

Jackson Property Report

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Introduction

The Jackson Property is a 377-acre piece of land in western Cornwall which was donated by Willard. T. Jackson to Middlebury College in 2011. The property constitutes the largest land donation since 1915 and unlike many of the college's other landholdings, it is within walking distance of the current campus and easily accessible to students, faculty, staff, and the community. The property has been designated as a preservation area and "ecological campus" for the college and will serve as a unique resource to the college and town community. While biologist Marc Lapin has already compiled a thorough ecological survey of the property, more needs to be known about the property's land use and cultural history in order to preserve this landscape while making it available as an educational resource. By recording the land ownership history and reconstructing the chronology of human use from the colonial era, this project will provide a historical and cultural context for the current condition of the property. In addition, the report will demonstrate how perceptions of "wild" and "civilized" landscapes in the area have shifted over time and have had a physical manifestation in today's Vermont landscape. Our hope is that this report and Lapin's ecological survey will provide an elucidated historical ecology of the property and will serve as a foundation for future research.

Methodology

The Jackson Property is a diverse landscape consisting of 250 acres of fields, 100 acres of forest, 16 acres of wetlands and 18 acres of water (Lapin 2011) on the western edge of Cornwall just on the town border with Middlebury (see Figure 1). While pasture still dominates, the property has experienced dramatic reforestation in the past half century under the ownership of Willard T. Jackson. He and Middlebury College value the property for its ecological integrity and "wildness", and seek to preserve it for future generations. This recent valuation of reforestation and preservation are in direct contrast to historic land use trends which sought "improve" landscapes by clearing as much land as possible for agriculture. Unlike past generations, the property's current owners are not farmers and do not personally use the property for agricultural purposes; only a small portion of the land is leased to a neighboring farm for cultivation. Despite this shift in present day uses of the property, the land still bears reminders of its many previous owners, their livelihoods, and their relationship to the land. In order to elucidate how previous patterns in land use have shaped both the physical and cultural history of the property, this study takes a historical ecology approach, which aims to combine ecological field studies with the historical record of human land use in order to reconstruct past landscape conditions (Cogbill, 2004). To gather information on the property's historical and cultural record, this study relied on a variety of resources including historical land deeds from previous owners, primary and secondary historical documents, historical maps, aerial images and fieldwork on the property.

Research began with an overview of the most recent history of the property, namely how

and why Willard T. Jackson decided to deed the parcel to the college, where the property was located, and how it was bounded. Next, the property's ownership history was reconstructed by tracing back land deeds starting from the Jackson's purchase of the land all the way back to colonial times. These deeds, along with the non-population census from 1840-1880, provided extensive inventories of the goods being produced on the property and the agricultural activities taking place at the time.

While research was being conducted on the property's ownership history, many visits were made to museums and libraries within the town and the state. Resources included the Sheldon Museum, the Middlebury College Library and Special Collections in Middlebury, VT, and the State Archives in Barre, VT. On these trips, I searched for maps of the town or property, and any documents relating to the history of Cornwall. Several histories of the town written in the 19th century proved to be very useful in connecting patterns seen in the property deeds to town, state and national events and the physical characteristics of the property. These histories were also valuable in how they documented past attitudes towards the land itself and "wild" and "civilized" landscapes in general. The historical record of the town is the strongest during and just after the sheep boom in VT (approximately 1840 - 1880) where there seemed to be a strong interest in preserving the history of the town and its people. Unfortunately, unlike most of the country, the non-population census for Cornwall is only available from 1850-1870. However, by combining this census with available economic and land use figures from various atlases and gazetteers of the era, we were able to form a more holistic understanding of town production and economic trends.

Once a general historical background had been established, research shifted to the present conditions of the property. Several trips were made to search for indications of past land use, including stone walls, wooden fences, abandoned farm equipment, and the distribution of natural community types. In addition, geo-referenced aerial photos dating from 1942, 1962, and 2012 were analyzed to get a sense of how the landscape has changed in the last 60 years. These investigations were vital in gathering information about the property's most recent history. Unfortunately, the historical record of the town and the property is far less robust following the end of the sheep boom years as interest in preserving the town's history waned and the area experienced economic hardship.

The most difficult portion of the research was tracing the history of ownership through land deeds at the Cornwall Town Hall. The Town Clerk, Sue Johnson, was instrumental in this process. Her extensive knowledge of the town archives and willingness to help with the research was invaluable in the completion of the project. The complexity of the property's ownership chain and the sheer volume of owners (over 110) made tracing the ownership history a daunting task (see Figure 2). Despite weeks spent carefully finding, reading, photocopying, and organizing deeds, I was only able to trace ownership as far back as 1852. In addition, we can only guess who the original owner of the property may have been as the original lotting map of Cornwall distributing property to the town's founders was destroyed in 1778. Despite these challenges, the project was still able to bring together an array of historical documents and histories, property

deeds, historical maps, and present physical features to shape a coherent and elucidated land use history dating back to precolonial times.

Findings & Discussion

Precolonial period (before 1761)

While very little is known about the settlement patterns or land use history of the property before the first colonial settlers arrived, like most of this region it was likely covered with old growth forests and used as a seasonal hunting ground for Native American tribes. These tribes often intentionally started forest fires in order to create what Tom Wessels calls “coastal savannas” in the New England landscape (Wessels 2005). Controlled blazes removed sub-canopy vegetation, allowing green herbaceous ground cover to flourish and serve as food for both humans and the animals they hunted (Wessels 2005). Older larger trees in precolonial forests were left intact by this process and made up the old growth forests European settlers discovered when they first arrived in the area (Wessels 2005). According to Cogbill et al. (2002), dominant species at this time would have included beech, maples, pines, hemlocks and oaks.

After the arrival of European settlers, the area surrounding Lake Champlain remained largely uninhabited although control of the territory was hotly contested by French, English and Native American forces before and during the French and Indian War (Matthews 1862). The American colonies began issuing charters for new towns in an effort to solidify control of the area with the colonies of New York and New Hampshire vying for dominance over present day Vermont (Matthews 1862). Ultimately, it was the colony of New Hampshire under then Governor Benning Wentworth who gave the town of Cornwall its official charter in 1761.

Colonial Settlement (1761 - 1820's)

Although the town was chartered in 1761, the first settlers of Cornwall did not arrive until 1774. The majority of these settlers were from Litchfield, Connecticut or other parts of what is now southern New England. Early land use policy is immediately evident in the town's charter; by law, grantees had to “improve” and cultivate any land they wished to claim (Matthews 1862). This meant that settlers were encouraged to clear the area's old growth forests in order to make way for agriculture. From the once wild landscape they cut vast swaths of pasture and laboriously removed trees, brush, and rocks which would later form the stone walls which still dot the property. This process of clearing in order to “improve” the land would remain the norm for almost two centuries to come.

How exactly the town was divided amongst the first colonial settlers remains a mystery, as the original lotting map was burned in a large fire in 1778 (Matthews 1862; Sanford 1962). Based on historical records, namely from Lyman Matthew's *History of the Town of Cornwall, Vermont*, a list of town founders, and the original lotting map of the neighboring town of Middlebury, it is likely that William Douglass and Eldad Andrus and perhaps Solomon Linsley, Ethan Andrus or Samuel Blodgett were the first people to settle on the Jackson Property (see

Figures 3 and 4) (Matthews 1862; Witherell 1989). The town government was officially organized in 1784 and by 1800 it had grown from being virtually empty to sustaining a population larger than its population in 2000 (Sanford, 1962; US Census Bureau). Emigration from the town became a problem as early as 1810 when population growth declined as more and more inhabitants, particularly professionals, began moving to pursue opportunities farther west or in more densely settled areas in southern New England (Matthews 1862). Subsistence agriculture was the norm with wheat and cattle production constituting Addison County's main agricultural products (Child 1881). Beginning with a devastating wheat blight in 1820 (Matthews 1862) and the imposition of a wheat tariff in 1828, farmers shifted their focus to breeding animals and producing meat rather than wheat (Child 1881). This trend foreshadowed the coming explosion of the merino wool industry in the next decades which arguably had the largest impact of any land use trend in the town's history. .

Sheep Boom Years (1820's - 1880's)

At the time of the sheep boom, Addison County was considered the "banner county" of wool production in the United States with the town of Cornwall leading the charge (Child 1881, 27). The first merino sheep were imported from Spain to the United States in the early 1800's after a long-time ban on their exportation was lifted. The breed first arrived in Addison County in 1823, where they flourished in the area's rolling topography and rich pastures (Child 1881). The centrality of merino sheep during this time period cannot be overemphasized; breeders placed particular emphasis on sheep pedigree and individuals' ability to produce high quality heavy fleeces (Child 1881). Individual rams or ewes of note were known throughout the region, often competed in shows at local agricultural fairs, and even had their own advertisements in local publications such as Child's Gazetteer (see Figure 5, top) (Child 1881). The success of Cornwall's wool industry compensated for a lack of waterpower or geologic resources to support viable hard industries which developed neighboring Middlebury and Vergennes, (Child 1881).

As the profitability of sheep farming increased, more and more of the area's old growth forests, even on steep elevated slopes, were cleared to make room for larger flocks. The Jackson Property was likely a particularly attractive spot to farm sheep as it was geographically central to both Middlebury and Cornwall centers and had access to two important roads at the time, present day Route 125 and Route 30. In addition, the property is relatively flat with little elevation change, contains natural water sources, and relatively fertile soil. From the non-population census, we know that acres of unimproved woodland decreased on the property from 1850 to 1870, showing that there was in fact increased deforestation during the sheep boom years. Today there are no more sheep on the property, but the old pasture that perhaps once enclosed them may still be seen in the low stone walls south of the present day house and east of the oak loop. While stone walls were particularly common in New England during this time period (Wessels 2005), this is the only one that remains on the property today. These scattered remains would have been reinforced by wooden fences, which have since rotted. This shows that there likely weren't enough rocks present on the property to construct more walls, though timber

remained relatively accessible.

The merino sheep industry not only had a dramatic impact on the physical landscape of the property but also on the livelihoods of its inhabitants. According to Child's Gazetteer for the years of 1881-1882, at least seven people who owned parts of the Jackson property (see Figure 2) were involved in the wool industry as breeders of Spanish Merino Sheep (namely Isaac L. Eells, Juliette and Edward Holley, Henry M. Foote, Alvin M. Williamson, T.P. Dwight and William H. Matthews). In addition, the non-population census for Cornwall from 1850-1870 shows that almost all of the recorded inhabitants owned a significant number of sheep and produced wool at this time (see Figure 6). However, by the time the gazetteer was published it is easy to see in the extensive (and likely exaggerated) descriptions of the Merino wool industry that many of the former great breeders had either sold their flocks or moved west as the industry rapidly bottomed out (Child 1881). Both domestic competition from the western frontier and foreign competition led to an unsustainable market for Vermont sheep farmers and eventually drastic population decline. The non-population census reveals that the number of sheep on the property declined dramatically from its peak of 908 in 1850 to 417 in 1870. Wool production experienced a similar drop even as the production of goods such as Irish potatoes and butter increased dramatically. From Child (1881), we know that by the end of the period, agriculture had once again begun to diversify in order to survive the wool industry's economic woes, and wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, onions, potatoes, hay, sugar, and dairy became the town's main agricultural products (Child 1881). This shows that as the sheep industry became less profitable, farmers on the property, like farmers in the town and throughout the state, began to diversify and concentrate on producing other sellable goods.

At this time, the Jackson Property was largely controlled by a few key families, namely the Landons, Footes, Eells, Matthews, Holleys and Williamsons. The majority of these families can be seen in the atlases from the time which show the location of their homesteads (though not their property boundaries unfortunately) (see Figures 7 and 8). Many of these individuals were leaders and essential members of the community during this time. Isaac L. Eells, who owned part of the property and was one of the major landholders within Cornwall, was a sergeant in Company F, 5th Vt. Regiment in the Civil War and served with distinction (Matthews 1862). Reverend Lyman Matthews, an early graduate of Middlebury College, wrote the first and most detailed history of the town of Cornwall, and his records were essential in the research conducted for this report. Many more were deeply involved in their local government and served a variety of roles from superintendent of Cornwall schools to town clerk. Ownership of the property changed only every few decades on average and tended to stay within families for generations. After the death of a family patriarch, the family farm and its possessions were normally split amongst the deceased's heirs into equal pieces (see Figure 9). This process became extremely complex with larger families. For example, the distribution of the Abram Williamson estate in 1858 (see Cornwall town hall records volume 8 page 226) divides up his land holdings and goods, including portions of the Jackson Property, amongst 22 heirs. While this practice often made it quite difficult to trace back ownership, the products inventoried in these distributions

offer a clue as to what land use and agricultural practices were taking place at the time. For example, the distribution of the Truman B. Holley estate (1865) shows evidence of hay cultivation, maple sugaring (sap tubs), sheep farming (85 sheep lived on the property) and even potash production (see Figure 9). It's also notable that the total value of the estate is broken up in exactly equal pieces (to the dollar) amongst the four surviving family members, regardless of age or gender. The number of acres given to each family member varies slightly but each piece has the same estimated value, suggesting that certain parts of the property were more valuable than others. This practice shows the egalitarian nature of inheritance within families at the time and sheds light on the importance of the land to family life.

Economic Decline (1880's - 1940's)

Following the bust of the merino sheep boom, Cornwall's population dramatically declined from an all-time high of 1,270 in 1810 (Child 1881) to a low of 640 in 1930 (US Census Bureau). The industrialization of America, in full swing in many parts of the country, seemed to leave the state behind as Vermonters who had cultivated the land for over a hundred years now found themselves facing stiff competition from larger producers. Almost all of the towns in Vermont which continued to grow relied on hard industries such as textile mills and quarries (Vermont Historical Society 2014). Dairy was rapidly becoming the main agricultural product of the area as demand for fresh milk, butter, and cheese grew in Northeastern metropolitan areas (Vermont Historical Society 2014). In addition, many of the fields once cleared for sheep were reforested to supply the lumber industry with fresh timber (Vermont Historical Society 2014).

In comparison to the previous period, very little is known about the happenings in the town of Cornwall during this time. The wealth of records and interest in preserving the town and property's history seem to have declined along with its economy. There are almost no physical signs of land use; we encountered a younger fence made of cedar wood and barbed wire on the property, which was likely built during these years, though there is no record of who built it or how it was used. What we do know comes from Judge Stuart Witherell, a resident of the Jackson property and the founder of the Cornwall Historical Society, who sought to continue the record where Reverend Lyman Matthews left off. From him we know that the farm of William R. Remele, which supported dairy cows and grew hay, finally passed from the Remele line in 1930 (Witherell 1989). Similarly, the Lanes who were descendants of the Matthews, sold their land to Stuart T. Witherell in 1944 after more than a century of keeping it within the family. As a whole, ownership during this period tended to be transient and for the first time, often passed to non-family members who had only recently moved to the town. Increasingly, inhabitants pursued nonagricultural occupations and often worked for Middlebury College or within the town of Middlebury (Witherell 1989). If they did farm, they tended to produce apple, maple and dairy products, or hay. Agriculture's lessening importance in Cornwall's economy and in the livelihoods of its people led to a gradual rewilding process which allowed for the reforestation of much of the property in the modern era.

Modern Cornwall (1940's to present)

In the years following WWII, Vermont continued to stagnate as many of its manufacturing centers shut down. At the same time, the dairy industry struggled to keep up with national agricultural policy, which forced producers to switch from cans to expensive bulk tanks (Vermont Dairy). From its all-time low in 1930, the population of Cornwall gradually began to grow and reached pre sheep-bust levels starting in 1970. However, this growth did not necessarily reflect renewed agricultural prosperity; rather more and more residents were moving to the town from other parts of the country and had independent sources of income or worked in larger Vermont centers. A few of the descendants from Cornwall's founders remained on the property. Hilton and Lora Foote were actively farming in the northwestern portion of the property where they had a large maple syrup orchard, 175 head of dairy cows, and hay pastures for their herd (Witherell, 1989). According to Witherell (1989), the Foote's cows were gone by 1963 and they sold the property by 1965, perhaps as a consequence of the transition to bulk milk tanks. There is evidence of maple sugaring in the rusted remains of sap tubs and rendering vats on the property, which may have once belonged to the Footes. When Willard Jackson acquired the property from Arnold and Isobel LaForce, also graduates of Middlebury College, they implemented a new set of land use practices. The Jacksons grew Christmas trees, leased part of the land to Fifield Farm to graze cattle and plant corn, and collected maple syrup (Andrews 2012). Although these limited forms of agriculture continue, the land as a whole has been left to rewilding processes as its owners no longer rely on farming as their primary source of income.

These new land use practices have wrought physical changes on the landscape which may be seen in a series of aerial photos taken of the property starting in August of 1942. At this time, the vast majority of the property was deforested (see Figure 10) except for a square grove of secondary maples and a patch of old growth oaks in the area known as the "oak loop". Just north of the forested square-shaped patch, one can see four oblong white patches dotted with a handful of trees. In the northwest corner of the property, there appears to be evidence of row crops in the pattern of light-colored lines running through some of the fields. Twenty years later in May of 1962, the photo shows dramatic reforestation especially in the central portion of the property (see Figure 11). The corridor between the maple grove and the oak loop has started to fill in with secondary growth trees. At the same time, there is evidence of increased crop production in the patterned rows seen in the very southeast corner of the property. Finally, in 1962 the stream running through the north-central portion of the property appears far larger, though this could be the result of seasonality. Twelve years later in 1974, the landscape appears more forested and lush in the central portion of the property, and there is still evidence of row crops in its northwest corner (see Figure 12). However, the row crops in the southeast are no longer present and cultivation instead seems to be concentrated just over the property's southeastern border. By 2012, tree cover is far thicker and mostly consists of conifers (as the photo was taken in the winter, the bare trees in the photo are deciduous and the rest coniferous) (see Figure 13). While there used to be far more cultivation in the northeast, the visible rows of corn and hay in the southeast pastures have once again returned. The ponds created by the

Jacksons in the northeast are a dominant land feature and the four oblong white patches visible in the other two photos are now covered with trees. Fieldwork on the property revealed why these patches had been reforested while the rest of the field remained bare; the patches are rocky limestone exposures difficult to mow or keep as pasture and thus were left to reforest. These photos show the dramatic process of rewilding which accelerated in the 1960's onward as Vermont sought to preserve and recognize its agricultural history while keeping its pristine green landscapes and Willard Jackson gradually acquired the property.

The property's historic shift away from agriculture represents not only a change in Cornwall's economy and the livelihoods of its inhabitants but perhaps more importantly a dramatic shift in perspective. The earliest settlers of the area did not see the old growth forests of the area as beautiful or worthy of preservation as we do today; rather, wild landscapes were demonized as "the lurking place of the savage" (Matthews 1862, 43) and seen as something to be subdued. While today, many tend to demonize logging and the clearing of forests, early settlers perceived the "merry ring of the axe" as creating "smiling fields teeming with the varied products of agricultural skill and industry" (Matthews 1862, 92, 43). This view is in drastic opposition to the Jackson's current land use practices which do their best to "avoid interfering with the life of the land" (Andrews 2012, 12). The Jacksons have in fact helped the reforestation process by planting over 7,500 trees all across the property and have showed their absolute dedication to preserving its ecological integrity by donating it as an ecological campus (Andrews 2012).

There is one natural phenomenon that defies the historic trend of deforestation: the property's oak loop. This grove of trees is the oldest and best preserved of all the natural communities present on the property. So why then did former owners clear all of the old growth forest and leave only this patch? The answer remains unclear, though its presence greatly contributes to the ecological and experiential value of the land today.

Conclusion & Directions for Future Work

Although this project was able to uncover a tremendous amount of information about the property given its limited time and resources, with future work more could be done to further elucidate its past and the history of its people. In particular, land ownership deeds could be traced back to the earliest available records, which might shed more light on life in Cornwall in the early 18th century and during the beginning of the sheep boom. As maps were conspicuously absent in the area before 1857 and actual property lines absent long after, future research could attempt to draw out former property divisions based on written descriptions found in land deeds. Because we did not have maps denoting these boundaries, past owners are our best guess based on descriptions as to who occupied the property area. Future work could also look more closely at economic production on the property as compared with the rest of Cornwall. Yields for inhabitants of the Jackson property found in the non-population census could be compared to other producers in Cornwall to see how productive the property was in comparison to other

farmers at the time. The exact property bounds former owners mentioned in the non-population census could be mapped out to see how parcels varied in productivity and intensity of cultivation. This could also be done for the parcels created in the distribution of the Truman Holley state in order to compare relative values between parcels. Finally, oral histories of descendants of former owners of the property could be recorded to gain a more nuanced understanding of the day-to-day life and cultural heritage of the land.

In many ways, the Jackson Property is a microcosm of the greater history of Vermont and especially of the town of Cornwall. Since colonial times, the land has occupied very different places in our imaginations as we have deforested it, cultivated it, made our living from it before slowly allowing it to find its own equilibrium. This landscape is not pristine but transformed. It bears the impression of centuries of human labor, lifetimes of investment, economic prosperity and disaster, and the hopes and bonds of those who once called it home. The property itself seems loath to let go of the mementos of these older times; it holds on to rusted sap tubs, apple trees still twisted from the sheep that once nibbled on them, and the skeletons of wooden fence posts. We know that memory of the Jackson Property is long; it is our hope that it may continue thriving in its natural state long into the future.

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Appendix

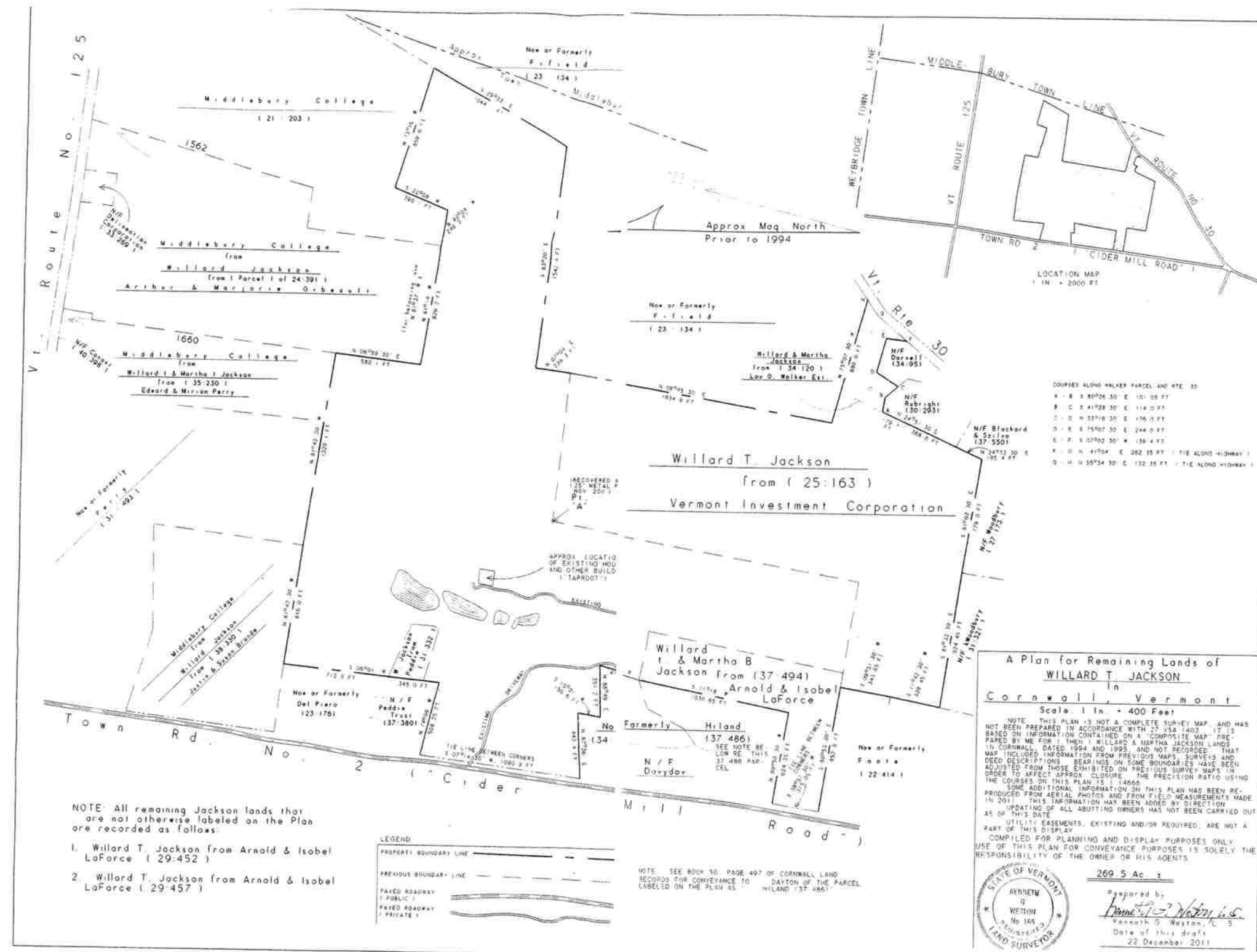


Figure 1: A survey of the current Jackson Property from 2011

Figure 2: Ownership Hierarchy of the Jackson Property based on Land Deeds collected at the Cornwall Town Hall



A List of the Names of the Landholders in the Town of Cornwall

Elipha Field	Ethan Andrews
Elipha Wright	Archibius Blodgett
Enos Ives	James M. Daugless
Afa Blodgett	Rowell Post
James Bentley	William James
William Tanaghy	Sylvanus Kingsley
Jedediah Dursley	Nathl Blanshard
Stephen Jambling	Elipha Wright Junr.
Jared Abornathy	Jeremiah Bingham
Arnon Scott	Samuel Smith
William Sampson	Friedrich Ford
Benjamin Pierce	Jose Chipman
Nathan Deane	Benjamin Peck
Ebenezer Stebens	Nathaniel Gaggshall
Nathan Foot	Gibbs
Zachariah Johnson	Timothy Spilline
Cornelius Dutcher	Joel Lingley
Colwad Andrews	David Parkhill
David Nutting	Jedediah Dursley Junr.
John Foot	Ashel Field
	Stetson

1787

Figure 4: A list of the Original Grantees from Cornwall, VT dated from 1787

WM. H. & T. P. D. MATTHEWS,

Breeders of Pure Blood, Registered,

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP

Flock founded in 1877 by purchase of nineteen Ewes of R. Lane.

STOCK & FOR & SALE

Road 14. (See Map.)

CORNWALL, VT.

Wm. H. Matthews. T. P. Dwight Matthews.



BEN WADE, AT THREE YEARS OLD.

Sire "Major;" Weight of fleece, 15 1-2, 26 3 4 and 30 pounds; Full weight, 165 pounds.

G. H. HALL,

—Breeder of Thoroughbred—

Spanish Merino Sheep of Pure Atwood Blood.

Registered in both the Vermont and Atwood Registers. Residence 1 1-2 Miles North from Shoreham Village.

Road 17. (See Map.)

SHOREHAM, VT.

Figure 5: An Advertisement in the Child's Gazeteer (1881-1882) for the Matthews Family

Figure 6: The Non-population Census for previous owners of the Jackson Property in Cornwall, VT 1850

Owner of Farm	Acres of improved land	Acres of unimproved land	Cash Value of Farm	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery	Horses	Milk cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value of livestock	Bushels of wheat	Bushels of rye	Bushels of Indian corn	Bushels of oats	Pounds wool	Bushels peas and beans	Bushels Irish potatoes	Value of orchard products	Pounds butter	Pounds cheese	Tons hay	Pounds of maple sugar	Pounds of beeswax & honey	Value of animals slaughtered
Shubert Ripley	21	2	1500	40	1	2	1		1	100	28		20			6	300	50	250		15			66
Lyman Matthews	120	31	4500	150	5	4	3	91	6	650	97	28	35	250	303	30	150	15	500		50			70
Z. B. Robbins	40	23	1250	100	3	2	4	32	1	260	20		30	100	144	8	100		250		13			51
William Remelee	112		2500	100	2	3	1	75	5	1220	150		130	80	300		40	4	400	100	45			70
Isaac Landon Jr.	48	3	1000	75	4	3	3	77	3	600	60	25	100	25	300	5	100	50	300	100	16	75	150	36
Charles D. Lane	160	44	4000	150	3	4		170	4	750	118		100	200	800	18	100	75	500		45	100		175
Abraham Williamson	350	50	10000	200	3	4	8	313	4	1148	81		200	140	954	10	160	50	600	400	80	120		130
T. B. Holley	150	35	4600	200	3	5	4	150	4	700	155		300	200	650	35	300	40	500		40	250		110

Figure 6: The Non-population Census for previous owners of the Jackson Property in Cornwall, VT 1860

Owner of Farm	Acres of improved land	Acres of unimproved land	Cash Value of Farm	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery	Horses	Milk cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value of livestock	Bushels of wheat	Bushels of rye	Bushels of Indian corn	Bushels of oats	Pounds wool	Bushels peas and beans	Bushels Irish potatoes	Value of orchard products	Pounds butter	Pounds cheese	Tons hay	Pounds of honey	Value of animals slaughtered
Shubert Ripley	9	2	1500	20	1	1			1	100	12	26	20		50	3	100	40	250		3		25
Lyman Matthews	120	38	6500	300	7	3	3	85	1	875	80	15	75	200	690	7	150	40	500		40	150	60
Z. B. Robbins	65	25	1500	150	7	2	1	25	2	670	12	18	50	30	120		50		300		25		25
William Remele	200	12	10000	300	4	3	14	68	3	932	68	30		250	408		350		300		80	50	30
Isaac Landon	75	50	300	50	3	2	2	40	1	450	80	20	50	75	300		100		300		25		53
Charles D. Lane	170	30	3000	250	8	4		140	1	1400	113	20	150	420	960		500		600		80		70

Figure 6: The Non-population Census for previous owners of the Jackson Property in Cornwall, VT 1870

Owner of Farm	Acres of improved land	Acres of unimproved woodland	Cash Value of Farm	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery	Total amount of wages paid during the year	Horses	Milk cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value of livestock	Bushels spring wheat	Bushels of winter wheat	Bushels of rye	Bushels of Indian corn	Bushels of oats	Pounds wool	Bushels peas and beans	Bushels Irish potatoes	Value of orchard products	Pounds butter	Pounds cheese	Tons hay	Pounds of maple sugar	Pounds of honey	Value of animals slaughtered	Estimated value of all farm production
William Matthews	120	38	9600	300	300	5	6	5	119	2	1229	44	35	35	50	200	600	20	150	25	800		60			100	1504
Rhoda Williamson	100	30	3000	100	150	2	2	1	26		400			15	28	50			50		400		40			50	590
Polly P. Hurd	90		4000	100	200	1		2		1	140			10	25	50	400	30	900	40	800		50	200	80	100	1800
Truman S. Holley	118	22	9500	250	300	6	4	2	74	2	1022	33	12		100	200	850	14	550	50	1500		60		35	115	2227
Milo B. Williamson	142	20	9000	250	700	4	11	4	98	4	850	65	15	10	150	300	600	20	600		800		60	100		200	1290
Isaac L. Eells	150	20	8000	250	360	2	12	9	100	3	1200	20			95	500	40	20	80		400		30			200	300
Shubert Ripley	11		1600		20		1				30	22			30	30			80				5			40	172

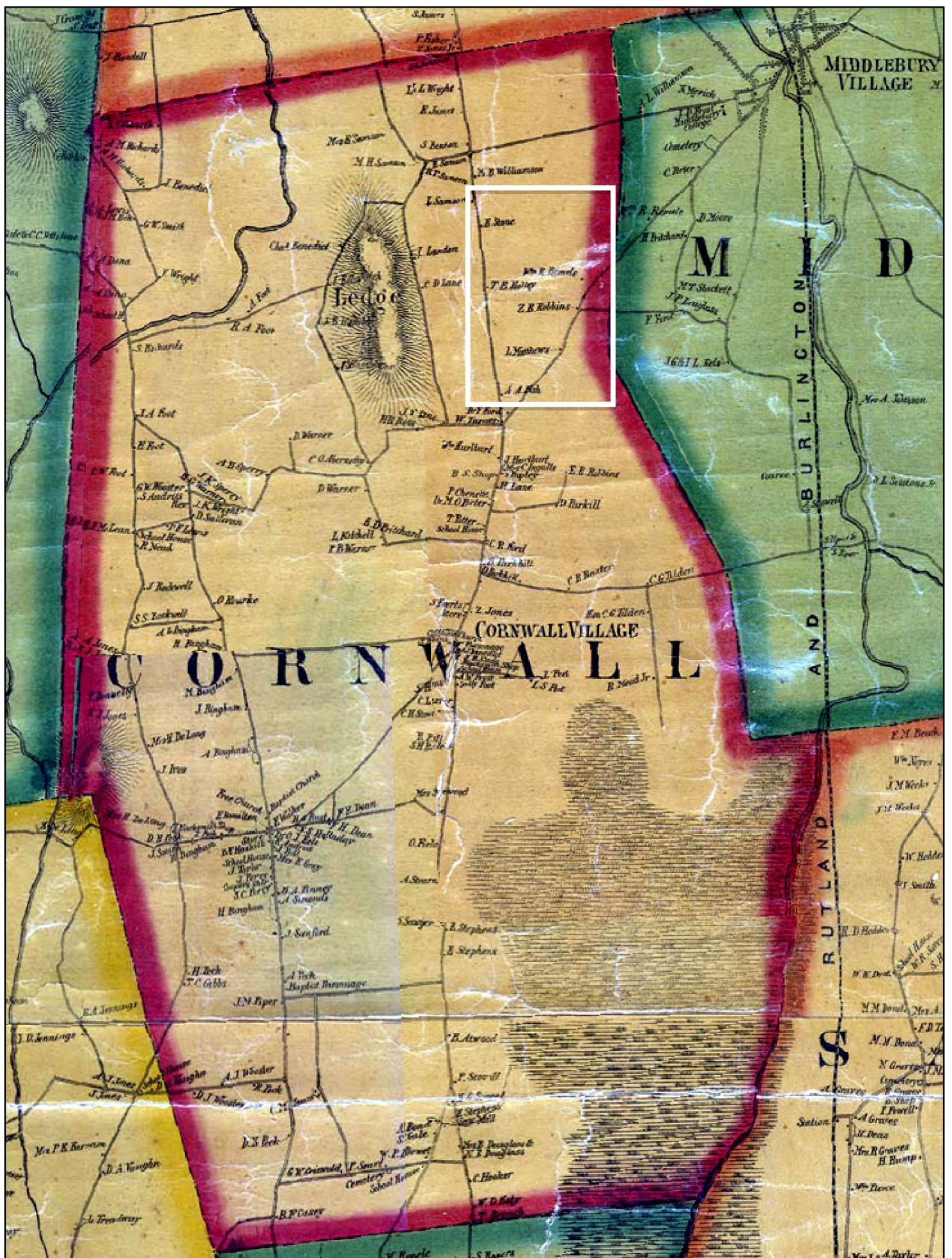


Figure 7: The Wallings Atlas from 1857. The white inset box shows the approximate location of the property and its former owners

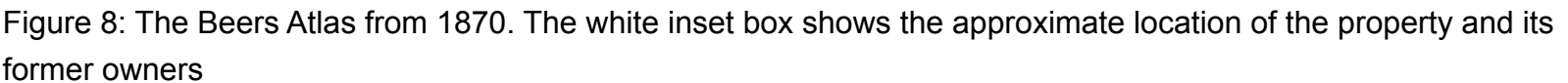


Figure 9: Distribution of the Truman B. Holley Estate, 1865

Personal Estate of the deceased (not including real estate)	\$4072
To widow of the deceased, Juliette Holley:	Total: \$2214
Pork in Barrels	\$84
Wheat	\$96
Beef	\$7
30 lbs Potatoes	\$18
1 Grey Mare	\$50
1 Buggy Wagon	\$25
Wood at the Door	\$75
1 Single Harness	\$25
1 Brindle Cow	\$35
1 Red Cow	\$40
1 Hog	\$20
1 Buffalo Robe	\$10
32 Sheep	\$800
Real Estate (36 acres)	\$1536
To son of the deceased, Edward Holley	Total: \$2214
Real Estate (32 acres)	\$1251
22 sheep	
2 axes	\$2.50
2 chains	\$2.50
1 straw cutter	\$1.00
Cash	\$100
To son of the deceased, Franklin Holley	Total: \$2214
Real Estate (36 acres)	\$1536

Lot of beets	\$15
42 sap tubs	\$4
1 Red Cow	\$30
1 Heifer	\$30
1 Horse	\$100
1 Old Mare	\$5
1 Bay Mare	\$100
1 Old Buggy	\$5
Double Wagon	\$40
Hay cutter	\$5
1 Potash Kettle	\$4
20 pounds potatoes	\$10
4 sheep	\$100
To daughter of the deceased Cora Holley	Total: \$2214
Real Estate (33 acres)	\$1291
Cash	\$205
27 sheep	\$675
38 Sap tubs	\$3.82

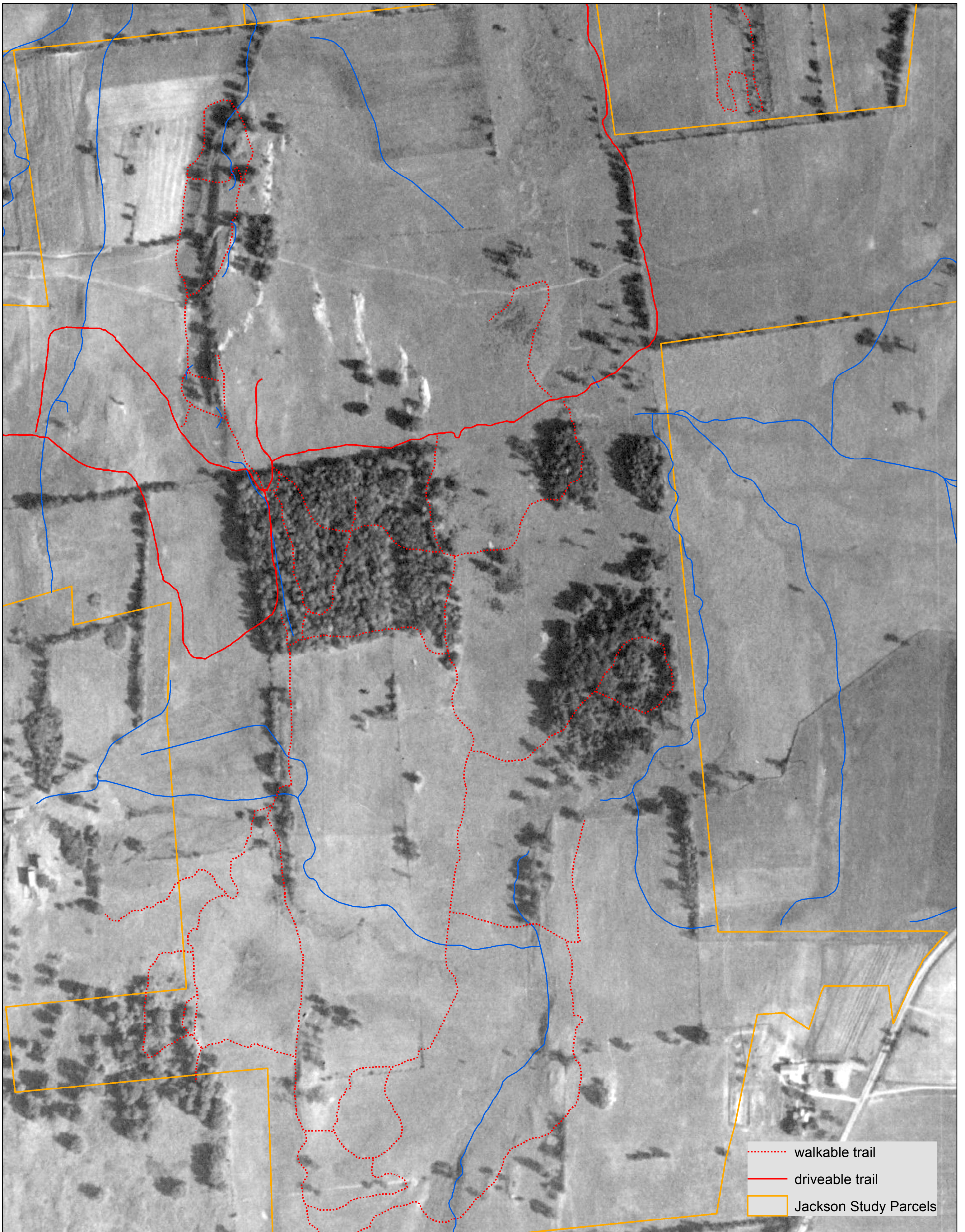


Figure 10: 1942 aerial photo of the Jackson Property

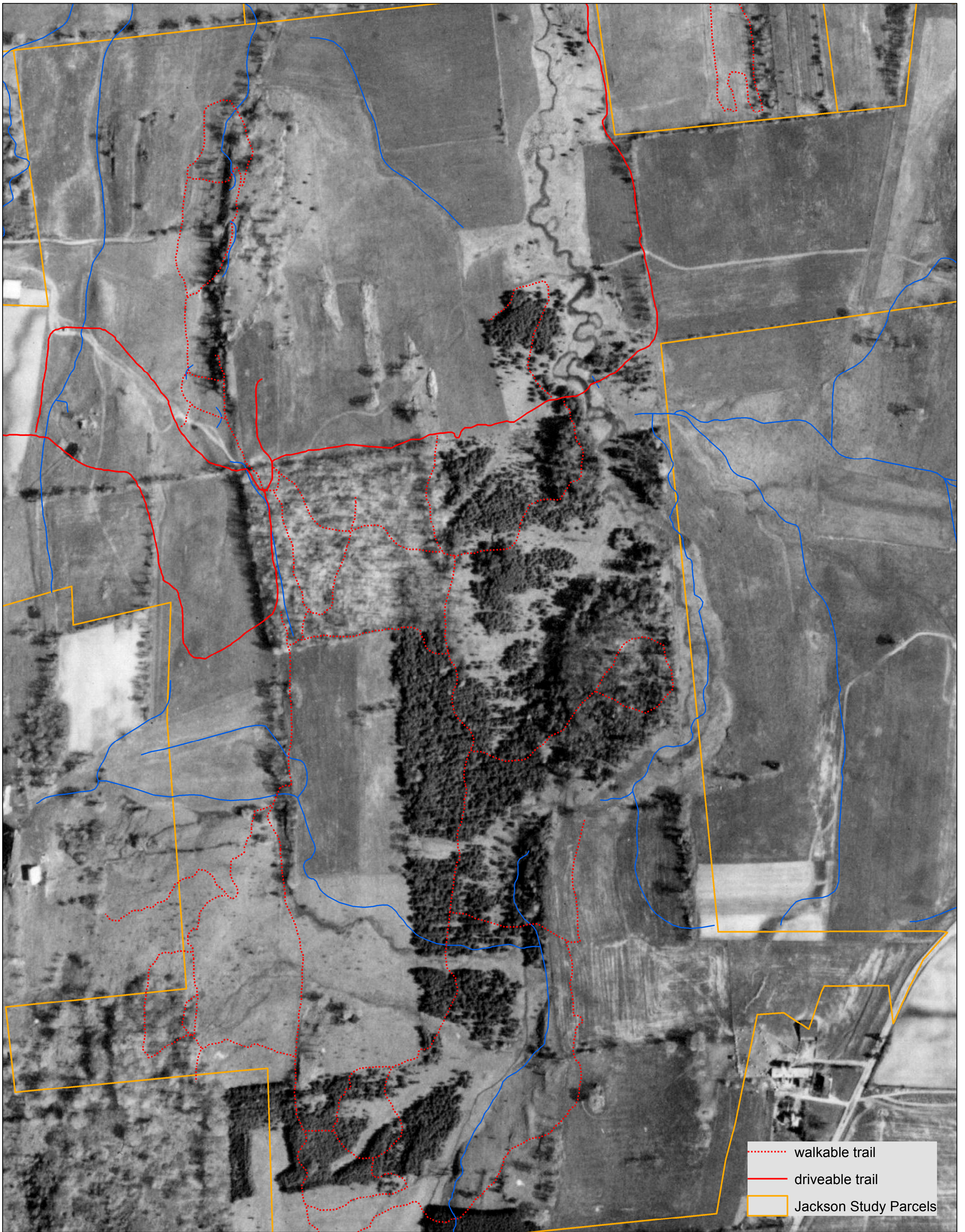


Figure 11: 1962 aerial photo of the Jackson Property



Figure 12: 1974 aerial photo of the Jackson Property

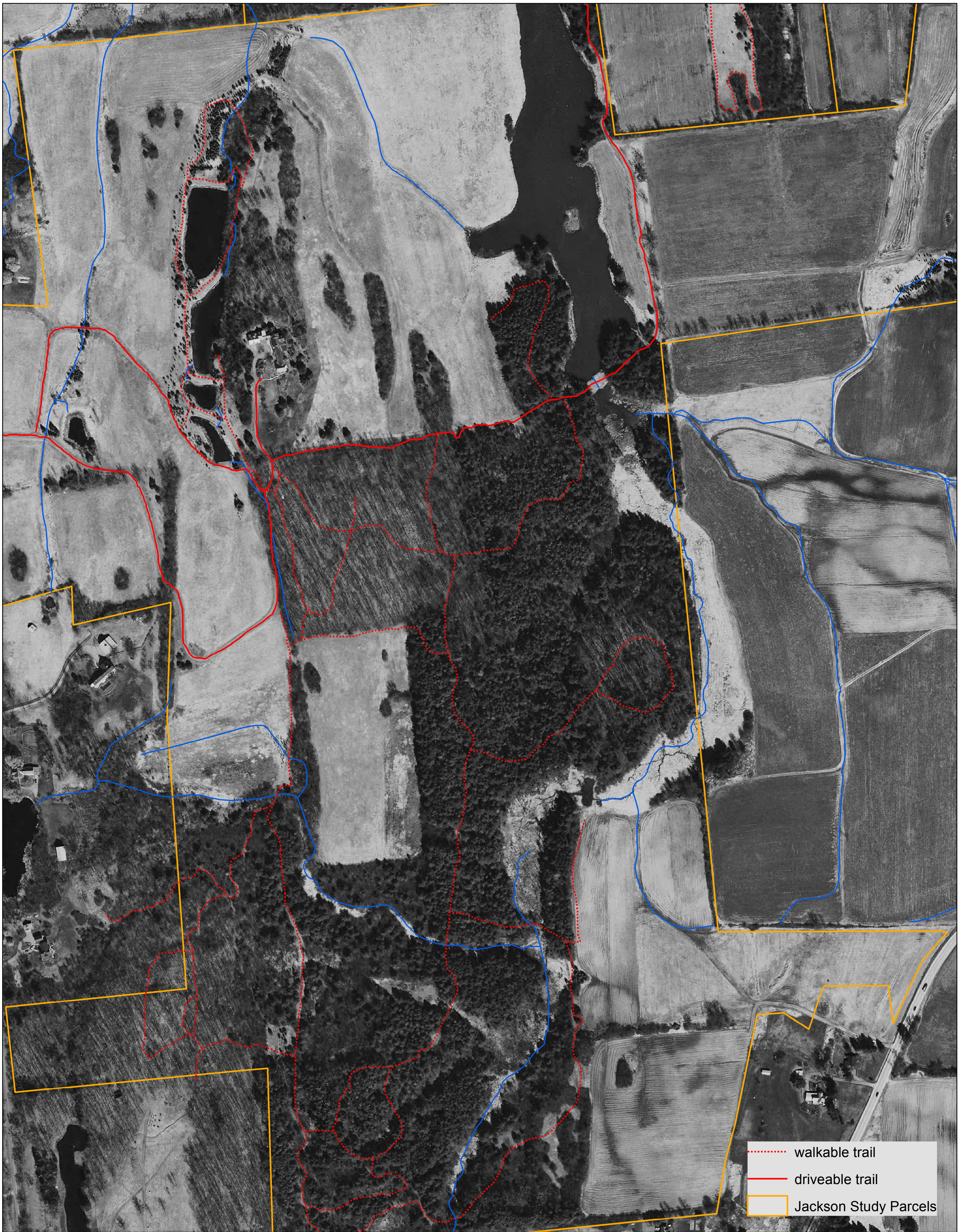


Figure 13: 2012 orthographic photo of the Jackson Property