeal to a child's sense of fantasy. Her book *The Blue Cat of Castleton* was a runner-up for the 1949 Newbery Award. Arunah Hyde was used in this prize winning children’s book. Surely everyone has read this lovely book. Here are two reviews of *The Blue Cat of Castleton*:

Teaching the River's Song, by [Gale Finlayson](#)

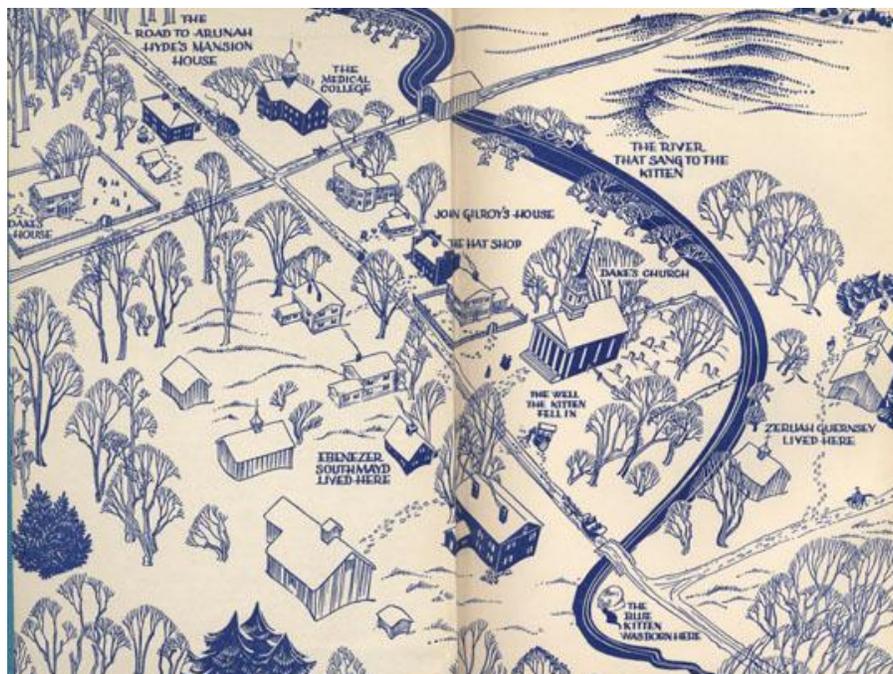
Set in a kinder, gentler Vermont this quiet charmer by Coblentz permits readers to relax and savor the humble pleasures of a sleepy village through which a river meanders--a town where craftsmen take true pride in the creation of works of beauty. But then rich resident Arunah Hyde decides to make Castleton the center of the universe, with his fast coaches and dreams of even faster trains. Speed is all that matters as he insidiously weaves his Dark Spell--demanding faster work and shoddy standards, for he is obsessed with Time and cares naught for things of lasting beauty.

Inspired by a visit to a NY Art Museum the author was impressed by a tapestry which included a blue cat in one of the hand-woven squares. While accompanying her husband on an extended business trip to Castleton, she decided to research the local folk lore surrounding a blue cat, whose almost invisible trail included works of handcraft admired to this day. A church pulpit and a hand woven linen table cloth are among its treasures.

A blue kitten is born in a fragrant field by the river, and to his mother's dismay, and against her strict warning, begins to listen to its song--unable to resist; yes, destined to learn its song. No normal life will this kitten with only three black hairs on its tail live out, for he must teach the river's song to one mortal before he may find his home and hearth. Not an easy task when Arunah Hyde is spreading the dark spell throughout the town; besides, who will listen to the plaintive mewling of an orphan cat? Will the trusting Blue Cat be able to resist the clever trap set by Arunah--who has evil designs on him?

You too can seek and enjoy the Bright Enchantment of this storybook village, if you visit this charming town in September. Then the locals reenact the tale on a delightful Blue Cat Tour, by a uniformed guide, during which the story comes alive for readers and all cat lovers. This has remained one of my favorite childhood books for many decades and may secretly have whispered to me that I should move to Vermont some day. Another Review of The Blue Cat of Castleton:

I read this book as a child and still love it at 60. The book speaks about what it means to be an authentic human being through a parable about a special kitten who must find his way in the world on his own and triumphs over loss, disappointment, and exploitation to find self-realization. "'Sing your own song,' said the River, 'sing well.'" It is never too late to sing your own song, if your heart How the cat learned to do this is worth learning at any age. Now this is how I interpret what goes on in the story in today's vocabulary, not how the author puts it, but my point is the book is just as relevant today as when originally written. The experiences of this cat will hit home with all too many people today, both children and adults. The book is beautifully written by Catherine Coblentz, a lady who by the way spearheaded the establishment of the Cleveland Park branch of the D.C. Library, where there are etched glass drawings from the book. If kids today would buy in to a book like this and Wordsworth's Happy Warrior, they would have a better chance of growing up whole.



Golf Trivia

The Hyde Manor's 18 hole Golf Course was on both sides of Route 30 across from Hyde Manor. George Sargent the resident pro won the US OPEN in 1909. He carded three rounds of 72 or better and lowered the tournament scoring record to 290.



Sargent, like many professional golfers of this era in American golf, was British, and moved to North America to take a club pro job. At the time of his win, Sargent was the pro at Vermont's Hyde Manor club. The 1909 U.S. Open golf tournament played at Englewood Golf Club in Englewood, New Jersey scores:

George Sargent	75-72-72-71--290	\$300
Tom McNamara	73-69-75-77--294	\$150
Alex Smith	76-73-74-72--295	\$100
Willie Anderson	79-74-76-70--299	\$70
Jack Hobens	75-78-72-74--299	\$70
Isaac Mackie	77-75-74-73--299	\$70

George Sargent was born in Dorking in Surrey, England in 1882. He began his golf career at age twelve at Epsom Downs Golf Club in his home county. When he was a mere 17 years old, he signed on with the illustrious English golfer Harry Vardon, who recommended him to Sir Edgar Vincent. Sir Vincent coached Sargent and helped him enter the 1900 British Open at the age of 19, where he placed fourth. In 1900 he finished fourth at The Open Championship.

Soon afterwards he moved to Canada, where he served as a professional at Royal Ottawa Golf Club and finished second in the 1908 Canadian Open. He placed second in the 1908 Canadian Open and later won the 1912 Canadian Open.

In 1909 Sargent won the U.S. Open at Englewood Golf Club in New Jersey. He set a new 72 hole scoring record for the tournament of 290. He played in sixteen U.S. Opens in total, and finished in the top 10 six times. He also won the 1918 Minnesota State Open.

Sargent became a member of the Professional Golfers' Association of America at its inception in 1916, and served as president for five years. He is credited with introducing the use of motion pictures to study the golf swing.

He was head professional at Scioto Country Club in Columbus, Ohio from 1912 to 1924, at Interlachen Country Club in Minneapolis, Minnesota from 1924 to 1928, and at the Chevy Chase Club from 1928 to 1932. In 1932, Bobby Jones brought him to East Lake Country Club in Atlanta, Georgia, where George served as Head Golf Professional until his retirement fifteen years later. He is a member of the Georgia Golf Hall of Fame, as are his sons Harold and Jack. Mr. Sargent died on June 6, 1962.

“Dark Horses” Win in Golf in 1909

During the year there were many surprises on the golf links. Dark horses won both the Amateur and Professional National championships. George Sargent, a golfer who has been in the country but three years and was a pupil of Harry Varden won the National Open championship at Engleside, NJ on June 25, 1909.

Sargent is the professional at the Hyde Manor Golf Club in the Vermont Hills and by playing steady, consistent golf throughout the tournament upset all the calculations of the experts and smashed the world’s record for 72 holes, medal play, by returning a card of 290 which is five strokes better than the previous record made by Alex Smith of Chicago. Sargent played the steadies game ever put up by a professional golfer in this country, and from beginning to end his game varied but little.

CHAPTER 12
JONES STORE and CREAMERY
ALVERTON G JONES

JONES STORE and CREAMERY



Jones Store 1912 (north side of Rt . 73)



Jones Creamery 1912 (south side of Rt. 73)

The Country Store

The A.G. and C.W. Jones Store, located on Rt. 73 was built in 1906 to replace the old general store that once stood directly across the road. As the center for groceries, hardware and farm supplies, the Jones Brother's Store operated until 1966. Mr. Alberton Jones served as storekeeper until he was more than 90 years old and after his death it ran under the direction of his niece, Stella Selleck and her husband Harold. The store stood vacant nearly 6 years and was purchased from Mrs. Selleck in 1972 by it's present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Gilroy, who operated it briefly as a general store in 1976.

Directly across the road from the store are the remains of what was once the A.G. and C.W. Jones Creamery and Grist Mill. The Jones Brothers came to this site in the late 1800's to run one of the first creameries in the State. The original creamery operated under their name for 6 years, producing as much as 1600 pounds of butter in a day. In 1892 the two brothers built a modern creamery near the same site. Area farmers saw this as a sign of prosperity and banded together to open 4 competing co-op creameries. The Jones' butter business dropped from 1600 to 500 pounds a day. They began to concentrate on the general store.

In it's prosperity the Jones Brother's Creamery picked up milk from a radius of 25 miles. A team of horses traveled west to Lake Champlain and another journeyed as far east as Goshen. Milk was poured into 500 gallon vats to be made into butter and cheese. Ice was cut in the winter on Lake Champlain and brought back to be stored in the ice houses. A refrigerator house with double walls was used to keep butter firm during summer months. The walls were filled with ice. The busy operation also built it's own wooden boxes to pack their products in. The creamery operated until after World War I along with a grist mill that was located in the first general store. The various enterprises ran as a unit and it was possible to place your order with the general store and have it delivered by the teams that crossed the countryside to pick up the milk.

From Pictorial History - 1978

ALVERTON G JONES

Alverton Jason Jones (1830 -) & Ellen Clarissa Griswold (1833 -) Married in 1855. Four sons:

Alverton Griswold Jones (1859 -) and Ada L Shattuck (1883 -)

George Ashley Jones (1861 - 1862)

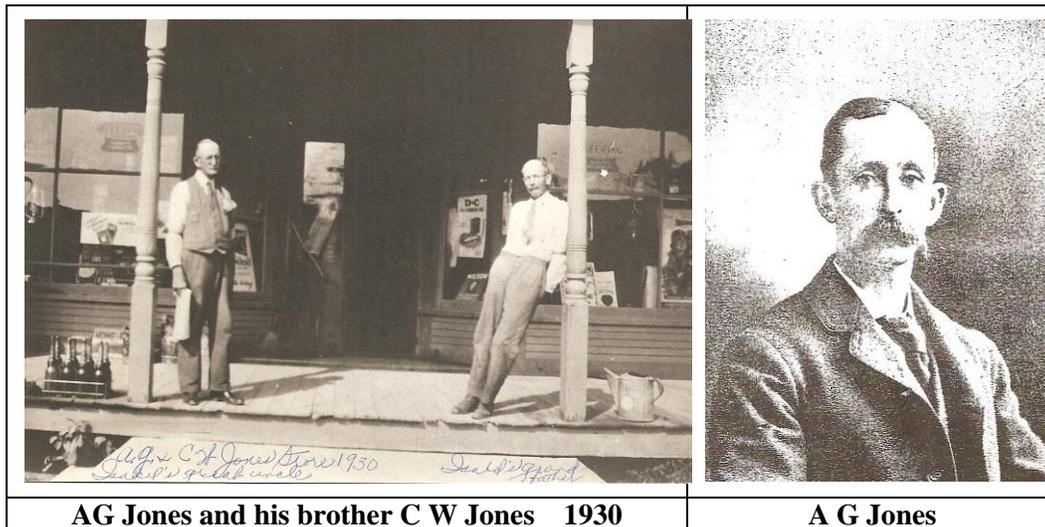
Fred Rockwell Jones (1864 -) and Anna Miller (1890 -)

Clayton Wilbur Jones (1866 - 1938) First marriage to Flora Eva Frost (1870 - 1911).

They had a daughter:

Stella Jones (1894 - 1979) and Harold Selleck (1893 - 1966)

Stella Jones Selleck was the Sudbury Town Clerk from March 1940 to March 1974.



Source, Rutland Vt.Herald--Fri.June 3,1949

STOREKEEPER 90 ON MONDAY.

SUDBURY MAN STILL ON JOB.

Alberton Jones Recalls Vividly His One-Session Stand in Vermont Legislature.

SUDBURY, Vt., June 2--Gone are the pot-bellied stove, the cracker barrel and the checker board, but still on the job in his country store here is Alberton Jones, who on Monday will observe his 90th birthday. Jones, who came to Sudbury from Shoreham, Vt. to operate a creamery, has been in the general store business here for half a century, 43 years in the present building which he had built in 1906. His physical well-being belies his age. He still puts in a full day daily, in the store, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. "Nothing like the old days, though", he explained. "I used to put in a night stretch too."

The years have brought changes in the country store merchandising methods, but Jones has not changed his principal stock in trade. A cheerful greeting for every customer. He is as anxious to gossip with neighbors and strangers as he is to make a sale.

Born in Shoreham, Vt., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alberton J. Jones, Jones came to Sudbury with his brother, Clayton W. Jones, to run the Otter Creek creamery, the building of which still stands across the road from his store. The creamery was one of the first in the state, recalls Jones. He operated it for six years, at one time producing as much as 1600 pounds of butter in a day. Cream was brought in from a radius of 25 miles.

In 1892 he built a modern creamery. Farmers in the area mistook this as a sign of prosperity and banded together to open four competing co-op creameries. Jones business slumped from 1600 to 500 pounds of butter production daily in the face of his competition, but the other creameries gradually ceased operating.

"I had the advantage", said the old storekeeper

, "I knew the ins and outs of the creamery business, they didn't". The general creamery business began to slow up after World War I when city markets competed for the fluid milk. Jones then began to concentrate more on his store.

The Sudbury man still recalls his experiences while a member of the 1980 Vermont Legislature, Charles D. Watson of St. Albans, a Democrat, who is still living, was a pretty important man in that Legislature, Jones recalled. Thomas

C. Cheney of Morrisville, who was speaker, became one of Jones' best friend

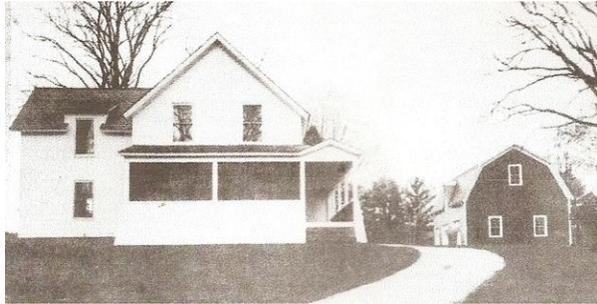
even though they did not see eye-to-eye on a piece of tax legislation. Jones also recalled that Publisher Frank E. Howe of the Bennington Banner, and Harland D. Howe, then of St. Johnsbury and later to become federal judge, were also members of the House that year. The Howes, new to legislative work, were just young fry, laughed Jones.

In the operation of his present store, Jones went into partnership with his brother, Clayton, who died some years ago. His interest is held by Jones' niece, Mrs. Stella J. Selleck.

Jones has been a board member of the First National bank on Brandon for 41 years.

His wife, the former Ada L. Shattuck of West Windsor, Vt., a school teacher, died 27 years ago.

A J Jones On The Job at age 90



A G Jones House (east of creamery on Route 73)



In 2011

<http://www.rockvillemama.com/rutland/jonesalvertong.txt>

Rutland

JONES, Alverton G.

Encyclopedia Vermont Biography: A Series of Authentic Biographical Sketches of the Representative Men of Vermont and Sons of Vermont in Other States. Dodge. Burlington: Ullery Publishing Company, 1912, p 238

Alverton G. JONES, creamery proprietor, Sudbury [Rutland County, Vermont], was born 06 June 1859 at Shoreham [Addison County, Vermont], son of Alverton J. and Ellen C. (GRISWOLD) JONES. Educated in the public schools. Commenced business buying and shipping produce, and in 1885 erected a creamery at West Salisbury [Addison County, Vermont]. In 1886 commenced the manufacture of butter in Sudbury, building a modern creamery there in 1892. In 1895 took into partnership his brother, C. W. JONES. [Alverton G. JONES] established a general store in 1905, building a new store and custom grist mill a few years later; also owns a dairy farm consisting of over 375 acres. Republican; has held many of the town offices; represented Sudbury in the state Legislature in 1908, where he actively opposed the abolishment of offsets and assisted in throwing some restrictions around the license law. Member of the Congregational Church of Sudbury; has been deacon the past six years. Member of the Grange. In 1883 Mr. [Alverton G.] JONES married [Miss?] Ada L. SHATTUCK of West Windsor [Windsor County, Vermont].

CHAPTER 13 VAIL HOUSE and KETCHAM FAMILY

Major Barnard Ketcham (1778-1856), a veteran of the War of 1812, son of an early settler, and a Mason, married Aaron Jackson's daughter, Mary P ("Polly"), and in 1826 built a magnificent brick Georgian plan house near the original Jackson house site. Barnard's daughter married a Vail and it subsequently was referred to as the Vail House. At one time, it included about 1800 acres in Sudbury, Orwell, and Whiting. It remained in the family until 1967 when it was bought by David and Sylvia Keiser. Sylvia Keiser established the Hammond Chapman Foundation for Yesterday's Living, to protect the brick mansion, which at that time only had 1.5 acres. The Foundation now oversees 650 acres. Additional property was acquired so farmers could continue tending the land and thus preserve the agricultural character of the historic homestead.

The architect was Thomas Dake. The beautiful spiral staircase is a mirror image of one Dake designed for his own home located on South Street in Castleton, Vermont. Also, a house that appeared to be a twin of the Vail House in Proctor, Vermont has been torn down.



The Vail House is near the Crown Point Military Road.



Historical Notes on the “Ketcham-Vail House”

Thomas Ketcham, born February 8, 1748, died May 19, 1834, aged 86 years. He moved from Dutchess County, N. Y., to Sudbury at a very early date in the history of the township. Major Barnard Ketcham, son of Thomas, married a daughter of Aaron Jackson. Major Barnard Ketcham was one of the most prominent men in the township, having held offices of various ranks, both civil and military, and at the time of his death was one of the most wealthy men in the township. The descendants of Thomas Ketcham are very numerous, and scattered in various parts of the State and country.

The Hammond Chapman Foundation owns the Vail House, at 879 Vail Road. Gary Bowen is the executive director and steward of the foundation. It is open to the public by chance or by appointment. This beautiful home is located on one of the “Governor's Lots” in Sudbury. Before each of the New Hampshire Land Grants were subdivided amongst the proprietors, six lots were set aside: one for the Society for the Propagation of the gospel in Foreign Parts (a missionary organization of the Church of England), another to the Church of England, one to the first clergyman to settle in the township, one lot for a school, and two lots went to Wentworth himself. A "Lot" may have been 100 acres, but possibly varied by the size of the township.

Ranking among the best Federal style houses in Vermont, the house has exceptional entry detail with tapered fluted Corinthian columns and an eagle in the fanlight. Its keystone is inscribed with a Masonic sign. Ketcham’s home was the “temple” for the Washington Masonic Lodge in his brick home between 1826 and 1851.

An Anti-Masonic movement arose due to the secretive nature of the society that was thought to have undue influence on government. People looked upon Masons with distrust and commenced threats to eliminate the organization. A tragic fire occurred in downtown Brandon in 1835, that was unrelated to the Anti-Masonic movement and unrelated to the Vail House. The following explanation will hopefully correct some misinformation published about that fire.

In 1986, two college students gathered information for the book *The Historic Architecture of Rutland County* and came up with a preposterous story. They heard, during their tour of the Vail house, that it had had seven staircases, one of which could have provided an escape route from the meeting room—should the Masons ever find themselves under siege. The students also learned that when Ketcham’s lodge in Sudbury closed, all the Masonic regalia went to a Masonic lodge in Brandon.

Unfortunately, those items, having survived the anti-Masonic period, burned in one of Brandon’s tragic downtown fires. The students did not take good notes and wrote: “Ketcham’s home reportedly was sacked and its contents burned at the height of the Anti-Masonic excitement about 1835.”

The false story snowballs and has been embellished by other writers one of whom added: “Fortunately, they spared the structure and its brick walls still exist today.” The students were *wrong* and Gary Bowen wishes to correct the record. He hopes this publication will help do so.

Edward Walsh, great-great-grandson of Barnard Ketcham, called from California exclaiming, “If they thought everything burned—then how do they explain all the original furnishings and other items my ancestors had including my great-grandmother’s wedding gown and gifts—that are all still there?”

THE KETCHAM FAMILY (Two branches: Thomas and Platt)

Thomas Ketcham (1748 - 1834) was born in Nine Partners, NY. He married Mary Doughty on February 4, 1769. The 1791 Census of Sudbury listed 258 people. The Thomas Ketcham family contributed 12 and the Platt Ketcham family contributed 4., or 6% of the population.

In the early 1880’s an article in the Middlebury Register said: “About fifty of his descendants, residing in Sudbury, Brandon, Pittsford, Hubbardton, Benson, Orwell, Whiting, and Malone NY met at the residence of Allen Ketcham, Esq. grandson of Thomas, for a family visit.”

Here is a picture of a similar reunion in 1893.



1893 Family Reunion at Oliver Hazard Perry Ketcham’s Home

Thomas Ketcham (1748 – 1834) and Mary Doughty (1749 – 1835) had eleven children. The first seven were born in Nine Partners, NY. The male Ketcham offspring are also shown below.

1 Rebecca (1770 – 1802)	6.4.5 Eugene L (1867 – 1926)
2 Phoebe (1772 – 1844) Not married	6.4.6 Ray Lee (1870 – 1900)
3 William (1774 – 1855)(12 kids, 2 males)	6.6 Stephen (1823 – 1882)
3.5 Harvey (1808 – 1883)	6.6.8 Charles (1866 -)
3.12 William (1824 – 1889)	6.6.9 Stephen (1868 -)
4 Thomas (1776 – 1835) (9 kids)	6.6.9.2 Homer (1894 - 1919)
4.1 Isaac (1805 – 1881)	6.6.9.3 Paul (1898 -)
4.1.3 Dighton Churchill* (1835–1901)	6.6.9.4 Stephen (1901 -)
4.1.3.1 Roy Treverton (1870 – 1948)	6.9 William E (1829 – 1854)
4.1.3.1.2 Dighton (1898 - 1958)	6.10 Charles M (1831 – 1910)
4.1.3.1.2.2 Treverton (1924 -)	7 Pamela (1784 – 1834)
4.1.3.1.2.3 Gordon (1926 -)	8 Ruth (1784 – 1834)
4.1.3.1.2.5 Wayne (1930 -)	9 Mary (1787 – 1883)
4.1.3.1.2.7 Robert (1943-1943)	10 Isaac (1789 – 1856) (9 kids)
4.1.3.1.2.8 Thomas (- 1945)	10.4 Oliver Hazard Perry (1822–1892)(5 kids)
4.1.3.1.5 Gordon (1902 – 1914)	10.4.2 Martin Sutherland (1865 - 1938)
4.1.3.1.6 Kenneth Burns (1906 -)	10.4.2.1 Robert Perry** (1893 - 1968)
4.1.3.1.6.1 John (1936 -)	10.4.2.1.2 Martin Perry (1922 -)
4.1.3.1.6.2 Roger Roy (1946 -)	10.4.2.1.2.1 Oliver Perry (1951 -)
4.1.3.1.7 George (1908 -)	10.4.2.1.2.4 Charles (1958 -)
4.2 Joseph (1806 -)	10.4.2.1.2.5 Timothy (1960 -)
4.3. Allen (1808 - 1886)	10.4.2.1.3 Charles (1922 -)
4.3.1 Calvin Hubbard (1843 – 1919)	10.4.2.1.3.3 Charles R (1958 -)
4.3.1.1 Albert (1870 -)	10.4.2.1.3.4 Timothy A (1960 -)
4.3.1.1.1 Arthur C (1896 -)	10.4.2.1.5 Robert Thomas (1926 -)
4.3.1.1.1.1 Arthur B (1918 -)	10.4.2.1.5.5 Stephen R (1961 -)
4.3.1.2 William (1874 -)	10.4.2.2 Frank James (1894 -)
4.3.2 Thomas Jefferson (1845 – 1902)	10.4.2.4 Thomas Isaac (1902 -)
4.3.2.1 Clyde (1879 -)	10.4.3 Arthur Sanderson (1865 -)(7 kids)
4.3.1.3 Robert Allen (1885 -)	10.4.3.2 Harry Arthur (1893 – 1969)
4.6 Eliza (1816 – 1846)	10.4.3.3 Olin George (1895 – 1977)
4.8 Thomas J (1821 - 1885)	10.4.3.3.1 Arthur W (1919 -)
5 Barnard (1778 – 1856) (10 kids)	10.4.3.3.1.1 Thomas W (1949 -)
5.1 Aaron c1810	10.4.3.3.2 Russell Perry (1923 -)
5.5 Andrew Jackson (1814 – 1899)	10.4.3.3.2.1 Russell P (1950 -)
5.7 James c1820	10.4.3.3.3 Chester Sawyer (1927 -)
5.9 Dewitt (1826-1850)	10.6 Benjamin Franklin (1827 – 1897)
6 Elias (1780 – 1854) (10 kids,)	10.6.1 Herbert L (1853 – 1932)
6.4 Oliver (1819 – 1893)	10.6.6 (Isaac F (1866 – 1893)
6.4.1 Edward W (1856 – 1921)	10.9 Martin Van Buren (1836 – 1863)
6.4.3 Arthur (1860 -)	11 Sarah (1792 – 1797)
*Dighton, the only son of Isaac, first married Addiel L Bucklin, who died on December 24, 1866. He then married Anne Rustedt, who was born in England and the daughter of a minister, on January 31, 1868.	
** Robert Perry, married Lena Churchill in 1917 in Fair Haven. They bought a farm on Willowbrook Road in 1923, and then moved to the original Ketcham Farm in 1939. He was School director, Auditor, Justice of the Peace, and Lister for 36 years and represented the Town of Sudbury in 1945 and 1963.	



Oliver Hazard Perry Ketcham
(4.8.1822–1.3.1892)

Mary Sanderson Ketcham
(9.9.1828–6.11.1905)

A quotation from a radio interview with Oliver’s grandson Robert (1893 – 1968):
 “ I own over 900 acres: 320 acres in the Willowbrook district, 560 acres on my father’s place, and about 30 acres of meadow on Otter Creek.
 I hire no help on the farm. My children and I do all the work and get along well together. There have been no divorces in our family. It has been said the Ketcham men are careful in the selection of their wives”.



C1912 Olin Ketcham in the middle is 17 years old

Platt Ketcham (1769 -) was probably related to **Thomas Ketcham** (1748 – 1834). His family was also included in the 1791 Census of Sudbury. Platt married **Sukie Nash** on 9.10.1790. They had seven children. He later married **Mary Hodgkins**. His seven children are listed below.

1 Righta (7.26.1792 -)
2 Ira (12.28.1794 -)
3 Sarah (6.25.1797 -)
4 Platt (November 1800 – 3.5.1882) who married Susan Washer (- 2.8.1876)
5 Sukie (2.21.1802 -)
6 Warren (6.30.1804 – 9.3.1844)
7 Harvey (1.9.1808 -) married Polly Fairbanks on 11.20.1836 (9 kids)
7.1 Helen Mary (2.28.1838 -)
7.2 Sarah Henrietta (12.20.1839 -)
7.3 Anna Marie (2.21.1841 -)
7.4 Harriet (November 1843 -)
7.5 Alfred Warren (9.15.1846 -)
7.6 Albert Clarence (9.19.1851 -)
7.7 Henry Herbert (4.5.1853 -)
7.8 Emily Charlotta Lucina (3.3.1856 -)
7.9 Lucy Aurilla (2.12.1859 -)

CHAPTER 14
DANCE HALLS

This chapter is about the Lakeside Dance Pavilion on Lake Hortonia, and the Horseshoe Dance Hall on Horton Road..

LAKESIDE DANCE PAVILION
On Lake Hortonia in Sudbury, Vermont
On Walker Grove Road off Route 30
By Irene and Bob Walker – 2005

Background

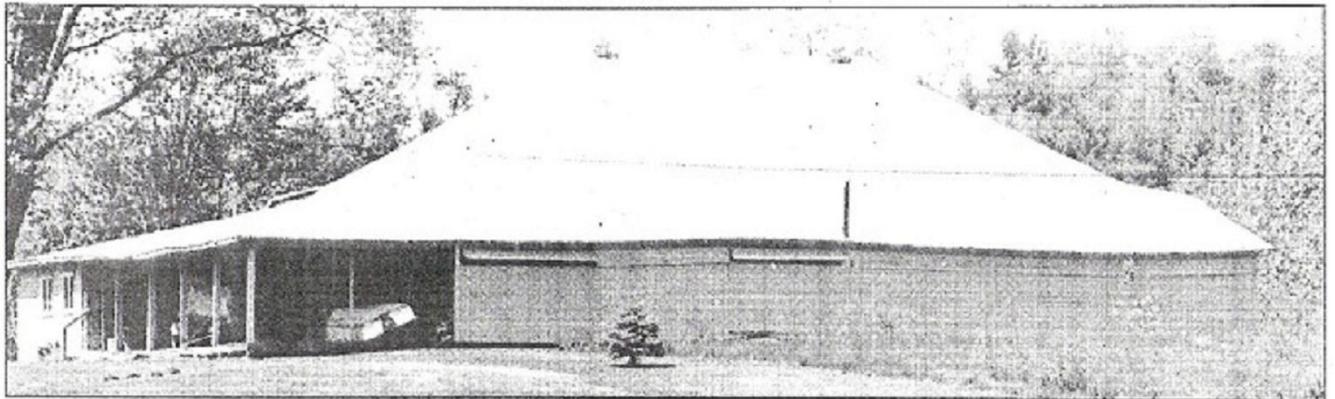
According to the “The Encyclopedia Americana” a PAVILION is, in architecture, a turret or small building, usually isolated, with a tent-like roof. The name is also applied to a projecting portion of any building having a tent roof. The term pavilion was originally applied to any light open structure with a roof or canopy so provided as to give it protection. It was so called on account of its butterfly appearance. This description is accurate for the Lake Hortonia Dance Pavilion, or Lakeside Dance Pavilion.

These facts are portions of a taped interview of Joe Lewis Fortier (a retired native and resident of Sudbury, Vermont) by Irene and Bob Walker. Mr. Fortier was 85 at the time of the interview in February 1998.

Monday/Food
Tuesday/Hobbies or Youth
Wednesday/Pop Scene

Living
HOME

Rutland Daily Herald ♦ Saturday Morning, May 22, 1993 ♦ Page 8



Barns, Etc.

By Albert J. Marro

In the early 20th century virtually every large lake had a dance hall where townspeople would gather on weekends. The pavilion in Sudbury, almost tent-like, features a hip roof.

From Potatoes to Pavilion

In the early 1920's, Joe's father, Julius Fortier, needed land to plant potatoes, so he made an agreement with Henry C Mallory to use a few acres of Mallory's land on the shore of Lake Hortonia. Julius would load the potatoes onto a wagon after harvest and peddle them in Brandon.

Things were prospering after World War I and people were buying cars and moving around more freely. There were other dance pavilions on Lake Dunmore and on Lake Bomoseen. Julius had the idea that this might work on Lake Hortonia as well.

Julius approached Henry with the idea and the two drew up a contract that Joe Lewis Fortier still has. The "Pavilion" was born on October 23, 1923. Construction was started in 1924 when the weather permitted. Henry Mallory was in a wheel chair and was unable to help with the actual construction. Julius helped the hired contractors of Ernest Johnson (from the Horseshoe Road), Moss Sullivan (from Sudbury Hill), and Charley Graves and his son (from the Smith House which was also known as the "Grave's House", just north of former Sudbury Town Clerk Patti Smith's house on Breakneck Hill on Route 30) . Joe wasn't sure if they had dances that summer or not.

Dances were held on Wednesdays and Fridays for a few years and then only on Fridays.

Bottles and Cars

Joe and his brother Kenneth were in charge of repairing and patching the roof as well as cleaning up after the dances. They would get up early in the morning after the dances to clean the grounds of bottles and trash.

Prohibition was in force so people would hide their bottles of liquor along the fence line. Sometimes during the dances, Joe and his brother would steal these bottles, just to make people mad. The brothers thought this was great fun. If someone was arrested for drinking, they might leave their car on the grounds overnight. The two boys would try to start the car and if they were successful, they would drive it around the grounds.

The Polishing Dog

Another part of cleaning up after the dances was polishing the hardwood floor. The boys dad built a box about three feet by one foot, with a handle and flannel on the bottom of the box. Their dad said they could put rocks inside the box to weigh it down. However the boys felt using the stones sounded too laborious, so they convinced their dog to sit in the box while they pulled him around. This had to have been quite a job for these boys because the dance floor was three thousand square feet.

Electricity Plant

One of jobs for the two boys was to keep the electricity plant working during the actual dance. There was a little building out back with a generator and about twelve batteries. This was a Delco plant with a gasoline engine that ran continuously on dance night.

Hot Dogs and Ice Cream

The kitchen was originally located on the southwest corner inside the building. It was later extended onto the porch. At that time the porch extended the full length of the south side of the building.

They served hot dogs, candy, soft drinks, and ice cream. The ice cream and soft drinks were kept cold with large blocks of ice from the ice house on the premises. Ice picks were used to chip away at the blocks and the chips were spread around the items to be kept cold.

Band: High and Hotter than Hell

The band stand was a raised platform in the middle of the floor high above the heads of the dancers. There were steps for the band members and a pulley system to bring up their instruments. Initially there were no vents in the roof, which were installed later. You can imagine how hot it must have been in the summer with the heat rising to the bandstand from hundreds of the dancers below. This arrangement lasted one year. A two step band stand was added to the north end of the building. On a beam on the upper level were the words: “Hotter than Hell – 1925”.

Big Stone – Big Hole

They decided to remove a huge rock. When they started digging they realized it was too large to take out, so they dug a large hole beside it. This undermined the rock so it toppled into the hole. So much for the big rock!

Deaths

Soon after the Pavilion was in full swing, Henry Mallory died leaving his interest in the Pavilion to his daughter Vella Mallory. She was single and took care of her father in their home on the northwest corner of Route 30 and Walker Grove Road.

In January 1927 Julius Fortier died, leaving a wife in her 30's and two 16 and 14 year old sons. They continued to help with the Pavilion during the summer of 1927. Mrs. Julius Fortier then married Guy St. John. The interest in the Fortier property was exchanged for property on the St. John Road, resulting in Vella Mallory having sole ownership of the Pavilion.

Low Cost Mowing

The grounds were never mowed in the early days because all the traffic from the cars kept it down. A dirt road made a complete circle around the building. Cars parked all around the grounds with someone there to direct them. That was Guy St. John's job at one time.

The men's outhouse was near the lake behind the still existing oak trees. The women's restroom was inside at the northeast end of the Pavilion. Subsequently an addition to the west side of the building housed two bathrooms: one for men and one for women.

Andrew and Mabel Webster and their son Bernard (who lived at the corner of Routes 73 and 30) worked at the Pavilion: Andrew was constable, Mabel worked inside, and Bernard sold tickets.

The Depression did not seem to make any difference on attendance at the dances as far as Joe could remember.

Tid Bits from Viola and Bob Walker

Most of the attendees were local people. The dances alternated between square and round. The largest crowd was about 700 after World War II.

Vella Mallory married George Butterfield in 1928. He always wore a large straw hat that the kids would come from behind and knock off.

To keep the glass bottles of soda cold, they would get ice from the icehouse on the peninsula. The large chunks of ice would be rinsed at the well pump to remove the sawdust. An ice pick was then used to get chips to put around the soda in the ice chests.

Big Wind in 1949 or 1950

In the fall of 1949 or 1950 a hurricane blew off the kitchen and porch roof. It hit the shore on the northeast corner of the lawn and floated to the west side of the lake. Albert Walker, who was working for the Butterfields, took a motor boat and towed it back. Large stacks of hemlock lumber were stored behind the Pavilion from trees that were blown down on the entire peninsula during this storm.

New Owners in 1957

Albert and Viola (Mallory) Walker bought the Pavilion and the cottage property from Allen Plue and Vella Mallory (who became Vella Butterfield, then Vella Plue) in 1957. Viola Mallory was related to Henry Mallory, the original owner. They continued to run the Pavilion until 1965 when it closed permanently.

By 1957 there was electricity on the property.

The Bands

The orchestras were: Ianni's, Burns, Martin, Preseau's. Singers were: Mrs. Delbert Dorr and Mr. Ianni's sister. Callers included: John Blackburn, Eugene Preseau, Pinky Johnson and William Valway

Dances were on Friday nights from 9 pm to 12:30 am with one 20 minute intermission. The last car and workers were usually gone by 1 am.

Cops – No Robbers

Sheriffs included: Dorsey Narramore, Lorrilard Delancey, Al Fish, Guy St. John, Virgil Smith, Prentis Smith, and Ed Lowell.

Personnel

Checkers were: Delbert Dorr, Andrew Webster, Ed Lowell, and Al Walker. People were checked at the door to see they had a stamp on their hand.

Ticket sellers, kitchen workers, and others : Vella and George Butterfield, Mabel Waite, Bernard Webster, Henry Kilbourne, Bertha (Al Walker's sister) McCullough, Marie (Stomper) and George Senecal, Viola Walker, Robert Walker, Ruth Mallory (Viola Walker's sister), Marion Mallory (Viola Walker's mother), Cecile Preseau, plus Ruth and Ray Cook.

Cleaning Up

Saturday was spent cleaning up. Bottles, papers, and broken glass were picked up. The kitchen on the southwest corner was cleaned and bottles were sorted. They used 5 to 10 cases each Friday of soda: orange, grape, root beer, coke, pepsi and seven up. On cool nights they also sold coffee. Hot dogs, rolls, cigarettes, candy, potato chips, gum, and soda all had to be reordered. Gum sales were discontinued as it was a big problem when it got stuck on the dance floor.

During the week the dance floor was swept and dusted. On Friday afternoon it was redusted and sprinkled with wax. The sides of the building were opened for dances, so dust could be a problem, especially in the kitchen. On hot dusty nights water was put on the roads to keep the dust down.

Keeping The Pavilion in The Family in 1970

Albert Walker died in 1967. Albert's son Robert and Robert's wife, Irene (Hayes) Walker, purchased the Pavilion on December 22, 1970 from Viola Mallory (then Viola Walker, then Viola Waite). In January 1971 construction began on the kitchen portion of the Pavilion for a one station hair salon that opened in June 1971.

Changes in 1971 and 1983

During the summer of 1971 the northwest corner of the Pavilion was remodeled into a two bedroom summer apartment. This used the women's side of the Pavilion's bathrooms. The men's side was used for the salon. The remodeling was completed by mid summer of 1972 and the apartment rented for 5 weeks.

The beauty salon stayed in business seasonally until September 1983 when it was moved into a year round addition to the Walker's house on Route 30. Then the old beauty salon was renovated into a one bedroom apartment for use in 1984. The rest of the Pavilion was used for storage.

Pavilion was sold in 1997

On December 10, 1997 the Pavilion with 265 feet of lake frontage and about 1.64 acres of land was sold to Chiera Jo Mainolfi to be used as a private residence.

Property was sold to Jack Elliot (about 2005)

The building was torn down and a beautiful log cabin erected.

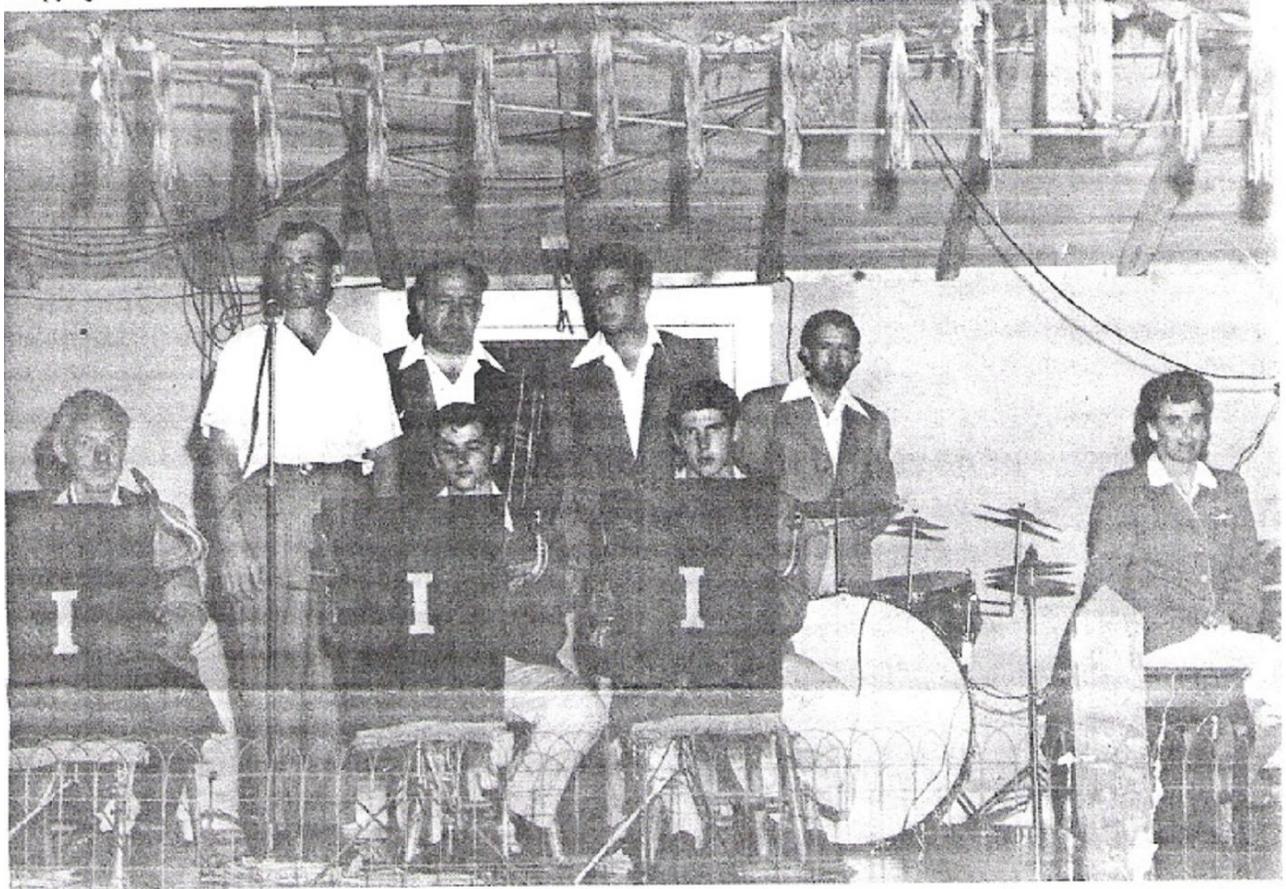


The Area News

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1993



This 1942 picture was taken at the "Pavilion" while Gene Preseau and Ianni's Orchestra from Rutland entertain square dancers who would come to the barn every Friday night. The members of the band known are: Seated - Bill Davis, of Poultney; the next two are unknown students of Napoleon Ianni; Ianni's sister Emma Borr, Rutland. Standing: Gene Preseau, Orwell/Poultney; N. Ianni, Rutland; Ianni's son; and William Tarbell, Rutland.

A Tribute To Gene Preseau "Caller" Extraordinaire

Poultney - Long-time residents of Poultney remember him as a store owner and butcher, many know him as Ed and Ellen's Dad, local motorists may refer to him as the elder gent who is never in a hurry. But by whatever association, most people in town know 74 year old Gene Preseau. What many may not know is that this man, at one time, was well known in the entertainment business.

When Gene was a growing boy, in the mid-1930's in Orwell, VT, he was beginning to get a name for himself as a "Caller" with the family "orchestra". At 16 years of age he was making \$2 per night "calling" for Preseau's Orchestra, which was formed by his brother Wilford and comprised of brothers and cousins.

After the family band broke up in 1939 Gene started playing with different orchestras around the lakes region, performing for birthdays, anniversaries or community gatherings. He eventually tied up with Janni's Orchestra out of Rutland (Mr. Janni was Rutland City's Band Director for many years.)

Every Friday night for 19 years, Gene and various bands performed at the Lake Side Pavilion on Lake Hortonia, one of many night spots which dotted the lakes area during that time period. "I was making \$12 bucks a night," he boasted proudly. Square dancing was the entertainment of the country population of Vermont. Gene was well known around the State. "I'll bet a third of the population of Vermont knew me at one time!" he exclaimed. "We'd have 48 sets of people out on the floor square dancing at once," Gene said as he leaned forward, grinning, looking over his spectacles as if to watch your reaction better. "I know over 100 calls," He revealed, with emphasis on the present

tense.

Gene was making money performing around the area at different functions, sometimes hiring the orchestra himself and playing up to seven nights a week. He played many times with LaDuke's Orchestra from Orwell. He would "sit-in" with many bands, some of which were even "radio bands". (These bands were those which were heard on the St. Albans radio station.) He "sat in" some times with The Jimmy Miller Orchestra at The Merry-Go-Round (Jerry Ann's Chateau, Sbardella's Fireside Restaurant, Country Pleasure, in recent years) in Low Hampton, NY. He played with 14 orchestras over the years including the Larry Coutermarsh Orchestra, Burns Martin and his orchestra out of West Rutland, and he took great pleasure in telling of his calling with Slim Cox, "One of the top 10 fiddlers in the country," he said. "Still is," he added after some thought. Gene played quite a circuit in his "hay-day" but, his fondest memories however, were at the "Pavilion".

Gene, humbly, never indicated he was good enough to be a "radio caller" but he certainly had his chance to make it to the big time. The Vice President of the Coca Cola Bottling Company heard Gene at the "Pavilion" one night and tried to hire him for a promotional tour of the U.S. "He offered me \$18,000 to fly to Florida, Maine and California for a three month trip, all expenses paid," he said matter-of-factly. "Turned him down though, I had a wife and farm to take care of," he said proudly. In today's high energy world the V.P. probably wouldn't give up so easily, but because those were different times when a man who stood by his
continued on page two (Caller)

responsibilities was respected, the V.P. simply said, "Oh, well, this wouldn't be the life for you then." To hear Gene speak of it, it was no big thing and no great loss. After all, Gene didn't know it then but his life was about to change big time.

He was soon to be a father. Gene had two children; Ellen Davis who works at the drive up window of Green Mountain Bank in Poultney, and Ed Preseau who owns Preseau's Place, Main Street, Poultney.

In 1958 Gene moved to Poultney where he ran a grocery store until 1967 when he took over Quinn's Slaughter House of East Poultney. He was a butcher for more than thirty years.

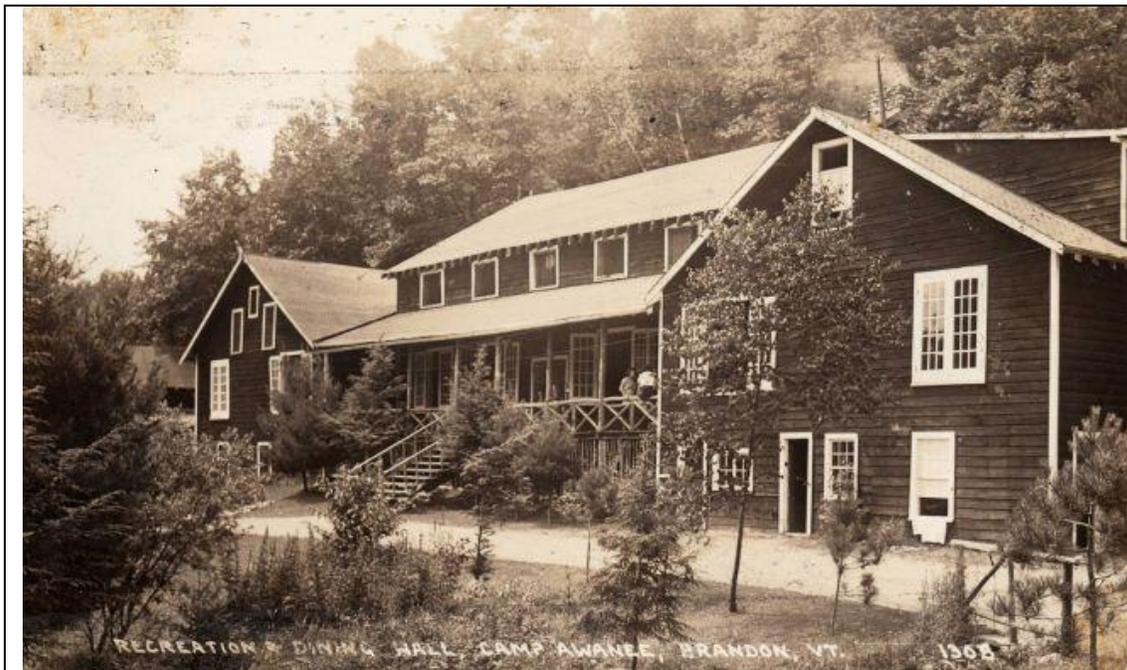
He lost his wife Wilma (Beebe) Preseau at an early age. He semi-retired in the 1970's and cut meat for Prunier's Market in Hydeville. He still lives in Poultney today where he can be near his children and grandchildren.

He is a great asset to the community and at times he still "calls" whenever he gets the chance. He last called at the Poultney Senior Center a few years ago accompanied by Les Parker's Band. So the next time you see Gene Preseau and you think you're just looking at a retired, elderly gentleman, look again. As is the case with most of our seniors, they have lived a full and exciting life, one that probably would amaze most of us.

THE HORSESHOE

Camp Awanee was a beautiful girls camp on Beebe Pond in Hubbardton that was owned by June Sherline. She closed the camp in 1964 and subdivided the property into vacation building lots. When the Pavilion closed in 1965, Wilfred and Cecile Preseau decided to have their own dance hall.

They bought Camp Awanee’s Recreation and Dining Hall from June in 1966. They had friends Earl & Mary Burns who had built and owned “The Old Lantern” in Charlotte – where Wilfred had played. The two families removed every board and nail and took the material to the Preseau Farm on Horton Road in Sudbury. This is what the building looked like at Camp Awanee in 1966.



Camp Awanee (Recreation and Dining Hall)



They had to resort to using dynamite to remove the chimneys.



In 1967 the Horse shoe was built on the west side of Horton Road in Sudbury. The only additional materials purchased were: the metal roof, the 4 x 4 cross beams to help support the roof, and the hardwood dance floor. The main structure contained a 45 foot by 96 foot dance floor. Across the back was a 15 foot by 96 foot addition that housed a bar room when there were weddings, a stage, restrooms for women and men, and a large kitchen.



The Horseshoe is Sudbury's new pavilion for dancing and private parties. Owner Wilfred Preseau is operating The Horseshoe after years in dairy farming business.

Sudbury's Dancing Pavilion

SUDBURY — (Special) — Join one dairy farm and one girls camp, and what do you get? The area's newest dancing pavilion and private party headquarters, the Horseshoe, which opened here June 24 for dancing every Saturday night.

The Horseshoe's owner, Wilfred Preseau, decided to give up his 55-head dairy farming business which he had for 25 years, and open a pavilion for wedding receptions, anniversary celebrations, and private parties.

A ready-made building was available — the old main building at Camp Awannee on Beebe Lake in Hubbardton. The camp closed in 1963 after 43 years of operation.

Preseau purchased the

building in 1966. That summer, he, his friends, and his relatives dismantled the building and moved the lumber to Preseau's farm, located on the Hortonia Road, one mile north of Lake Hortonia.

They then rebuilt the structure, changing it from a two-story, 150-by-35 foot building to a one-story, 96-by-60 building.

Preseau will also provide food and music for parties on a year round basis. He has led the Preseau Orchestra since 1960 and has been a musician for 39 years. The orchestra plays music for round and square dancing.

Anyone wishing further information should contact Preseau at his farm.

Some of those in the orchestra, with some names likely misspelled, were:

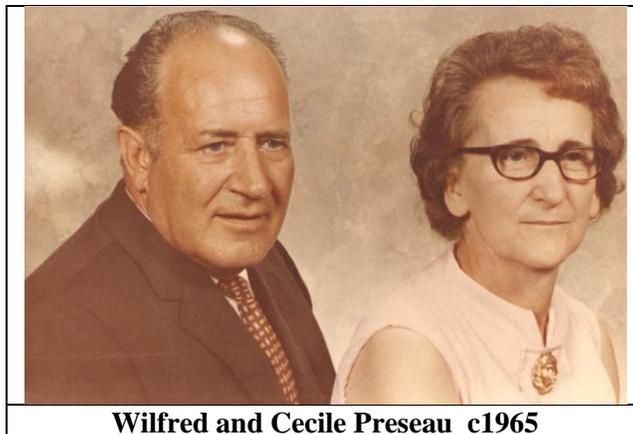
Band Leader and Violin Player:	Wilfred Preseau
Caller:	Gene* Preseau, Edgar Preseau, Johnny Blackburn, Art Blair
Bass Guitar:	Peter Praseau
Rythm Guitar:	Alfred Dolphi, Donny Hanfield
Drums:	Carl Brown, Jack Sackson
Trumpet:	Rene Preseau
Accordian:	Linda Clark, Rose Saubert, Louis Winbicki
Cook and Assistant Manager	Cecile Preseau

*Wilfred's brother.

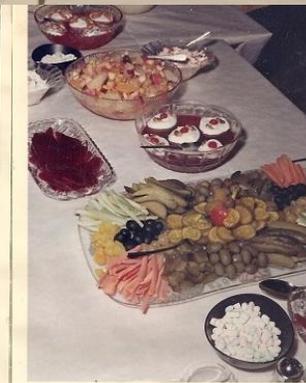
Wilfred (1917 – 1981) and Cecile bought a farm on the west side of Horton Road in June 1947. They had 4 sons: Edgar (1942), Rene (1950), Peter (1956), Ronnie (1959). It remained in the family until Cecile's home was sold to William and Tanya Welch in 2001. She said 13 rooms were too much for me. Cecile, born in 1919, is a super 92 year old lady, still with a twinkle in her eye.

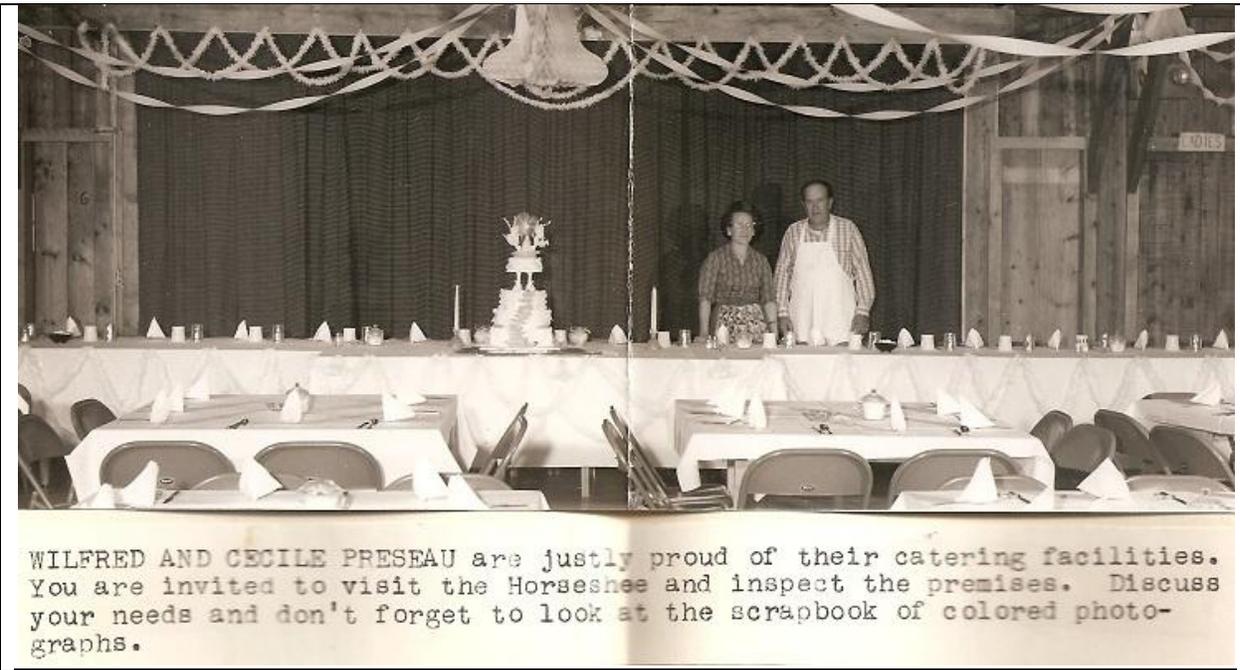


"Horseshoe" was simply a name Cecile and Wilfred both liked. Horseshoes were also used as coat hooks in the dance hall.



Wilfred and Cecile Preseau c1965





The Horseshoe operated 9-1 every Saturday year round. Later changed to 9-12. Usually about 250 showed up, but they had 350 people attend on one St Patricks Day.

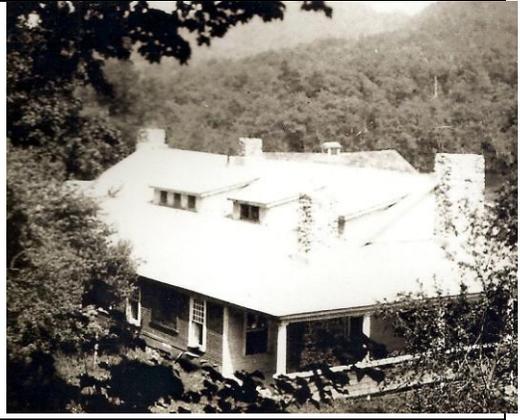
1967 – 1975 Round and Square Dances

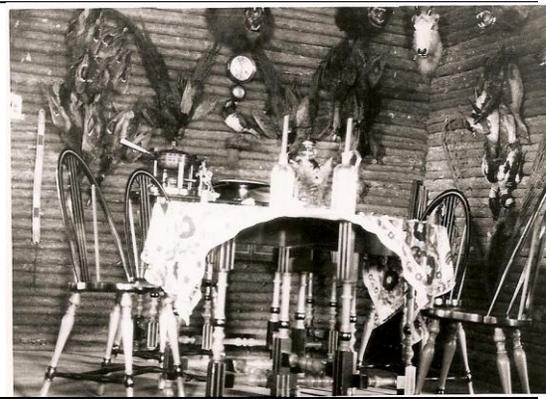
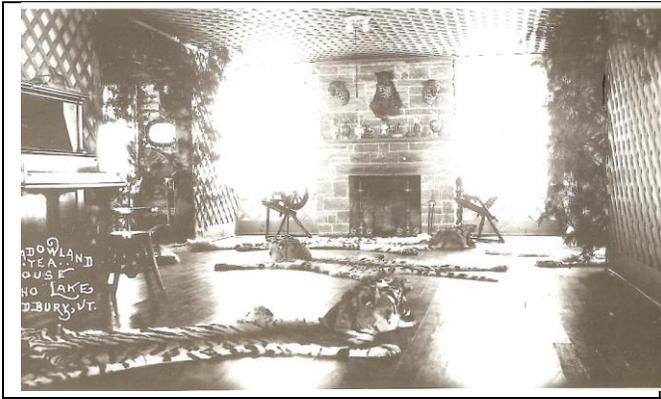
1975 – 1985 Wedding and Annivesay Receptions and Catering. (Wilfred died of a heart attack on 1/1/1981 at a New Year's Eve Dance at the Horseshoe)

1985 Sold to Maurice Ponton who only used it for receptions.

1995 Sold to Bob Prozo, an auctioneer who only used it for auctions. Last auction may have been in 2003.

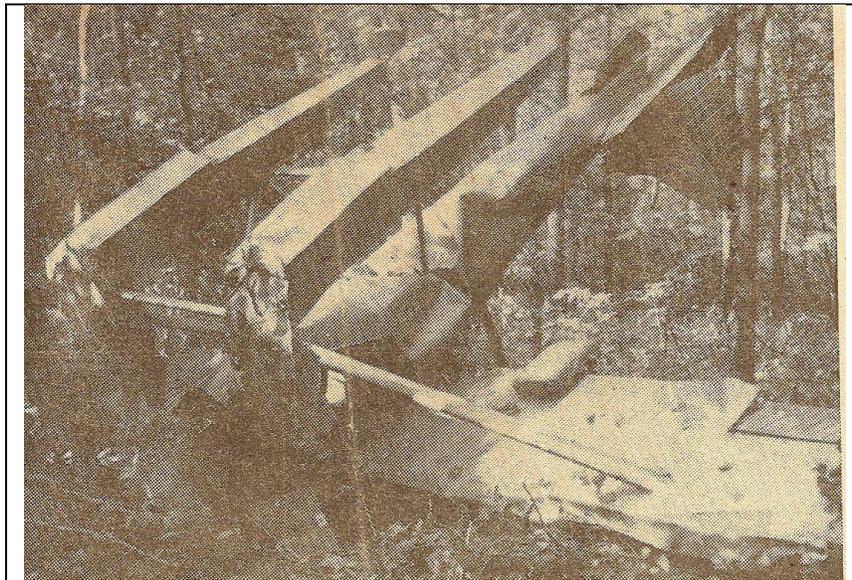






**"Shadowland"
sign**

**Saul Holt, at next to last house on Echo
Saul will be 101 in December 2011**



**A seaplane crashed east of the east end of Echo Lake, on August 13, 1949:
Calvin Ross Aberle, 25 New York was killed. Carol Burfas of Peekskill, NY was
critically injured when their light plane crashed after taking off from Beebe
Lake. Carol was in serious condition at the Rutland hospital. The accident may
have been caused by water having seeped into one of the pontoons before takeoff**

CHAPTER 16
BURR POND CAMP
LAKE HORTONIA COTTAGES & CAMPGROUND

BURR POND

There were a number of summer camps in Hubbardton: two on Lake Hortonia, two on Echo Lake, and one on Beebe Pond. Sudbury also had a summer camp. It was in operation for many years on Burr Pond.

Camp Wabanaki and Camp Arthur were early names for the Burr Pond camp. Later the camp operated as Camp Skybird and then as Johnny Appleseed Camp. The camp may have begun as a boys camp but for many years was coed.



<p>The first summer camp on Burr Pond was started by two school teachers from Brooklyn. They were Adelaide Harrison and Grace Fahlberg, who purchased property on Burr Pond in 1925 from Edward Steele.</p>

<p>In 1937 the camp was sold to R Beecher and Marion Butts. The camp went into foreclosure in 1941. It is not clear as to how many years it did not operate. There were a number of changes of ownership. It is clear that by 1952 it was operating as Camp Skybird.</p>
--

<p>In 1977 Diana Shornstein purchased the property and placed it in her daughter Amy's name and gave it a new name: Johnny Appleseed.</p>

<p>In 1984 the camp closed.</p>

<p>In 1988 the camp property was sold to Nicholas & Patricia Nowland. It had been subdivided into five lots, of 10 acres or more. These lots were then sold to five separate property owners.</p>

<p>In the map below, the St Johns Road is westerly of the five parcels. Johnny Appleseed Road is a private road (the dotted line) that goes from St Johns Road thru Lots 2, 3, and 4 to Lot 5.</p>
--

Camp Skybird Brochure in 1965

Our Day at Camp

- 7:15 - Reveille
- 7:45 - Flag Raising
- 8:00 - Breakfast
- 8:30 - Prepare for Inspection
- 9:15 - Activity Period
- 10:30 - Activity Period
- 11:45 - General Swim
- 12:30 - Lunch
- 1:00 - Siesta Time
- 2:15 - Activity Period
- 3:15 - Activity Period
- 4:30 - General Swim
- 5:45 - Retreat
- 6:00 - Dinner
- 7:00 - Evening Program
- 8:30 - Vespers (Senior Campers granted late privileges)



Activities Offered

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Archery | Leather Work |
| Astronomy | Lifesaving |
| Badminton | Metal Work |
| Baseball | Motor Boating |
| Basketball | Nature Study |
| Basketry | Outdoor Cooking |
| Bird Study | Painting |
| Botany | Pioneering |
| Boxing | Public Speaking |
| Camp Craft | Riflery |
| Canoeing | Rowing |
| Dramatics | Sailing |
| Fencing | Soccer |
| First Aid | Swimming |
| Fishing | Tennis |
| Football | Track |
| Hiking | Volley Ball |
| Horsemanship | Water Skiing |
| Horse Shoes | Weather |
| Indian Lore | Wood Work |
| Journalism | Wrestling |



camp skybird



BRANDON, VERMONT



Boys 8 years to 17 years. July 3 to August 21, 1965

“Where Boys Are Important People”

Richard G Betz, Director

The morning and afternoon is devoted to our instructional program. The evening consists of boating, fishing, and competitive sports before a special program consisting of motion pictures, a cabin party, or a counselor’s show.

The Dining Room has a huge stone fireplace and a decorative “Trophy Wall”, where campers eat with their cabin mates and counselors. Food is served family style and each boy takes his turn as host.

The Recreation Hall, with its twin blue fireplaces and seating capacity for 300, is used for many indoor games, sporting events, and drama presentations.

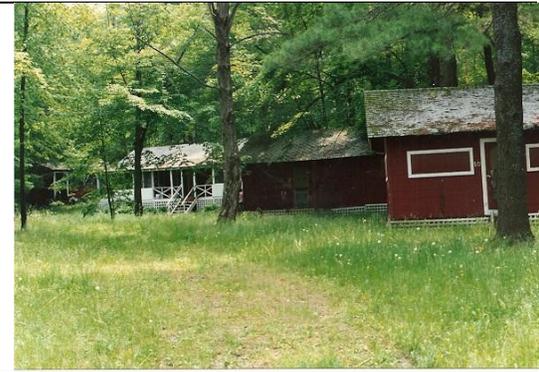
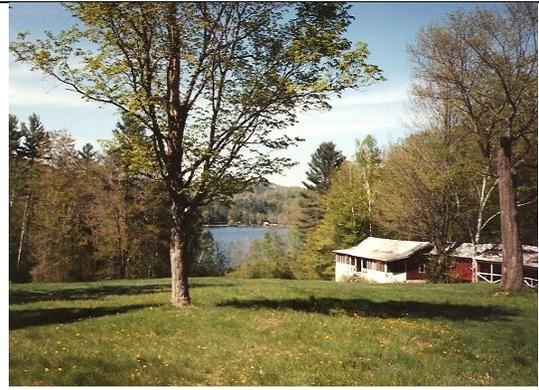
There are day hikes. One and two day overnight hikes are available. Hikes on the “Long Trail” in the Green Mountains or up Mt. Marcy in the Adirondacks are only for older boys.

The cost for seven weeks is \$600. The shorter four weeks is \$325. An expense charge of \$50 covers personal items.

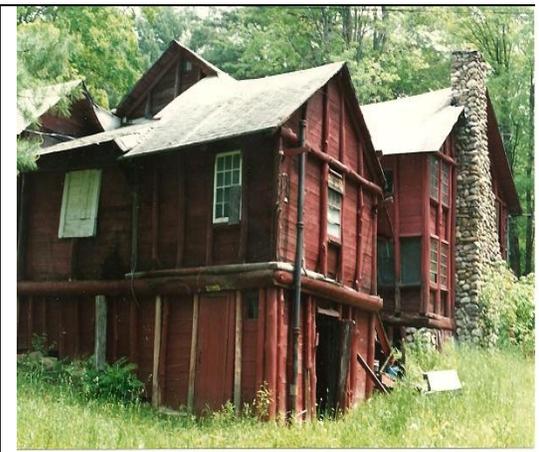
Religious services are held Friday night in Brandon for those of the Jewish faith. Sunday services are also held in Brandon for Catholics and at camp for Protestants.

Most of the buildings were located on the middle lot of the five lots.
Here are a few pictures from Johnny Appleseed Camp.





Infirmery



Dining Hall



The Steele Family is one of the oldest families in Sudbury and at one time owned much of the land near Burr Pond. The grandson of Edward Steele, Jim Steele, married Judy Crosby. Judy was the riding instructor, from 1957 thru 1959. Her parents owned the Otter Creek Stock Farm in Whiting. They furnished three horses during the years Judy was teaching campers to recognize the front end of a horse. Two additional horses came from Pond Hill Ranch.

LAKE HORTONIA

For those that could not afford to stay at Hyde Manor, there were cottages for rent and a campground for the public on Lake Hortonia: cottages on the peninsula accessed from Walker Grove Road, cottages on Kapitan Road off Route 144, and Andy's Campground.



Lakeside Cottages on Walker Grove

In 1925 Henry C Mallory, who owned the Sudbury Inn or Mallory Inn, also owned the nearby peninsula accessed by Walker Grove Road off Route 30. He built and rented seven cottages on this peninsula. In the late 1940's the price to rent a cottage for a week was about \$20, which increased to \$50 by 1957. Each cottage had a dock and a rowboat.

In 1979 the Walker Grove Association was formed for part of the peninsula. It included the seven cottages and common property such as the access road. The cottages, each with a share of the "common property", were then sold to individuals.

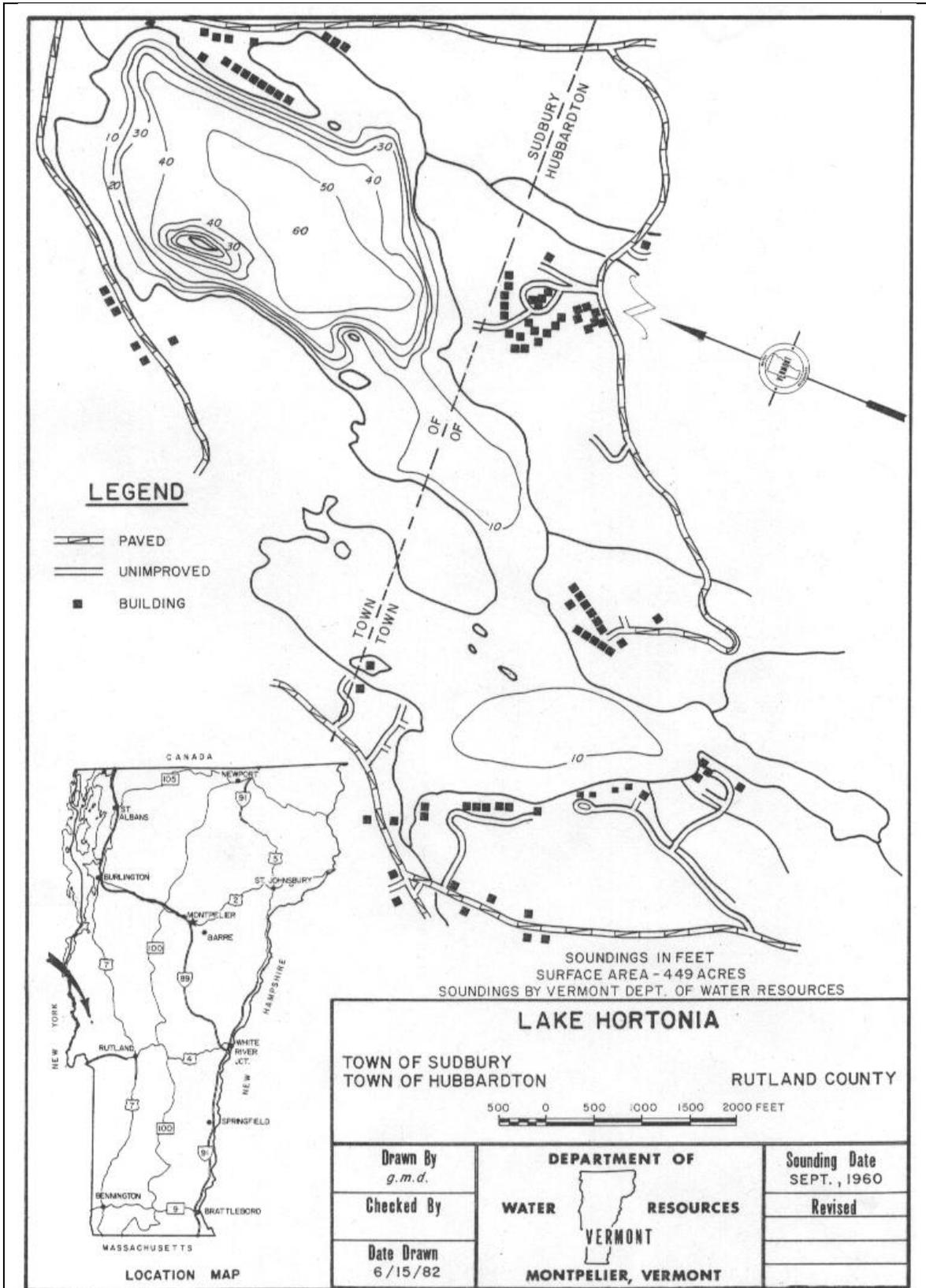
Kapitan Cottages and Andy's Campground



Andrew and Helen Kapitan bought the St John Farm and property at the corner of Route 30 and Route 144 in 1946. Over the years Andy built most or all of the eight cottages on what became Kapitan Road, a private road off Route 144 west of the corner. The first four were built in the late 1940s. He rented the cottages.

Andy opened a beach, with a large snack bar called Andy's Post, at the corner of Route 30 and Route 144 where people could pay to park and use the beach. Around 1960, the area was gradually converted to "Andy's Campground" for RVs, trailers, and tents. It was open from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

Around 1970 Andy moved the snack bar to a lot on Kapitan Road. He built a new house on the corner. Over the years, the cottages were gradually sold to individuals. Andy's Campground closed around 2005.

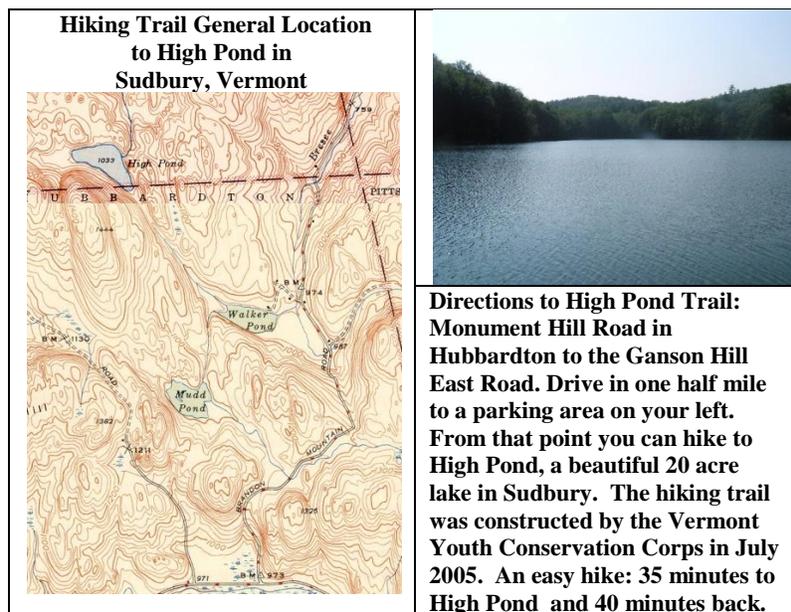


Route 30 is at the top and Route 144 is on the left side of the map. The peninsula is at the top off Route 30. Kapitan Road and the cottages were not there in 1960.

CHAPTER 17 NATURE CONSERVANCY

The Nature Conservancy owns 2,977 acres in Hubbardton, Brandon, Pittsford and Sudbury. The bulk of it (2,200 acres) was generated by a transaction in 1982 with the Vermont Wildlands Foundation, which was established by W. Douglas Burden around 1965. Burden was a conservationist who had begun acquiring parcels in this area as far back as the 1930's. When Burden died in 1980, he left the foundation without a benefactor, and questions arose about property tax liabilities on the land. Eventually, the Conservancy was asked to step in, first as temporary owner, but ultimately as the permanent owner. Institutions like Middlebury College, UVM and the State of Vermont elected not to take title because of tax concerns and because of restrictions that were placed on the land by Burden.

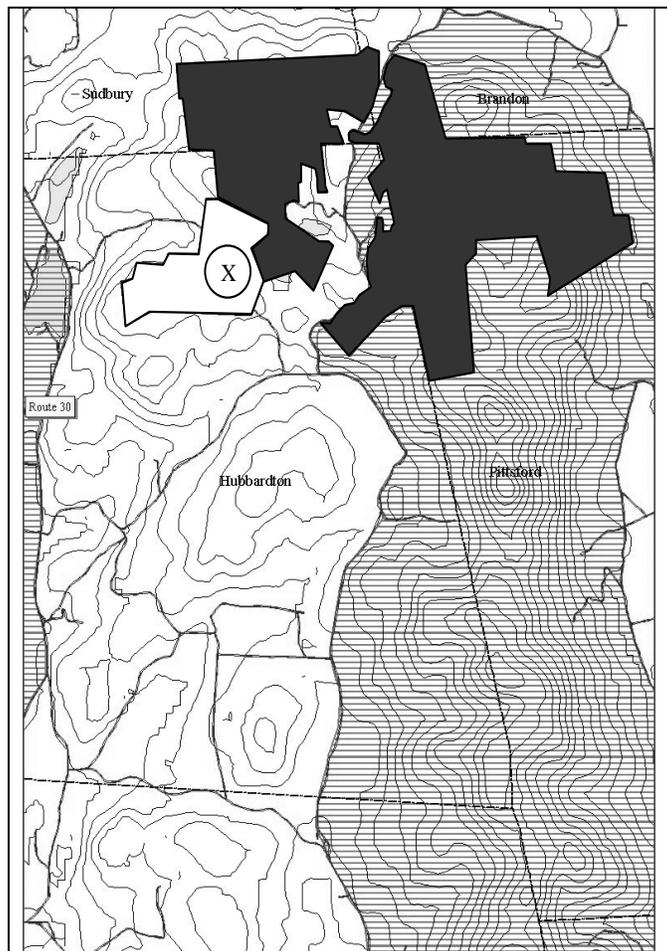
Today, the property comprises more land, due to some additions, the most recent was 395 acres known as the Jusko-Leniart property. The Conservancy purchased this property in 2001 from Marion & Barbara Jusko and Stanislaw & Zosia Leniart, both couples from South Windsor, Connecticut, who owned it jointly. This transaction was funded in part by the Vermont Housing & Conservation Board and in part by funds raised directly by the Conservancy. A 15-acre piece of this 395-acre parcel contained a building and was sold to Robert Bjorklund. The preserve is used by Middlebury College as a research field station and outdoor classroom, and is one of the Conservancy's visitable preserves.



It is possible to reach High Pond by driving to the end of Delancey Road and then following an old logging road. High Pond can be reached by hiking south from the southern end of Willowbrook Road.

The original 2,200 acres were conveyed to the Conservancy with a deed restriction that prohibits hunting, but hunting is permitted on the newer parcel. Overall, the preserve is used as a natural area - that is to say, lightly used. This approach is consistent with the Conservancy's goal of protecting some places in Vermont where natural process predominate and are allowed to shape the land's ecological characteristics over time. There is a small virgin hemlock stand on the land and at least a couple of areas that could be called "nearly old-growth" - not having been harvested in considerable time.

The science of conservation biology suggests that both unfragmented blocks of forest and the lands that connect them can be important for protection of viable populations of species. A large block of forest can sustain such a population reasonably well, but the ability of certain species to move from one block to another, via connecting lands, can serve to enhance the genetic diversity of the species in question. In some cases, isolated areas of conserved lands (for example - two distinct, large forest blocks) can be so separated from each other by roads or development that the species populations are effectively sealed off from each other.



**Nature Conservancy:
Two dark areas were Burden Property.
White area, with X, was Jusco-Leniart Property.**

The eastern half of the map does not represent lands targeted for purchase. It does indicate, from an ecological standpoint, areas where there are very few roads and development.

About 20% of the 2961 acres is located in Sudbury:

Sudbury ID	Acres
3-2634	14.0
3-2659	615.5
TOTAL	629.5

Conservation Districts in Sudbury.

Although not a part of the Nature Conservancy, Sudbury has four Conservation Districts, which has the purpose of keeping the land, which is unsuitable for development, in its natural state:

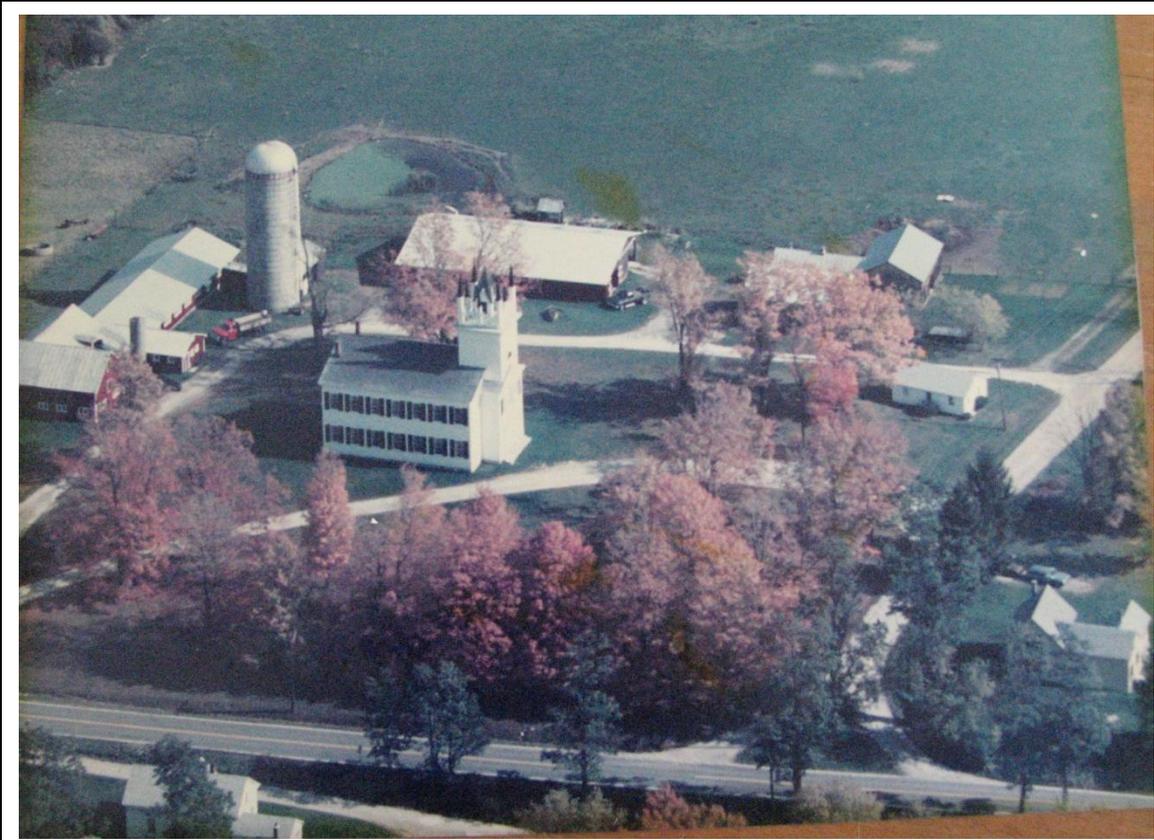
Otter Creek Flood Plain – all lands below the 380-foot contour line of elevation on the US Geological survey (USGA) Map.

Government Hill – all lands on the peak of Government (or Signal) Hill above the nine hundred (900) foot contour on the USGA Map.

Bald Hill – all lands on the peak of Bald Hill (BM713) above five hundred forty (540) foot contour line on the USGA Map.

High Pond Reservoir – lands located in the southwest corner of Sudbury formerly known as the Burden Estate.

**CHAPTER 18
TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE & RECORDS**



Sudbury Meeting House and Town Hall around 1988



SUDBURY TOWN CLERKS

		
<p align="center">Stella Selleck Town Clerk 34 years</p>	<p align="center">A dedicated Town Clerk's Office, built in 1975. Previously, the Town Clerk's Office was in the Town Clerk's home.</p>	<p align="center">Mary Germond Town Clerk 8 years</p>

SUDBURY TOWN CLERKS

Elected	Name	Elected	Name
1765-1774	Thomas Miller	1863	H D W Doty
1790 or earlier	Benoni Farrand	1865	W P J Hyde*
1794-1796	?	1884	N A Bucklin
1797	Amasa Blanchard	1923	J L Simonds
1798	?	1932	H E Bucklin
1804	Joseph Warner	1939	Julia Bucklin
1832	Hiram Warner	1940	Stella Selleck
1836	C W Horton	1974	Mary Germond
1837	J L Warner	1982	Patty Smith
1838	James K Hyde*	2003	Steve Sgorbati

*They were cousins



Recycling Center on Williams Lane



Town Garage on Williams Lane

2010 Statistics
Births (at Rutland)
Avery Alyce Audet – September 28, 2010 to Susanna & Johnathan Audet
Marriages (at Sudbury)
Donald Abelson and Joseph Michael Everett - April 30, 2010
Jacob Edward Gero and Cassandra Michelle Keyes – November 8, 2010
Deaths (at Sudbury)
Marion Knakal – July 1, 2010 age 64
Charles R Knakal – July 15, 2010 age 74
Mary Lou Chatfield – August 29, 2010 age 74
Carol A Rich – October 8, 2010 at Burlington age 72
Kathryn Connell – October 16, 2010 age 99
Lawrence John Cole – December 11, 2010 age 69
408 Registered Voters – August 2010

2010 Property Taxes

Education	\$1,186,000
Town Office and Highway	<u>274,000</u>
Total	\$1,460,000

Sudbury's \$501,000 Grand List is 1% of property values. The total value is therefore 50.1 million. The Common Level of Appraisal the state calculated for Sudbury was 54%. The CLA calculation is used to place all towns on a common market value basis in determining the state property tax to fund education. Dividing \$50,100,000 by .54 produces a market value of \$92.8 million. The average tax rate is about 1.6%. (i.e. 1,460,000 divided by 92,800,000) of market value. About 1.3% is for Education and .3% is for Town Office and Highway.

<u>TOWN OFFICERS</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Moderator (1 year)	Hanford R Davis	3-2011
Town Clerk (1 year)	Steve Sgorbati	3-2011
Assistant Town Clerk	Etta M Aines	Appointed
Town Treasurer (1 year)	Steve Sgorbati	3-2011
Assistant Town Treasurer	Laurie Bertrand	Appointed
Select board	Shaun Ketcham	3-2011
	Arthur Keefe (Chair)	3-2012
	Thomas Williams	3-2013
Listers	Judith Lashof	3-2011
	Craig DeLancey (Chair)	3-2012
	Oliver Ketcham	3-2013
Auditors	Etta M Aines (Chair)	3-2011
	Lynwood Smith	3-2012
	Michael Ladago	3-2013
School Directors	John Lones (Chair)	3-2011
	David Crane	3-2012
	Brian Thomas	3-2013

TOWN OFFICERS	2011	Term Expires
Road Commissioner	Chucky Mulcahy Jr	3-2011
First Constable	John Connolly	3-2011
Second Constable	Shaun Ketcham	3-2011
Delinquent Tax Collector	John Marchica	3-2011
Grand Juror	Chuck Smid	3-2011
OVUHS Representative	Kevin Robbins	3-2013
Fire Warden	Al Lysack	Appointed
Health Officer	Jessica Doos	Appointed
Town Agent	Etta M Aines	Appointed
Cemetery Commissioners	Two vacancies	Appointed
Emergency Coordinator	Vacant	Appointed
Energy Coordinator	Fred Everson	Appointed
Tree Warden	John Lones	Appointed
Solid Waste Supervisor	Steve Sgorbati	Appointed
Justices of the Peace	One Vacant	1-2012
	JoAnn Mulcahy	1-2012
	Kevin McNaught	1-2012
	Steve Sgorbati	1-2012
	Kevin Robbins	1-2012
Fence Viewers	Lynwood Smith	Appointed
	Kevin McNaught	Appointed
	Chuck Smid	Appointed
Planning Commission	Peter Kimmel	3-2011
	(appointed)	3-2011
	Kurt Schneider	3-2011
	John Connolly	3-2012
	Robert Milazzo	3-2012
	Chuck Smid	3-2013
	Larry Rowe (Chair)	3-2013
	Carolyn Webster	
Zoning Administrator	Ed Hanson	Appointed
Board of Civil Authority	Consists of :	
	Town Clerk	
	Selectboard	
	Justices of the Peace	

POPULATION in 1791

1791 Census (Males 16 and over – Males under 16 – Women and Children)			
Reuben Allen	1 - 1 - 2	Timothy Miller	2 - 2 - 5
Elisha Allen	1 - 1 - 2	Stephen Murray	1 - 2 - 4
Ebenezer Allen	2 - 0 - 3	Aaron Parks	1 - 2 - 1
Elisha Barker	1 - 4 - 3	Aaron Parmer [i.e. Palmer]	1 - 1 - 1
Amasa Blanchard	2 - 1 - 5	Samuel Parmer [i.e. Palmer]	2 - 0 - 1
David Bratten	1 - 3 - 1	William Parmer [i.e. Palmer]	1 - 1 - 3
William Bush [i.e. Buck]	1 - 2 - 1	Paul Pond	1 - 3 - 1
Samuel Bullen	1 - 0 - 6	Samuel Rainger [i.e. Ranger]	3 - 2 - 3
Roger Burr	1 - 1 - 1	Peter Reynolds	1 - 2 - 4
Jonas Conker	1 - 2 - 4	John Rickey [i.e. Richy]	2 - 0 - 2
Benoni Farrand	1 - 2 - 4	Eli Rice	1 - 1 - 2
Zadock Foster	3 - 0 - 2	Ashbel Sanders	1 - 2 - 2
John Gage	4 - 3 - 6	Benj ⁿ Sanderson [i.e. Sanders]	2 - 1 - 1
Andrus Gates	1 - 0 - 0	Benjamin Smith	1 - 2 - 1
Abner Hall	3 - 3 - 1	Dan ^l Smith	1 - 1 - 1
John Hall	1 - 3 - 3	Phinehas Smith	1 - 0 - 2
Isaac Huff	1 - 3 - 3	Jeremiah Stone	1 - 1 - 3
Aaron Jackson	1 - 2 - 2	Shalah Towner	1 - 0 - 1
Nathan Jackson	1 - 0 - 0	Comfort Townes [i.e. Towner]	1 - 0 - 3
Platt Ketcham	1 - 1 - 2	Joseph Warner	3 - 1 - 1
Thomas Ketcham	1 - 5 - 6	Asa Williams	2 - 0 - 2
David Kingsley	1 - 2 - 6	Abel Wood	1 - 3 - 5
Joseph Little	3 - 1 - 4	Joseph Wood	1 - 1 - 4
Joseph Little, 2 nd	1 - 1 - 2		
67 – 69 – 122 = 258 Total Population			

POPULATION

Brandon is Sudbury's largest neighbor and provides the shops and services needed by residents of Sudbury. Here is a record of Sudbury's population compared with its neighbors and the state.

Year	Brandon	Hubbardton	SUDBURY	Orwell	Whiting	Vermont
1791	637	410	258	778	249	85425
1800	1076	641	521	1376	404	154465
1810	1375	734	754	1849	565	217895
1820	1495	810	809	1730	609	235981
1830	1940	865	812	1598	653	280652
1840	2194	719	796	1504	659	291948
1850	2835	701	794	1470	629	314120
1860	3077	606	696	1341	542	315098
1870	3571	606	601	1192	430	330551
1880	3280	533	562	1351	455	332286
1890	3310	506	502	1265	355	332422
1900	2759	488	474	1150	361	343641
1910	2712	455	415	1065	348	355956
1920	2874	328	417	942	302	352428
1930	2891	307	361	835	358	359611
1940	2979	346	321	876	312	359231
1950	3304	332	263	902	282	377747
1960	3329	228	253	826	304	389881
1970	3697	228	253	851	359	444732
1980	4194	752	583	901	379	511456
1990	4223	752	583	1114	407	562758
2000	3917	752	583	1185	380	608827

RECORDS AND REPORTS (Housed in the Town Clerk's office.)

Proprietors Records

October 16, 1773 to October 15, 1836

Land Records

Fifty books and two indexes

Surveys on file

Many, dating from about 1920

Vital Statistics

Nineteen books plus two indexes, with data entered for dates as far back as 1754, before the Sudbury grant of 1763. The vital statistics include births, deaths, marriages and civil unions.

Town Reports

Many, dating from the late 1800s

Town Meeting Records

1790-1840

1840-1905

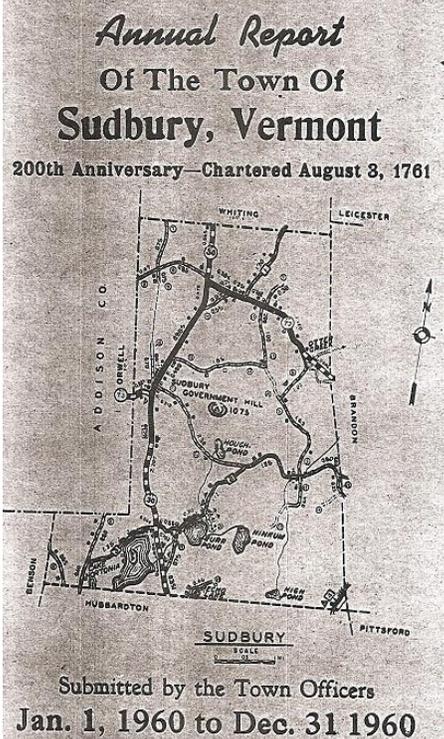
1906-1961

1962 on are in notebooks

Church Records

Two volumes covering 1791-1938 and 1903-1918

Historical Typos (August 6, 1763 is correct)

	<p>HISTORICAL TYPOS Sudbury was chartered on August 6, 1763</p> <p>At left: Someone tried to rewrite history. They did use the correct month.</p> <p>Below: The seal used in certifying vital statistics had the correct month and day. The year was incorrect.</p> 
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Registration of Stallions

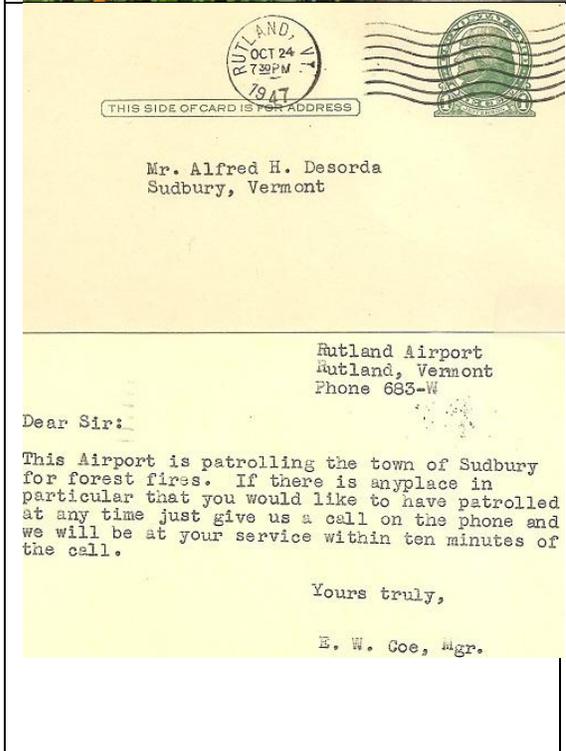
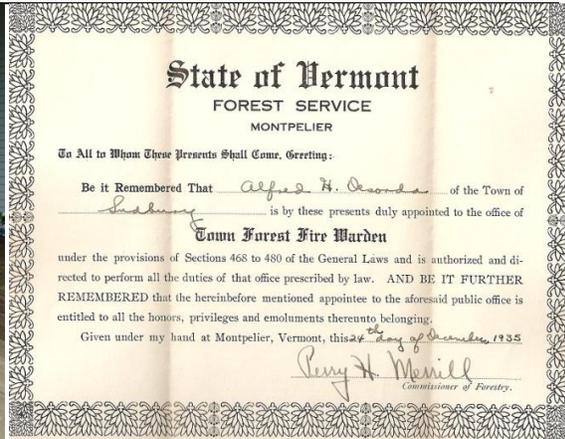
In 1904 the registration of stallions was required to verify the pedigree of the stallion. The penalty for failing to register a stallion included loss of breeding fees to the horse owner. Fortunately, the stallion was not penalized and did not lose a thing.

Horse owners were pleased to learn in 1997 that the 1904 law was repealed. By then breed registries and modern communication systems made registration unnecessary. Horse owners and town clerks in Vermont must have been excited to learn the news. For stallions, it was business as usual.



Fire Warden

Alfred Disorda (1896 – 1980) was the Fire Warden for many years. His daughter Janet can remember filling the cans that fit on a back pack to be used to extinguish brush fires.



**CHAPTER 19
ORGANIZATIONS**

SUDBURY COMMUNITY CLUB

Mission Statement
<p>To build a better community for the future as we appreciate and preserve our heritage.</p> <p>To achieve this mission we will strive to create opportunities to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Promote a sense of community through helping our neighbors, social gatherings, fun celebrations, enhancing communication, networking with other groups, and welcoming new residents.2. Foster stewardship of our lands and buildings through recycling, beautification efforts, and care of our comm. On grounds.3. Preserve our past through caring for and maintaining historical records.
Community Club Values
<p>As members of the Sudbury Community Club we believe in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establishing a welcoming environment both in the Club and our Town, including anyone who believes in the mission of the Club.2. That volunteers should be valued and appreciated for the work they do which contributes to our community.3. In a sense of place and take great pride in our Town and the people in it.4. In teamwork – working together toward common goals.5. In kindness and respect for others as a cornerstone of the Club.
History
<p>The original Sudbury Community Club was formed as a volunteer committee to promote the country’s Bi-Centennial Celebration in 1976. In the following years it sponsored community wide social events at the Sudbury Meeting House, but by the late 1990’s was inactive.</p> <p>In March 2000 the Community Club was reactivated to revitalize the spirit of the Town and to address pressing needs of its historical buildings. The restoration of the Sudbury Meeting house – built in 1807 – became the number one priority. An architect was hired and multiple fund-raising efforts were launched. Over an eleven year period more than \$305,000 was raised from grants and private donations.</p> <p>These funds enabled the following improvements to the Sudbury Meeting House:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Restoration of the five historic stage curtains painted by Charles HenryReplacement of the furnaceRepair of the chimneyInstallation of a handicapped accessible bathroomInstallation of new wiring and improved lightingReglazing and painting of all windowsStructural stabilization of the steeple, bell, roof, and spiresReplacement of the roof on the main buildingPainting the exteriorRemodeling the kitchen <p>Another project that was initiated and completed by the Club was the placement of attractive road signs along Routes 30 and 73. A local artist designed the signs and the Club worked with the State and local landowners to secure their placement.</p>

The Club has sponsored and continues to host suppers and potluck deserts, talent shows, antique appraisals, silent auctions, and the Sudbury Memory Tree celebration during the Christmas season. The Club welcomes fresh ideas from anyone that will aid in bringing the community together for social, educational, and entertaining events to preserve Sudbury's heritage.

Club Officers 2011

**Chairman Lyn Smith
 Treasurer Carolyn Webster
 Recording Secretary Larry Rowe
 Corresponding Secretary Jan Smith**

SUDBURY GRANGE NUMBER 364

The Grange in the United States came into being in 1867 because of the vision of Oliver Hudson Kelley, a Minnesota farmer and activist. He had long held that farmers, because of their independent and scattered nature, needed a national organization which would represent them much as unions were beginning to do for industrial workers. Farmers were at the mercy of merchants for both needed farm supplies and for marketing their crops. Railroads and warehouse companies were taking advantage of farmers as well.

Kelley and some of his friends organized the National Grange (officially known as the Order of Patrons of Husbandry) as a fraternal group similar to the Masonic lodge. The early leaders were responsible for promoting cooperatives which had the potential of helping farmers economically. Effective lobbying efforts were undertaken early, and this activity remains a bulwark of Grange service to rural America.

Early in its history, Grange leaders realized that social interaction was especially important to rural residents. For nearly 130 years Grange halls have existed as community centers where residents gather for educational events, dances, potlucks, town meetings, political rallies and other meetings. Local Granges help organize fire departments and blood banks; provide public education in such areas as family money management, home safety, and child development; organize youth camps; and participate in local charitable activities. The National Grange was one of the first formal groups to admit women to membership on the basis of equality with men.

**The Grange motto:
 "In Essentials, Unity;
 In Non-Essentials, Liberty;
 In All things, Charity"**

Sudbury Grange Number 364 was organized on January 31, 1907. Meetings were held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Sudbury. Granges within a given district are grouped together on a county or regional basis into Pomona Granges that meet monthly or quarterly. This grange went out of existence in 1930.

Meetings of C J Bell Pomona Grange Number 13		
1913	1914	1925
2.12 Middlebury	2.18 Vergennes	2.04 Brandon
6.12 Sudbury	6.03 Bristol	6.03 Goshen
6.11 New Haven	8.12 Cornwall	8.12 Picnic at Lake Dunmore
8.13 Bridport	10.07 Addison	10.07 Bridport
12.03 Brandon	12.02 Whiting	12.03 Middlebury

PROGRAMME

SUDBURY GRANGE
No. 364



PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY
SUDBURY, VERMONT
1913

Organised January 31, 1907

Meetings Held Second and Fourth
Thursdays of Each Month

Officers of Sudbury Grange

<i>Master,</i>	C. W. JONES
<i>Overseer,</i>	E. H. FARNHAM
<i>Lecturer,</i>	E. J. FOSTER
<i>Steward,</i>	JOHN SPAULDING
<i>Chaplain,</i>	A. G. JONES
<i>Treasurer,</i>	CHAUNCEY BARBER
<i>Secretary,</i>	MRS. JOHN SPAULDING
<i>Gate Keeper,</i>	ED. TRUDO
<i>Ceres,</i>	MRS. E. J. GRIFFIN
<i>Pomona,</i>	MRS. F. A. BRESEE
<i>Flora,</i>	MRS. E. H. FARNHAM
<i>Lady Assistant Steward,</i>	MRS. HAROLD SELLECK

Committees

Executive

H. E. Bucklin, Ed. Griffin and Mrs. R. T. Ketcham.

Financial

J. G. Bucklin, J. Simonds and C. C. Selleck.

Music

Mrs. Horton Farnham, Miss Grace Felton and Mrs. B. D. Colby.

Introductory

Mrs. H. E. Bucklin, Mrs. E. J. Foster and Mrs. A. E. Sawyer.

Flowers

Mrs. Wm. Bucklin, Miss Grace Griffin and Miss Blanche Ketcham.

Director of Marching Team

Horton Farnham.

Programme

JANUARY 9

Installation of Officers
by A. T. Clark and daughter.

JANUARY 23

Song, by the Grange, No. 94.
Recitation, Henry Luther.
Paper, Which were the most patriotic soldiers in the Civil War, the wearers of the blue or gray? Mrs. W. K. Sawyer.
Song, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Selleck.
Parcel Post, what is it, what advantage and what disadvantage to the rural community? C. W. Jones.
Paper, Is the success of any occupation due more to energy than education?
Mrs. Fanny Felton.
Reading, Mrs. Grace Bucklin.
Paper, Does the wife of the farmer have the conveniences for doing her work that he does? Mrs. Lottie Ketcham.
Song, Dr. and Mrs. Colby.
Paper, Is the largest value of the hay crop often lost by tardy harvesting?
Arthur Sawyer.
Paper, Are the privileges of the farm life appreciated by those who possess them?
Frank Bresee.

Discussion.

What can we do in the Grange to develop a higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves?

A. G. Jones, B. D. Colby, E. H. Farnham.

FEBRUARY 13

Neighbor's Night
Hubbardton Grange to furnish entertainment.

FEBRUARY 27

Young People's Night

Song, Miss Grace Felton.
Reading, Miss Blanche Ketcham.
Recitation, Roy Foster.
Reading, Mrs. Orpha Spaulding.
Piano solo, Miss Grace Griffin.
Duet, Mrs. Horton Farnham and Mrs. Wm. Bucklin.

Discussion, Who is the best manager of your business, you or your wife?

Horton Farnham Mr. John Spaulding
Mrs. Harold Selleck Arthur Sawyer
Reading, Miss Esther Cook.
Recitation, Scott Felton.

Song, Ed. Trudo.
Grange prophecy, Miss Fanny Felton.
Fruits that should be found on every farm, John Bucklin.

Lunch, coffee and doughnuts

MARCH 13

Song, by the Grange.
Reading, Mrs. John Simonds.
Paper, The effect of home influence on the child, Mrs. E. J. Foster.
Duet, Mrs. Horton Farnham, Mrs. Wm. Bucklin.

Paper, The ideal housekeeper,
Mrs. Charles Selleck.
Paper, The ideal farm, John Bucklin.

Debate.
Resolved, That it is better to be a farmer's wife than the wife of any other profession.

Affirmative—Mrs. Lottie Ketcham

Mrs. Fanny Felton

Negative—Mrs. B. D. Colby

Mrs. W. K. Sawyer

Discussion.

What is the outlook for sheep husbandry at the present time?

E. H. Farnham, L. C. Barber, F. A. Bresee
Reading, Mrs. H. E. Bucklin.

MARCH 27

Sugar Eat

Committee on entertainment and refreshments, Worthy Master, Worthy Overseer, Worthy Steward.

APRIL 10

Song, by the Grange.
Piano solo, Miss Grace Griffin.
Reading, Miss Addie Bucklin.
Who was the founder of the Democratic party and when did it come into existence?
W. K. Sawyer.

Vocal duet, Mrs. Horton Farnham, Mrs. John Spaulding.

In what town in Pennsylvania did the Continental Congress sit during the British occupancy of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary war? A. G. Jones.

Paper, The offices of the liver, Dr. B. D. Colby.

Discussion.

Could you suggest a better method of road building than the present one?

L. C. Barber, Wm. Bucklin.

APRIL 24

Song, by the Grange.

Reading, Volney Hubbard.

Thomas A. Edison and what he has accomplished, Roy Foster.

Discussion, What middleman can we do just as well without? E. H. Farnham.

Reading, Chauncey Barber.

Monologue.

Mrs. W. K. Sawyer, Ed. Horton.

Discussion.

Onions as a crop; the effects of a removal of the tariff on them, Jesse Graves.

Duet, Mrs. W. K. Sawyer, Mrs. A. E. Sawyer.

Recitation, Miss Esther Cook.

Paper, Does the average person get enough out of life; if not, why?

Miss May Sawyer.

Paper, Whom do you consider the greatest poet? Mrs. B. D. Colby.

Refreshments

MAY 3

Singing, by Grange, No. 156.

Paper, Trace the improvement of the automobile from the time it was invented to the present day, Will Damon.

Recitation, Mabel Griffin.

Song, Grace Felton.

Paper, Is the Panama canal likely to ever pay the United States for the money expended on it? Addie Bucklin.

Piano solo, Grace Griffin.

Paper, Difficulties of the rural teacher,
Mrs. Will Bucklin.

Recitation of "Ye Olden Time,"

Frank Bresee.

Discussion, Which was the most benefit to the world, the invention of the sewing machine or the mowing machine?

Mrs. E. J. Foster, E. H. Farnham.

Recitation, Mildred Jenks.

Debate, Is the fiction of the present day as well worth reading as that of a generation ago?

Affirmative—John Simonds

Mrs. Geo. Felton

Negative—C. W. Jones

Mrs. Roy Ketcham

Song, by Grange, No. 156.

MAY 22

Ladies' Night

Ice cream and cake.

Programme in charge of—

Mrs. B. D. Colby Mrs. Fanny Felton

Mrs. W. K. Sawyer Miss Addie Bucklin

JUNE 12

Song, by the Grange.

Roll Call.

Response; quotation, with name of author.

Recitation, Miss Esther Cook.

Reading from Marietta Holley, also my opinion of her writings, Mrs. Frank Bresee.

Song, Mrs. Horton Farnham, Mrs. John Spaulding.

One of my favorite works of fiction and reasons for this preference.

Mrs. Charles Selleck Mrs. George Felton

C. W. Jones Dr. B. D. Colby

Monologue, Mrs. Herbert Bucklin.

Recitation, Blanche Ketcham.

Discussion, Should the Legislature have passed the bill in regard to lighting vehicles?

A. G. Jones George Hornbeck

L. C. Barber J. G. White

Current Events, Will Bucklin.

Piano solo, Mrs. Harold Selleck.

Reading, Mrs. E. H. Farnham.

JUNE 26

Gentlemen's Night

Strawberries and cake.

Programme in charge of—

A. G. Jones H. E. Bucklin

Dr. B. D. Colby A. E. Sawyer

JULY 10

Song, by the Grange.

Paper, How a farmer's wife can enlarge her purse by keeping poultry?

Mrs. W. K. Sawyer.

Instrumental music, Miss Ruth Sawyer.

Paper, How a farmer can increase his income dairying, E. J. Foster.

Music, Mrs. Harold Selleck.

Paper, How a farmer's wife can contentedly run the farm while her husband attends the Legislature, Mrs. Lottie Ketcham.

Discussion.

Why a commercial education is preferable

to an agricultural education? Led by Scott Felton and Harold Selleck.

Why I cut my hay early? A. G. Jones.

Reading, Mrs. J. A. Slason.

Reading, Miss Margaret Farnham.

Grange Enterprise, Mrs. Fanny Felton.

Refreshments

AUGUST 14

Children's Night

Committee in charge of exercises—

Mrs. John Spaulding Mrs. A. E. Sawyer

Mrs. Horton Farnham Miss Clara Jenks

Supper

SEPTEMBER 11

Reading, Miss Mildred Jenks.

Song.

Mrs. Horton Farnham, Mrs. Wm. Bucklin.

Discussion, What bill was introduced in 1912, '13, '14 Legislature of the most value to the farmer? A. G. Jones.

Reading, Mrs. F. A. Bresee.

Song, by Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Colby.

Discussion, Who has the best and most profitable garden, the farmer or village people? William Tupper, Walter Jenks.

Reading, Miss Amy Clark.

Paper, Who will go down in history up to the present time as the greatest man and woman? Mrs. A. G. Jones.

Paper, Planning the farm kitchen to save labor, Mrs. Walter Jenks.

Reading, Hugh Selleck.

Song, by the Grange.

SEPTEMBER 25

Everybody's Night

Song, by the Grange.

Paper, Does it require more wisdom to earn a dollar than to save one? Mrs. B. D. Colby.

Recitation, Miss May Sawyer.

Reading, Miss Hattie Horton.

OCTOBER 23

Guests' Night

Song, by the Grange, No. 112.

Reading, E. J. Foster.

Duet,

Mrs. W. K. Sawyer, Mrs. A. E. Sawyer.

Grange Enterprise, Mrs. Lottie Ketcham.

Music, Mrs. John Bucklin.

Paper, Are the horses of today as good as they were twenty years ago?

George Felton.

Discussion, Do you know of a better location in the United States to gain an honest livelihood than in Vermont; if so, why are you not there?

A. G. Jones H. E. Bucklin

J. A. Slason Wm. Bucklin

Song, Mrs. Horton Farnham.

Paper, Do you think our common schools are as good as they ought to be, considering the expense? Mrs. Wm. Bucklin.

Recitation, Henry Luther.

Reading, Mrs. Cora Williams.

Harvest Supper

NOVEMBER 13

Song, by the Grange.

Paper, The influence of a rightly conducted farm home upon character,

Mrs. William Tupper.

Recitation, Miss Amy Clark.

Discussion, Have men of thought been of more service to the world than men of action?

Leaders—John Simonds

Wm. Bucklin

Paper, Has wealth got such a hold in this county that it sets aside justice?

Mrs. B. D. Colby.

Current Events, H. E. Bucklin.

Paper, The origin of corn and its value to Vermont farmers, Ed. Trudo.

Duet, Mrs. Cora Williams, E. J. Foster.

Reading, Albert Christian.

Discussion, Do we raise enough young cattle on the farm?

E. J. Foster, C. C. Barber, Charles Selleck.

Recitation, C. W. Jones.

Reading, Miss Addie Bucklin.

Question Box, in charge of Overseer.

Debate.

Resolved, That the people who have a home and family are the happiest of all.

Affirmative—John Simonds

E. H. Farnham

Negative—Will Damon

Ed. Horton

Song, Mrs. Grace Felton.

Reading, Miss Mabel Griffin.

Supper

OCTOBER 9

Song, by the Grange.

Reading, Delmar Griffin.

Paper, What was your most paying crop last year? E. J. Griffin.

Discussion, Do the farmers teach their sons farm work and dairying as well as they would other boys?

C. W. Jones, George Felton, John White.

Song, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Selleck.

Reading, Volney Hubbard.

Paper, The story of a book I have read,

Miss Hattie Horton.

Debate.

Resolved, That the greatest nuisance of today is fashion.

Affirmative—F. A. Bresee

E. H. Farnham

Negative—Dr. B. D. Colby

C. C. Barber

Paper, Labor savers in the farm home,

Mrs. John Simonds.

Reading, Mrs. John White.

Paper, How the farmers in this community may improve their farms, W. K. Sawyer.

11

NOVEMBER 27

Song, by the Grange.

Discussion, Whether or not, is the farmer keeping pace with the times?

F. A. Bresee, Ed. Horton, Clyde Barber.

Reading, Royal Williams.

Paper, What change in the ritual do you consider the best? Dr. B. D. Colby.

Reading, Wyman Graves.

Paper, Do you think our Grange work the present year has been satisfactory?

Mrs. E. H. Farnham.

Debate.

Resolved, That the moving picture show is not educational, either to the young or old, and is drawing from a class of people their dimes that could be used to better advantage.

Affirmative—C. W. Jones

John Bucklin

Negative—John Spaulding

H. E. Bucklin

Song, Miss Grace Felton.

Reading, Miss Hattie Horton.

Supper

DECEMBER 11

Election of Officers

DECEMBER 25

What the Grange has accomplished during the year past in Sudbury, C. W. Jones.

Roll Call.

Response, short stores.

Song, Dr. and Mrs. Colby.

Reading, Roy Foster.

Piano solo, Miss Ruth Sawyer.

Reading, Miss Margaret Farnham.

Discussion, Would a high grand list in our town and a lower tax rate be beneficial, and why? A. G. Jones, F. A. Bresee, L. C. Barber.

Paper, What we should strive to attain in our Grange work the coming year?

Mrs. W. K. Sawyer.

Supper

<p>PROGRAMME</p> <p>SUDBURY GRANGE No. 364</p>  <p>PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY SUDBURY, VERMONT 1914</p> <p>Organized January 31, 1907</p> <p>Meetings Held Second and Fourth Thursdays of Each Month</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Officers of Sudbury Grange</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Master,</i></td> <td>C. W. JONES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Overseer,</i></td> <td>E. H. FARNHAM</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Lecturer,</i></td> <td>E. J. FOSTER</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Steward,</i></td> <td>JOHN SPAULDING</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Assistant Steward,</i></td> <td>HAROLD SELLECK</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Chaplain,</i></td> <td>A. G. JONES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Treasurer,</i></td> <td>CHAUNCEY BARBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Secretary,</i></td> <td>MRS. JOHN SPAULDING</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Gate Keeper,</i></td> <td>ED. TRUDO</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ceres,</i></td> <td>MRS. E. J. GRIFFIN</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Pomono,</i></td> <td>MRS. E. H. FARNHAM</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Flora,</i></td> <td>MRS. A. G. JONES</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Lady Assistant,</i></td> <td>MRS. HAROLD SELLECK</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Master,</i>	C. W. JONES	<i>Overseer,</i>	E. H. FARNHAM	<i>Lecturer,</i>	E. J. FOSTER	<i>Steward,</i>	JOHN SPAULDING	<i>Assistant Steward,</i>	HAROLD SELLECK	<i>Chaplain,</i>	A. G. JONES	<i>Treasurer,</i>	CHAUNCEY BARBER	<i>Secretary,</i>	MRS. JOHN SPAULDING	<i>Gate Keeper,</i>	ED. TRUDO	<i>Ceres,</i>	MRS. E. J. GRIFFIN	<i>Pomono,</i>	MRS. E. H. FARNHAM	<i>Flora,</i>	MRS. A. G. JONES	<i>Lady Assistant,</i>	MRS. HAROLD SELLECK
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<p>Committees</p> <p><i>Executive</i></p> <p>L. C. Barber, J. G. Simonds, Mrs. G. W. Felton.</p> <p><i>Financial</i></p> <p>G. W. Felton, Wm. Bucklin, Mrs. E. J. Foster.</p> <p><i>Music</i></p> <p>Mrs. Clara Bucklin, Mrs. W. K. Sawyer, Dr. B. D. Colby.</p> <p><i>Introductory</i></p> <p>Miss Addie Bucklin, Mrs. Wm. Bucklin, Roy Foster.</p> <p><i>Flowers</i></p> <p>Miss Mable Griffin, Miss Mable Denno, Miss Nellie MulCahee.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Programme</p> <p>JANUARY 8 Third and Fourth Degrees.</p> <p>JANUARY 22 <i>Installation of Officers</i> By C. E. Knowlton and wife.</p> <p>FEBRUARY 12. What the Grange has accomplished during the year past in Sudbury. C. W. Jones. Roll Call. Response Short Stories. Song, Dr. and Mrs. Colby. Piano, Solo, Miss Ruth Sawyer. Reading, Miss Margaret Farnham. Discussion, Would a high Grand List in our Town and a lower tax rate be beneficial, and why? A. G. Jones, F. A. Bressee, L. C. Barber Paper, What we should strive to attain in our Grange work the coming year. Mrs. W. K. Sawyer</p> <p>FEBRUARY 26 <i>Neighbor's Night</i> Hubbardton Grange to furnish intertainment.</p> <p>MARCH 12 <i>Young People's Night</i> Program and refreshments in charge of Miss Addie Bucklin, Miss Grace Felton, Miss Nellie MulCahee, Miss Blanch Ketcham.</p>
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<p>MARCH 26 First and Second Degrees. Paper: Work or Worry, Which is the most injurious to health? Dr. B. D. Colby Song, Mrs. Harold Selleck. Reading, Royal Williams. Song by the Grange, No. 90.</p> <p>APRIL 9 Third and Fourth Degrees. <i>Supper</i></p> <p>APRIL 23 Song, by the Grange "Some methods of living in which our forefathers had the advantage of us? More ways in which we have the advantage of them." Mrs. W. K. Sawyer Which is the most important, a Life or Fire Insurance. John Simonds Reading, Luella Ketcham. A Forward Look for the Grange: Yesterday Today and tomorrow. Which is the Greatest? Lottie Ketcham. Recitation, Grace Felton. Did the beginning of 1914 find your farm in better condition for both Pleasure and Profit, than the beginning of 1913? If not, whose fault is it? Will Sawyer</p> <p>MAY 14 Paper conditions of the present in comparison to my early days. Rev. E. H. Jenkyns.</p>	<p>Debate. Resolved that Thos. A. Edison has done more for the Agriculturist than Luther Burbank. <i>Affirmative</i>—E. W. Parent Mrs. W. K. Sawyer <i>Negative</i>—E. J. Foster Mrs. G. Felton</p> <p>Song, by the Grange. Paper, What benefits would our schools receive if we were in a School Union? Mrs. E. W. Parent Which was the greatest Corn producing State in 1913? Leslie Burt. Which was the greatest Potato producing State in 1913? Delmer Griffin. Which was the greatest Hay producing State in 1913? Jesse Graves. Which was the greatest Dairying State in 1913? Roy Foster Song or Music.</p> <p>MAY 28 <i>Ladies' Night</i> Ice Cream and Cake. Program in charge of— Mrs. John Bucklin Mrs. W. K. Sawyer Mrs. Horton Farnham Mrs. John Spaulding</p> <p>JUNE 11 <i>Gentlemen's Night</i> Program and refreshments in charge of— C. W. Jones A. E. Sawyer John Simonds Horton Farnham</p>
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<p>JUNE 25 <i>Program for the last meeting in June</i> Song, by Grange, No. 128. Reading, Mrs. Chas. Selleck. Recitation, Mildred Jenks. Duet, E. J. Foster Dr. Colby Paper, The thirteen brides of the White House. Mrs. Herbert Bucklin Piano Solo, Grace Griffin. Paper, When was the grain "Spelts" first raised in this region and what is your opinion of its value as feed. E. H. Farnham Reading, Luella Ketcham. Song, Mrs. Horton Farnham. Debate. Resolved, That the present style of dress is more sensible, economical and hygienic than that of fifty years ago. <i>Affirmative</i>—Mrs. Harold Selleck Ruth Sawyer <i>Negative</i>—Addie Bucklin Mrs. John Spaulding Discussion, Which is the more profitable, a summer or a winter dairy. Led by John Bucklin, John White, Clyde Barber, Will Damon. Recitation, Grace Felton. Song, by Grange, No. 103. <i>Supper</i></p> <p>JULY 9 Singing by the Grange. Paper, The Work of Luther Burbank. C. W. Jones. White House Ladies, Mrs. Geo. Felton. Vocal Duet, Mrs. Wm. Bucklin, Mrs. Horton Farnham.</p>	<p>Discussion, Has the discovery of bacteria and of the germ brought the human family as much benefit as it has caused them anxiety and worry? Dr. Colby. Customs in cooking, ancient and modern. Mrs. B. D. Colby. Discussion, Electricity on the farm—ways in which it is likely to be adapted to practical uses in the near future. A. G. Jones. <i>Refreshments</i> Paper, Mrs. Roy T. Ketcham. Song, Mrs. Harold Selleck and Miss Grace Felton. Discussion, Which is the best for the farmer to keep their calves until two or more years old, according to the proposed new Government Statute or sell them for veal? A. G. Jones John White.</p> <p>AUGUST 13 <i>Children's Night</i> Committee in charge of exercises— Mrs. George Felton Mrs. John Simonds Mrs. A. E. Sawyer Mrs. Harold Selleck</p> <p>SEPTEMBER 10 <i>Town Night</i> History and Tradition, John Simonds. Singing, "Old Folks and Home." Incidents and Reminiscences, E. J. Foster. Singing, "Auld Lang Syne." Our town fifty years from now, Mrs. W. K. Sawyer. Discussion, What can the Grange do to help the town and what are its needs? C. W. Jones, Addie Bucklin</p>
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Singing, "Home Sweet Home."
Paper, A journey to the wonders of the Yosemite.

A. G. Jones.

First aid to the injured, Dr. Colby.

In what does the real value of a vacation consist?

May Sawyer.

Is greater simplicity in American living ever likely to be realized?

F. A. Bresee.

SEPTEMBER 10

Song, by Mrs. Wm. Bucklin and Mrs. Horton Farnham.

Ten Conundrums, given by Mrs. Harold Selleck, and answered by members of Grange.

Monologue, Mrs. W. K. Sawyer.

Piano Solo, Miss Grace Felton.

Recitation, Emery Parent.

Reading, Mrs. Geo. Felton.

Song, by Grange.

Supper

SEPTEMBER 24

Song, by the Grange.

Recitation, Mrs. Will Damon.

Reading, Miss Hattie Horton.

Paper, Radium, Dr. B. D. Colby.

Music, Song by the Young People.

Discussion, What can be done to exterminate the tent caterpillar? Led by E. J. Foster, A. G. Jones, John Bucklin, L. C. Barber.

Reading, Miss Addie Bucklin.

Recitation, Blanche Ketcham.

Piano Solo, Grace Felton.

Discussion, How can we improve our public schools? Led by Mrs. Emery Parent, Mrs. George Felton, C. W. Jones, E. H. Farnham.

Paper, Is the Grange a help or a hindrance to the Church?

Rev. Mr. Jenkyns.

Current Events, Horton Farnham.

Song, by the Grange.

OCTOBER 8

Song, by Grange, No. 138.

Recitation, Roy Foster.

Reading, Addie Bucklin.

Duet, Mrs. Horton Farnham, Mrs. John Spaulding.

Paper, Dr. B. D. Colby, (to choose his own subject.)

Discussion, Which is the more profitable for the farmer, to sell his cream or to send his milk to the cheese factory? Led by A. G. Jones, Will Bucklin, Ed. Trudo and John MulCahee.

Song, Those Village Bells,

The Young People.

Discussion, In which is there the truest social spirit, visiting over the telephone, or the old time custom of spending the day. Led by Mrs. George Felton, Mrs. E. J. Foster, Mrs. Frank Bresee and Mrs. John Simonds.

Recitation, Mrs. Harold Selleck.

Debate, That women are morally and intellectually the equal of men, and that "Woman Suffrage" would be a benefit to the country.

Affirmative—Mrs. Emery Parent

Mrs. Roy Ketcham

Negative—Emery Parent

Clayton Jones

Paper, Bananas, where grown and when they are first shipped to the United States.

Jesse Graves.

Song, by Grange, No. 93.

OCTOBER 22

Guests' Night

Song, by Grange, No. 158.

Paper, What the "Old Home Week" has done for the rural towns.

C. W. Jones.

Life of Henry W. Longfellow, Roy Foster.

Selection from Longfellow,

Blanche Ketcham.

Selection from Longfellow,

Jesse Graves.

Song, Dr. B. D. Colby.

To what extent are we justified in following the fashions of the day in Dress and Actions?

Miss May Sawyer.

Song, Mrs. William Bucklin, Mrs. Horton Farnham.

Paper, The Ideal House-keeper.

Mrs. Mary Parent.

Paper, The Ideal Farmer, Scott Felton.

Music, Grace Griffin.

Reading, by Mrs. George Felton.

Why should the Farmers belong to the Grange?

A. G. Jones.

Song, by the Grange.

Harvest Supper

NOVEMBER 12

Election of Officers.

NOVEMBER 26

Discussion, That organized labor as conducted at the present is a menace to the Country. Led by H. E. Bucklin, C. W. Jones and others.

Paper, Ways of saving time and strength in doing House Work.

Mrs. George Felton.

Reading, Miss Mabel Griffin

Monologue, Mrs. H. E. Bucklin

Song, by Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Colby.

NOVEMBER 26

Song, by the Grange.

Work, Recreation and Rest,—What proportion of time should be devoted to each?

Mrs. E. J. Foster.

How much is a rural telephone worth to an up-to-date farmer?

John Bucklin.

Duet, Mrs. W. K. Sawyer, Mrs. A. E. Sawyer.

Piano Solo, Miss Ruth Sawyer.

DECEMBER 10

Program in charge of

Ceres, Pomona and Flora.

DECEMBER 24

Song, by the Grange.

Roll Call.

Reading, Miss Margret Farnham.

Debate.

Resolved, Which is the most profitable to Farmers in this locality, to keep all kinds of stock or to make the Dairy Cow a specialty?

Affirmative—John White

C. W. Jones

Negative—E. H. Farnham

Dr. B. D. Colby

Reading, Miss Hattie Horton.

Song, by Mrs. Harold Selleck, Miss Grace Felton.

Supper

PROGRAM OF
SUDBURY GRANGE

No. 364



SUDBURY, VERMONT

1925

Meetings second Thursdays of each month

Organized January 31, 1907

OFFICERS OF SUDBURY GRANGE

Master C. W. Jones
 Overseer John Mulcahy
 Lecturer Mrs. W. K. Sawyer
 Steward Frank Rowe
 Assistant Steward George Hornbeck
 Chaplain A. G. Jones
 Treasurer William Damon
 Secretary Harold Selleck
 Gate Keeper Clarence Slason
 Ceres Mrs. Harold Selleck
 Pomona Mrs. Clarence Slason
 Flora Mrs. Frank Rowe
 Lady Assistant Steward
 Mrs. George Hornbeck
 Pianist Mrs. C. W. Jones

COMMITTEES

Financial:—George Felton, Will Sawyer,
 Mrs. Roy Ketcham
 Entertainment:—Mr. & Mrs. S. Germond, Rich-
 ard Simonds, John Cronin, Mildred Disorda
 Flowers:—Mrs. Chauncey Barber, Mrs.
 Harold Selleck, Blanche Ketcham

PROGRAM

Jan 8. Business Meeting
 Jan 22. Installation of Officers. Supper
 Feb. 12 Piano Solo Miss Viola Anair
 Paper, Changes since the days of Lincoln
 Mrs. Chauncey Barber
 Solo Miss Ruth Bucklin
 Bobbed hair in other lands, Harold Selleck
 Paper, Origin of Libraries and their
 growth Mrs. H. R. Bucklin
 What did Lincoln invent? Judson Severy
 Discussion, Can practical plans for the
 year's crops be made as early in the sea-
 son as this? George Felton, Burt Cook,
 Smith Germond, Alfred Disorda
 Roll Call of "Radio Fans." What is the
 most distant station you ever got and what
 one produces the best programs?
 Humorous Stories by Worthy Master
 Overseer, Lecturer
 Coffee and Doughnuts

March 12. Music Cora Williams
 Reading Blanche Ketcham
 Brief talk on any up-to-date subject
 A. G. Jones
 What per cent of our presidents were
 smooth faced? John Williams
 Solo Mrs. Horton Farnham
 Odd origin of some familiar things, Shak-
 ing hands, Kissing, Barber Poles, etc
 Mrs. Ernest Johnson
 How to guard against the new poultry
 disease Mrs. George Felton
 Music, Maxine Sawyer
 Do you believe in prophets?
 Mrs. Hugh Selleck
 Discussion, Would it be more profitable
 for Sudbury farmers to co-operate and
 raise a car load of "certified seed" potatoes
 than to follow their present plan?
 C. W. Jones, Lester Burt, Walter Cam-
 eron, Frank Phelps, Horace Tupper
 Humorous Stories by Steward,
 Assistant Steward, Chaplain
 Light refreshments.

<p>April 9. A half hour in charge of Miss Anair</p> <p>Paper. Things that some rich people pay high for that poor people consider a nuisance Mrs. C. W. Jones</p> <p>Famous artists of the present time, Mrs. A. E. Sawyer</p> <p>Discussion. Oats or speltz, which is the most satisfactory crop for this reigon? Will Sawyer, Gerald Felton, Horton Farnham, George Hornbeck</p> <p>Music. Grange</p> <p>Reading. Mrs. Frank Rowe</p> <p>What was the object of the "World Flight" and what did it accomplish? Mrs. S. Germond</p> <p>Debate, Resolved, that women are more intellectual than men Affirmative--Mrs. Roy Ketcham Mrs. Harold Selleck, Negative--Will Damon, John Mulcahy</p> <p>Humorous Stories, Treasurer, Secretary, Gate Keeper</p> <p>Maple Sugar</p>	<p>May 14. Half hour in charge of Miss Clark</p> <p>Farce, in charge of Ruth Bucklin, Mildred Disorda, Mrs. Lester Bust, Mrs. Tom Disorda</p> <p>Humorous Stories, Ceres, Pomona, Flora, Lady Assistant Steward</p> <p>Light refreshments</p> <p>June 11. Ladies' Night, Ladies occupy officers' chairs, committee: Lady Officers</p> <p>July 9. Gentlemen's Night, Gentlemen occupy officers' chairs, committee: Gentlemen Officers</p> <p>Aug. 13. Children's Night, Lawn Party, Program in charge of Mrs. Burt Cook, Mrs. Horace Tupper, Mrs. John Simonds, Mrs. Anna Germond</p> <p>Sept. 10. Neighbors' Night</p> <p>Oct. 8. Grange Fair, Harvest Supper, Lecturer will provide short entertainment</p> <p>Nov. 12. Election of Officers, Supper</p>
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<p>Dec. 10. Music, Mrs. C. W. Jones</p> <p>Recitation, Edith Ketcham</p> <p>Paper, Christmas customs in all lands. Mrs. C. Smalley</p> <p>Christmas Carols, Grange</p> <p>Reading, Miss Addie Bucklin</p> <p>General Discussion, Are we drifting away from the old "Peace on Earth" spirit of Christmas to the mere mercenary exchange of gifts?</p> <p>Is it practical to keep the roads open for winter auto traffic and what machinery would be necessary? Clarence Slason,</p> <p>Humorous stories, C. Smalley, S. Blodgett, Chandler Johnson</p> <p>Supper</p>

Mary Wells Sawyer delivered several lectures to the Grange in 1913. Here is one published in Middlebury's "Valley Voice" on September 21, 1981.

Mary Wells Sawyer lived on a farm in Sudbury, had two children and five grandchildren, including Middlebury attorney Chester Ketcham. Ketcham has provided The Voice with several lectures delivered by his grandmother to the Grange in 1913. Though she received an education only through the tenth grade, her lectures provide an intriguing and well-written example of one woman's thoughts and predictions. This is the third of a series.

By Mary Wells Sawyer

One moonlight evening not long ago as I sat on the piazza looking up at the stars, I thought of the many changes that have taken place even in my lifetime, and I fell to wondering what the future held in store for us. Suddenly, there appeared in the heavens, something that looked like a huge bird. As it came nearer I saw by its lights that it was a large areoplane and that it contained three persons.

It rapidly drew near and stopped close beside me and I recognized that the occupants were Ceres, & Pomona. While I gazed at them wonderingly they approached and said, "If you would look into the future come with us." Not without fear, as it was my first experience, I took the seat assigned me and we quickly glided over the house tops and up toward the blue sky.

We saw many beautiful sights as the starry heavens looked much finer the nearer we approached them. We visited some of the large cities, and when I remarked on their order and beauty, Ceres said, "Remember this is 1964; there have been many changes in the last 50 years."

Instead of the very rich and the very poor, we found all enjoying a certain degree of prosperity. The dirty, squalid sections had disappeared and instead were straight, beautiful streets through the whole length and breadth of the cities. We saw public playgrounds and bathing places for the poor children, homelike institutions for the care of the little orphans, and places where nourishing food could be obtained at small prices for poor pupils who do not have sufficient food at home.

We visited a large public school and found that besides book knowledge, each scholar was taught a good, practical trade by which they could earn their own living, thus lessening the number of incompetent workmen. The girls were taught housework of all kinds, thus securing better housekeepers and cooks for the future homes.

We saw no expensive statues to some dead and gone great men, or no \$10,000 fountains or other expensive things just for show, but the public tax was used to improve all parts of the cities and make good and practical men and women of its boys and girls.

Pomona touched me on the arm and said, "Come!" and the areoplane glided back nearly to the place from which we started, but what a change. This she said is Sudbury 1964. As we passed over the town I could see that the wide roads were of hard material from which no dust arose and that the whole town was provided with sidewalks of the same material. The areoplane stops near the center of the village and we alight. As I look around at the changes, I scarcely recognize the place. Over a large marble building that stands where was once the Congregational Parsonage, I read the words Colby Free Library

and Reading Room. This, Pomona tells us, is the gift of Dr. B.D. Colby, at one time Sudbury's physician, but for many years State Medical Inspector of Schools, at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

On the hill where formerly stood the old white church, which was burned in 1945, stands a beautiful modern structure, its stained glass windows are the gifts of many prominent men of Sudbury who have passed away. Through the open doors I hear the mellow tones of a pipe organ presented to the church by the Ladies Aid Society. We enter and I find the seating capacity much greater than in the old church. This was necessitated by the greatly increased size of the congregation. Close by the church is a commodious parsonage and just coming down the steps is a short serious-looking man. I am asked to meet the Sudbury minister and am introduced to the Rev. Gerald Felton. In place of the store once owned by N. A. Bucklin, I see a fine four-story department store and on an imposing sign over the door I read, "Nathaniel W. Bucklin" and realize that the grandson has followed in his grandfather's footsteps.

On the site of what was once known as the Wheeler house stands a nice Grange Hall of concrete. This is the gift of the ex-National Master C.W. Jones, for so long master of his own grange. I enquire for him and learn that he is still alive, though his advanced age makes him rather feeble.

We enter the hall and find a grange meeting in progress. I enquire who occupies the master's chair and am told it is Clayton J. Selleck recently elected in place of his father, Hon. Harrold Selleck. As I look around I see very few of the old faces I once knew, but there are others that resemble them.

The grange numbers some 300 members as one might as well be out of the world as out of the grange. We leave the grange hall and pass down the hill. Not far from where once stood the old stone school house is a small but handsome marble building on which is carved, "Sudbury National Bank." This was planned by the bank president, Hon. A.G. Jones, who still retains his office though most of the responsibility is taken by younger men.

About ¼ of a mile north of the village stands a handsome graded school building, the old district school having entirely disappeared. The pupils are carried there in automobiles & areoplanes kept for the purpose. This is considered much cheaper than sending the pupils away from home to complete their education, besides being much more satisfactory to the mothers.

Not far from the school is a fine dwelling, the residence of the principal Professor Rollin Keyes, who has held this office ever since the school was established in 1945.

We climb the hill east of the village and on top of what was once known as Mulcahee's Hill stands the Observation Station of the Government Weather Bureau. I see two middle-aged men who resemble each other closely. They seem to be in charge of the station. Something about them looks slightly familiar, and I ask their names and am told they are William and Wilson Tupper and that they have occupied an important position here since the station was placed here in 1935. Ah, what a change from the bashful little twins in knickerbockers I once knew.

I notice a large handsome house at the end of the village with an office attached. The sign on the office door reads Richard Simmonds, M.D. At the north part of the town I see another department store and the sign on it reads Ketcham Bros. This arouses

my curiosity, as I remember it as the place once owned by A.G. & C.W. Jones. I am told that in 1935 their public duties became so great that they sold their business to Gordon & Kenneth Ketcham. They occupied the old store for some time, but at last their business increased so they were obliged to build a large, modern store where are employed about 25 clerks.

Down the hill west of the bank is a very neat railroad station for Sudbury now has a railroad. Did you think so up-to-date a town as this could allow its farmers to haul their products from five to seven miles, even though they do not use auto trucks? The railroad was built in 1930. I go inside the station and find it thoroughly modern in all respects. I make the acquaintance of the station agent and find he is an old friend, George Ketcham by name, though he does not recall the time he turned somersaults for the benefit of an audience.

East of the library is a large park, in the center of which is a beautiful fountain with flowerbeds on all sides. This is kept in fine shape as it is the pride of the place and woe be to the small boy who drops a paper bag there. This ground was given to the town by John M. Williams in 1900. He lives on the beautiful farm adjoining which has been in the family for four generations.

Down by the lake is a fine bathing beach and a row of bath houses, numerous motorboats are flashing in all directions, not the property of city [visitors], but belonging to the townspeople, while over on the island and along the shore are many pretty cottages. The farmer, as well as the city man, takes a vacation now. But time and space forbid me to tell more of the changes in the village.

Now we will take a look at the farms, the real life of the town. From the north end to the south, from the east side to the west side, I find all the farms scientifically managed - the buildings in fine shape, the lawns nicely kept, and everything laid out with an eye to beauty. The state offers every year several prizes, from the best kept farm and handsomest surroundings. The prizes range from \$100 to \$1,000 and Sudbury has now several of these. All the buildings are lighted and heated by electricity, whether on the farms or in the village. I meet one of two aged persons who sigh for the good old times when they had to depend on wood, coal & kerosene and had to haul their products several miles through deep mud. But mostly, even the older inhabitants are very proud of the town's improvement. In nearly all cases, I find the farms still in the same families as they were when I knew them. One son always taking the farm & considering himself the lucky one as in these days with its easy modes of travel, the farmers' families can have all the advantages of the cities without its noise and confusion.

People have come to realize that the farmer can be just as much of a gentleman as his city brother and that because one follows agriculture as a profession, he need not lack either education or refinement. I have been so interested in the improvements of the place that I have forgotten to notice the styles of the ladies' clothing. How could a female forget so important a thing! But just as I look around to take note of the styles of 1964, I hear a voice say, "Are you going to sit out there all night? You had better go to bed for we shall have to be up bright & early tomorrow morning." I awake to find myself on my own piazza, looking up at the stars. Perhaps it's just as well I awoke when I did. For it would take a smarter woman than I to describe the ladies' styles of any age.

LAKE ASSOCIATIONS

Echo Lake Property Owners Association

This Association was formed on September 5, 1981.

It has worked with the state in setting 5 mph as a maximum speed limit for boats on Echo Lake. It also was successful in getting the Brandon post office to deliver mail to homes on Delancey Road, rather than to a cluster of mail boxes on Route 30.

In 2008 the Association built a barge and bought the equipment needed to suction harvest Eurasian Milfoil. Divers pull the plants and place them in a hose. A pump sucks them up to a floating platform and they are then disposed of. This suction harvesting was done each summer through 2011.

Jerry Delancey has always been the president.

Lake Hortonia Property Owners Association

The bylaws state the object of the organization shall be “the betterment of conditions on Lake Hortonia such as aid in the eradication of weeds in its waters, the control of mosquitos, the encouragement of neatness and cleanliness of its shores, the preservation of its fish and closer contact with the State Fish and Game Department in obtaining a fair distribution of fish for restocking, the endeavor to obtain from the town or towns in which its approaching roads are situated, a proper maintenance of such roads, together with exerting all possible efforts to maintain and augment such conditions as will make Lake Hortonia an ideal place of recreation.”

The organization’s records indicate that the association dates back to the late 1960’s, though members suggest that the origins of the association date back to the 1950’s.

In 2011 there were 130 dues-paying members of the association which represent roughly one half of the property owners around the lake. The bylaws provide for the creation of a President, Treasurer, Vice-President, a Secretary, and at least five directors. Peter Valine is the current president of the association. There are currently twelve directors on the Board of Directors.

The association holds two meetings each year. A spring meeting is held over Memorial Day weekend. In 2011 that meeting was held at the Sudbury Meeting House. The association also hosts a Labor Day picnic and annual meeting at the end of the summer. This event was held at the main lodge at Camp Wachusetts in 2011.

A major initiative of the organization over the past two decades has been the eradication of Eurasian milfoil. Lake Hortonia was the first lake in the state of Vermont to use state approved chemical treatments to combat this invasive species. The association has raised money to fund three full lake treatments with Sonar and several spot treatments with Renovate which is another chemical developed for milfoil eradication. The most recent full lake treatment was done during the summer of 2010.

Burr Pond Property Owners Association

The Burr Pond Association was started in 1959. The acting President was Bill Steele Sr., Ted Griffin was Treasurer and Charlotte Meszaros was Secretary. Articles of association and by-laws were signed on May 30, 1960 “for the purpose of promoting and developing Burr Pond, to improve and enhance the value of properties, and to increase the enjoyment of said properties by the owners.” The officers remained the same and three trustees were elected: Joe Pellitier, George Woods, and John Steindler.

There were six members at that first official meeting. Membership dues were \$5.00 for the first two years to put some funds in the account. In 1962, the membership voted to lower dues to \$2.50 and they remained at that rate for more than a decade. Early years focused on recreational activities and maintenance of the dam.

Eurasian Milfoil was first discovered in Burr Pond in 1991. Since then most of the focus has been on trying to control the milfoil and maintaining the dam. Prior to 2000 a combination of hand pulling, suction harvesting, and bottom barriers were used to try to control the milfoil. In 2000, in a joint venture with Lake Hortonia, the lakes were treated with a chemical called Sonar. Both lakes used Sonar again in 2004. Burr Pond did a partial lake treatment with Renovate in 2006 and 2011. Between treatments hand pulling is done. Suction harvesting was used in 2008 and 2009 as well as bottom barriers. Funding for treatments comes from a combination of Grant-in-Aid funds from the State of Vermont, the Town of Sudbury, and property owners’ contributions.

The Association has three meeting per year on the summer holiday weekends. It holds an annual pig roast and turkey fry as a fund raiser on Labor Day weekend. The fifth annual pig roast was held in 2011.

Officers and Directors in 2011:

President	Trish Bertino
Vice President	Ken Derosiers
Treasurer	Michele Santos
Secretary	Nance McShane
Trustees	Dick Norcott, Bob Steele, and Russ Randlett

Twin Lakes Watershed Association, Ltd.

This 501C 3 organization was formed in 2001 to assist in protecting the watershed of Twin Lakes (Lake Beebe, Echo Lake and their tributaries).

Alan Breckenridge has been its president since it was formed.

CHAPTER 20
CHURCH and STATE LAW

EXCOMMUNICATION IN 1804 (Law of the Church)

[page 49]

“August 1803 At a Chh meeting at Daniel Grenos made choice of Abel Woods Moderator and Joseph W. Little Clerk.”

“Be it remembered that James Pearse member of this Church being grieved by scandalous reports against Eunice Chandler member of same. By enquiry and her own confession found them true, went to her alone, gained no Satisfaction, after that went with another Brother told her her fault which she confessed was true (viz) that she had kept company with a certain Mr. Call a young man of dissolute manners with whom she had been guilty of some indecencies unbecoming a Woman professing Godliness. Also that she did in a wanton manner leave her own bed a certain night & go to the bed of Levi Vincent & set upon it a few minutes at which time ensued a scuffle and indecent conversation. Furthermore that she had kept company with a married man who had left his wife. The first and second steps being taken as the Gospel requires and no satisfaction gained he brought the matter before the church, all which upon examination she confessed. Upon which a vote was called that the church should express their minds in the matter. Accordingly 1stly voted that they were dissatisfied with her conduct. The Church then labored with her, councelled & admonished her, but she did not give a Gospel satisfaction. 2dly. voted to withdraw fellowship from her until she did. And as her crimes were public advised her to make a public confession which she promised to do, but at another meetingshe refused and said she was sorry she had confessed as much as she had. After this the church wanting to reclaim her, gave her six weeks to consider it, advising her if she felt injured to apply for councel. The time being expired, a Church meeting was again called upon that matter but she neglected councing at this time as many other times, and appears unwilling still to submit to the government of the Church and to neglect it. Accordingly on the 29th day of September 1804”

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“The Church voted to send her a Letter to appear on Friday the 12 day of October next at 2oclk PM to give them satisfaction or duty would compel them to reject her. At a Church meeting of the congregational church of Sudbury holden at Daniel Greenoes in Sudbury on the 14th day of December AD 1804 the Chh voted to send Eunice Chandler Sister in covenant a Letter of excommunication and to withdraw their fellowship from her.

Joseph W. Little Clk”

Crowley And 6 Deputy Sheriffs Seize 1700 Gallons Of Hard Cider In Raids On 4 Sudbury Homes

Officers Are Unable to Locate Still But Believe
They Have Broken Up One of Largest "Apple-
jack" Rings Ever to Operate in Ver-
mont; Arrests Wait Analyses.

1932
(Special to The Herald.)

SUDBURY, Jan. 10.—What is believed to be one of the largest local moonshine rings ever to operate within the state of Vermont was broken up yesterday when six Rutland county deputy sheriffs, under the direction of State's Att'y. Jack A. Crowley, seized more than 1700 gallons of hard cider and 30 gallons of wine in four homes here.

While the officers were unable to locate the still, they believe they have located the source from which large quantities of apple brandy or "applejack" have been sent all over Vermont, western New Hampshire and eastern New York.

William and Edward Steele, James and Smith Germond were the owners of the homes raided. Their arrest is pending the report of the state chemist, to whom samples of the contraband were sent for test.

Nestled back in the wooded hill section of the town, the four homes were raided simultaneously to avoid the sending out of a warning. At the home of William Steele, officers found eight kegs containing 50 gallons each of hard cider. Six similar kegs of hard cider were found at the

residence of Edward Steele. The largest amount was taken from the home of Smith Germond where 12 of the 50-gallon kegs of hard cider were found. The 30 gallons of wine and eight 50-gallon kegs of hard cider were found at the home of James Germond. All the homes are in the same locality.

The officers believed that a common still is used by the four men to distill the hard cider in the process of manufacturing "applejack." All barns and outbuildings of the four premises were thoroughly searched for the distillery equipment but nothing of this kind could be found. Rather extensive orchards were noted on the men's properties and surrounding farms.

Deputies who took part in the raids were G. C. Ackley and Elwin Smith of Rutland, F. A. Twyne of Middletown Springs, Clayton Fish of Ira, T. E. Howland and John Fish of Hubbardton, P. J. Phalen of West Rutland and C. S. Boutwell of Chittenden.

Ackley, Howland and John Fish also raided the home of Ralph Whitaker in Fair Haven but found no intoxicating liquor.

Bob Steele, Ed's grandson, said that one of the officers involved in The Sting was a customer and had alerted the two families. The Still had been dismantled and hidden along with most of the merchandise before the raid. The amount appropriated was for "personal use". There were no convictions, so the family name remained unsullied.

It is doubtful Ed's grandson, William Steele Jr. was involved, as "Billy" was only 8.



**Four Generations of the Steele Family around 1950:
Edward (1868 – 1956) William (1904 - 1981) William Jr (1924 - 2007) Larry**

**CHAPTER 21
MAPS**

COUNTIES IN VERMONT

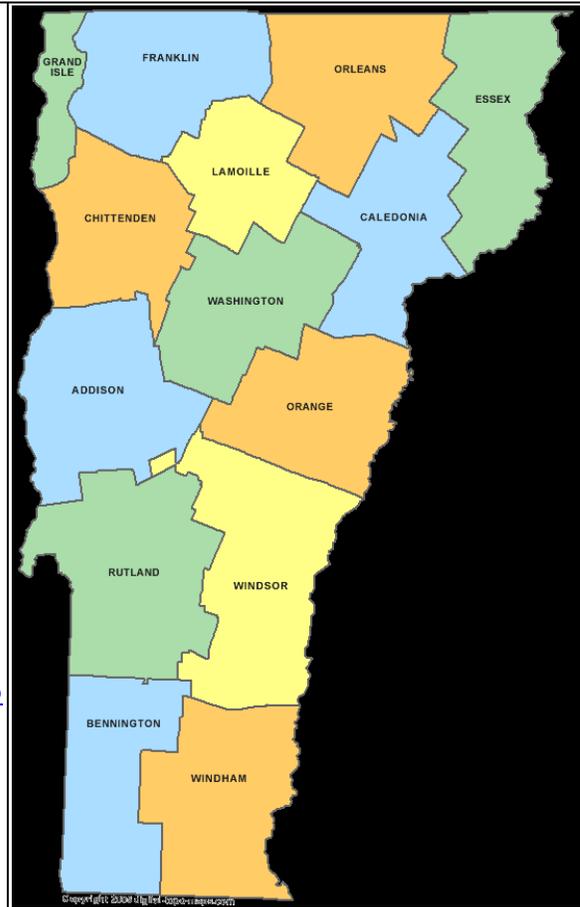
Sudbury is in Rutland County, one of the 14 counties in Vermont. In 1779, Vermont had two counties. The western side of the state was called Bennington County and the eastern side was called Cumberland County.

In 1781, Cumberland County was broken up into three counties in Vermont plus another county named Washington (not the same as the modern Washington County) that eventually became part of New Hampshire. Today's Washington County was known as Jefferson County from its creation in 1810 until it was renamed in 1814.

Essex County, Orleans County, and Caledonia County are commonly referred to as the *Northeast Kingdom*.

More historical detail regarding the formation of the present day counties is found in:

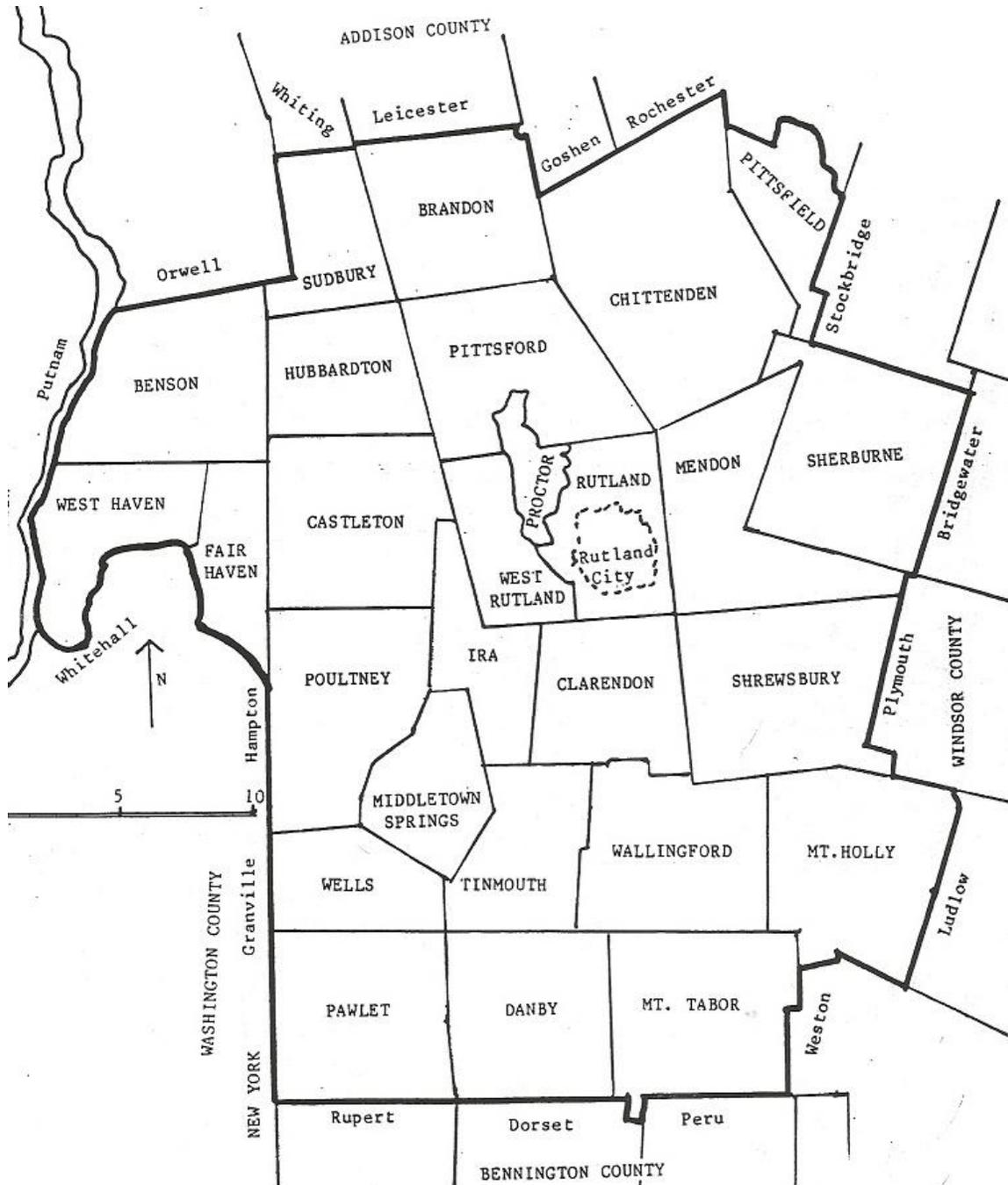
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_counties_in_Vermont
Rutland County is 2nd in area and population.



County	2000 Population	Square Miles	County Seat	Created
Addison County	35,974	770	Middlebury	1785
Bennington County	36,994	676	Bennington	1779
Caledonia County	29,702	651	Saint Johnsbury	1792
Chittenden County	146,571	539	Burlington	1787
Essex County	6,459	665	Guildhall	1792
Franklin County	45,417	637	Saint Albans	1792
Grand Isle County	6,901	83	North Hero	1802
Lamoille County	23,233	461	Hyde Park	1835
Orange County	28,226	689	Chelsea	1781
Orleans County	26,277	697	Newport	1792
Rutland County	63,400	932	Rutland	1781
Washington County	58,039	690	Montpelier	1810
Windham County	44,216	789	Newfane	1779
Windsor County	57,418	971	Woodstock	1781
Vermont Total	608,827	9250		

The above areas are land only. State rankings where water area is included shows: MA is 44th with 10,555 square miles, VT is 45th with 9,615 square miles, NH is 46th with 9,350 square miles

CURRENT SHAPE OF RUTLAND COUNTY (Map developed by Margaret Jenks)



RUTLAND COUNTY VERMONT

CHANGES IN THE SHAPE OF SUDBURY

Sudbury has lost and gained land. Shortly after it was formed, a dispute with Orwell on one strip of common land was decided in favor of Orwell, mentioned at a June 16, 1785 proprietor's meeting. Also, the initial Grant was a little over 5 by 5 miles, instead of the standard 6 by 6 miles.

At a Hubbardton town meeting on September 3, 1805, the residents of the northern part of Hubbardton felt they were not located conveniently for the enjoyment of public and social privileges with others in the town, and voted 15 to 9 in favor of submitting a petition to be annexed to Sudbury.

In 1806 there were three additional petitions filed with the state by certain residents: One by certain residents of Hubbardton against the change, one by residents of Hubbardton in favor of the change and one by residents of Sudbury opposing the change.

The request was granted by the legislature in 1806.

“Chapter 8.5 An act annexing part of the town of Hubbardton, to the town of Sudbury.

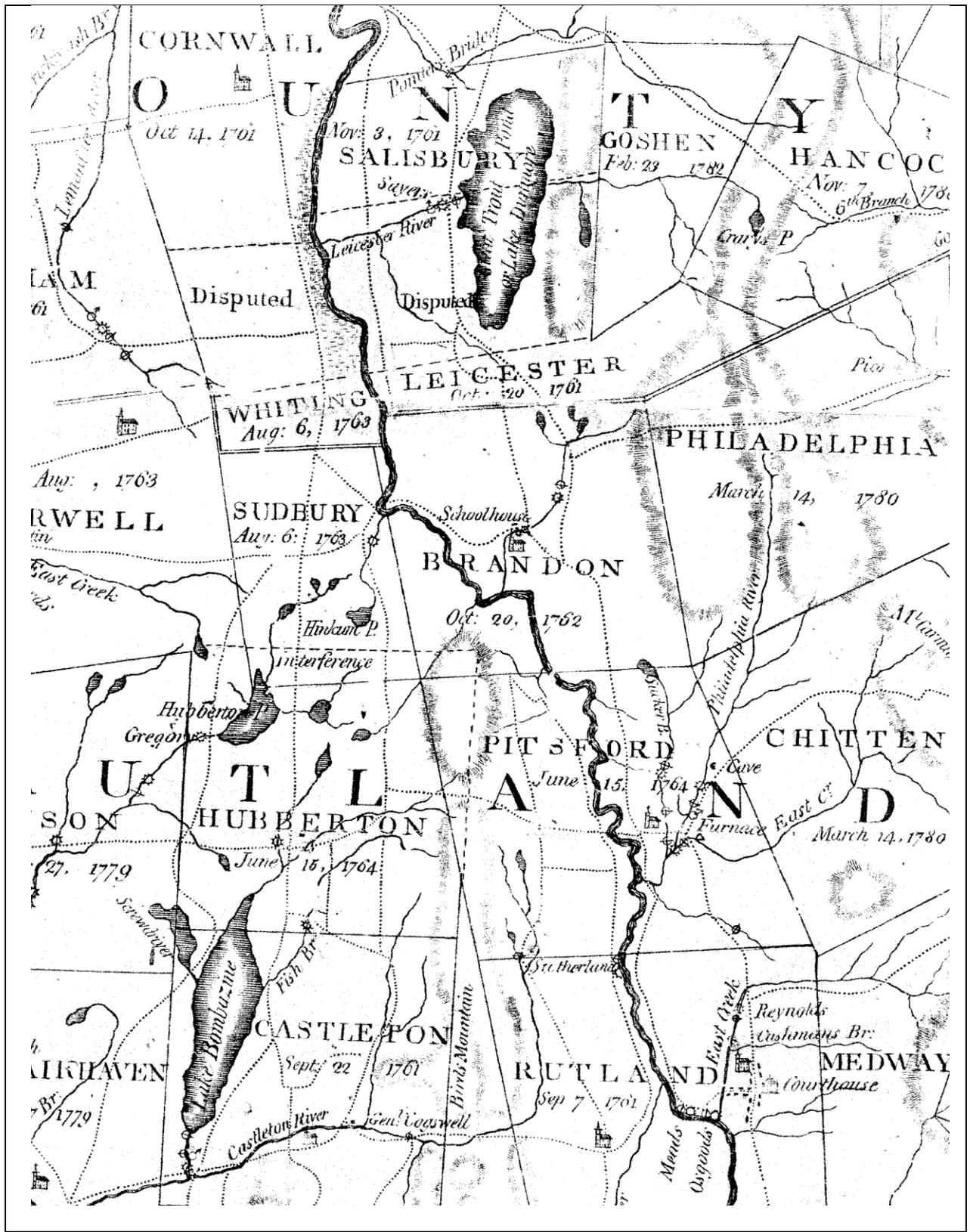
Sec: 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Vermont, That all that part of the town of Hubbardton, contained within the following bounds, be, and is hereby annexed to the town of Sudbury, namely

Beginning at the south west corner of the town of Sudbury, thence west until it strikes the east line of the town of Benson, thence north on the east line of said Benson, till it strikes the south line of the town of Orwell, thence east, in the south line of said Orwell, till it strikes the west line of the town of Sudbury; Thence south in the west line of Sudbury, to the corner it began at.

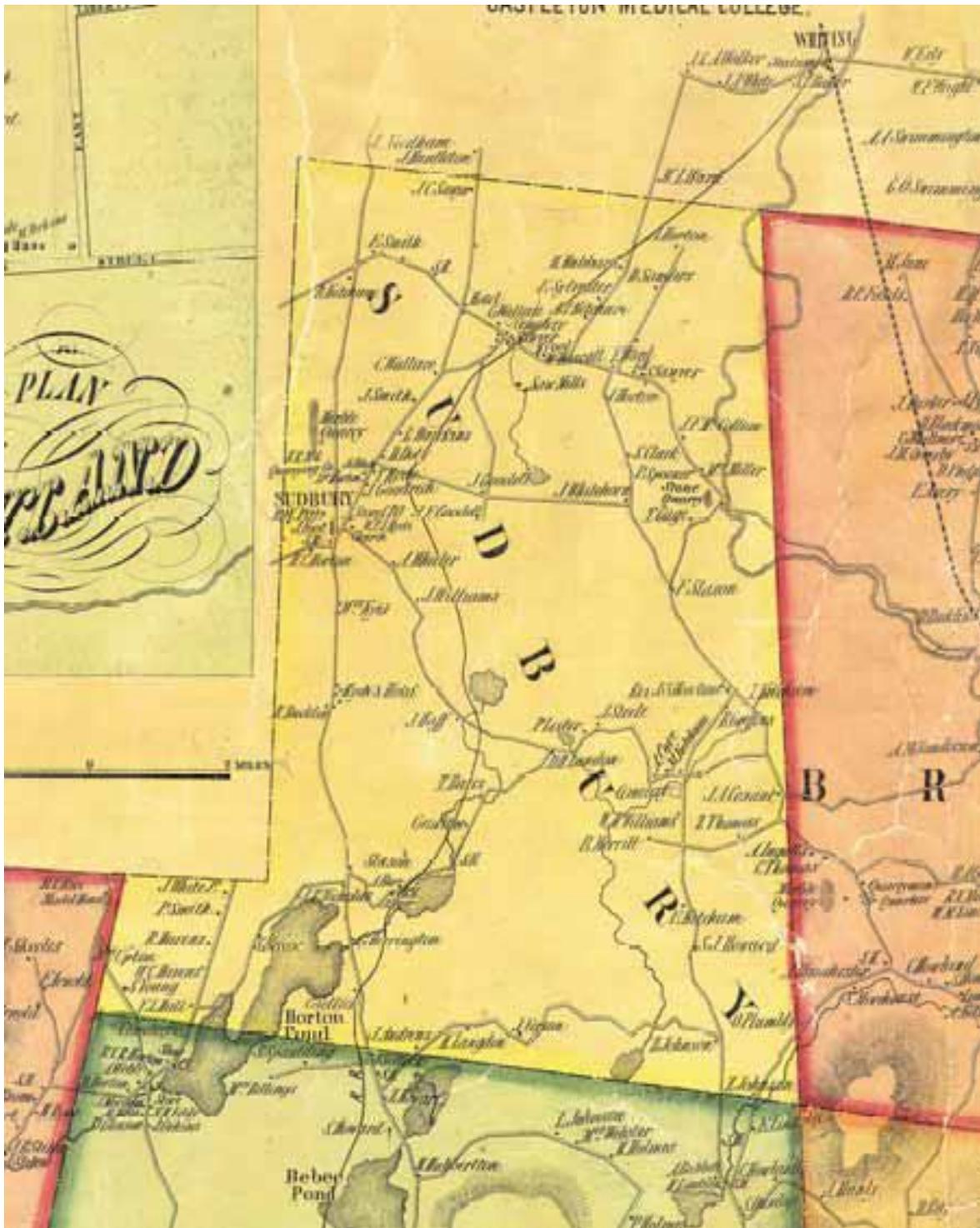
Sec 2. And it is hereby further enacted, That the inhabitants on said land shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens and inhabitants of the said town of Sudbury, as fully as if they had settled within the original charter of said town.

Passed November 7th, 1806 A true copy, Attest, Thomas Leverett, Secretary”

This resulted in an additional rectangular section of land in the southwest corner of Sudbury.



James Whitelaw Map of 1796
The NE corner of Hubbardton extended up to Orwell.

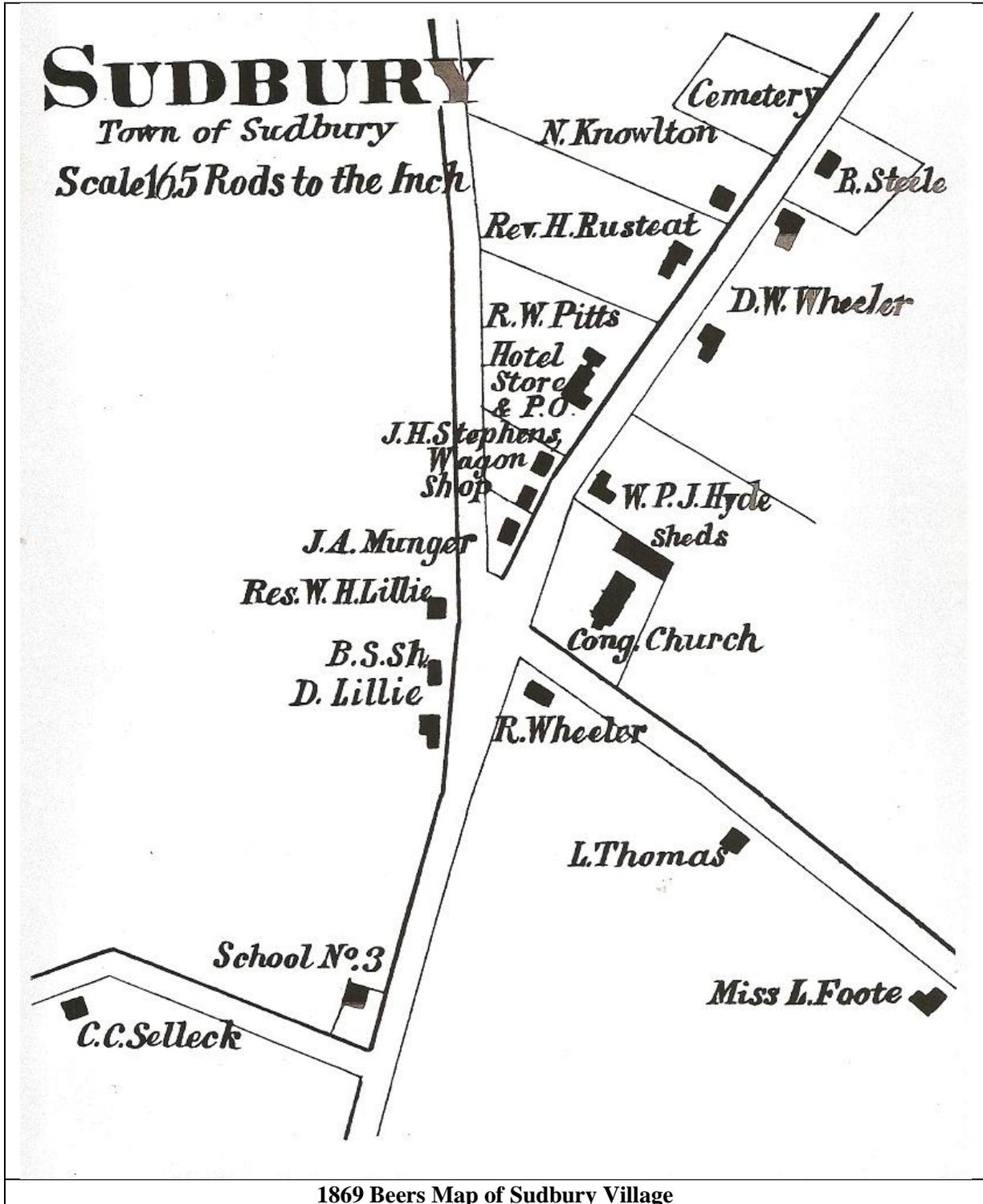


Scott Map of Rutland County 1854

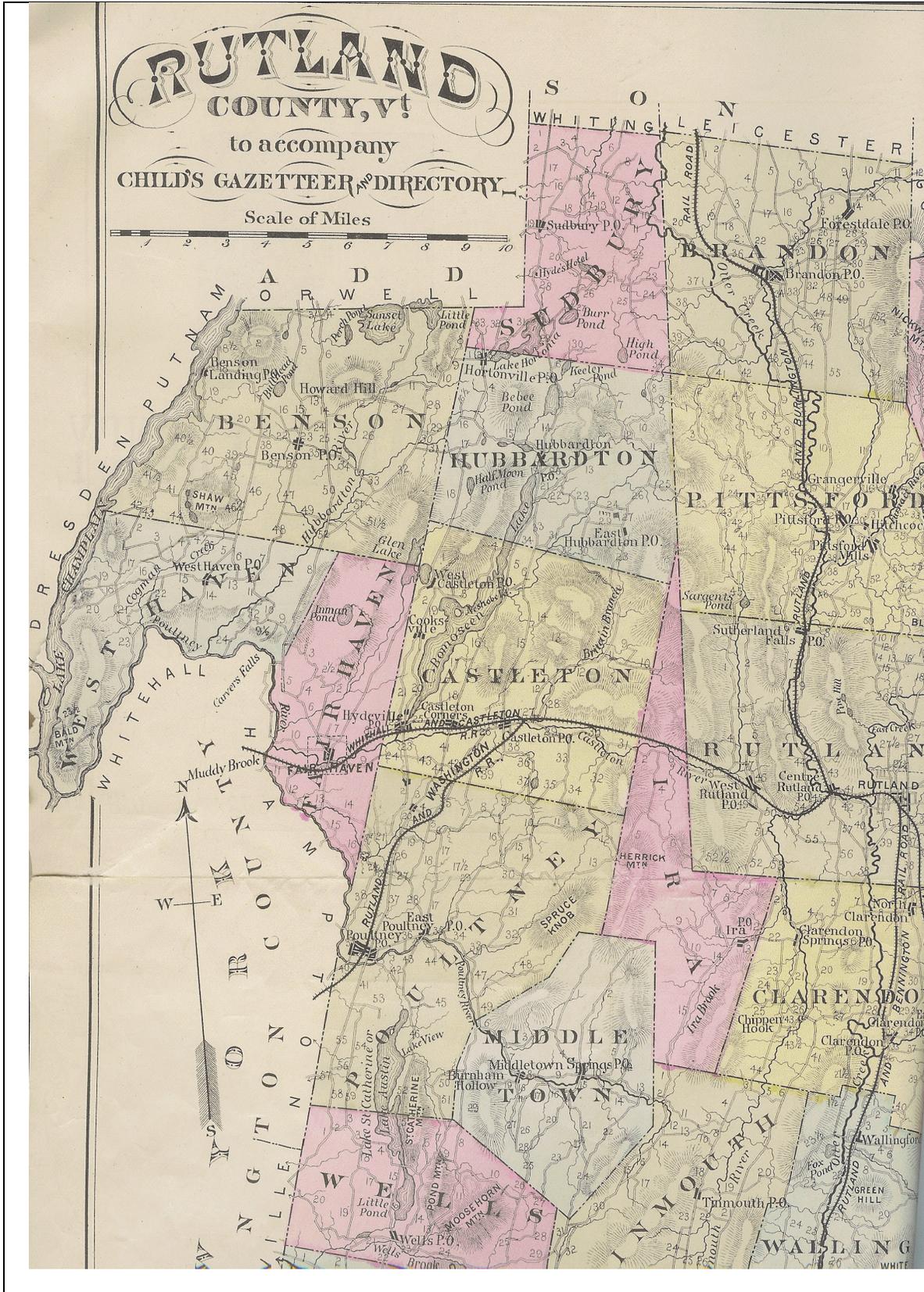
Note: Proposed Extension of Rutland & Albany Railroad, through Sudbury to Whiting

1869 Beers Map of the Town of Sudbury (in the Chapter on Schools) shows School Districts

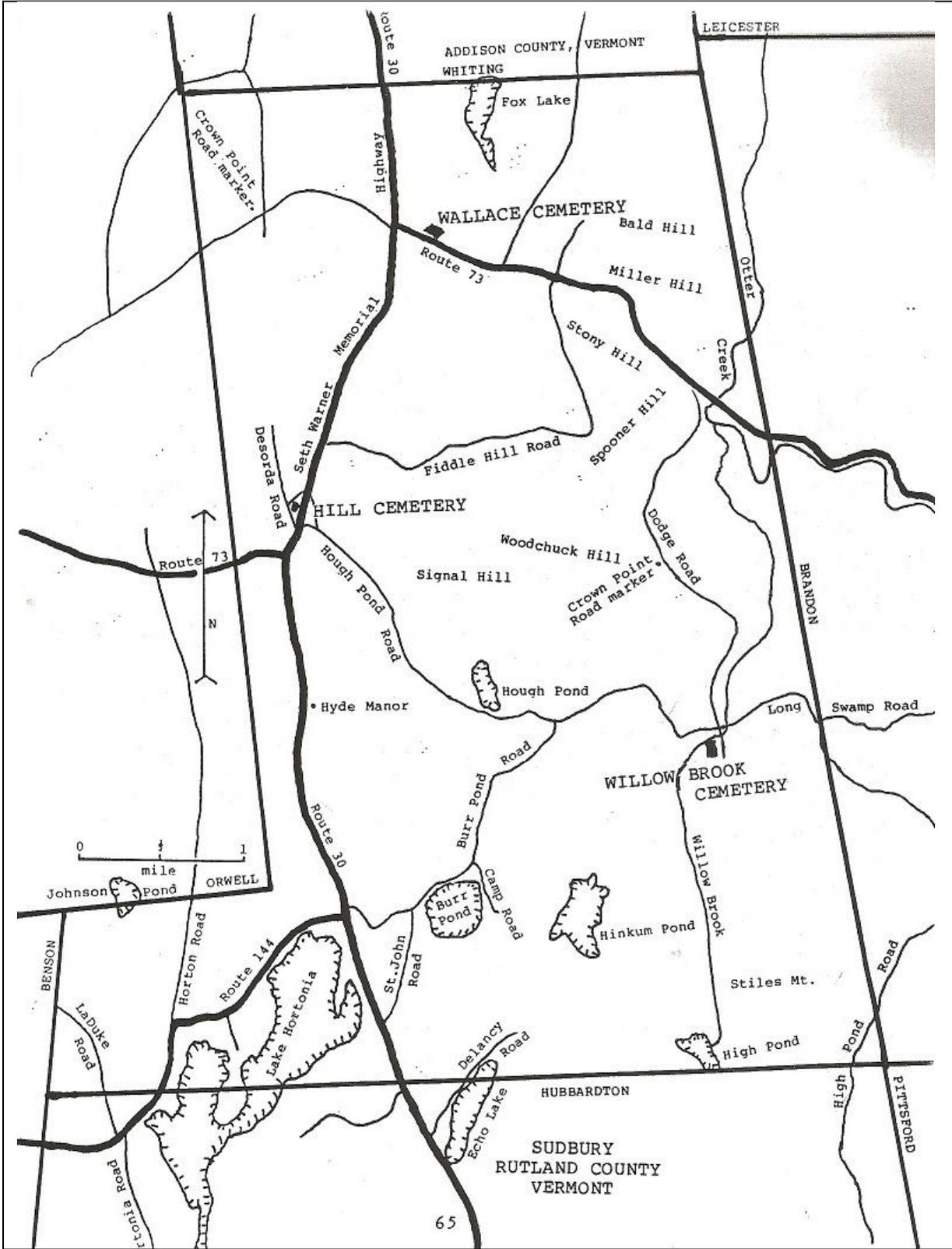
1869 Beers Map of Sudbury Village is shown below



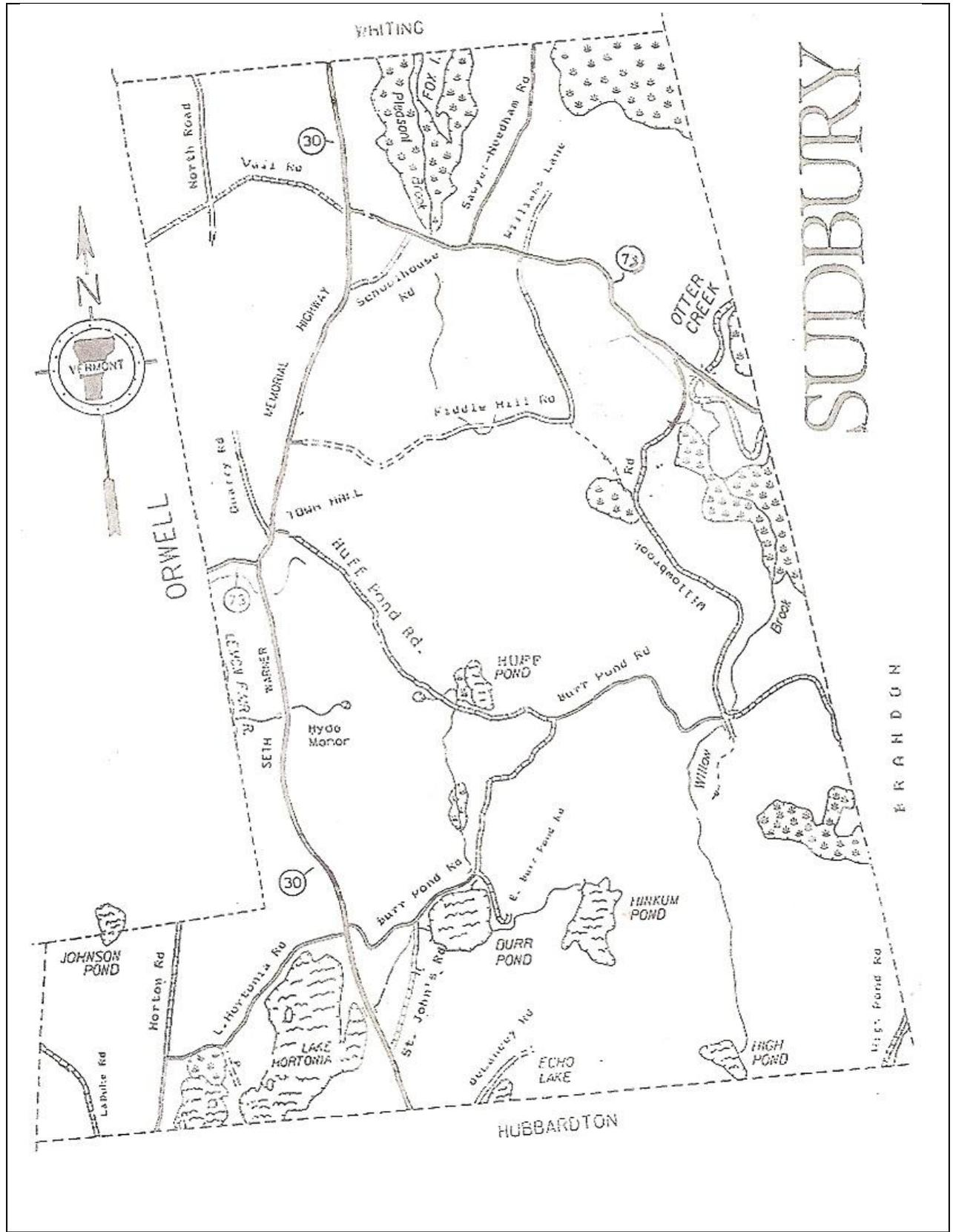
1869 Beers Map of Sudbury Village



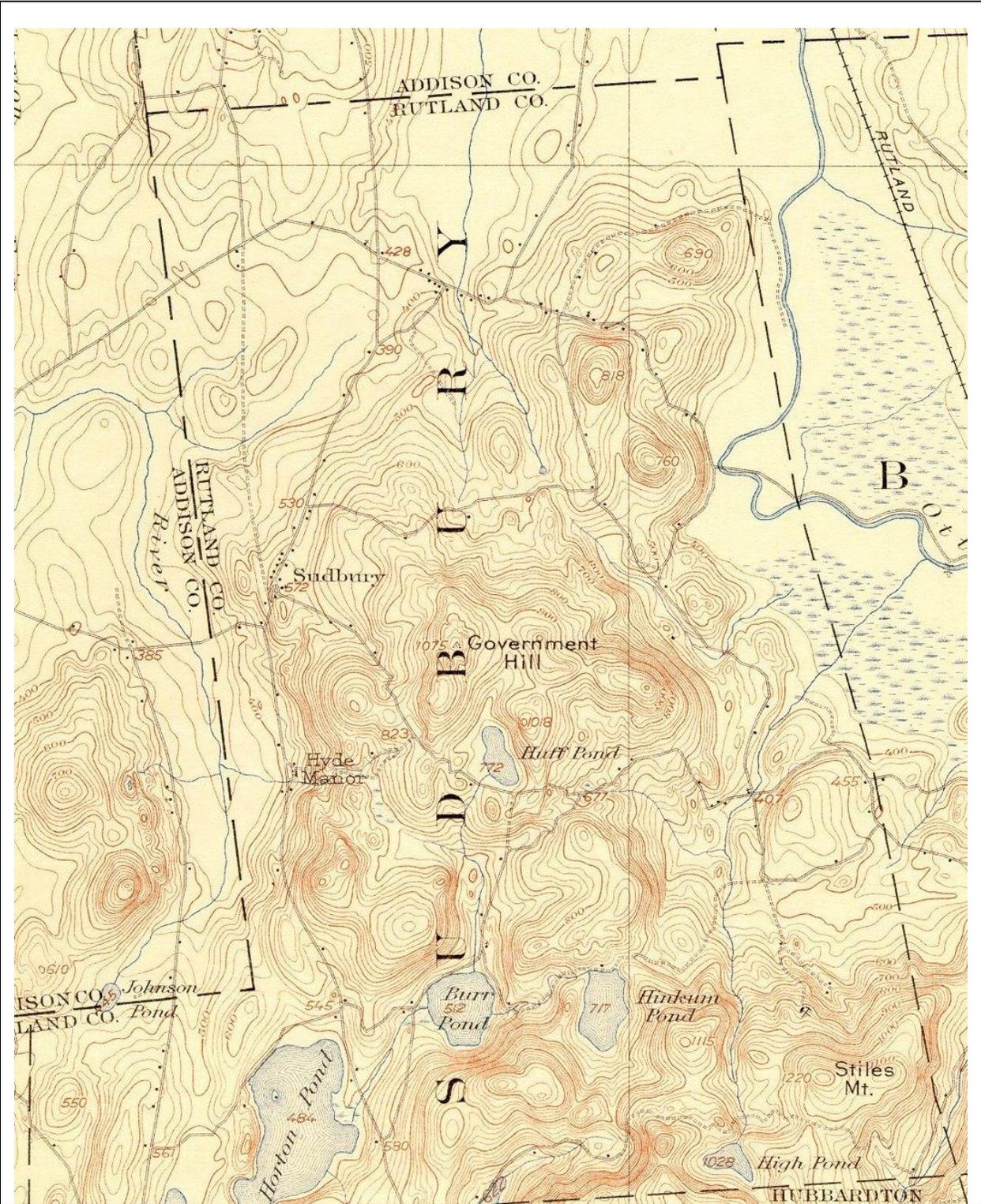
Child's: Rutland County Directory 1881-1882



From Margaret Jenks
 Old names: Hough Pond , La Duke Road, Desorda Road, Dodge Road, Long Swamp Road, Camp Road



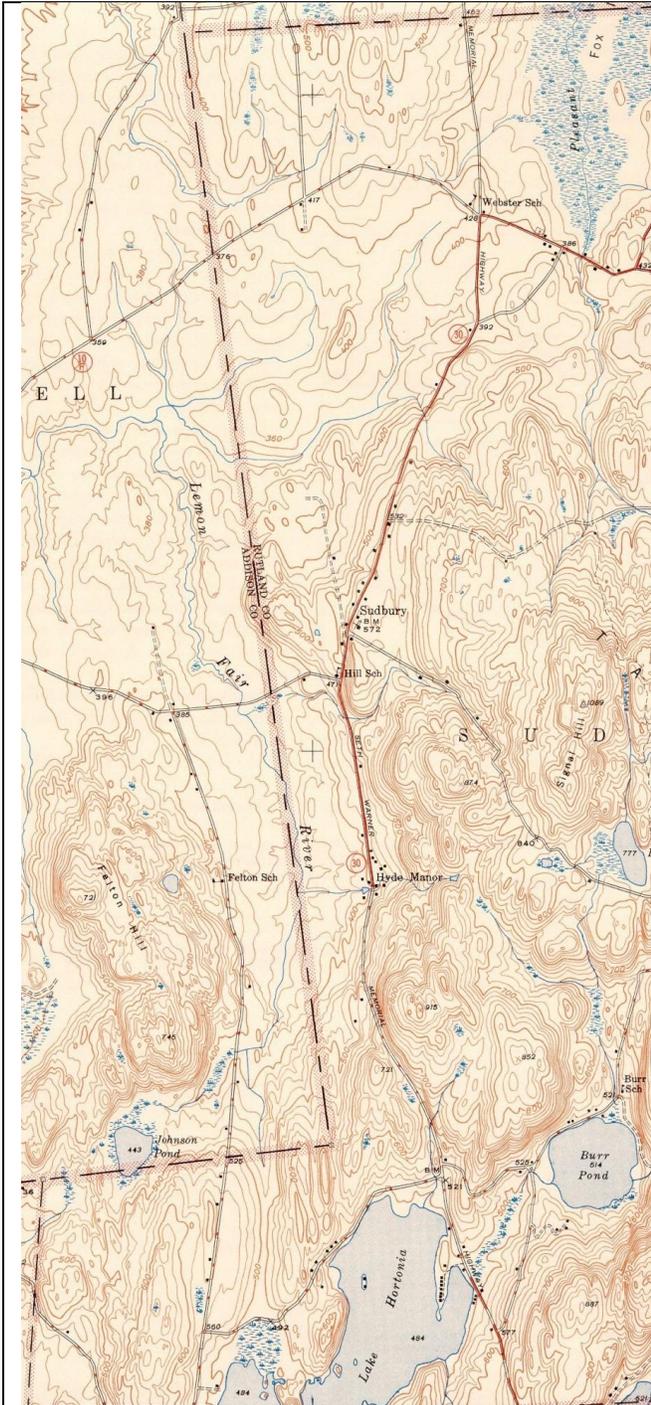
2010 Sudbury (A similar map is also shown in the Chapter on Roads)



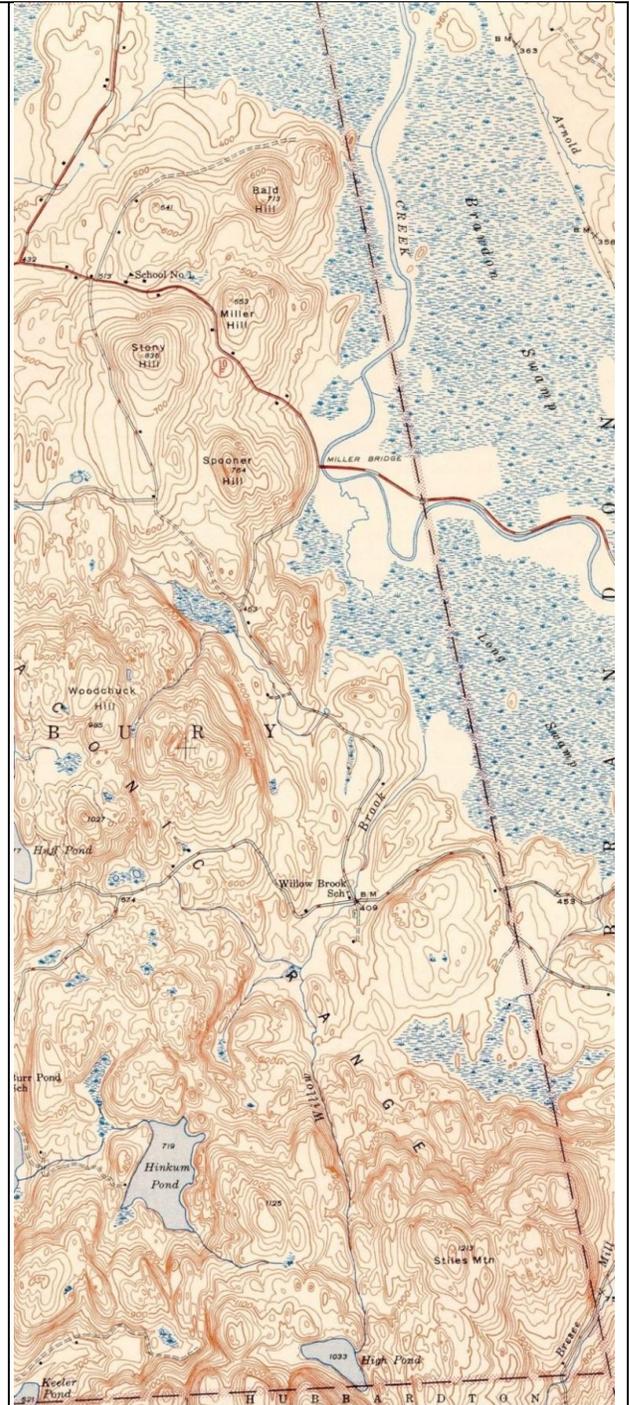
<http://docs.unh.edu/VT/bran04sw.jpg>

1904 USGS Brandon SW quadrangle

The western portion of Sudbury was part of Hubbardton prior to 1806



1948 Sudbury South West



1948 Sudbury South East



1775 Lotting Map (Range Map)

<http://vermont-archives.org/>

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Published by Louise Griffin Bedrosian around 2000
- “Ketcham Genealogy”**
Compiled by Olin Ketcham, then published by Mary E Ketcham around 2000
- “Johnny Appleseed Camp and Camp Skybird”**
Pictures and background from Pat “Trish” Bertino
- “Sudbury Town Records”**
Steve Sgorbati, Sudbury Town Clerk (a terrific resource)
- “N H Land Grants”** <http://www.archive.org/stream/provincialstatep26newh#page/426/mode/2up>
- “Range Maps”** <http://vermont-archives.org/>
- “ Historic USGS Topographical Maps”** <http://docs.unh.edu/nhtopos/nhtopos.htm>

