

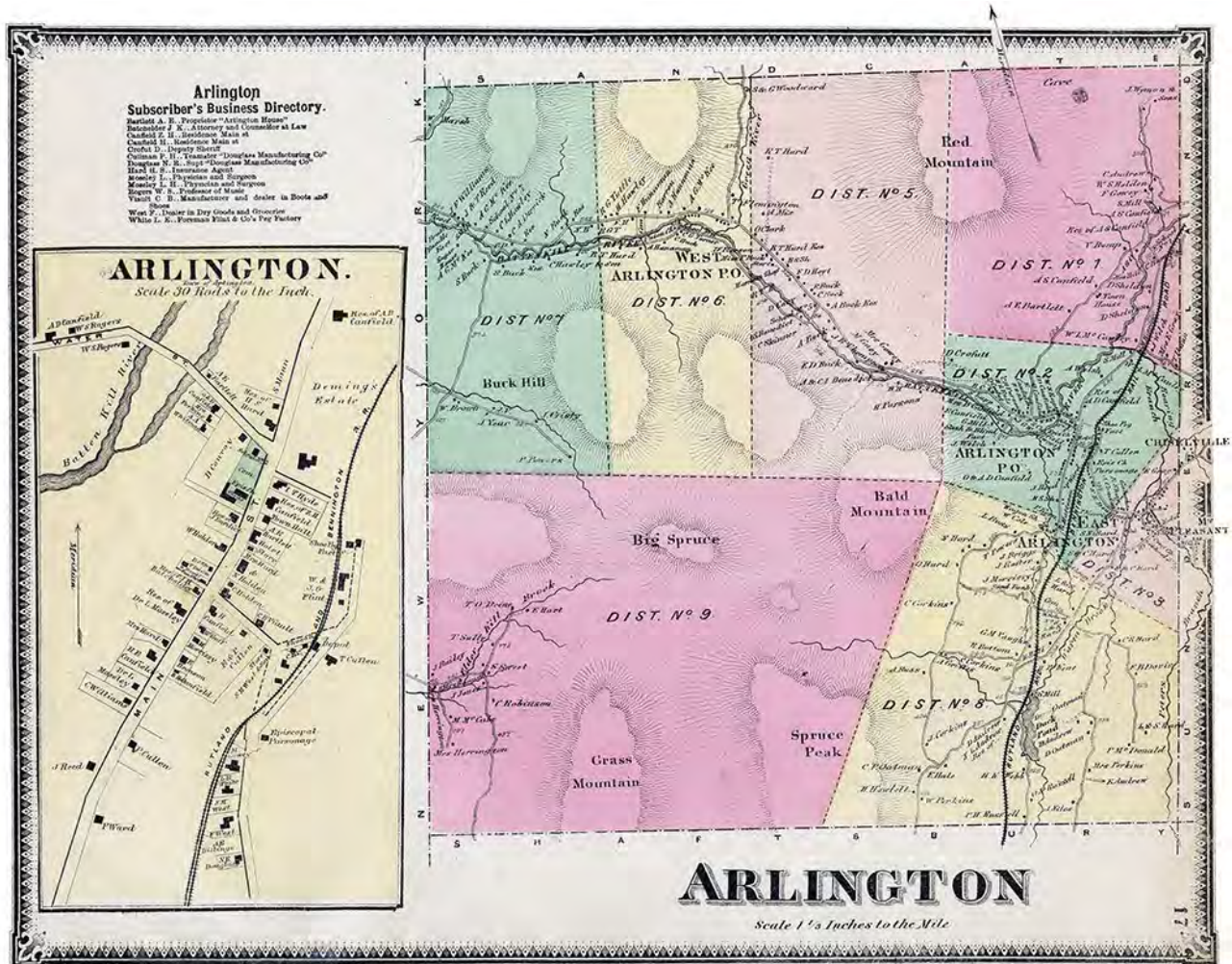
Arlington Along the Battenkill

Its Pictured Past



BY **HUGH HENRY**

An Arlington Townscape Association Publication



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BY HUGH HENRY

A handwritten signature of Hugh Henry in cursive script.

Assisted by the Arlington Townscape Association, Inc. Editorial Board

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS: Marjorie Doyle, Nancy Frank, Eugene Frank, Nellie Hayden,
Amy Stroffoleno, Mary Lou Thomas, David Thomas, Anne Webb, Jean Woodman

Arlington Townscape Association, Inc.
Arlington, Vermont
1993

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County, Russell Vermontiana Collection.

EDITOR' s NOTE: I, and all involved in this project, owe Anne Webb
a very special thanks for her initiative and support. Her help, in every aspect
of the book, was vital and is much appreciated.

DEDICATION



Herbert Brookhart Woodman 1904-1991

*Citizen of Arlington and a founder of Arlington Townscape Association,
Woody strove to maintain the peace and beauty and integrity of
the town he loved. To him we dedicate this book.*

SEPTEMBER 1993

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

IT HAS BEEN A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE in Arlington that there exists no book length history of the town. It is especially puzzling in light of the historically significant events that occurred here and the fact that the Russell Collection of Vermontiana, housed in our Martha Canfield Library on Main Street, is one of the state's best archives of history.

In 1989, when Arlington Townscape Association, Inc. was considering projects for the community, two of our founders, David Thomas and the late Herbert B. Woodman, urged the organization to sponsor publication of an Arlington history book. It was decided to publish a pictorial history as a precursor to a later definitive history. *Arlington Along the Battenkill: Its Pictured Past* is the result of their initiative.

Nancy Frank was asked to be in charge of the project and, happily for all of us, she agreed. As editor-in-chief she gathered a group of dedicated volunteers to produce this book over a span of eighteen months. Production committee members were Marjorie Doyle, Ned and Tawnya Finkel, Susan Katzev, Paula Maynard, Margot Page, and David and Mary Lou Thomas. Nancy Frank's most supportive committee member was her husband, Gene. The two spent many hours in research and editing.

The selection of Hugh Henry to be the book's author ensured that it would be meticulously researched and accurate in detail. His fine scholarship was augmented by an outstanding volunteer editorial board who, along with Mary Lou Thomas, curator of the Russell Collection, devoted themselves for months to detailed research and editing. The editorial board consisted of Marjorie Doyle, Nancy Frank, Eugene Frank, Nellie Hayden, Amy Stroffoleno, Mary Lou Thomas, David Thomas, Anne Webb, and Jean Woodman. The recollections, numerous photographs, and unswerving dedication of Marjorie Doyle, Nellie Hayden, Mary Henning, and Amy Stroffoleno, enhance this book throughout.

This book also benefited immeasurably from the professionalism of copy editor Margot Page and designer Randall Perkins. Randy's attention to detail and design enriches the appearance and readability of each page.

We are grateful to those in the community who shared their historical photographs with us, and wish we could have used all of them. Donated pictures and copies of those loaned will augment the photography archives at the Russell Library. Along each photograph in the book, the photographer (when known) and the lender are named. Special thanks go to Harry Hayden for lending his father's and his own photographs and papers from the William F. Hayden Collection, and to Images of the Past owner Tordis Isselhardt for her generosity with pictures and professional advice. Other community members gave helpful aid and encouragement: Phyllis Skidmore, librarian for the Martha Canfield Library; Joyce Wyman, town clerk of Arlington; Rose Keough, town clerk of Sunderland; Barbara Weakley; Paula Wyman; and the Arlington Memorial Alumni Association, who included our brochure in their mailing.

We are indebted to four corporate sponsors who responded generously to Townscape's appeal for funding and thus became our benefactors: Arlington Industries, Inc., Mack Molding Company, Manchester Commons and Manchester Square, and VU Productions.

And, finally, we salute each of you who appreciate the "townscape" of Arlington and think of it as home. *Arlington Along the Battenkill* is for you and for posterity.

Anne Haugsrud Webb, President
Arlington Townscape Association, Inc.
September 1993

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INTRODUCTION

*We picture out the patriarchs
As suits our fancy best;
We read about their household goods,
And how their wives were dressed;
Imagining how this valley looked
First dawning on their view
And how it looked when first they built
Their cabins small and few.*

Sarah N. Cleghorn, read at the dedication of the
Allen and Chittenden Tablets, 1919

The town of Arlington was chartered in 1761 by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire. Settlement started two years later in 1763 Jehiel Hawley, a lay leader of the Church of England, was the most prominent member of a group that came to Arlington in 1764 from Newtown, Connecticut. Other early settlers came from New Milford, Connecticut. At a Proprietor's meeting in 1764, it was voted to give fifty acres of land to any man who would set up a grist mill in what is now East Arlington. This offer was accepted by Remember Baker (first cousin of Ethan Allen), who built a grist and sawmill.

New York, as well as New Hampshire, claimed much of the land that is now Vermont, including Arlington. This led to considerable dissension in the period before the Revolution. The Arlington settlers, who owned their land under New Hampshire grants, were among those who tried to resolve this problem. Among other things, they relied on the militancy of Ethan Allen to discourage those touting the New York grants. Allen's group was known as the Green Mountain Boys by its friends and as the Bennington Mob by its enemies. They were relatively effective in promoting the cause of the New Hampshire grantees, although the ownership issue was not settled until many years later.

As history unfolded, the jurisdictional issue was overshadowed by the taking of Fort Ticonderoga in 1775 by a group led by Ethan Allen, and by America's declaration of independence from England in 1776. This caused a new set of problems for the people of Arlington. As a Church of England stronghold, many of the citizens wished to remain loyal to the king and to this day Arlington is sometimes referred to as Tory Hollow. Citizens who were outspoken about their loyalty to the king were forced out of town. Some joined the British army; others went to Canada. One who was forced to leave was Jehiel Hawley, the most influential of the early settlers. He died on his way to Canada.



One consequence of this exodus was that the loyalists' lands were confiscated and sold to raise money for the patriot cause. One of the buyers was Thomas Chittenden, governor of Vermont both when it declared itself a republic in and after it became a state in 1791. Governor Chittenden lived in Arlington during the Revolution, thus making the town the de facto first capital of Vermont.

During the latter part of the Revolution, the Vermont authorities had extended discussions with the British whether Vermont might rejoin the British Empire. Those participating in these activities included both Chittenden and Ira Allen, younger brother of Ethan Allen, who lived in nearby Sunderland. There is still debate as to whether they were seriously considering such a move or whether it was merely a ploy to prevent the British from invading Vermont from Canada.

One story from this period is that a prototype of the Vermont state seal, which includes a pine tree, was carved on the side of a horn drinking cup of Chittenden's by an English lieutenant who was in Arlington conducting secret negotiations for the return of Vermont to the Empire. The "State Seal Pine Tree," west of Arlington village, and purportedly used as a model for the carving, was designated a state historic site.

At the end of the Revolution, the most exciting part of Arlington's history had come to a conclusion. Chittenden moved north to Williston, and Vermont was an independent republic for fourteen years until 1791 when it became the fourteenth state. The population of the town was slightly under 1,000 in 1791; it didn't exceed 2,000 until 1980.

The first half of the 17th century was a time for the furthering of agriculture and industry. Sheep raising had its heyday, and there were marble quarries in town as well as mills for grain and for converting the town's trees to various wood products. The second half of the 17th century saw the decline of the sheep-raising business, the growing significance of industry, and the Civil War. This period also saw the advent of photography, which made possible this pictorial record of Arlington.

ARLINGTON TOWNSCAPE ASSOCIATION, INC.

JUNE 1993

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LANDSCAPES AND STREETSCAPES

*But there remain those same venerable old mountains in all their
gaudy beauty unchanged by time. We are all growing old but
they are the same as when in youth.*

Letter written in 1854 by Clarissa (Judson) Bachelder

As a VISUAL INTRODUCTION to Arlington's pre-1950 appearance, these photographs illustrate both the landscapes of its rural areas and the streetscapes of its settled villages. The latter blends into the former.

The topography of Arlington heavily influenced its settlement. The Taconic Mountains constitute the dominant landforms, ranging north to south through the central part of the town. The Battenkill, a world-renowned trout stream, courses the principal valley entering at the northeast corner of Arlington and running south parallel with the Taconics. The Green Mountains dominate the eastern vista. At Arlington village, the river bends west, flowing through the Taconics at The Notch, known locally as the Dugway, and follows a narrow valley to West Arlington, New York State, and the Hudson River. The eastern side of the town has irregular terrain of low hills drained by Warm Brook and the Roaring Branch, tributaries of the Battenkill.

The only concentrated settlements are the villages of Arlington and East Arlington, located approximately one mile apart. Both were originally focused on sources of water power. By contrast, the more agricultural West Arlington had a very small center on the Green and was scattered along the Battenkill valley. Settlement in Arlington generally followed the valleys and the town roads. The primary highway, historic Route 7A, runs through the town in a north-south direction along the east side of the Taconic Range. The only railroad follows a parallel route. A state highway, Route 313, follows the Battenkill valley from Arlington to the New York border.

While most human activity took place in Arlington's valleys, it is the mountains that have been—and remain—the most compelling images both in reality and in artistic interpretation. The mountains are visible everywhere in Arlington. Today the mountainsides are heavily forested, but in earlier years farmers struggled to cultivate or pasture their slopes; in West Arlington patterns of open space are still visible on the hillsides grazed by sheep 150 years ago.

It was the Battenkill valley with its alluvial soils and potential for water power that originally attracted settlers. The beautiful river continues to draw those who fish, canoe, raft, photograph, and paint.



Francis A. Rugg/Tony Mento

BATTENKILL VALLEY AND THE NOTCH. One of the finest photographs of the Battenkill valley in West Arlington was published as a post card by Francis Rugg. The view looks eastward toward The Notch and the Green Mountains in the distance. The Sandgate Road intersects the present Route 313 near the white house on the right.



Amy Strofoleno

WEST ARLINGTON GREEN. This pastoral view of West Arlington Green depicts the quintessential character of 19th-century rural Vermont hamlet. The classically detailed Methodist Church and the plain one-room District #6 school (right) fulfill religious and educational needs, while the covered bridge over the Battenkill (center) provides access. Tom Wyman may be driving the horse and buggy; it is told that he once rode his grey pony across this bridge after it had been blown over on its side.

Amy Stroffoleno



BATTENKILL NEAR THE RED OR BIRCH MILL. This mill pond in the Battenkill was created by the dam at the so-called Red or Birch Mill (right-center) near the New York border. Dugway Mountain in Salem, New York, forms the backdrop. Since this photograph was taken circa 1900, the mill has burned (1965) and the dam was destroyed by the 1973 flood.

Amy Stroffoleno

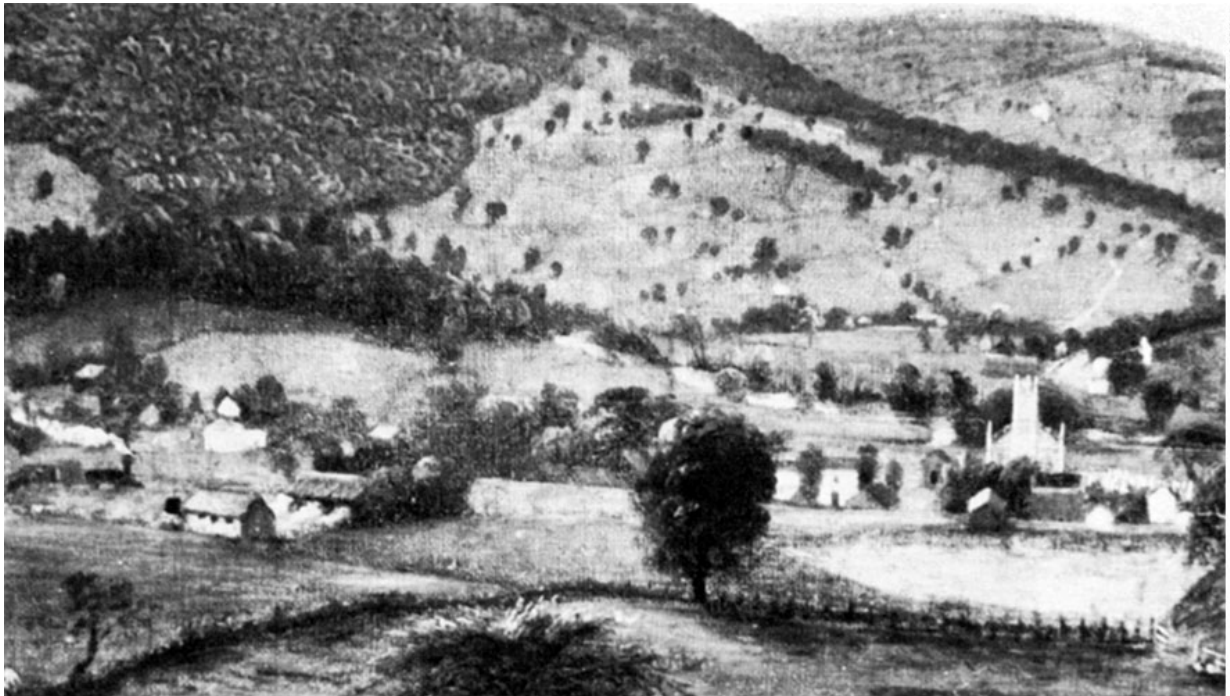


WEST ARLINGTON ROAD. The narrow dirt road with carriage tracks (now the paved two-lane Route 313) heads down so-called Hanaman Hill toward the Methodist Church on West Arlington Green in this circa 1900 view of the Battenkill valley. The massive form of Red Mountain dominates the background.



Russell
Vermontiana

VILLAGES FROM RED MOUNTAIN. The photographer, possibly J. C. Sunderlin, hauled his cumbersome equipment onto the pastured slope of Red Mountain to take this stereopticon view showing both Arlington and East Arlington (upper left) villages. St. James' Church is prominent along Main Street while West & Brother's chair factory on the left is the tallest building along the railroad. East Arlington Road curves "over the hill" through the stonewall-laced landscape between the villages.



Russell
Vermontiana

HEYDE PAINTING OF ARLINGTON VILLAGE. The earliest known pictorial image of this scene was painted by Charles Louis Heyde about 1852. This detail depicts Arlington village at the transition from a primarily agrarian to a more industrial economy. A principal agent of that change is entering at the left-the steam locomotive on the newly completed Western Vermont Railroad. Born in France, Heyde (~1822-1892) married Walt Whitman's sister, lived in Vermont, and worked as an itinerant artist.

Russell Vermontiana



ARLINGTON VILLAGE FROM THE WEST. This bird's-eye view from Red Mountain shows that by circa 1900 the village had expanded to its historic limits. The view spans from A. D. Canfield's house on the left to the south end of School Street on the right. The trees are returning to the hillside pastures after the departure of the sheep.

Russell Vermontiana



ARLINGTON (MAIN) STREET. An early stereopticon view of Arlington Street, as it was then known, shows the stretch in front of St. James' Church (left) about 1860. Note the row of small shade trees along the Green and the wood fences along both sides of the street. The Deming barn in the center stood across the street from the Deming Tavern.



Russell Vermontiana

MAIN STREET, EARLY 1920s. By this time, the elms and maples have grown markedly taller, and Main Street is mostly shaded. A curb defines the east edge of the wider dirt street, and automobiles have replaced horse-drawn conveyances.



Russell Vermontiana

MAIN STREET, CIRCA 1928. The street has reached virtually the height of its arbored appearance. Looking southward along the west side of the Green, this photograph appears on the 1928 Christmas card of John L. Burdett (standing at right). His house would become St. James' rectory in the 1930s and lose its wraparound verandah. The removal of the shade trees would follow.



School Street and Equinox Mountain. The School Street neighborhood was about half developed when this photograph, looking north toward Equinox Mountain was taken around 1900. The village (District #2) school appears at the left edge while St. James' Church rises from the higher level of Main Street on the right. Note the massive stone wall bounding the pasture in the foreground.

Russell Vermontiana



WATER STREET OR "CANFIELDVILLE." This circa 1900 view looks eastward through what could easily have been called Canfieldville in the 19th century. The first two houses on the left belonged to the Canfield brothers, Orlando and Albert Dow, during the middle decades, while the nearest one on the right was built later by Charles. Just west of this point the brothers Enos and Cyrus had similar houses built in the 1820s.

William F. Hayden Collection



DIG THEY MUST ON WATER STREET. This crew of intrepid shovelers paused for the camera in the early 1930s while digging a trench for a new water line along the street. Probably they were glad to have such employment during the depths of the Great Depression despite the number of rounded river stones in the ground.



William F. Hayden Collection

SCHOOL STREET. This residential street was partly opened in the 1860s. Development proceeded along the west side during the latter 19th century, resulting in this one-sided appearance looking southward in the early 1900s. The primary reason may have been to orient the houses favorably toward the sunny east and south. The other side of the street has been developed during the 20th century.



Russell Vemontiana

DEPOT STREET. Now called East Arlington Road, the link between Main Street and the outside world via the railroad was heavily shaded by 1910. The photograph looks toward Main Street from the curve below the station. The building on the right became George G. Cullinan's store in 1911.

Russell Vermontiana



MUNN TERRACE LOOKING TOWARD SPRUCE PEAK. Formerly called "Woodchuck Hill," this sandy "Woodchuck Hill," this sandy hillside was developed in the early 1910s with housing for employees of the adjacent Arlington Refrigerator Company factory (right). The street bears the name of the firm's principal investor, a Dr. Munn. The single and duplex houses form Arlington's only group of company houses.

Russell Vermontiana



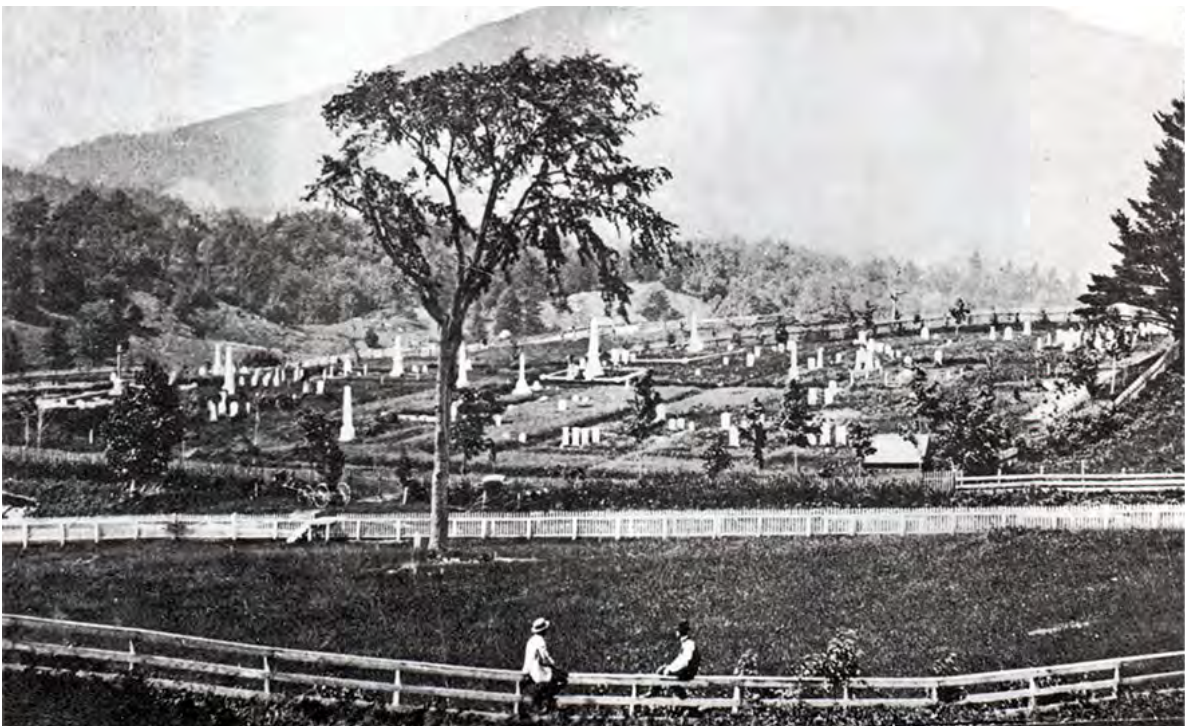
STATE SEAL PINE. The photograph shows the white pine that is supposed to have been the model for the State Seal. It stood on the bank above the north side of present Route 313 just west of the River Road intersection. It was blown down by a windstorm May 9, 1978.

Ethel Benjamin Collection/Russell Vermontiana



RAVEN ROCKS. High on the east flank of Red Mountain the precipitous cliffs known as Raven Rocks expose the deformed strata of the mountain's bedrock. This photograph shows the spot where a hunter fell to his death on November 23, 1912, while returning to Arlington village from deer hunting.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY BEFORE THE EVERGREEN TREES. The largest cemetery in town lies on the west slope of a gentle knoll located south of Arlington village and east of Route 2A. This latter 19th century view toward Red Mountain has since been concealed by the white pine and cedar trees planted around the perimeter of the cemetery. The earliest burials date from 1850.



Russell Vermontiana

EAST ARLINGTON FROM THE WEST, EARLY 1870s. This stereopticon view was taken, probably by I. C. Sunderlin, from the hillside behind the Galusha House on East Arlington Road where he had rooms at that time. It spans from the Corner House with a one-story porch (left, Maple and Main streets) to the Congregational Church with its original spire (right background). This view virtually illustrates the Beers village map of 1869.

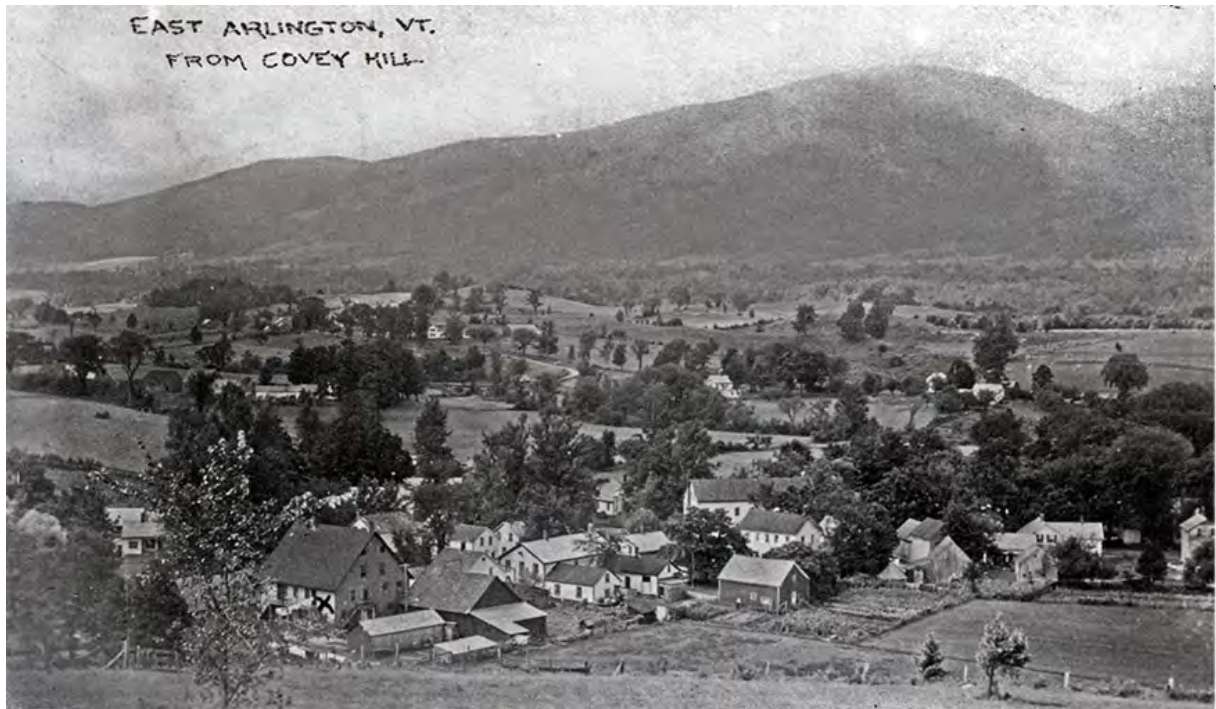


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EAST ARLINGTON FROM THE EAST. This stereopticon view looks westward over Church and Back (now Pleasant) streets to Warm Brook and East Arlington roads in the background. This was before the original spire was blown off the Congregational Church tower in 1876. The front vestibule and tower had not been added to the Methodist Church (right). A close look to the left of the Congregational Church reveals the one-room District #3 school on its original site.



Ethel Benjamin Collection/Russell Vermontiana

EAST ARLINGTON FROM COVEY HILL. A bird's-eye view of the village looking southwestward in the 1910s depicts this pastoral landscape. The buildings in the foreground follow Main Street from the former Judson & Deming store (left) to the house later owned by Ed Thompson (right). Note that the trees are concentrated along the streets and roads while the surrounding land is mostly open for farming—the opposite of the present pattern.



Russell Vermontiana

CHURCH STREET. (Now Ice Pond Road) and the Taconic Range. This view of lower Church Street looks southwestward toward the great cleft of Dry Brook Hollow in the Taconic Range. Partly visible left of the Congregational Church is the former District #3 school that had been moved across the street from its original site. Farther left are the house and barns of the Barney farm, settled about 1780 by Constant Barney and owned by the family until the early 20th century.

Russell Vermontiana



MAIN OR FRONT STREET (NOW OLD MILL ROAD). The title on this post card affirms Main as the historic name of East Arlington's primary street. The more colloquial name was Front Street, complementing the parallel Back Street across Peter's Branch. This circa 1912 view shows the commercial district west of the Church Street intersection to the left. The post office was in the first building on the left. Warner and Dustin kept store in the former hotel across the street; their delivery wagon is about to leave.

Russell Vermontiana



BACK STREET (Now PLEASANT). Looking eastward from the abrupt curve of the street, this turn-of-the-century photograph shows the maple trees that formerly shaded the mostly one-lane street and the sidewalk along its right side. The house on the left was reconstructed into an apartment building 1977.



Russell, Vermontiana

MAPLE STREET. By about 1900 the arbored appearance of this street suggested a maple sugarbush rather than simply a village street. The bridge in the foreground over Peter's Branch then had metal lattice railings. Note the cast iron fountain with a circular basin at the Main Street intersection; it provided water for thirsty horses on the dusty streets as well as for the neighborhood cows.



Helen Bearden

THE LANE. The rows of maple trees had been planted along this narrow street and its pedestrian pathway only a few years before this photograph was taken in 1898. The Lane had existed since at least the 1860s when a roadway linked its far end and Main Street at a point next to the hotel. Note the gate at the right center leading into the pasture on the half-cleared hillside.



CHURCHES

*At E. Arlington to Quarterly meeting.
Was two persons sprinkled. Was a house full of people.
Hartland Judson's diary entry for Sunday, December 23, 1860*

THE EARLIEST RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES in Arlington were conducted by Episcopal settlers who moved to the Vermont frontier starting in the early 1760s, partly to escape the Puritanical church in Connecticut. They remained loyal to the Church of England as well as to the King of England, and their spiritual leader in Arlington was Jehiel Hawley who held services in his house beginning about 1764. A decade later Hawley was among the Tories who were forced to flee to Canada (he died along the way) and whose property was confiscated during the Revolution.

The first church was Episcopal and was constructed on the site of the present St. James'. The Episcopal Society was formed in 1784 and began building a church, known as the "Yellow" or "Bethel," that was not actually finished until 1803. St. James' Parish is the oldest in the Vermont diocese, taking the lead to host the first state convention in 1990. Another church, known as "Bethesda" or the "White Church," was completed in 1804 on the West Arlington Green by Episcopalians who wanted a church more convenient for them.

The second Episcopal church in Arlington village, St. James', achieved architectural distinction as one of the earliest Gothic Revival style churches in Vermont. Constructed from stone quarried on the banks of the Battenkill, it was built by an English architect, William Passman, in 1829-1830.

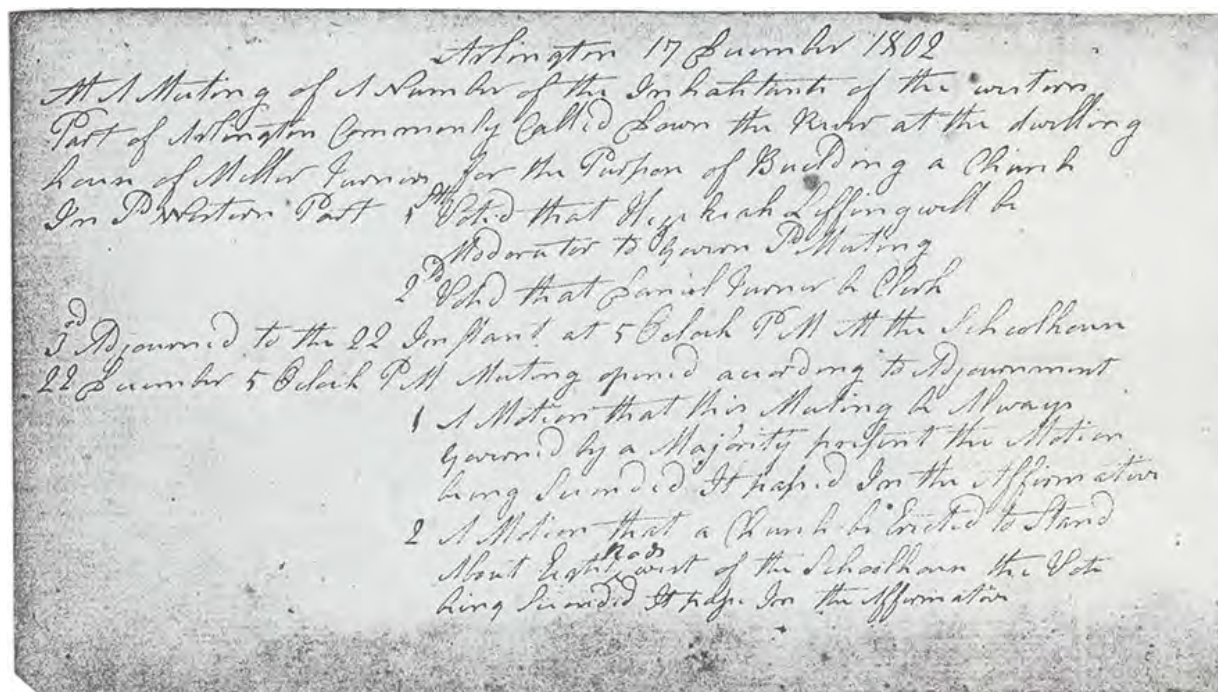
Congregationalists, who were the dominant denomination in early 19th-century Vermont, did not organize in Arlington until 1843. They built the East Arlington church, which they later called "Olivet," completing it in 1848. But a severe disagreement split the congregation ten years later, and the dissidents constructed their Methodist church across the street. The two congregations were reunited in 1946 and formed the present Federated Church.

Increasing industrial activity during the third quarter of the 19th century brought numerous members of the Roman Catholic faith to Arlington. Accordingly, the modest but distinctive St. Columban's Church was erected in 1876. The parish subsequently expanded to the extent that it moved in 1964 into Arlington's most recent church, the modernistic St. Margaret Mary's.



Chapel on the Green

WEST ARLINGTON METHODISH CHURCH. The oldest extant church in Arlington has stood on the Green since 1804. Its present appearance dates from "repairs" made in 1850 that apparently included the addition of Greek Revival features. This circa 1906 photograph shows the new pinnacles on the bell tower that replaced an earlier spire. The parish hall ell, known as "The Annex," was added in 1923-1924.



Chapel on the Green

ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE WEST ARLINGTON CHURCH. Dated 17 December 1802, the first entry in the records reproduced here begins, "At a meeting of a Number of the Inhabitants of the western Part of Arlington Commonly Called Down the River... for the Purpose of Building a Church..." That meeting was adjourned to 22 December when a motion was passed that "a Church be Erected to Stand About Eight Rods west of the Schoolhouse..." It was also voted that the dimensions be 30 by 40 feet and two stories high.

C H U R C H E S



ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This souvenir photograph of the 1890 Centennial shows the landmark Gothic Revival style structure prior to the chancel addition and interior renovation of 1898-1899. William Passman, an English architect, designed and erected St. James' during 1829-1830 at the cost of \$10,000. The dark blue limestone was quarried off Water Street (Route 313). Most of the Gothic features are applied to the wood bell tower. Note the roof of the horse sheds (taken down in 1929) visible beyond the cemetery where the first burials occurred in the 1770s.

C H U R C H E S

Russell Vermontiana

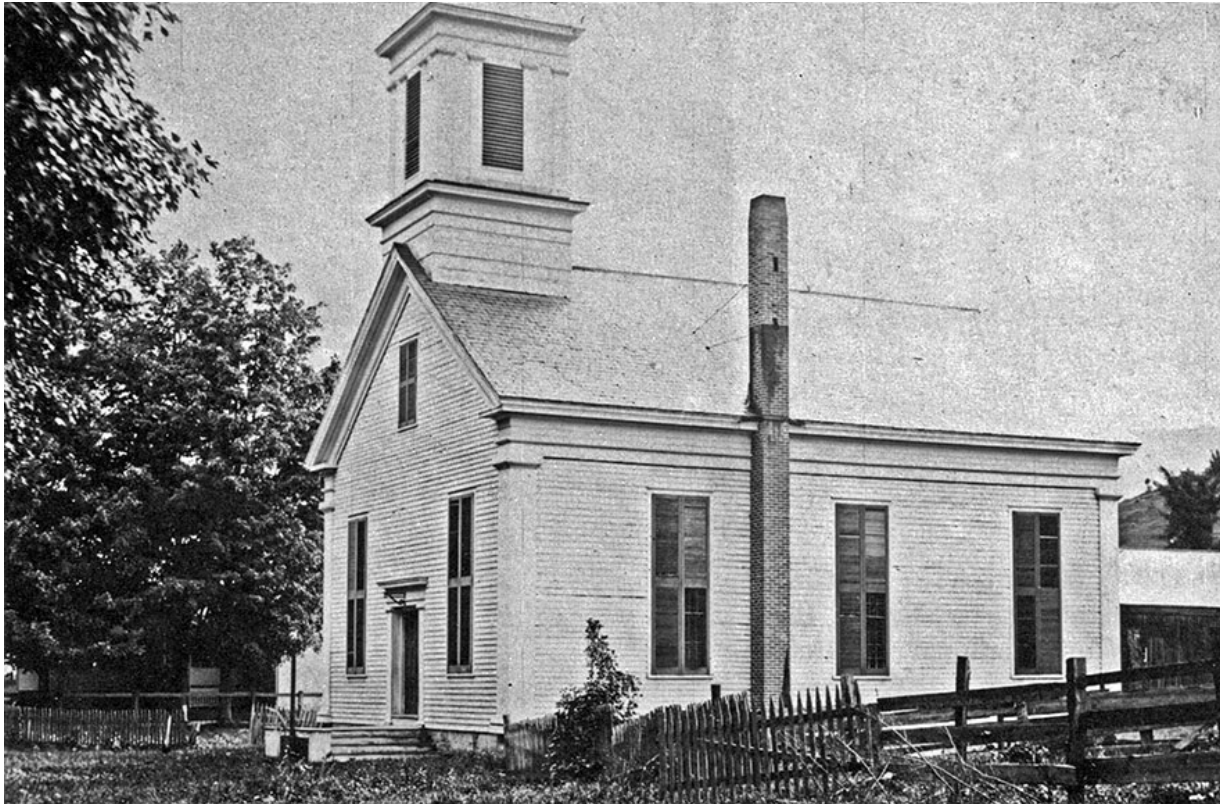


INTERIOR OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH. The 1898-1899 renovation of St. James' was done by a contractor named Lyman and cost about \$1,900. It transformed the interior appearance as shown here. The original galleries, high pulpit, and high pews were removed, and the chancel wing was added. The furnishings were replaced, with the new carved woodwork crafted by the firm of A. S. Canfield.

Russell Vermontiana

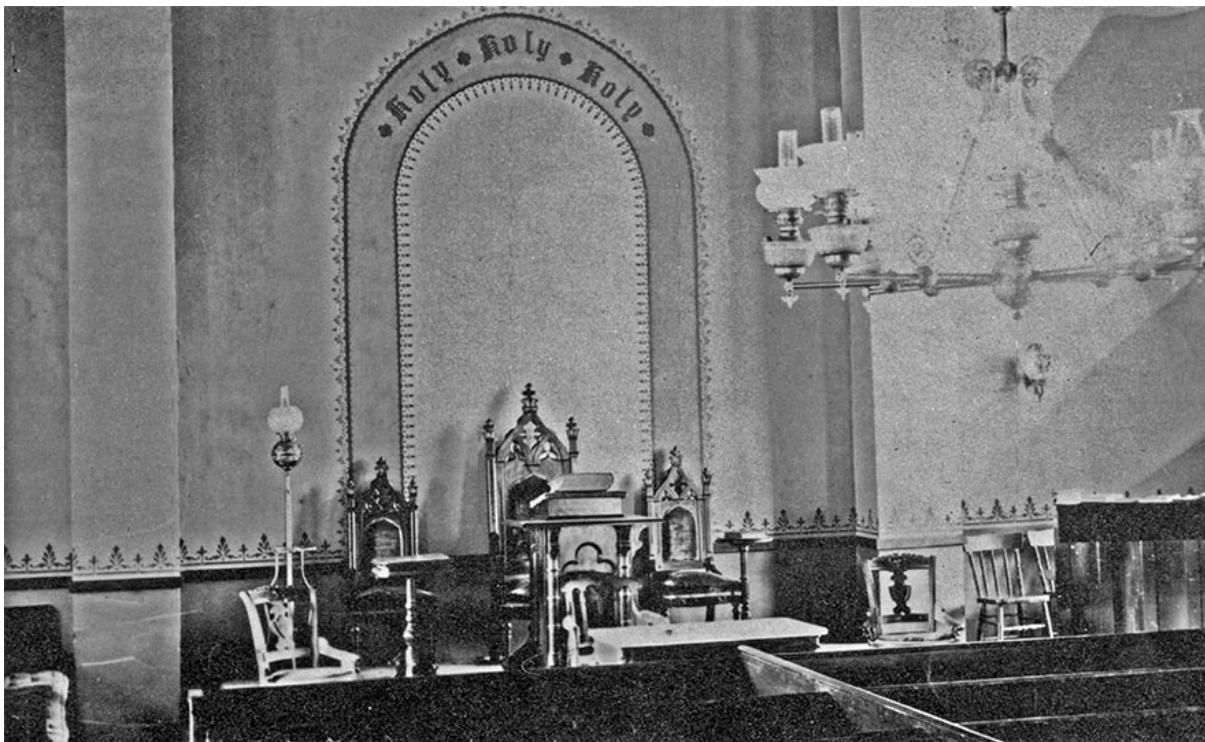


CHOIR AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH. The choristers in this circa 1930 photograph include the five "Brush Boys" in the rear row. The boys' father, the Reverend George Robert Brush (left end of the middle row), served as rector from 1926 until 1939 and wrote the history of St. James' parish. The original paneled doors were moved to the interior during the 1898-1899 renovation.



East Arlington Federated Church

OLIVET CONGRATONAL CHURCH. East Arlington lacked a church until the Congregational Society of Sunderland and East Arlington constructed this building in 1845-1848 at a cost of \$3,000. This 1906 photograph shows the Greek Revival style church before the stained-glass windows were installed. Its spire was blown down in 1876 and not replaced until 1984.



East Arlington Federated Church

INTERIOR OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. This 1890 photograph shows the sanctuary of the Congregational Church before it received the name Olivet in 1914. The arch painted on the wall was replaced by the church's first stained glass window in 1927. There were two side aisles with corresponding doors into the vestibule rather than the present center aisle, and the choir occupied the balcony.

C H U R C H E S

PASTOR MABEL T. WINCH. The longest-term pastor of the Olivet Congregational Church, Miss Mabel Winch served a quarter-century from 1910 until her resignation in 1935. Her tenure was marked by the completion of Bailey Hall next to the church in 1918, increased church membership, and the achievement of financial stability. Her hat in this photograph represents the height of contemporary fashion.



East Arlington Federated Church



Russell Vermontiana

OYSTER SUPPER INVITATION. Oyster suppers were popular events during the 19th century, and this one was held to benefit the Congregational Church. E. Lyman was the proprietor during the 1860s of the hotel known previously as the Aylesworth tavern; Norman G. Hard would acquire it in 1869.

C H U R C H E S



Florence Howard

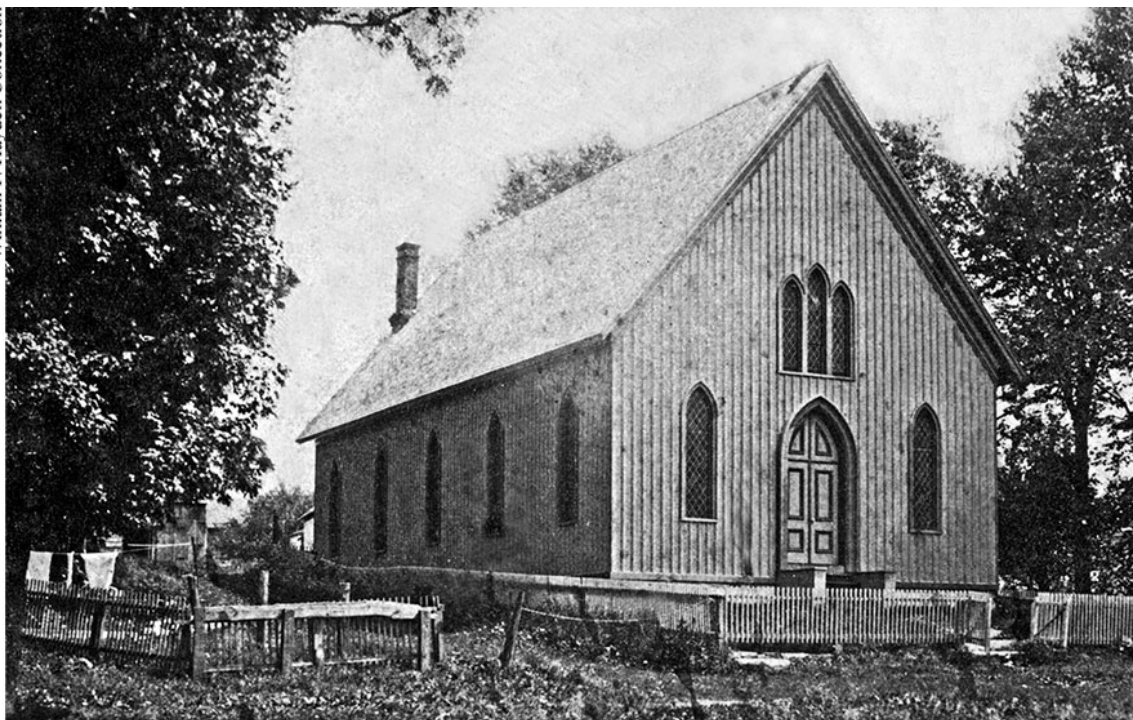
EAST ARLINGTON METHODIST CHURCH. The second church in East Arlington was built in 1859. This circa 1900 photograph shows the relatively plain building after the addition of the entry vestibule. The bell tower was erected in the 1920s by the local contractor Clifford Wilcox.



Lloyd Studio/Russell Vermontiana

FEDERATED CHOIR IN THE METHODIST CHURCH. After the Methodists and Congregationalists reunited in 1946, the federated congregation held services in both churches for several years. They used the smaller, easier-to-heat, Methodist Church in the winter and the larger Congregational Church in the summer, moving the organ back and forth between the buildings. This winter 1957 photograph shows the choir in the Methodist Church.

William F. Hayden Collection



ST. COLUMBAN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The first Roman Catholic church in Arlington village was built on Main Street in 1875-1876. The 300-seat church cost \$3,000. Its simplified Gothic Revival style is expressed especially by the board-and-batten siding and pointed arch openings. This photograph was taken before the clapboarded sacristy was added in 1900 and shows the original main entrance.

Russell Vermontiana



INTERIOR OF ST. COLUMBAN'S CHURCH. The interior of St. Columban's displayed more elaborate Gothic Revival decoration than the exterior. The typically Gothic features such as quatrefoils and pinnacles were concentrated on the altar and reredos. An itinerant French artist, a Mr. Richard, painted the ceiling images in 1902. The church was deconsecrated in 1964 and later converted to commercial use. This photograph shows the altar piece designed and built by James Tynan of Arlington.

C H U R C H E S



Russell Vermontiana

FIRST COMMUNION AT ST. COLUMBAN'S CHURCH. This group of carefully groomed, and obviously somewhat uneasy, young communicants posed on the front steps of St. Columban's in July, 1925.



Albert Smith/Russell Vermontiana

ACOLYTES OF ST. COLUMBAN'S CHURCH. Taken about 1920 on the rectory grounds across the street from the church, this photograph shows the acolytes who served the priest at masses. Father Mailet sits in the center with his arms folded, flanked by members of the Keough, Cullinan, and other families active in the parish.

~~~~~  
**S C H O O L S**

*We are being told that our town cannot afford to keep its  
bridges safe and also to make a decent provision for  
its children's education . . . then I say, if we have to choose,  
let the bridges fall down!*

Patrick Thompson at a town meeting as quoted by Dorothy Canfield Fisher  
in *Memories of Arlington, Vermont*

*THE INITIAL DIVISION of Arlington township into five school districts, each with its own power of taxation, followed the adoption of a state enabling law in 1782. It is probable that a school existed at that time somewhere in the present Arlington village (the so-called Middle District). The first known site of a school was at the intersection of Main and Water streets on what was then the three-acre town Common, later reduced to St. James' Cemetery.*

*The rapidly increasing population of Arlington caused a division of the town in 1823 into nine new school districts with smaller areas and shorter distances for the pupils to walk. The districts were assigned numbers (1-9) and their boundaries are shown on the Beers map of 1869. District #4, which is missing from the Beers map, covered the Maple Hill area in the southeastern corner of the town. It apparently did not prove viable and was consolidated with District #8.*

*By the early 1890s the districts were renumbered and a new District #4 established. However, the district numbers used to identify the pictures of schools in this book correspond to those shown on the Beers map.*

*The year 1982 marked the beginning of the end of the district school system in Vermont. Legislation approved that year required the establishment of school systems supported entirely by the towns to replace the independent school districts with their varying levels of neighborhood funding and quality of education. An 1893 appraisal of Arlington's schools revealed, for example, that values ranged from \$2,200 in the case of the two-room Arlington Village District #2 school to a mere \$100 for the District #4 school.*

*Arlington's district schools were closed one by one after 1900. The first consolidated elementary and high school, Arlington Memorial School, was opened on East Arlington Road in 1922, and students were transported from the outlying districts. The West Arlington Green District #6 school persisted the longest. A replacement school was built there after a fire in 1936, and it was not closed until 1950.*



## S C H O O L S



Russell Vermontiana

**NORTH DISTRICT (#1) SCHOOL.** This school was located on the east side of present Route 7A south of the Battenkill bridge. This circa 1920 photograph shows volunteers working to make improvements to the building and grounds, including the innovative "play porch" with canvas curtains for enclosure. A second room was added about 1921 for a kindergarten. After the school closed in 1931, it was converted to a restaurant. The building was destroyed by arsonists in 1978.



Veronica Kelley

**THE FIRST ARLINGTON VILLAGE OR MIDDLE DISTRICT (#1) SCHOOL.** The oldest extant school building in Arlington, this one was built about 1798 on the Water Street (now Route 313) side of St. James' Cemetery. After the School Street school opened about 1875, this building was moved north on Main Street and used as a Grange Hall. Sometime around 1890 it was moved to School Street and adapted to Conroy's blacksmith shop. In 1939 (the year this photograph was taken) Ethel Drummond, a piano teacher, converted it to her residence.



## S C H O O L S

Russell Vermontiana



THE SECOND ARLINGTON VILLAGE (DISTRICT) #2 SCHOOL. Situated near the south end of its namesake street, this two-classroom school was built circa 1875. It shows a slight influence of the contemporary Italianate style, notably the round-arched windows. Excepting the bell cupola, it was the model for the East Arlington school built a decade later. After the completion of the first Memorial School in 1922, this building was purchased by Carl Ruggles for a residence.

John Atherton/Vermont Life



CARL RUGGLES AT HOME. The composer and artist, Carl Ruggles (1876-1971), lived in the converted second Arlington Village school from 1925 until 1957. This 1951 photograph shows him in the studio/living room with some of his paintings hanging on the wall. Ruggles composed intensely idiosyncratic music such as the symphonic "Men and Mountains" and "Sun Treader." He was also known as a raconteur of slightly salacious stories.



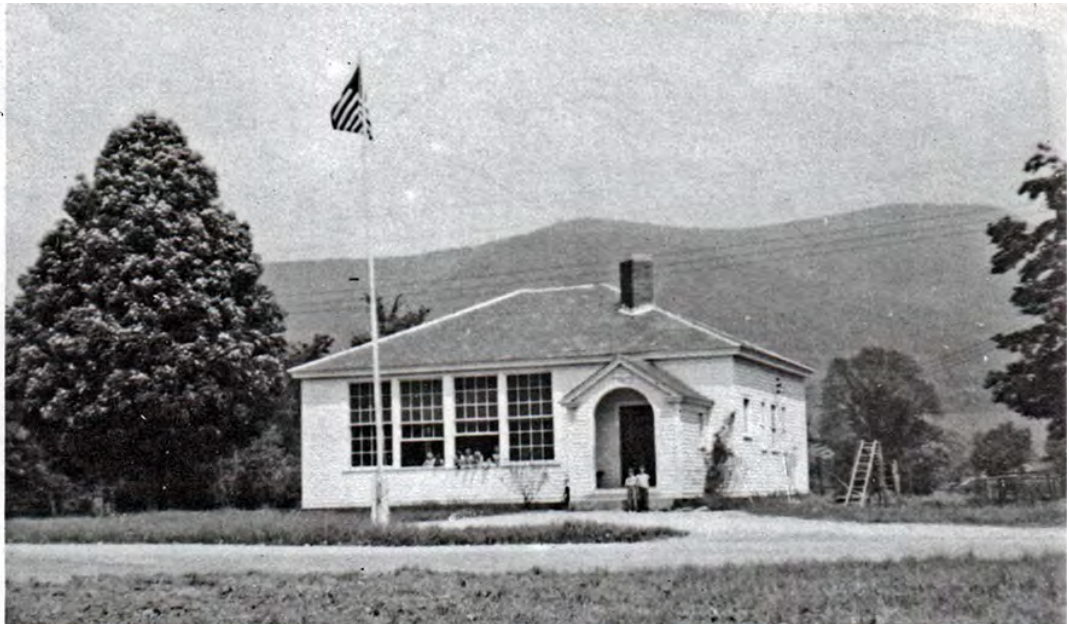
## S C H O O L S

Chapel on the Green



THE EARLIER WEST ARLINGTON (DISTRICT #6) SCHOOL. Located in the central part of the Battenkill valley, District #6 was originally named "Middle Down-the-River." Its schoolhouses have occupied the site opposite the West Arlington church since about 1800. Taken circa 1912, this photograph shows the plain one-room building, the stern-looking teacher in the doorway, and the pupils of various ages. It burned in January, 1936, and was replaced later the same year.

Amy Stroffolino



THE LAST WEST ARLINGTON GREEN (DISTRICT #6) SCHOOL. This hip-roofed school was opened in the autumn of 1936. Its windows had a surface area equal to about one-quarter that of the floor, thereby exceeding the state requirement of at least one-fifth the floor area. Arlington architect Herbert W. Congdon served as consultant, and Clifford Wilcox was the contractor for the \$3,500 project. The school remained open until 1950. It was sold in 1958 for conversion to a house.



## S C H O O L S



HAWLEY (DISTRICT #7) SCHOOL, WEST ARLINGTON. Standing on the north side of Route 313 opposite the Hawley Crossing road, this small one-room school survives as part of a house. This photograph, taken circa 1910, shows the building in excellent condition, reflecting recent major repairs. The seven children, including four from the Hawley family, standing in the doorway probably formed the entire student body at that time. The school was closed about 1920 and sold in 1944.



BLACK HOLE HOLLOW (DISTRICT #9) SCHOOL, SOUTH ARLINGTON. This one-room school stood on the north side of the road next to the cemetery. The lot was purchased in 1868, and the school was probably built the next year although the Beers map of 1869 does not show it. The district was renumbered #8 prior to 1893. Pupils came from what was then called "Rose Valley," a neighborhood that has never been linked directly by road to the rest of the town. The school was closed in 1928 and has since collapsed.



## S C H O O L S

Olga Hagelberg



SOUTH DISTRICT (#8) OR "SAND BANK" SCHOOL. This one-room school with a front entrance vestibule was located southwest of the intersection of the present Route 7A and Ball Mountain Road. Spruce Peak looms in the background of this 1944 photograph. The namesake sand bank was beside the next road to the north. The Beers map of 1869 shows the previous District #8 school opposite Evergreen Cemetery, a short distance east of the sand bank.

John M. Moore



SOUTH DISTRICT (#8) SCHOOL ON THE MOVE. By 1947, all but one of the remaining district schools were closed and pupils were being transported to the Memorial School on East Arlington Road. Not only the South District pupils were moved; in the autumn of 1947 their former school minus its vestibule was hauled by this truck the two miles to the Memorial school's grounds. There it became the "Music Box," where music classes were held.



# SCHOOLS



Arthur Griffin/Jacqueline Labatt

CLASS AT THE SOUTH DISTRICT (#8) SCHOOL. Inez Smith (1904-1991) was the teacher of the six grades at the Sand Bank School when this picture was taken in 1939. This school would close eight years later, the next-to-last of Arlington's district schools to do so.



## S C H O O L S

Russell Vermontiana



THE FIRST ARLINGTON MEMORIAL SCHOOL. Herbert Wheaton Congdon, the widely known architect and author, took this portrait of the town's first consolidated (elementary and high) school. Erected in 1921 at a cost of about \$37,000, it both replaced the separate village schools and eliminated the need to send Arlington students to North Bennington or Manchester by train for high school. The brick-veneered building burned on November 9, 1940.

Russell Vermontiana



STUDENT GROUP AT THE FIRST MEMORIAL SCHOOL. Neckties were apparently de rigueur among the boys when this photograph was taken about 1928. The principal, Ezra Benedict, stands at the upper left along with a few teachers and a group whose identity is not known. Note the chevron-patterned brickwork around the main entrance.





Russell Vermontiana

A. H. S. BOYS' BASKETBALL TEAM, 1929-1930. Next to a side entrance to the school, the boys' basketball team of the early Depression years is lined up by height like a human bar graph. The street-suited coach at the left is Oren Burbank. The team's captain, Orlando Cullinan, holds the ball.

Mary T. Henning

| First Annual Commencement                                                      |                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Arlington Memorial High School                                                 |                                                                          |
| June 4th, 1925                                                                 |                                                                          |
| Music .....                                                                    | Orchestra                                                                |
| Music .....                                                                    | High School Glee Club                                                    |
| "Almond Blossom" .....                                                         | A. Pestalozza                                                            |
| Oration—Salutatory—"Making Life Worth While" .....                             | Doris Squires                                                            |
| Oration—"The Growth of The Idylls of The King"—Isabel Gilbert                  |                                                                          |
| Music .....                                                                    | Orchestra                                                                |
| Oration—"The Value of a Classical Education"—Mary Tynan                        |                                                                          |
| Oration—Valedictory—"Some Men are Born Great and Some Achieve Greatness" ..... | Mervin Crofut                                                            |
| Music .....                                                                    | High School Glee Club                                                    |
| "Morning Invitation" .....                                                     | Veazie                                                                   |
| Commencement Address .....                                                     | Hon. Clarence H. Dempsey,<br>Commissioner of Education, State of Vermont |
| Presentation of Diplomas                                                       |                                                                          |
| Presentation of The University of Vermont Scholarships                         |                                                                          |
| Music .....                                                                    | Orchestra                                                                |

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT, 1925. Four years after the construction of the first Memorial School, the first class graduated from Arlington's public high school in 1925. The program for the June 4 ceremony is reproduced here. The principal address was given by the Vermont Commissioner of Education, whose presence was probably arranged by John and Dorothy Canfield Fisher. The naming of the elementary school in 1955 honored the Fishers for their support of education.



## SCHOOLS

Mary T. Henning



GRADUATION CLASS OF 1931. Only six years after the first class graduated from high school in Arlington, this smartly attired group of eight students posed for their graduation portrait in 1931. They are (standing left to right) Agnes Mears (Barber), John Brush, Doris Cole (Scott-Smith), Carl Henning, and Eileen Wrin (Riley); and (seated) Lawrence Brush, Loretta Squiers (Putnam), and Ralph Sherwin.

Russell Vermontiana



ARLINGTON MEMORIAL SCHOOL ORCHESTRA, 1930. Posed at the school's main entrance in May, 1930, the orchestra would have been practicing to perform at Commencement. The ages of the musicians appear to span both junior and senior high school. The director, Luke Nichols, stands at the left.



# S C H O O L S



FACULTY AND STAFF OF THE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, 1931. Eleven members of the faculty and staff appear in this 1941 photograph. Oren A. Burbank (right front) was the supervising principal, while John M. Moore (left front) was the assistant principal. The others are (front left to right) Mary Tyman (Henning), Marjorie Burton (Brush), Edith Wyman, and Betty Cullinan (Villemaire), and (rear) Esther Pecor, Mabel Mears Cullinan, Michael Morrissey, Jenny Hawkins, and Mary Lyons.

Russell Vermontiana



A. H. S. GIRLS BASKETBALL TEAM, 1931-1932. The letter "A" leaves no doubt about the identity of this team. Only the coach, Mary Tyman (Henning), is not wearing one; she coached the team between 1930 and 1940. The photograph was taken in the gymnasium of the first Memorial School.



## SCHOOLS



CLASS OF 1939 ON STAGE WITH FAHNESTOCK MURALS. The nine member Class of 1939 flanks the school principal, Jerome Goodwin (fifth from left). Behind them the murals painted by Wallace W. Fahnestock, a Dorset artist, decorate the stage. Fahnestock completed the murals in 1938 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. The scenes depicted in a rather idyllic manner the 18th-century move of settlers from Connecticut to Arlington.

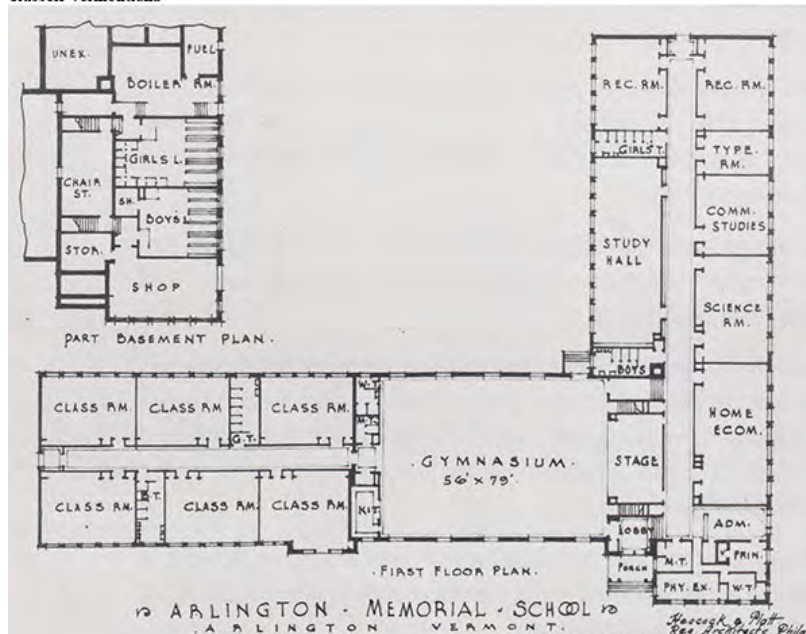
## SCHOOLS

Russell Vermontiana



THE SECOND ARLINGTON MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL. Similar to its predecessor, the present high school was erected during the latter half of 1941. The Philadelphia architectural firm of Heacock and Platt designed the building, and Herbert W. Congdon served as architectural advisor. The construction contract amounted to \$100,945. The building has subsequently been enlarged.

Russell Vermontiana



PLAN OF THE SECOND MEMORIAL SCHOOL. This interior plan of the school as built in 1942 was drawn by the architects, Joseph Linden Heacock and John W Platt. The "class room" wing was then used for the six elementary grades. The student body in 1942 was evenly divided between 125 children in Grades 1-6 and 125 children in the six upper grades. By comparison, the two remaining district schools, South District and West Arlington, had 20 and 28 pupils respectively in the first six grades.





## AGRICULTURE

*Then sing a song of Arlington,  
of Arlington's fair scene;  
Of Charlie Ed, and Charlie Ans,  
and Charlie-on-the-Green.*

*From This is Vermont by Walter and Margaret Hard*

*AGRICULTURE RANKED as the primary economic activity during Arlington's first century. The present landscape is largely the result of clearing the land for crops and livestock, especially sheep. The uncounted miles of stone walls now running through second-growth forest indicate the magnitude of the settlers' farming efforts.*

*The variety of Arlington's early 19th-century agricultural production is recorded by Zadock Thompson in his 1842 gazetteer of Vermont. In 1840 the human population was 1,035, and nearly everyone did some farming. Livestock included 145 horses, 830 cattle, and 583 swine; but sheep were by far the most numerous at 12,005. The several field crops included oats, Indian corn, rye, buckwheat, wheat, and hay. A large quantity of potatoes was grown and maple sugar output was 7,420 pounds.*

*A quarter-century later, when Arlington's population had reached its 19th-century peak of 1,636, the Beers map of 1869 showed that settlement throughout the town was directly related to the pattern of arable land. Already the poorer hill farms were being abandoned, a trend that would accelerate.*

*Half a century later, The Vermont Agriculture Report of 1914 shows a shift in Arlington agriculture. Population had dropped to 1,307, there were fewer farmers, and sheep raising had declined in favor of dairying.*

*The Great Depression of the 1930s eliminated most of the remaining hill farms and the bulk-milk-tank requirement of the 1950s struck at the smaller valley farms. Large-scale dairying became an economic necessity, but it persisted only about a quarter-century. The dairy farm near West Arlington Green belonging to the Vaughn family is the last such commercial farm in Arlington.*

*The practice of agriculture, however, has not disappeared from Arlington. Rather, it has reverted to small-scale, part-time farming—the common 19th-century manner of combining a little farming with a little something else.*

## AGRICULTURE



Russell Vermontiana

**AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF WEST ARLINGTON.** The Battenkill valley through West Arlington was transformed during the nineteenth century into an agricultural landscape of extraordinary productivity and beauty. It resembled a park with a geometric framework of hedgerows, stone walls, and roads with the river flowing sinuously through it. This circa 1900 view looks northwest from above the Benedict farm (lower left); Benedict Crossing Road intersects the present Route 313 near the center.



Buck Hawley Collection

**READY FOR MOWING ON THE BUCK PLACE.** The position of the sun suggests that it's right after dinner (the noontime meal) on a summer day in the 1880s at this Greek Revival style farmhouse in West Arlington. Charles E. Buck is driving the mowing machine on his way back to the fields. He was the "Charlie Ed" of the refrain to Margaret Hard's 1936 "A Ballad of Arlington." Other members of his family relax in the shade on the porch.



Dorothy Taxter



**BALDWIN FARM.** Located on the present Route 7A north of the Warm Brook Road intersection, this distinctive farmhouse may have been built about 1790. Its prominent Greek Revival features, including paneled corner pilasters, would have been added a half-century later to bring its old Cape Cod form into contemporary fashion. The farm belonged to the Baldwin family around the turn of this century. It later became part of the Whimsy Farm.

William F. Hayden Collection

*Hay-time Switchel*  
 1 cup light brown sugar (raw)  
 1 cup apple cider vinegar  
 1/2 cup light molasses  
 1 tablespoon ground ginger  
 1 quart cold water  
 Combine and stir well. Makes  
 about 6 seven-ounce glasses.



**HAYING IN EAST ARLINGTON.** Although the photograph was taken in the early 1900s, it depicts the 19th-century method of haying. A pitchfork and a strong back were needed to load the loose hay on the horse-drawn wagon; a jug of switchel was essential to wet the dusty throat. The farm's location is Buck Hill with Rocky Lane visible in the background.



## AGRICULTURE



**HURD-CROFUT FARM.** The Hurd-Crofut farm lies along River Road near the Hawley Crossing of the Battenkill. This circa 1910 photograph shows the typical use of the rich bottom land for field crops and the stony hillside for pasture. Reflecting the farm's prosperity during the early 19th century, the circa 1830 house, built probably for Asahel Hurd, displays fine Federal-Greek Revival design. The Crofut family has owned the farm during the entire 20th century.



**EZRA BALDWIN WHEELING POTATOES.** Ezra Baldwin appears to have raised a good crop of potatoes on his farm. Here he is taking a wheelbarrow load to the cellar. The barn in the left background has a shed-roofed wing built for sheep with a low entrance under the eaves.





Russell Vermontina

THRESHING ON FERNANDO WEST'S FARM. This circa 1880 photograph shows the various mechanical equipment and animal power used in harvesting oats. Note the oxen pulling the wagon, and the horses turning the treadmill to power the thresher. Fernando West, driving the rake on the right, was also a local entrepreneur involved in chair manufacturing during the 1870s. The location is on the upland west of Chiselville where West owned land in addition to his home farm, previously Enos Canfield's farm on Water Street (now Route 313).

## AGRICULTURE

Miller Collection/Russell Vermontiana



**THRESHING ON WHIMSY FARM.** This scene on Whimsy Farm along present Route 7A, south of Arlington village shows how threshing was done in the 1920s. The equipment had changed markedly since the 1880s, especially the mechanical thresher and the truck for hauling the filled sacks. Horses, however, continued to pull the hay wagons. Owned by Harlan and Harriette Miller, Whimsy Farm incorporated several adjoining farms and remained active until 1946.

Helen Bearden



**ORSON BROMLEY DOING SOME LOGGING.** Many farmers traditionally augmented their income by another form of harvesting, in this case trees for lumber or fuel wood. Most of that activity was during the winter when snow cover made drawing logs easier. Orson E. Bromley clearly did at least some logging during the summer. His hired teamsters also worked at Whimsy Farm.



## AGRICULTURE



Amy Strofoleno

MAPLE SUGERING IN WEST ARLINGTON. Taken circa 1926, this photograph shows the traditional early spring activity on James Edgerton's farm. Old Kate, the dog, watches while the sap is being unloaded from the sled drawn by June and Fanny, the horses. After being boiled down in the sap house, the syrup was sold for about \$1 per gallon.



William F. Hayden Collection

GEARY FARMSTEAD, CHUNK'S BROOK ROAD, CIRCA 1930. This poignant photograph illustrates the early 20th-century decline of hill farming in Arlington. The paint on the proud Greek Revival style farmhouse has weathered away, and the outbuildings are slowly deteriorating. Located in the extreme northwest corner of the town, the farm belonged to W. Marsh in 1869 during its more successful period.



## AGRICULTURE

Olga Hagelberg



HAGELBERG FARMSTEAD, CROW HILL ROAD. Immigrants from Finland came to several Vermont towns, including Arlington, during the 1910s-1920s and revived many marginal farms. In 1927 Alex and Sarah Hagelberg bought the former Zadock Hard Farm on Crow Hill Road (seen here in 1944). They started a small dairy and delivered milk to local residents. The small square building with a cupola (center) was the milk house.

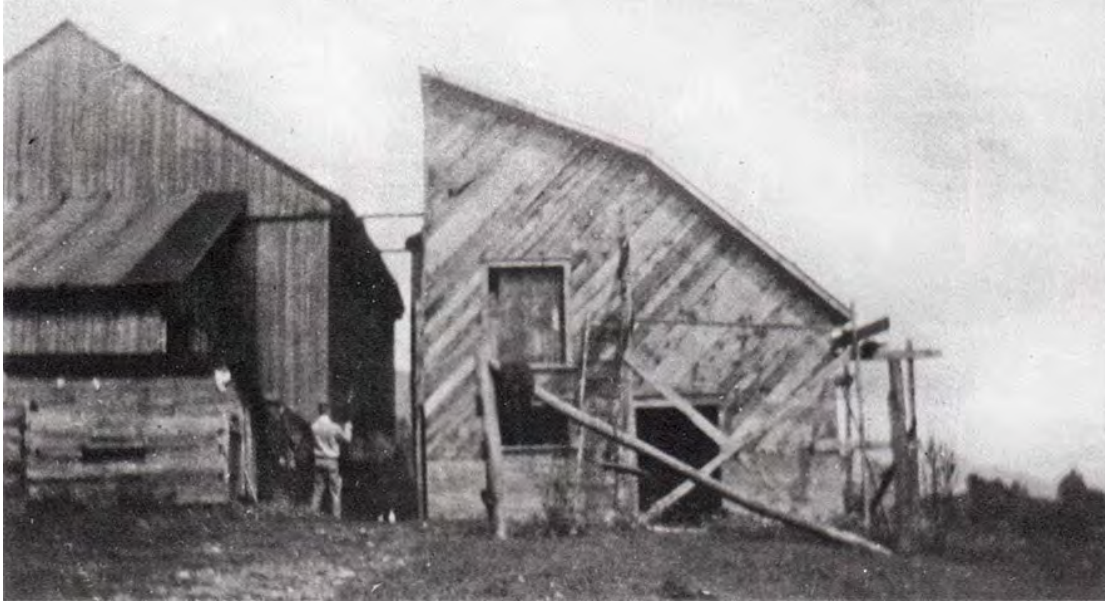
Olga Hagelberg



ENGLISH BARN ON THE HAGELBERG FARM. This Crow Hill Road scene shows threshing, probably oats, being done right at the barn door. The English barn was the most common 19th-century barn type on Vermont farms. It has the main entrance with double-leaf sliding doors in the central bay of the eaves facade. The thresher is being driven by a belt from the auxiliary engine on the four-wheel chassis (left).



## AGRICULTURE



Elaine Stetner

**BARN BUILDING IN THE FINNISH FASHION.** The barn and a half in this photograph stood on the Crow Hill Road farm, owned during the 1920s-1930s by William Merikangas, a Finnish immigrant. He built the diagonal-boarded, gambrel-roofed half barn with the intention of completing it after removing the older barn. This farm was the scene in 1937 of a sensational triple murder-suicide involving tenants living here after Merikangas' death.



Olea Hagelberg

**A TEAM OF HORSES.** Taken at the Hagelberg farm, this photograph shows the draft horse team of Nellie and Nick hitched to a hay tedder. Such teams were commonplace on Arlington farms until the middle of the 20th century when they were replaced by tractors.



Russell Vermontiana



THE BROWN "BOYS" OF MURRAY HOLLOW. The Brown family lived on the farm (owned by William Brown in 1869) at the crossroads in Murray Hollow near the New York border. This portrait of William's sons was taken in 1937, when their ages averaged seventy-eight! Two of the brothers remained on the homestead until about 1958. The house was burned deliberately by the owner about 1970, and the fields are now reverting to woods.

Marjorie Doyle



A TROIKA OF MULES. Mules were seldom used on Vermont farms for pulling field machinery. An exception was this trio—named Jen, Maggie, and Molly—that worked on the Hurd brothers' farm in West Arlington. Emerson Hurd is adjusting harness in this 1941 photograph of the triple-hitch being readied for plowing.





Ray Smith

**HURD-SMITH FARM BARN.** Taken in the early 1940s, this evocative photograph shows the barns that stood on the south side of Route 313 east of the Smith store. The farm and store belonged to R. T. Hurd, West Arlington's leading entrepreneur, during the third quarter of the 19th century, and to the Smith family during the first half of this century. Benedict Hollow appears in the background.



Millcent Cross

**MILLARD VAUGHN WITH HIS CALF.** The future owner of what became Arlington's last commercial dairy farm appears in this 1938 photograph taken at the Vaughn family's West Arlington farm. Millard Vaughn won a blue ribbon with his calf named Newmont Betty at the Bennington County 4-H field day. He subsequently developed a championship herd of Holstein cows. His herd was dispersed about 1986.



## COMMERCE

*Charles H. Crofut writes, "I remember that when I was 17 years old  
I worked a year for Judson and Deming at their store in 1881.  
They claimed to have done a business of \$150 a day and  
certainly had some trade as I remember."  
From "Ginger's Travel Talk." Bennington Banner, December 26, 1940*

*COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN ARLINGTON were dominated historically by general merchandise stores that sold a wide variety of foodstuffs, dry goods, hardware, and farm supplies. These stores functioned as social gathering places as well; folks met to exchange greetings and news while buying selling, and bartering goods.*

*In East Arlington, Judson and Deming's store probably achieved the largest volume of business, sending delivery teams into the surrounding countryside to serve farm families. Thompson and Howard's store in Arlington village was successful longer, staying in business until the 1950s. By the turn of the century smaller specialty shops, such as Bromley's bakery/fish market and Cole's clothing store in East Arlington, had begun to compete with the general stores.*

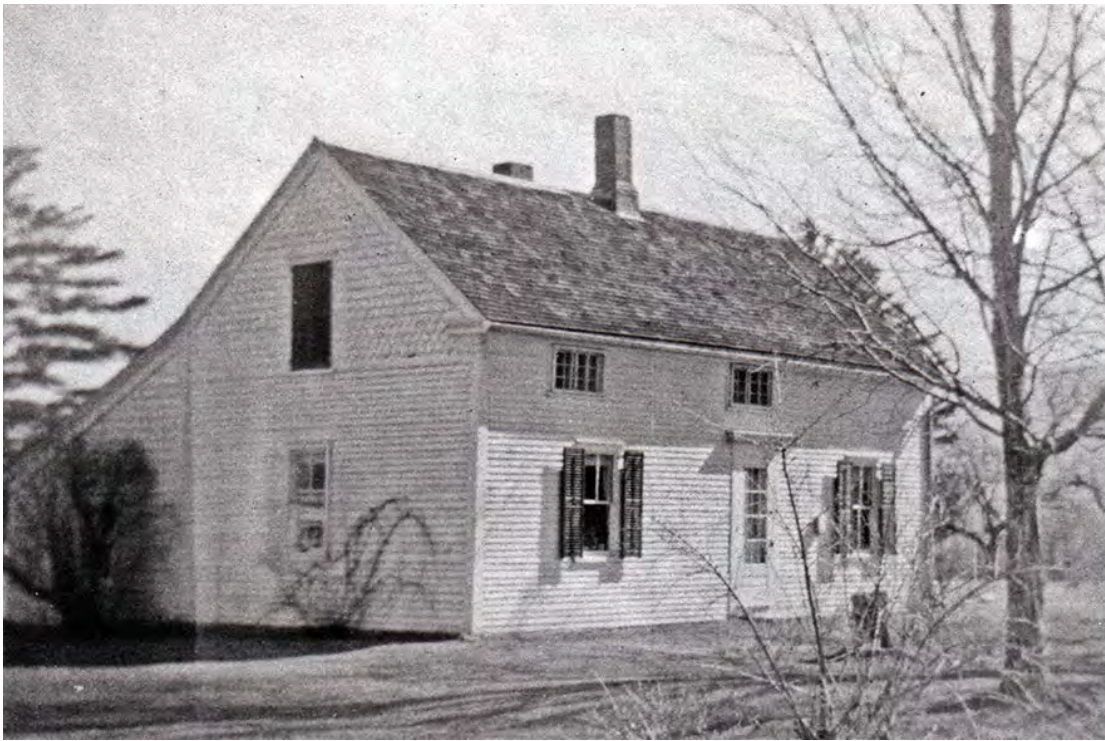
*The lodging of travelers has been an active commerce in Arlington since the 18th century. In Arlington village, Gamaliel Deming started the town's first tavern about 1780 at a major road intersection. The village's main hotel was built in the mid-1800s, benefiting from the opening of the Western Vermont Railroad. The Arlington House served many commercial travelers, or "drummers." A larger replacement erected after an 1883 fire provided more style and amenities.*

*The earliest hostelry in East Arlington was Abel Aylesworth's tavern, opened about 1787 to serve local needs and stagecoach traffic on the Kelley Stand Road. The business continued until the 1890s, concluding as Norman Hard's Green Mountain Hotel.*

*During the late 19th century, recreational travel began to expand. It occurred mostly during the summer when travelers arriving in Arlington by train stayed at hotels, boarding houses, or "camps" for extended vacations. By the 1920s, roads and automobiles were sufficiently improved to enable "motoring" for vacations. The ARCO Inn, as Arlington's main hotel was then named, actively promoted this kind of business.*

*Increasing numbers of automobiles in the early 20th century also produced the need for service and repair. Several garages and shops have existed in Arlington and East Arlington villages since the 1910s, replacing earlier blacksmith shops and livery stables.*





Russell Vermontiana

**CANFIELD AND TODD STORE.** This small building on Water Street (Route 313) is possibly the oldest surviving commercial building in Arlington. The partners Canfield and Todd may have kept store here in the late 1770s. Subsequently adapted to a house, it is adjacent to early 19th-century houses that were built for Enos and Cyrus Canfield.



Russell Vermontiana

**DEMMING TAVERN / BARTLETT HOUSE.** Shaded by distinctive black locust trees, the house which still stands at the corner of Main and Water (Route 313) streets was built circa 1780 by or for Gamaliel Deming, who ran one of the village's first taverns here. In the 1880s, Austin E. Bartlett added the broad verandah and large wing seen in this photograph for his Bartlett House hotel. The verandah was removed after the building reverted to a house.



Russell Vermontiana



**E. C. WOODWORTH'S STORE.** Situated next to the railroad station, this Greek Revival building contained a store and, periodically, the post office from the 1850s until the 1930s. West, Canfield, & Co. "merchants and manufacturers of marble and wooden ware" owned it in 1856. Postmaster Edward Canfield Woodworth was the longest-term storekeeper, working for a half century after about 1880.

Russell Vermontiana



**TIN SHOP ON DEPOT STREET.** This 19th-century counterpart of a hardware store stood at the curve of Depot Street (East Arlington Road) opposite the present Mack Molding factory. It probably belonged to Frederick H. Cooledge when this photograph was taken circa 1880. Note the large size of the display windows. The building no longer stands.





Maude LaBatt Collection

THE FIRST ARLINGTON HOTEL ON MAIN STREET. This, one of the earliest (circa 1880) photographs of Main Street, shows the first hotel on the site with the Town Hall to its left. It was probably built in the early 1850s after the railroad brought a great increase in travelers. The Greek Revival style building was distinguished by a three-story recessed porch. It burned on February 5, 1883.



Maude LaBatt Collection

THE SECOND ARLINGTON HOTEL AND A. S. ADAMS' STORE. The second hotel on the Main Street site was erected circa 1885. Dating from 1865, the building on the right was the village's principal store for ninety years. It belonged to A. S. Adams and then to his son, Orlando Adams, from 1870 until 1909. Thereafter it was Thompson and Howard's store until it closed in 1955.



William F. Hayden Collection



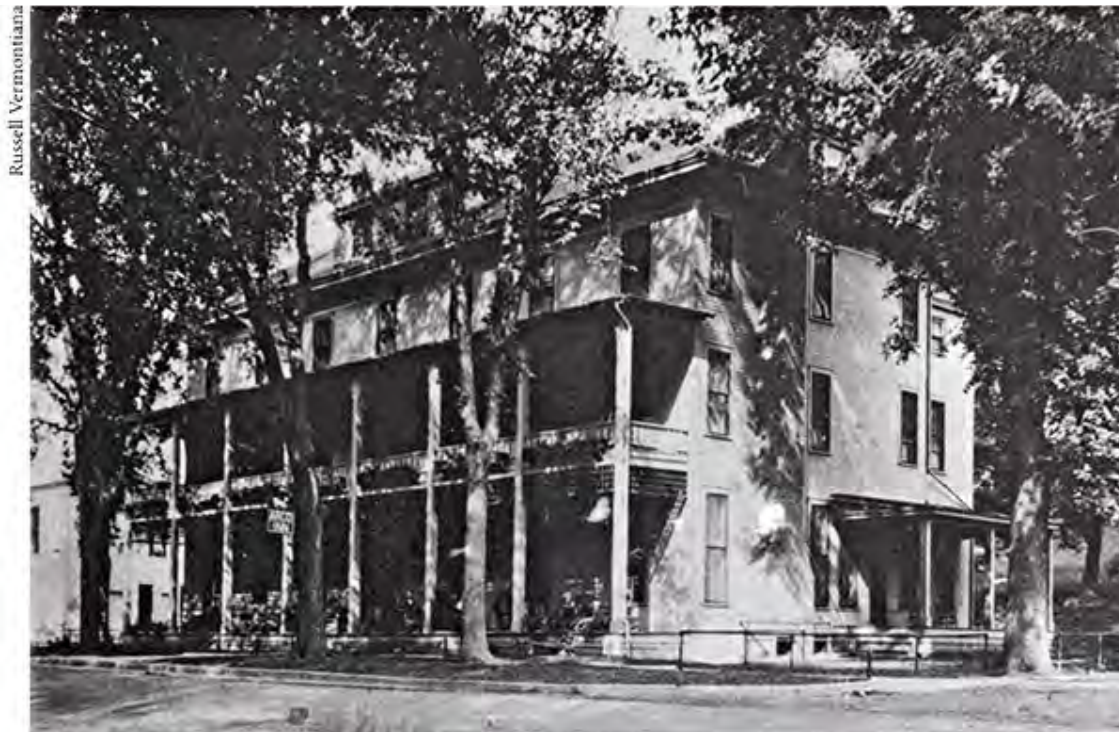
INTERIOR OF GEORGE HOWARD'S STORE. Taken in the mid-1940s, this photograph shows the owner, George Howard, behind the counter on the left and two clerks, James Keough and Edward Burger, on the right. Their customer is the Reverend George Brush of St. James' Church. Self-service had not yet been introduced; Howard and his staff reached for whatever groceries the customer wanted on the shelves behind the counter.

Russell Vermontiana



THE BRYNDLE DOG TEA ROOM. Halley Phillips, the daughter of Dr. W S. Phillips who owned the house, ran the Bryndle Dog Tea Room during the early 1900s. It was built in 1846 for Dr. Luther Moseley. A drawing of it appears in Burgett's Vermont atlas of 1876. Wilbur Corey converted it to a store in the 1950s and it has remained in commercial use since then.





ARCO INN. The hotel was acquired in 1920 by the Arlington Refrigerator Co. (ARCO), possibly to improve its accommodation for customers and salesmen. This building now has a full hip roof and dormers. After ARCO's demise in 1929, the hotel continued under other owners, being known ultimately as Flanders Inn. The building was destroyed by fire in 1960, but its ice house survives behind Town Hall.

Russell Vermontiana

Automobile Blue Book  
Distances from  
ARCO INN, ARLINGTON, VERMONT

ROUTES: LAKE CHAMPLAIN, ADIRONDACKS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, WEST BANK of the HUDSON, EAST BANK of the HUDSON, BERKSHIRES, MOHAWK TRAIL, CONNECTICUT VALLEY

Russell Vermontiana

Storage for cars

Large shaded piazzas

The best food well served

A place where the tourist will find comfort in attractive surroundings . .

J. A. KEENE,  
Hotel Manager

OWNED AND OPERATED BY  
ARLINGTON REFRIGERATOR CO., INC.

ARCO INN BROCHURE. Published during the 1920s, this brochure represents the early period of the automobile tourist business. The map places the Inn and Arlington at the center of a radiating network of selected routes to popular destinations. At that time automobile tourism was almost entirely restricted to summer.





THE BENTLEY FARM SUMMER HOTEL. Alfred and May Bentley combined chickens and tourists during the 1920s to 1930s on their Water Street (Route 313) farm. The tourists were accommodated in this enlarged house with a wraparound Colonial Revival style porch. Chicken dinners were the Bentleys' highly popular specialty. The house had also been used as a boarding house by Frederick S. Canfield during the latter 19th century.



MOUNTAIN VIEW CABINS, ROUTE 7. This tidy row of roadside cabins was built in the mid-1940s on the south side of the lower Crow Hill Road (now Ball Mountain Road) at its intersection with Route 7A facing the Green Mountains to the east. The design of these single and duplex cabins echoes the bungalow house type that achieved enormous popularity during the 1920s to 1930s. They closed in the 1960s after motels became the dominant type of transient lodging. One cabin still remains.



## COMMERCE



**GARROW'S STORE.** The modern storefront appeared on Main Street during the 1950s. Joseph Garrow, owner of similar stores in Bennington and Manchester, started a variety store in the addition to the front of the Bronson house. Garrow's initial is on the parapet. The Doyle sisters, Mary (left) and Frances, are standing next to the entry. Most of the storefront was later altered.

Images from the Past, Bennington, VT



**AYLESWORTH'S TAVERN/WARNER & DUSTIN'S STORE.** This was the primary hostelry in East Arlington from the 1780s when it was built for Abel Aylesworth. Featuring a second-floor ballroom, it was used until the 1890s when Norman G. Hard ceased running it as the Green Mountain Hotel. The right third of the building was added for a storefront that was operated notably by Warner & Dustin during the early 20th century. The ballroom was partitioned in 1946 when the building was subdivided into apartments.

Florence Howard



**BROMLEY'S BAKERY IN EAST ARLINGTON.** This early 1900s photograph of the three-story building shows Frank Bromley sitting on the steps of his bakery beside the ramp that previously was used to haul wagons to the second floor for painting. About 1910 (to clear the site for Truman Martin's new house), it was moved diagonally across Main Street and converted to a house. Its top story was removed in the 1940s while Ed Thompson owned it.





Images from the Past, Bennington VT

**JUDSON & DEMING'S STORE.** The largest commercial block in East Arlington was built in 1852. The firm of Judson & Deming operated the general store from the 1860s until the 1890s, sending delivery teams into Sunderland and Shaftsbury. By about 1900 Orlando E. Adams was running the store as the Green Mountain Cash Store.



Russell Vermontiana

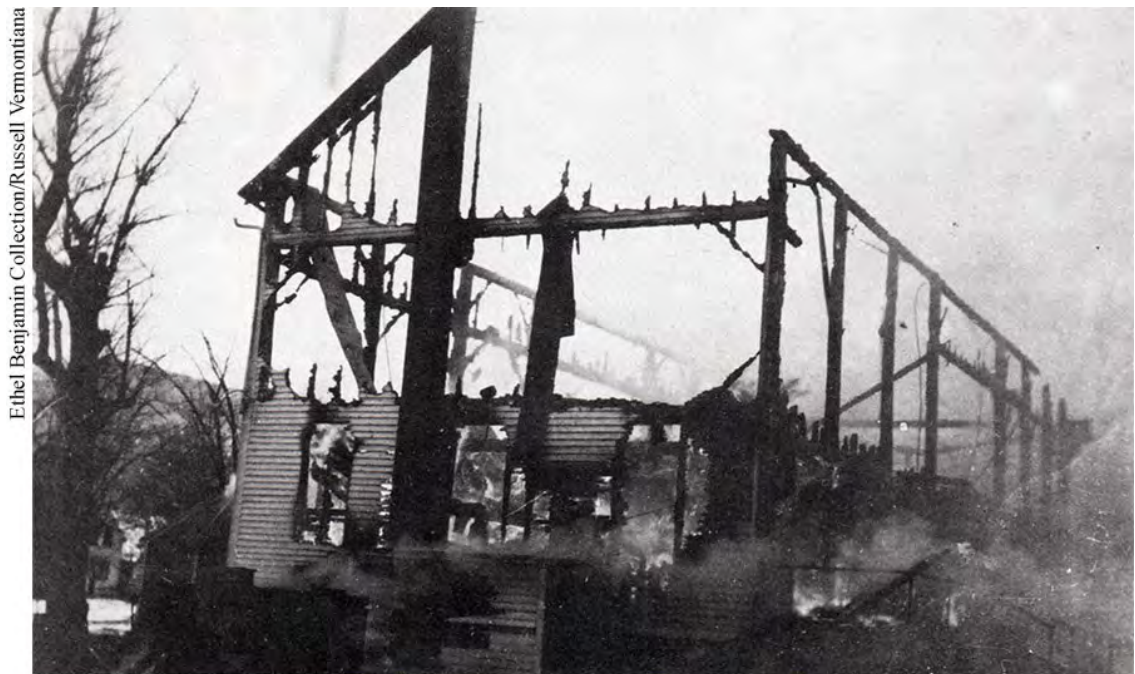
**MONTGOMERY'S PHARMACY.** In the early 1920s Douglas Montgomery opened his pharmacy with its soda fountain in the former Judson and Deming general store. He was also the postmaster. The East Arlington post office moved into the space and continues to occupy it to the present. This circa 1924 view also shows the Ice Pond Road covered truss bridge over Peter's Branch that remained until the 1930s.



## C O M M E R C E



KAMBER BLOCK/COLONIAL THEATER. By the early 1900s, the Judson saw frame enterprise had expired and the factory was adapted to commercial uses. Three storefronts were created on the first floor, and the second floor was used for a while by a fraternal group, the Foresters of America. Around 1920, when Ned Kamber owned the building, the second floor became the first moving picture theater in East Arlington.



KAMBER BLOCK FIRE. In January 1924, the Kamber Block (originally the Judson saw frame factory) was destroyed by fire. Hale Company employees came to fight the blaze but it was intensified by gasoline from a generator that supplied electricity to the building. The hand-hewn oak timbers of the century-old frame were the last to fall.





William F. Hayden Collection

MYRON COLE'S STORE. The present East Arlington library looked this way about 1910. Myron Cole (standing on the steps) kept his clothing and shoe store here from the early 1900s until 1930. He added a second story about 1916. The building became the Free Library in 1943.

STATEMENT

EAST ARLINGTON, VT., Jan. 31 1916

Mr. M. Cole  
Towner

TO A. E. BUCK DR.  
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS SPRUCE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

|                    |             |      |
|--------------------|-------------|------|
| 14 Pcs.            | 2x6x14=196' | 824. |
| 4 "                | 2x6x12=48   |      |
| 15 "               | 2x4x14=168  |      |
|                    | 412 824     |      |
| Jan 18 On Jan Bill |             | 460  |
| Balance            |             | 364  |
|                    |             | 824  |
|                    |             | 364  |

Q. P. 3/10/16

Russell Vermontiana





ROARING BRANCH CAMPS. Shaded by towering white pine trees, a unique cluster of rustic log cabins rented to summer people straddles the Arlington-Sunderland border at the confluence of the Roaring Branch and Warm Brook. Fifteen cabins were constructed of hand-hewn logs by Henry Shaw beginning in 1912; three have since burned. The "Partridge" cabin (above) has the typical round-stone fireplace chimney and a stick-screen porch. The interior of "Bob Cat" (below) shows some of the furniture made by Shaw. Some of the cabins are now being replaced.







Jeri Witt

THE WAGON WHEEL RESTAURANT. During the late 1930s, the former North District (#1) school was transformed into this attractive and popular restaurant. The cobblestone terrace with tables under a canvas roof may have been Arlington's first outdoor café. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall, continued the business only a few years until they opened the Green Mountain Diner south of the village.

#### THE PINE ROOM

The decorations in the Pine Room represent some of the activities for which Vermont is famous, and show the work of some of her well-known citizens.

The short history of Arlington on the inside pages was written by Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

The photographic mural over the fireplace shows maple sugaring on the farm of Col. Fairfax Ayres. The picture which was enlarged to make the mural was taken by Gene Pelham.

The original oil painting "Partridge and Woodcock" was done by John Atherton. It appeared on the cover of "Sports Afield".

The four charcoal drawings on the west wall are by Norman Rockwell, done for the Brown & Bigelow Four Seasons Calendar.

In the glass case is a collection of the instruments used in maple sugaring, arranged by Col. Ayres, and a model which he made of the sap-house on Fayrport Farm.

The original painting of maple sugaring in Vermont was made by Meade Schaeffer for the cover of the Saturday Evening Post.

Our trade mark, the Green Mountain Boy with the wild turkey, was designed by Norman Rockwell; the arrangement of lettering on the menu was designed by John Atherton.

The skis over the door were lent by Andrea Mead, fifteen-year-old member of the Olympic Ski Team.

The fishing exhibit was arranged by Meade Schaeffer. The rod was lent by the Orvis Company in Manchester.

The hunting exhibit was arranged by Lee Wulf.

The curtains and the waitresses' costumes were designed by Mrs. Meade Schaeffer.

All characters on the "Four Freedoms", "Gossip" Post cover and the "Country Doctor" cover are local people.



~ Pine Room ~  
**Green Mountain**  
**DINER**  
Frank & Helen Hall

FOOD WITH VERMONT HONESTY AND FLAVOR

Facts and Folks

in and

About Arlington

GREEN MOUNTAIN DINER BROCHURE. The two pages pictured here show the wealth of talent living in the area around the mid-20th century.



Russell Vermontiana



SMITH'S STORE WEST ARLINGTON. This small 19th-century West Arlington store was located on the south side of the present Route 313 east of "The Huddle" and the post office. It belonged to Arthur Smith. He later moved his business to the building now known as the Wayside Store. After the addition of the one-story wing, the building was used for making log sleds.

Russell Vermontiana



EATON AND LOCKWOOD'S PRINTING SHOP. At the turn of the century, Herbert Eaton of West Arlington dealt in gravestones and, together with John Lockwood, ran a printing press. The press occupied this small shop (now gone) across the road from Eaton's house in "The Huddle."



When you need Cemetery Work,



BUY IT OF EATON,

He saves you 10 per cent, and you can  
apply it on your TAXES.

Don't complain as to high taxes if you do not  
DEAL WITH EATON.

ETON'S LAST WORD. For a few years during the 1900s, the Arlington Town Report was printed by Easton and Lockwood. The 1902 edition reproduced here carries on the back cover this unusual advertisement for Herbert Easton's other business.

~ ~ ~ ~

## TRANSPORTATION

*One day the horse carrying the mail got loose on the railroad tracks near E.C. Woodworth's store. Mrs. Goewey, whose house bordered the railroad, saw this and yanked the red and white cloth off her table and flagged down the on-coming train, sparing the horse to carry the mail another day.*

From news article covering Mrs. Goewey's 80th birthday (1946)

*THE FIRST CRUDE ROAD into the Arlington valley came over Maple Hill from Shaftsbury north to Arlington village. A connecting road crossed the Battenkill and continued north along what is now Tory Lane to Manchester. Early east-west roads followed the Battenkill valley to New York state, and went, via East Arlington, over the mountains to eastern Vermont. As the narrow dirt roads improved, stagecoaches came into service.*

*Construction of the first railroad through southwestern Vermont began about 1850. Its route logically should have followed the Warm Brook valley through industrial East Arlington. However, Martin C. Deming, Arlington's leading businessman and landowner, persuaded the Western Vermont Railroad to shift its line to Arlington village, and the track was laid across land directly behind his palatial Main Street home.*

*This alteration permanently changed the course of development in both villages. New industries appeared along the railroad near the Arlington depot, while the existing industries in East Arlington were left a mile distant from this new means of rapid, cheap transport. Some hauled their goods by wagon, and later by truck, to the depot, while one moved from East Arlington to a track-side site. Aside from the Hale chair factory, the lack of rail service undoubtedly stunted industrial activity in the east village.*

*Railroad access clearly affected the location of Arlington's major 20th-century industrial complex. The Arlington Refrigerator Company erected its large factory next to the newly constructed depot. With trains stopping in Arlington on their runs between New York and Montreal, the community was only hours away from the two great metropolises. Competition from automobiles ended passenger service in the 1950s, although freight service continues on a reduced scale.*

*Arlington's paved highway era began in 1928 with the construction of the Ethan Allen Highway (U.S. Route 7). That highway remained the principal artery in southwestern Vermont until superseded in the early 1980s by the new Route 7 through Sunderland. For the first time, the main north-south transport route by-passes Arlington, thus helping to preserve the character of Arlington village.*



## TRANSPORTATION



Maudie Labatt Collection

**DIRT STREETS IN ARLINGTON VILLAGE.** This bucolic scene exemplifies the horse-and-buggy era in Arlington. The intersection of Main and Depot (now East Arlington Road) streets consisted of narrow dirt travelways, including the pedestrian path in the foreground, interspersed with grassy areas. Shade trees virtually concealed the buildings.



Russell Vermontiana

**STAGE COACH TICKET.** The fare for the trip between Troy and Arlington was \$1.75 on R. P. Dorlon & Co.'s Express Stage in 1848. The stage coach route went through Cambridge, New York, and extended all the way to Montreal. Only four years remained until the Western Vermont Railroad would start service to Troy via North Bennington.



## TRANSPORTATION



CARRIAGE TRADE IN EAST ARLINGTON. These ladies appear to qualify as "members in good standing." They have stopped their parasol-shaded carriage on Main Street (now Old Mill Road) in front of the shed next to the former Judson and Deming's store. Their buggy typifies the usual means of summer travel during the 19th century.

Frederick H. Grout



CARRIAGE FOR THE YOUNGER SET. Fully equipped with a parasol, this turn-of-the-century baby carriage appears to have been modeled on the full-sized, horse-drawn counterpart. The large-diameter, wood-spoke wheels made the junior buggy easier to push on unpaved walks and roads. The happy occupant of this particular model is Fred Grout.



## TRANSPORTATION

Russell Vermontiana



**HIGH-WHEELED BICYCLE.** Taken probably in the 1870s, this tintype shows a high-wheel bicycle common during the period. The front wheel almost equals the height of the fellow holding the bicycle, who may have been Frank Webb of East Arlington. The larger the wheel the greater the potential speed; however, wheel height was limited by the length of the rider's legs.



Etbel Benjamin Collection/Russell Vermontiana

**GROCERY DELIVERY WAGON.** This horse-drawn delivery wagon is standing in front of the Main Street grocery store (opposite the East Arlington firehouse) owned during the early 20th century by the brothers Horace and Henry Lawrence. The wagon is covered with canvas to protect it from the elements.



## TRANSPORTATION

William F. Hayden Collection



**HORSE-POWERED WAGON.** A typical horse-drawn freight wagon is seen here on a wintry day about 1910 turning onto Maple Street from Main Street in East Arlington. The load of lumber on the wagon is probably bound for the Hale Company factory, which used large volumes of hardwood from local mills in the manufacture of furniture.

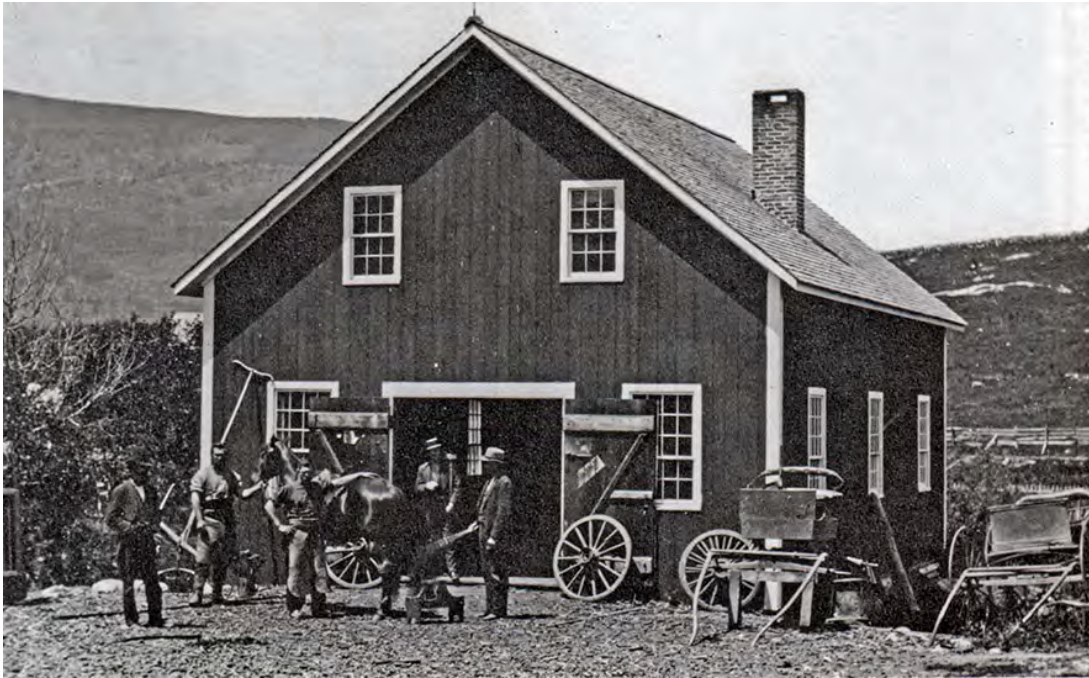
Frederick H. Grout



**OX-POWERED WAGON.** Being slower than horses, oxen were used for farming but not often for drawing freight wagons. Nevertheless, it happened on Main Street in East Arlington where the driver, Robert Lawler, paused in front of the firehouse for this photograph. The firehouse then had only one stall behind the double-leaf six-panel doors.



## TRANSPORTATION



Russell Vermontiana

**HEMMER'S WAGON SHOP.** This orderly workshop stood on the west side of the Main and Maple Street intersection in East Arlington. Built probably about 1870, the shop belonged to John Hemmer, a German immigrant who built and repaired wagons and carriages. It may have been adapted to Myer Daniels' first store in the 1910s.



Frederick H. Groat

**DRAFT HORSE.** Ubiquitous on roads and fields during the 19th century, the draft horse has since virtually disappeared from Arlington. This light grey Percheron named Joe wears a full complement of harness for drawing a wagon or a piece of machinery. The horse may have worked for the Arlington Refrigerator Company.



## TRANSPORTATION



WINTER TRAVEL. A light snowfall has enabled travel by sleigh on Main Street in East Arlington this sunny winter day about 1908. Prior to the common use of automobiles, the snow on roads was rolled rather than plowed to improve the surface for runners. The general store (right) has a blank rectangle above the second story in place of the Green Mountain Cash Store sign of the earlier 1900s.



WATER STREET BRIDGE OVER THE BATTENKILL. Several road bridges of this type existed in Arlington during the latter 19th and early 20th centuries. Only the Queen post timber trusses supporting the plank deck were covered with boards for protection from the elements. (The same type of truss was also used for fully covered bridges.) This handsome example existed on Water Street (Route 313) over the Battenkill until it was destroyed by the flood of November, 1927.




# TRANSPORTATION

East Arlington, Vermont, Dec 27 1918

M W. F. Hayden

**To EDWARD McDONALD, Dr.**  
**AUTO LIVERY**

Telephone 17-3



|     |    |              |             |
|-----|----|--------------|-------------|
| Nor | 3  | Team 4 hours | 2.66        |
| "   | 5  | " 2 "        | 1.34        |
| "   | 27 | Load straw   | 1.75        |
|     |    |              | <u>5.75</u> |

Paid  
E. E. McDonald

William F. Hayden Collection

**McDONALD'S AUTO LIVERY BILLHEAD.** Livery stables existed in Arlington's villages from the 19th century into the early 1900s, providing horses and buggies for hire. This 1918 billhead shows that Edward McDonald was making the transition from horses to automobiles in his East Arlington livery business. The customer was William F. Hayden, the local photographer, and the rate for a team of horses was about 67 cents per hour.



John Bentley

**MERRITT BENTLEY DRIVING HIS NEW CAR.** Taken about 1920 in front of the Bennington Garage, this photograph records Merritt Bentley driving his new s336 Model T home to Arlington. He is perched on its hood driving the horses that are pulling the sledge carrying his car. The snow on the road was rolled, making it impossible to drive the car on its own wheels. Merritt lived on a farm along the Shaftsbury Road.

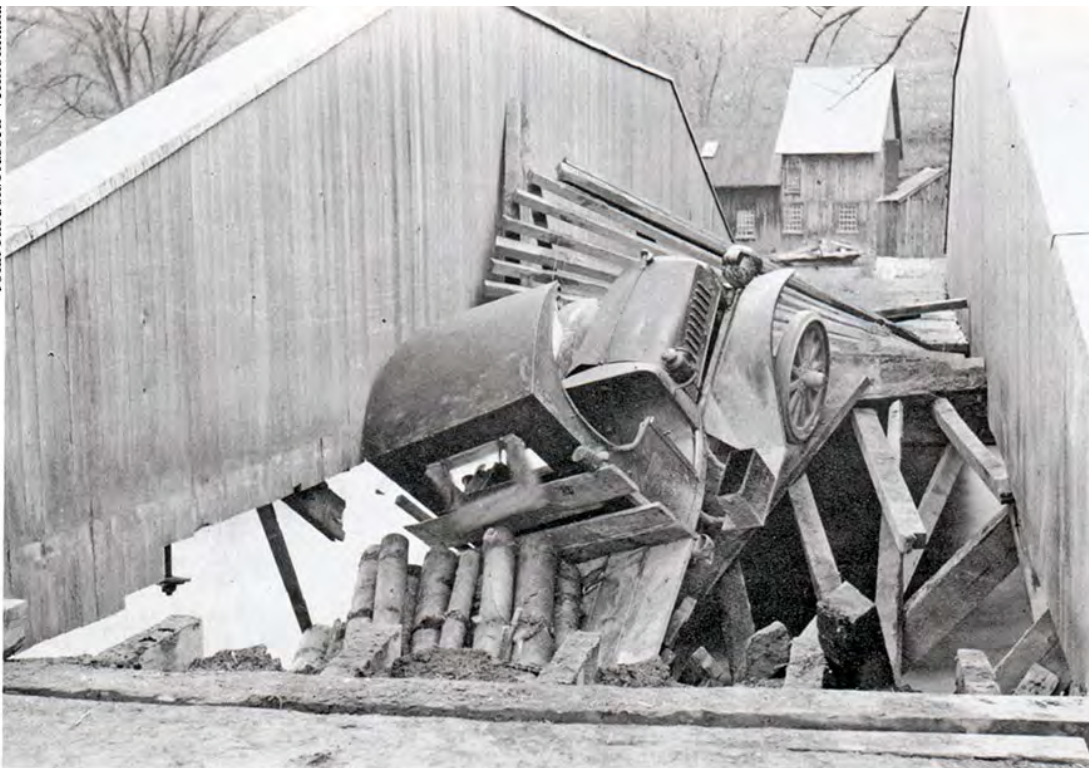


Russell Vermontiana



McAULEY BRIDGE OVER THE ROARING BRANCH. There were probably fewer fully covered wood bridges in Arlington than covered-truss bridges. The McAuley Bridge, which spanned the Roaring Branch on the Manchester Road (now Route 7A), was supported by Town lattice trusses, a type invented by Ithiel Town. This bridge was also swept away during the 1927 flood.

John Risdon/Russell Vermontiana



TROUBLE AT ROCHESTER BRIDGE. This late 1910s photograph illustrates an early case of a recurring problem: overweight trucks breaking through wood bridges. The truck was apparently bound for the Miles and Vaughn sawmill visible beyond this River Road bridge over the Battenkill. Named for the Rochester family, who then owned nearby property, this covered-truss bridge was similar to several others in town.

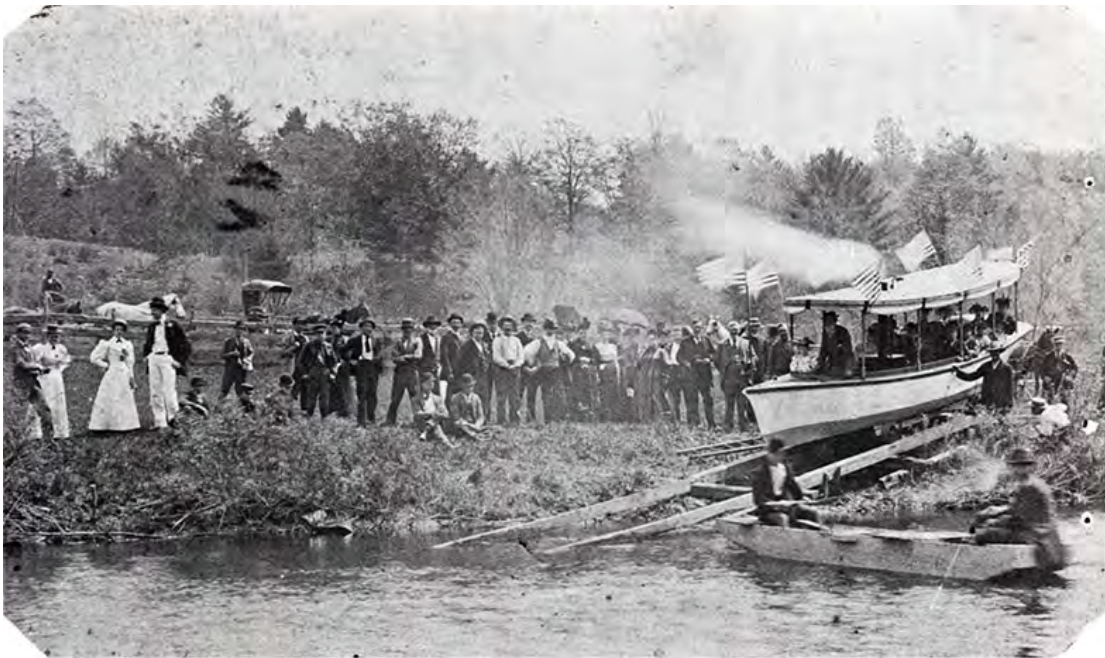


## TRANSPORTATION



Francis A. Rugg/William F. Hayden Collection

**COVERED BRIDGE AT WEST ARLINGTON GREEN.** The only surviving covered (or covered- truss) bridge in Arlington crosses the Battenkill at the Green. Constructed in 1852, it is supported by Ithiel Town's patented lattice trusses. Its proximity to the present Route 313 (foreground) and the local swimming hole has yielded inordinate exposure in tourists' snapshots, published material, and even jigsaw puzzles.



Russell Vermontian

**STEAMBOAT LAUNCHING ON THE BATTENKILL.** This rather implausible scene of the only steamboat ever known to have plied the Battenkill is not dated. William McAuley built the steamboat presumably for taking guests at his Mountain View Villa for excursions on the river. The crowd was undoubtedly entertained by the launch into what appears to have been the millpond upstream of the Rochester Bridge (River Road).



## TRANSPORTATION

**COVERED RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE ROARING BRANCH.** Wood-truss covered bridges were relatively common on Vermont railroads during the latter half of the 19th century. This one carried the Bennington and Rutland Railroad over Roaring Branch just upstream from the covered road bridge. Its truss type was probably William Howe's patented design incorporating iron rods for greater strength. The bridge was destroyed by fire.



William F. Hayden Collection



Maude LaBatt Collection

**CONCRETE ON MAIN STREET** The conversion of Main Street to a regional artery accelerated in 1928. Two lanes of concrete were laid as part of the Ethan Allen Highway (U. S. Route 7). This view looks north from the Thompson and Howard store. Increasing traffic, higher speeds, widening of the shoulders, and removal of shade trees would follow.



## TRANSPORTATION



Ethel Benjamin Collection/Russell Vermontiana

**BENJAMIN'S SHELL GARAGE.** The scalloped Shell sign hung along Main Street during the 1930s at Clayton H. Benjamin's Garage. One of the earliest automobile repair shops in Arlington, it was operated by the Conroy family in the 1920s. The elongated building has been replaced by a modern gas station.



Russell Vermontiana

**1936 FLOOD DAMAGE.** The first concrete and steel bridge at the Water Street (Route 313) crossing of the Battenkill was built after the 1927 flood destroyed the covered-truss bridge on the site. The new bridge, however, lasted only nine years before being undermined by the flood of March, 1936. At least its superstructure did not float downstream in the manner of wood bridges.

## TRANSPORTATION



William F. Hayden Collection

TRAIN TIME AT THE FIRST ARLINGTON DEPOT. A northbound Rutland Railroad passenger train is shown arriving in this early 1900s photograph. The "old" depot, built about 1850 for the original Western Vermont Railroad, was sited on the opposite side of the tracks just north of the present station. The building's simplified Revival style echoes the design of the village churches, reflecting the importance as the "temple of transportation" during the pre-automobile era.



## T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

Russell Vermontiana



THE EARLY RAILROAD ERA. This stereopticon view taken about 1870 looks westward toward Arlington's first railroad depot (long roof in center) and The Notch. A northbound passenger train of the then Bennington and Rutland Railroad has stopped at the depot. The wood-burning steam locomotive with a balloon stack is visible on the right of the depot and a coach extends to the left.

Russell Vermontiana



DEDICATION CEREMONY FOR THE NEW STATION. A rather elaborate ceremony was conducted on July 4, 1911, to dedicate Arlington's new station. The dignitaries on the stand included James K. Batchelder (second from right) and John L. Burdett on his right. Batchelder, an eminent lawyer and local historian, delivered the oration. Burdett was a New York Central official who owned the house next to St. James' Church (later the rectory).



## TRANSPORTATION



Sweeney/Russell Vermontiana

**DINING CAR FOR THE TRACK GANG.** The photographer probably staged this circa 1915 view of the Shaftsbury and Arlington section crew having a dinner-pail meal aboard their open-air "dining car" at the Arlington station. The section crews were responsible for maintaining the track along specific sections of the railroad.



William F. Hayden Collection

**NEW DEPOT AT ARLINGTON.** The construction of the impressive new station, shown just prior to completion, occurred in 1910-1911. Its design is more typical of New York suburban stations than those in rural Vermont, reflecting the control of the Rutland Railroad by the New York Central System. Several passenger trains per day linked Arlington with New York and Montreal until the Rutland Railroad abandoned service during a 1953 strike.



~ ~ ~ ~

## INDUSTRY

*Some Hale Company Factory Rules, circa 1900:*

- 1. Ten hours constitute a day's work and nine hours on Saturday.*
- 2. Every employee shall be on his respective job at whistle time.*
- 15. No stopping of work for lunch allowed.*
- 21. Boys under the age of fourteen are prohibited by law from working in the factory.*

*From Hale of Vermont by Prosper E. Deschenes*

*THE EARLIEST INDUSTRY in Arlington took the form of water-powered saw and grist mills to meet the need for lumber, flour, and feed. Remember Baker built the first such mill in East Arlington at the cascades of Peter's Branch about 1765. That stretch of the brook became the locus of the most concentrated industrial development in the town during the middle 19th century.*

*Other water power was available on the Battenkill, and the Canfield family-built saw and grist mills near The Notch during the late 1700s-early 1800s. Using local stone, Nathan Canfield, Jr., started one of the earliest marble-sawing mills in Vermont by 1830.*

*Timber constitutes the most abundant natural resource in the Arlington vicinity, growing thickly on the mountains. The majority of the town's historic industrial enterprises have used wood for making many different products. One of the earliest, the first chair shop, was started about 1830.*

*Until the mid-19th century, Arlington's industrial enterprises were limited to the local market by lack of efficient transport. The opening of the railroad in 1852 abruptly changed that, linking Arlington with wider markets. In 1863 the Flint brothers constructed a shoe-peg factory near the depot and its large output was mostly exported to Europe. In the 1870s, the brothers Albert Dow and Orlando Canfield manufactured railroad passenger cars but failed in an attempt to sell deluxe models.*

*The availability of rail service enabled an expansion of the chair industry. During the 1870s Fernando West operated a factory near the depot. The ultimate development of chair-making was undertaken in the late 1870s by Henry Hale of New York who acquired a small washboard factory on Warm Brook. The Hale Company became East Arlington's largest industrial complex, making hardwood furniture until its demise in 1992.*

*Other New Yorkers started the Arlington Refrigerator Company in 1909 to manufacture ice boxes. It constructed the largest factory in Arlington's history but never made the technological shift to electric refrigerators and closed in 1929. A decade later the Mack Molding Company converted the factory to plastic molding to become Arlington's leading industry.*

## INDUSTRY



Russell Vermontiana

**CANFIELD INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX.** This circa 1870 stereopticon view shows the Canfield family's industrial complex on the south side of the Battenkill above the later-named Rochester Bridge (River Road). The Beers atlas records that in 1869 a grist mill and a sash and blind factory were located here; these appear on the right. A canal from the mill pond to the left delivered water to power the mills.



Russell Vermontiana

**THE CANFIELD MARBLE QUARRY.** The Canfield family, especially Nathan Canfield, Jr., became involved in the marble business about 1810 and built a marble-sawing mill along the Battenkill near their quarry. They supplied marble for several Arlington building foundations and for sidewalks. A fatal explosion at the quarry in the 1860s led to the abandonment of this enterprise.





E. M. LATHRUP'S SAW AND GRIST MILLS. Successor to the Canfield family at this small industrial complex, Ernest Lathrop operated these water-powered mills for several years around the turn of this century. He lived in a former Canfield house across the Battenkill on present Route 313.

*Sittington, Vt. June 2 1858*

*M. E. Healden*

**Bought of O. & A. D. CANFIELD;**

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
DOORS, SASH, AND BLINDS, NIMS' PATENT WINDOW AND WINDOW FRAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN MARBLE.  
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

|                 |                                   |              |              |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Slacum</i>   | <i>2 Outside Doors</i>            | <i>2.25</i>  | <i>5.50</i>  |
|                 | <i>3 Inside</i>                   | <i>1.50</i>  | <i>4.50</i>  |
|                 | <i>144 light Sash glazed 11/2</i> |              | <i>16.56</i> |
| <i>Oviatt</i>   | <i>5 Doors</i>                    | <i>13.36</i> | <i>6.89</i>  |
|                 | <i>12 light Sash</i>              | <i>4.25</i>  | <i>5.2</i>   |
|                 | <i>1 Door</i>                     |              | <i>2.00</i>  |
|                 | <i>1 Cellar Door</i>              |              | <i>20</i>    |
| <i>Chandler</i> | <i>39 light Sash</i>              |              | <i>1.36</i>  |
|                 |                                   |              | <i>37.51</i> |

O. & A. D. CANFIELD BILLHEAD. The brothers Orlando and Albert Dow Canfield were already partners in the door, sash, blind, and marble businesses when this bill was drawn in 1858. The items listed were sold to Charles Holden for his new Greek Revival style house then being built at the corner of Main and Depot streets (later Dr. George Russell's). The Canfields continued making doors, sash, and blinds until the early 1880s.

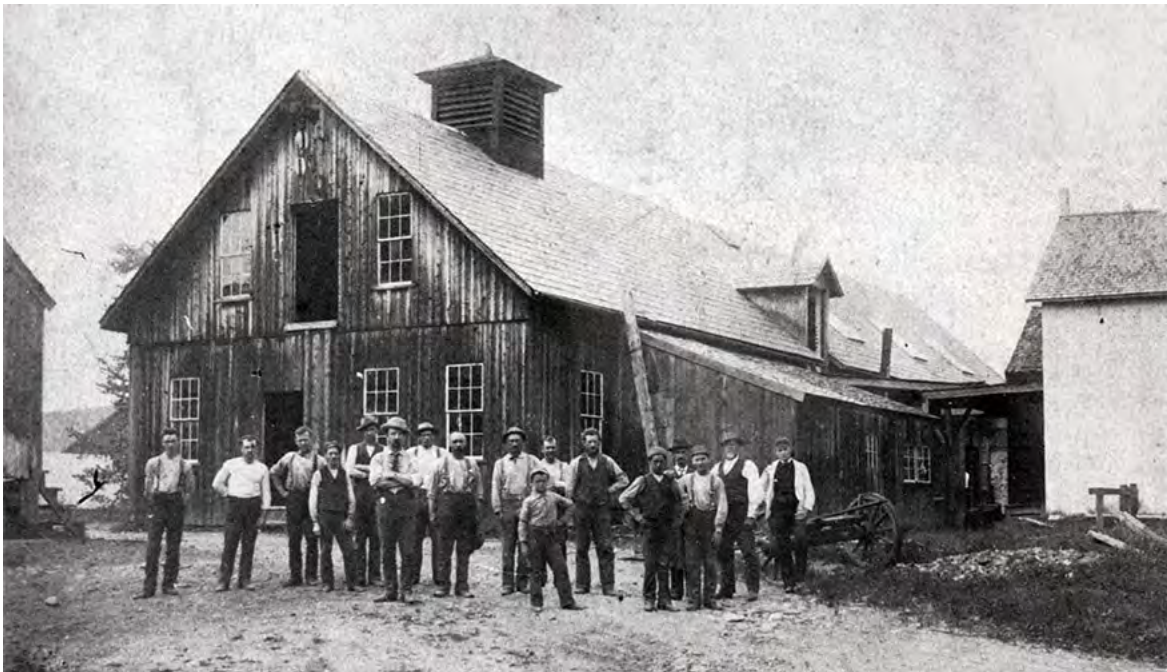


## INDUSTRY



William F. Hayden Collection

**LATHROP'S MILL POND, BATTENKILL.** The first dam on this site was constructed to provide water power for the Canfield family industries a century before this early 1900s photograph was taken. The logs floating behind the head gate (foreground) were evidently destined for Ernest Lathrop's saw mill. Only rock-filled remnants of the dam now survive to challenge canoeists traveling this stretch of the river.



William F. Hayden Collection

**FLINT BROTHERS' PEG SHOP.** Located north of the depot for direct rail service, this steam-powered shop contained Arlington's first export industry. Wyman and John Flint were non-resident capitalists who produced wood shoe pegs here from 1863 to 1881. About twenty-five employees made 40,000 bushels annually; most were shipped to Germany and Russia. The shop is now part of the Miles Lumber Company complex.



## TRANSPORTATION



**INDUSTRIAL ARLINGTON, CIRCA 1875.** This photograph shows the bustling industrial district that extended from the depot northward along the railroad during the height of Arlington village's 19th-century industrial activity. The three smokestacks, left to right, mark the sawmill for the West chair factory, the Canfield railroad car shop, and the Flint peg shop. Note the roof under construction on the elongated car shop behind the tree.



**WEST AND BROTHER'S CHAIR FACTORY.** This substantial industrial building stood north of the depot on the east side of the tracks. Owned by the brothers Fernando and Samuel M. West, the firm made chairs here during the 1870s and sold most of them in a Philadelphia store. Its failure in 1878 caused a local financial scandal; a committee of inquiry found that its assets were \$40,217 compared with liabilities of at least \$97,420.

**CHAIR BY WEST AND BROTHER.** One of only two tintypes reproduced in this book shows a chair made at the Wests' chair factory during the 1870s.

The wood chair has a woven cane seat typical of contemporary furniture. The weaving of the cane seats was probably farmed out as a cottage industry, the pay for which was about ten cents each.



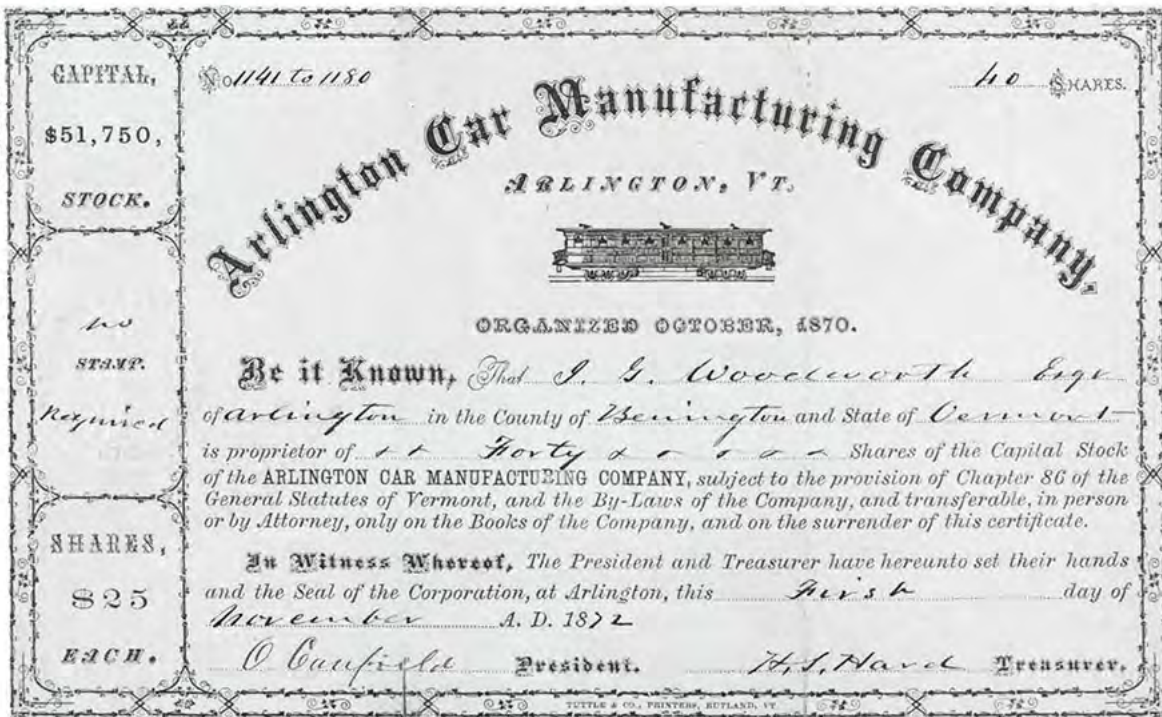
# INDUSTRY

Russell Vermontiana



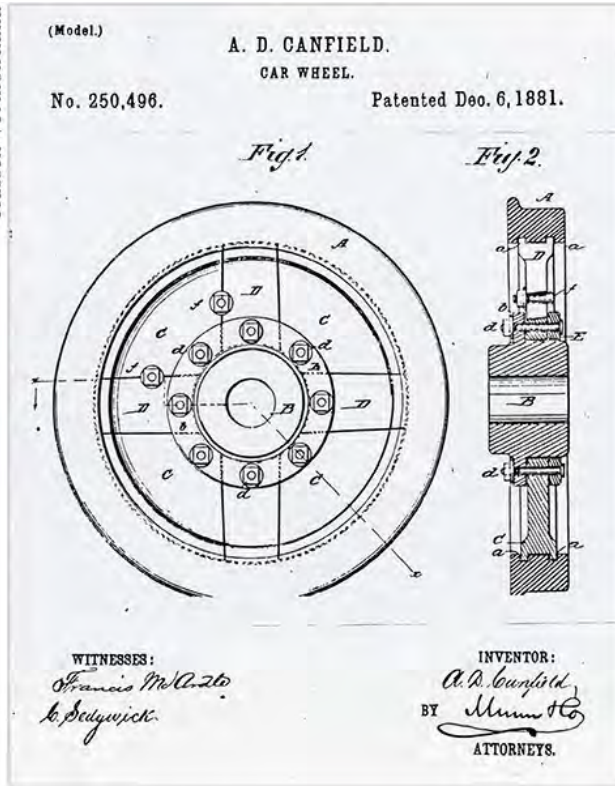
CANFIELD BROTHERS RAILROAD CAR SHOP. During the brief period 1871-1876, Orlando and Albert Dow Canfield engaged in a relatively large-scale industry: the manufacture of railroad passenger cars. They constructed a factory across the tracks from the Flint peg shop. The large arched doorway in the brick building had been filled in by the time of this circa 1880 view. The firm failed after being forced to sell at a loss four deluxe cars that had been built for display at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Russell Vermontiana



STOCK CERTIFICATE FOR CANFIELD CAR FIRM. The drawing on the certificate may represent the design of the cars built by the Canfields' Arlington Car Manufacturing Company. Orlando was the executive officer while brother Albert Dow was the superintendent and mechanical mind behind the venture. This certificate represents an investment of \$1.000 that the owner may have lost in the company's failure.





PATENT DRAWING OF A. D. CANFIELD'S CAR WHEEL. After the demise of the Canfields' car manufacturing firm, Albert Dow Canfield continued to experiment in railroad equipment. His design of a "new and useful improvement" in railroad car wheels was patented in 1881. The wheel was a compound type with a steel tread (rim) and an inner "filling of less expensive material" even wood. It is known to have been tested in actual service.



ARLINGTON REFRIGERATOR COMPANY IN EX-CAR SHOP. In 1909 a large new manufacturing firm was started in Arlington by outside capitalists, principally a Dr. Munn from New York and the Rochester family who owned a summer house here (now the West Mountain Inn). The company took over the former Canfield car shop (note the name on the roof) for its initial production of ice-cooled refrigerators with wood cabinets.



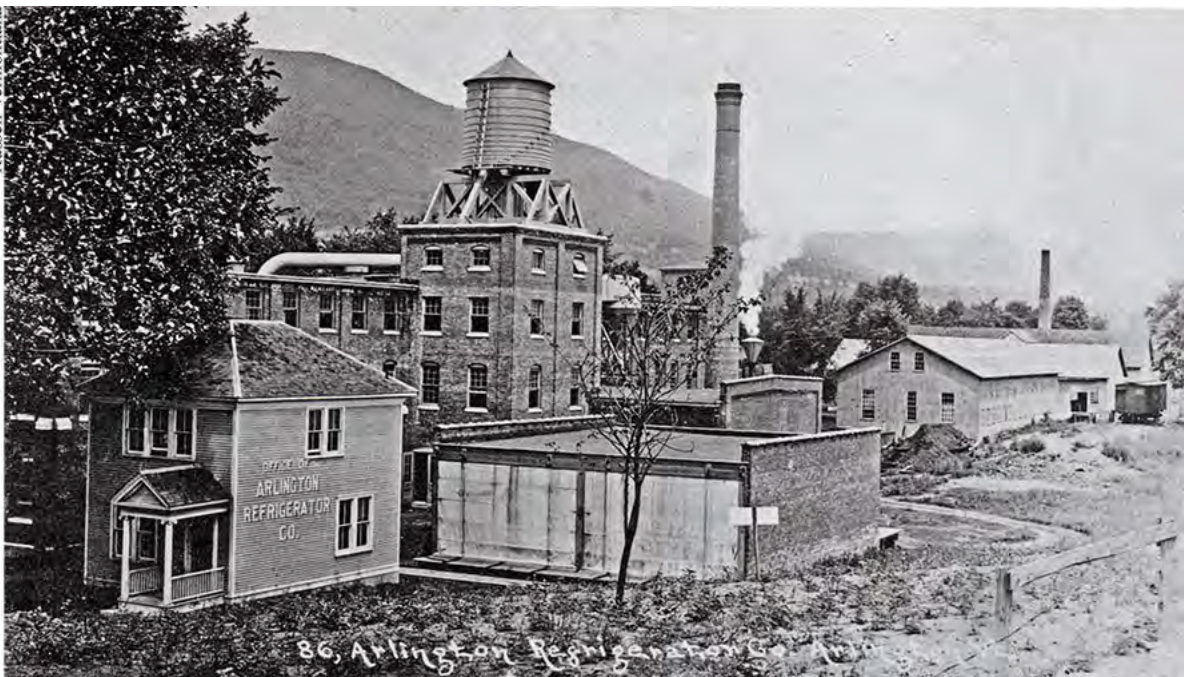
## INDUSTRY

William F. Hayden Collection



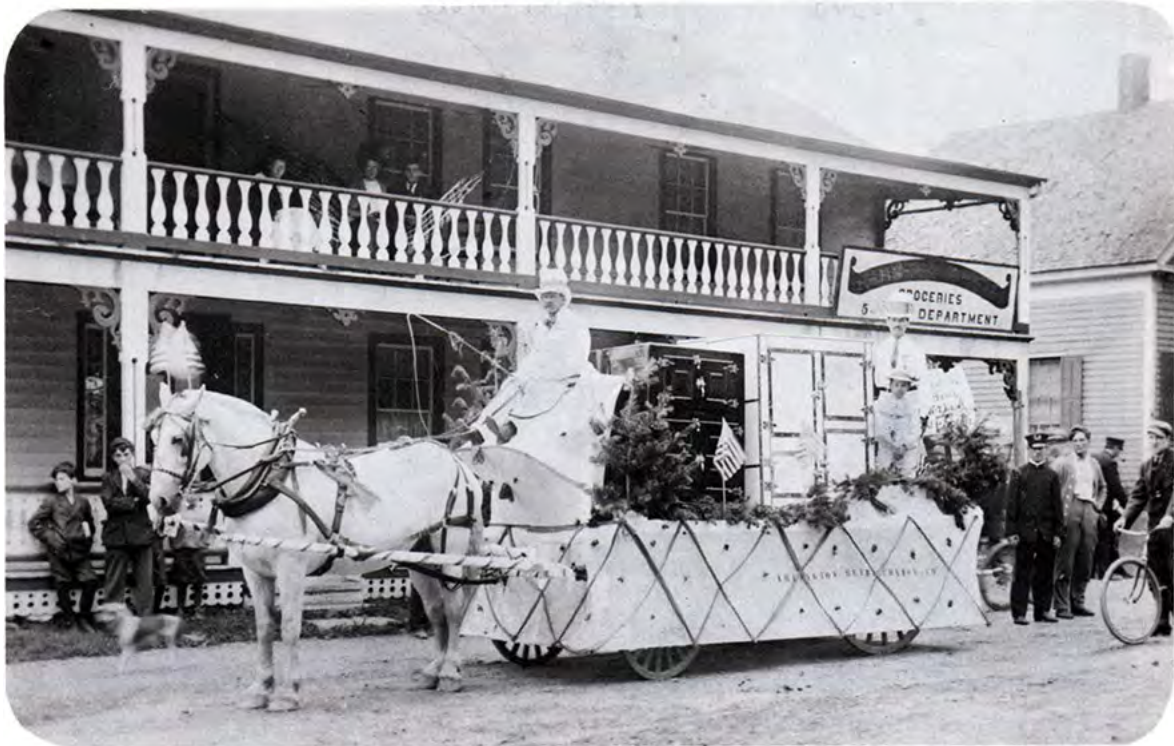
**REFRIGERATOR FACTORY UNDER CONSTRUCTION.** In 1910-1911 the Arlington Refrigerator Company (ARCO) erected the largest factory ever built here. This view shows the Depot Street facade at the second-story height with the wood window frames ready for the surrounding brick wall. The structure is load-bearing masonry and its design reflects an Italianate influence.

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**ARLINGTON REFRIGERATOR COMPANY FACTORY COMPLEX.** The completed refrigerator factory complex encompassed both the new buildings and the old Canfield car shop (right). The hip-roofed office (left) was a pre-cut kit purchased from Sears, Roebuck, and Company. The low flat-roofed building (center) was the kiln where lumber was dried. Note the original wood water tank atop the factory roof and the tall cylindrical brick smokestack.

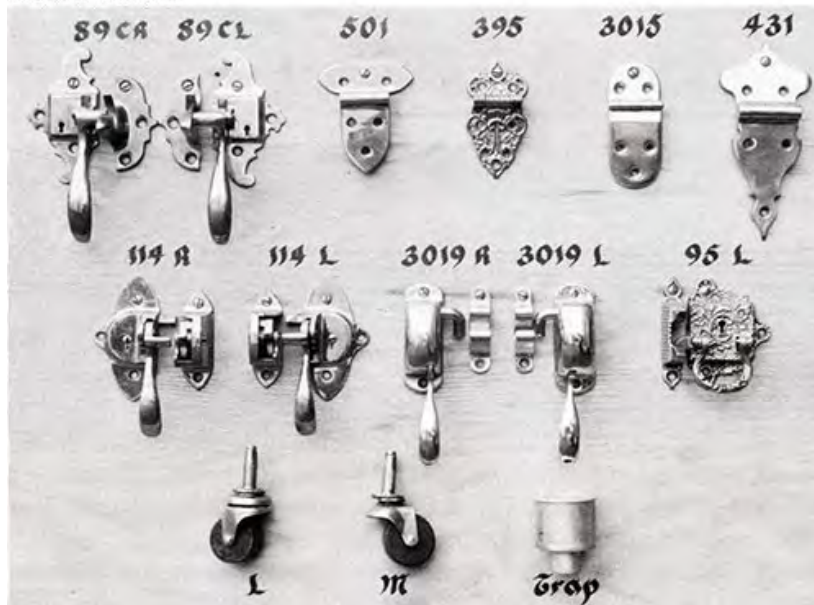




William F. Hayden Collection

ARLINGTON REFRIGERATOR COMPANY FLOAT IN PARADE. ARCO created this white float for a Fourth-of-July parade in East Arlington, probably in the early 1910s. It carries two of the firm's refrigerators, the white one being apparently a commercial model. At the peak of production about 125 employees made 40,000 ice boxes a year. The company ceased operation in 1929 just months before the stock market crash. The factory complex was taken over by Mack Molding in 1939.

Russell Vermontiana



HARDWARE FOR ARLINGTON REFRIGERATORS. This array shows the various kinds of metal hardware that were installed on ARCO ice boxes. The latch sets and hinges were both plain and decorated, the latter showing the influence of the Art Nouveau style. The trap was used in the water drain of the ice box.



## INDUSTRY

American Legion Post 69 Auxiliary



**BATTENKILL HANDLE COMPANY, WEST ARLINGTON.** The largest industry in the West Arlington valley was situated between the road (now Route 313) and the Battenkill a half mile east of the New York border. The water-powered factory, commonly known as the Red or Birch Mill, produced brush handles from at least the 1860s until it was struck by lightning and burned on June 24, 1965. The firm used birch wood for its products, and the yard was usually filled with birch logs.

William F. Hayden Collection



**JOHNSTON PULPWOOD LANDING CAMP.** The first Arlington Memorial School appears in the background of this photograph of the landing camp operated by the Johnston Pulp Company of Port Leyden, New York, during the years 1936-1941. The pulpwood was cut on the mountains in Sunderland and trucked here for scaling and loading on railroad cars on a spur line. The small building left of the pulp stacks was a "greasy spoon" diner for the crews. This area became the play field for the Fisher Elementary School in 1955.





Earle Duham

RED OR BIRCH MILL EMPLOYEES. Sometime about 1890 the "hands" and some children posed for the camera in front of the Battenkill handle factory. The owner, James Williams, stands second from the right in the rear row.



# INDUSTRY

Thomas & Barbara Weakley



GRIST MILL, EAST ARLINGTON. The first industrial enterprise in Arlington was the grist and sawmill built about 1765 by Remember Baker at the Peter's Branch falls. That water-powered mill burned in 1789 and was replaced by another-possibly the main block of the extant building. Its taller west ell was added during the 1860s. Grain was ground here until the 1920s, the last miller being Horace Lawrence.

Russell Vermontiana



GRIST MILL DAM AND FLUME. The grist mill was powered by water delivered from the log-crib dam atop the falls through a "barrel-stave" flume seen on the left in this photograph. The wheel was mounted in the mill's stone-walled basement next to the brook. The dam was probably breached by the 1927 flood and never rebuilt.



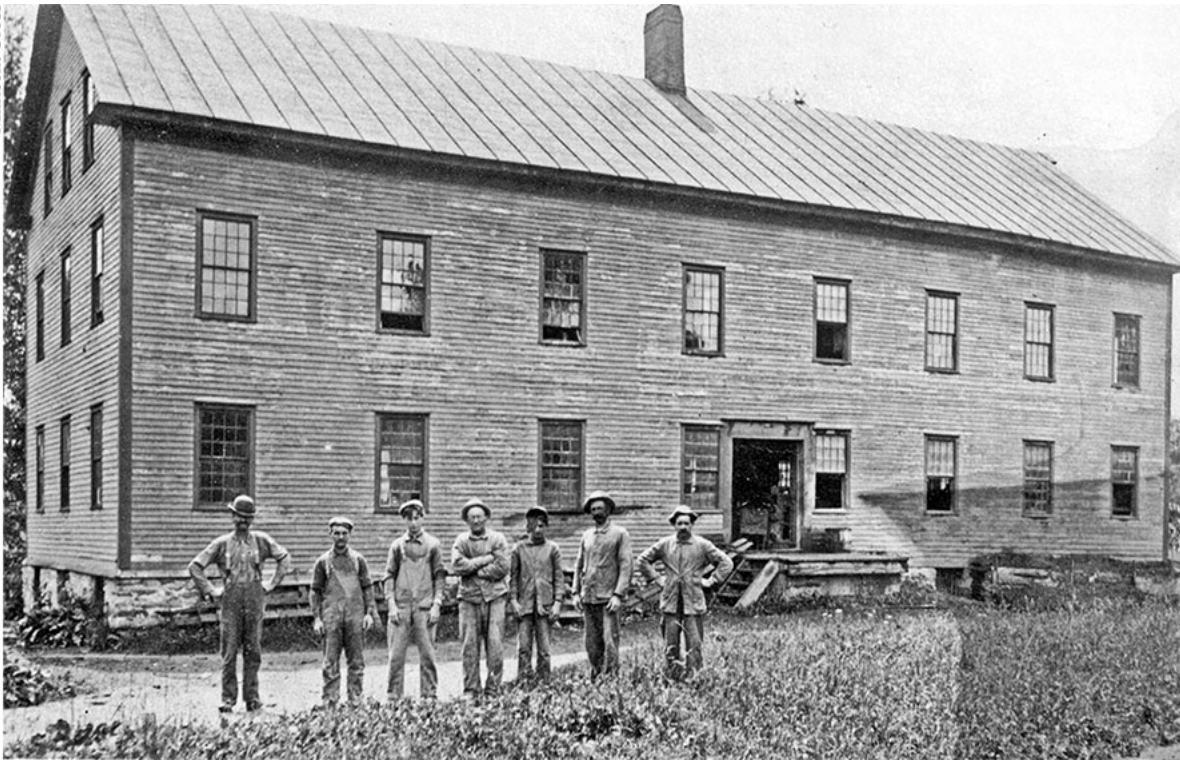
## INDUSTRY



SAFFORD'S PUMP FACTORY. A small 19th-century, water-powered industry occupied a site next upstream from the grist mill on the same side of Peter's Branch. Benjamin Safford owned this wooden pump and washboard factory at least during the 1860s-1880s. He lived directly across the road in a circa 1820 house. The factory disappeared about 1920.

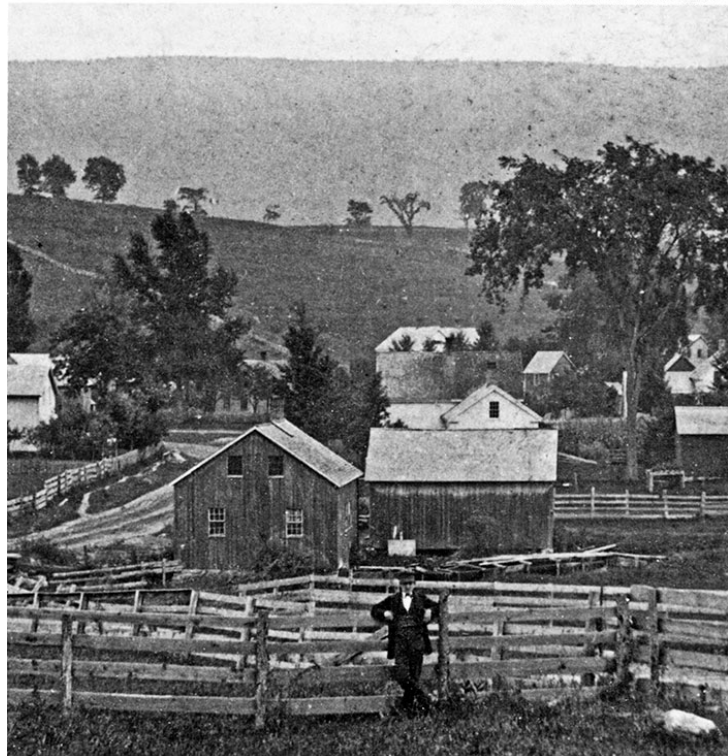


SAFFORD'S SAW MILL, SUNDERLAND. Immediately upstream from his pump factory, Benjamin Safford operated the water-powered sawmill shown in this photograph. The mill was actually on the Sunderland side of the town line but was usually considered part of East Arlington village. Only its slightly taller right half survives, having been converted to a house.



**JUDSON'S SAW FRAME FACTORY.** This substantial structure was erected in East Arlington about 1830, probably as a woolen textile mill. By the 1850s, William Billings and his son-in-law J. R. Judson, who also owned the nearby general store, used the factory for making various wood products. By 1880, under J. R. Judson's ownership, the firm employed twelve to fifteen men and shipped saw frames, saw bucks, washboards, clothespins, and brush handles all over the United States. The building burned in 1924.

J. C. Sunderlin/Russell Vermontiana



**McLAUGHLIN'S MACHINE SHOP.** A stereopticon view taken by J. C. Sunderlin in the early 1870s shows the machine shop (nearest the camera) operated by the inventor Ira McLaughlin during the 1850s-1870s. It stood next to the East Arlington Road bridge over Warm Brook; only a related shed to its right survives. Its water power came from a canal that diverged from the brook a short distance upstream.

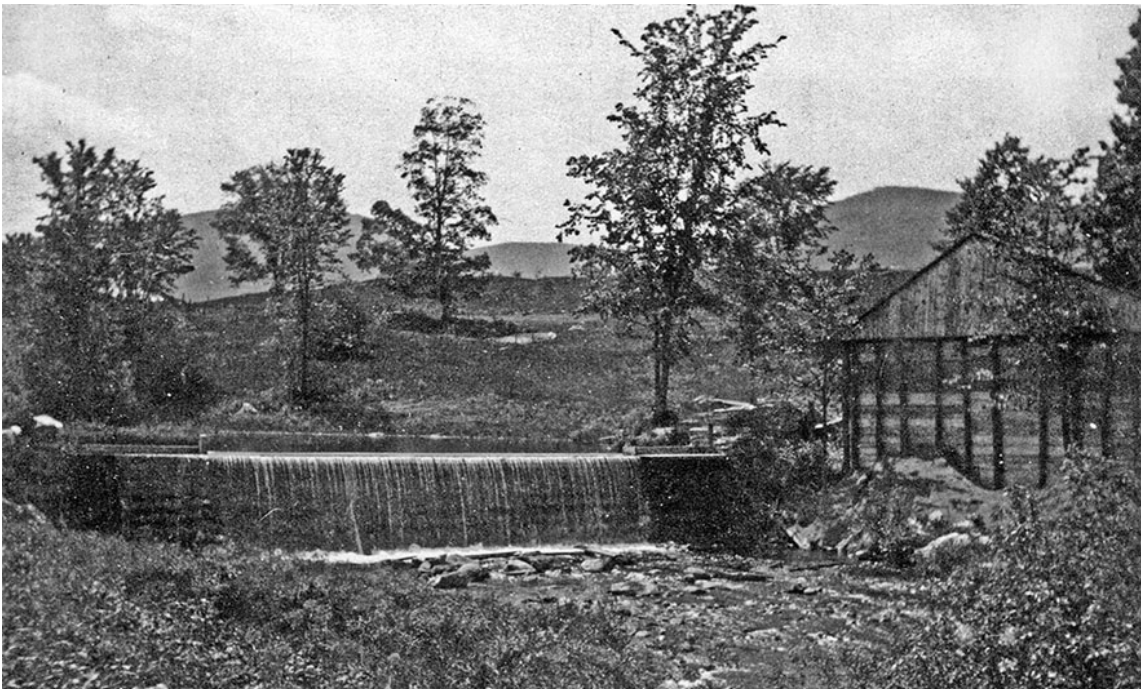


## INDUSTRY

William F. Hayden Collection



**DORR BARNEY AND HIS PET SHEEP.** Dorrance G. Barney, one of Arlington's leading small industrialists during the latter 19th century, operated the brush handle factory on Warm Brook from the 1860s until 1882. He then moved the enterprise to a building near the railroad station and continued until 1890. He also owned the farm on Church Street (now Ice Pond Road) settled by his grandfather, Constant Barney.



Russell Vermontiana

**BARNEY'S DAM.** Much of Warm Brook has only a slight gradient, therefore the dam supplying water power to the Barney family's brush handle and clothespin factory had to be placed some distance upstream. The water was delivered through a canal along the west side of the brook. Started in the 1860s, the small factory burned in 1882, and the pond was subsequently used for cutting ice. The ice house (right) was dismantled in the 1960s.

## INDUSTRY

Russell Vermontiana



HALE & Co. CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATION. Published in 1877, and repeated thereafter, this drawing exhibits the gross exaggeration typical of contemporary advertising. The artist had likely never seen the Hale factory in East Arlington. This 1877 catalogue appeared two years before Henry Hale actually purchased the washboard shop and sawmill on Warm Brook. The great expansion would follow in the next quarter-century.

Russell Vermontiana



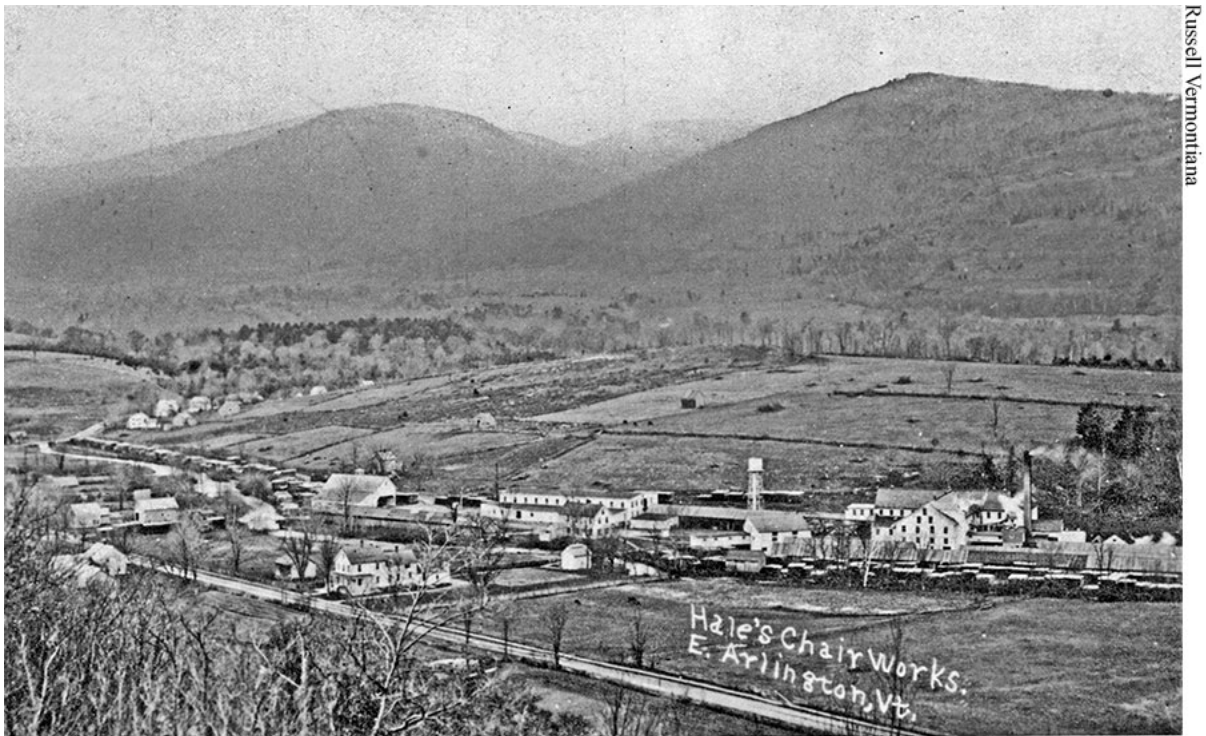
HALE & Co. CATALOGUE COVER. This cover drawing, appearing only four years after the previous illustration, confirms that Henry Hale was not modest in the promotion of his goods, claiming the entire world as "Our Field." Actually, Hale came close to achieving that span, exporting furniture to many countries, especially in Latin America. Entire catalogues were published in Spanish editions.



## INDUSTRY



**HALE & Co. EMPLOYEES.** This group of fifty-three Hale & Co. "hands" posed on the front porch of the office building before it was enclosed, probably in the 1890s. Their identities are not recorded. The firm was incorporated under the name Hale Company in 1892.



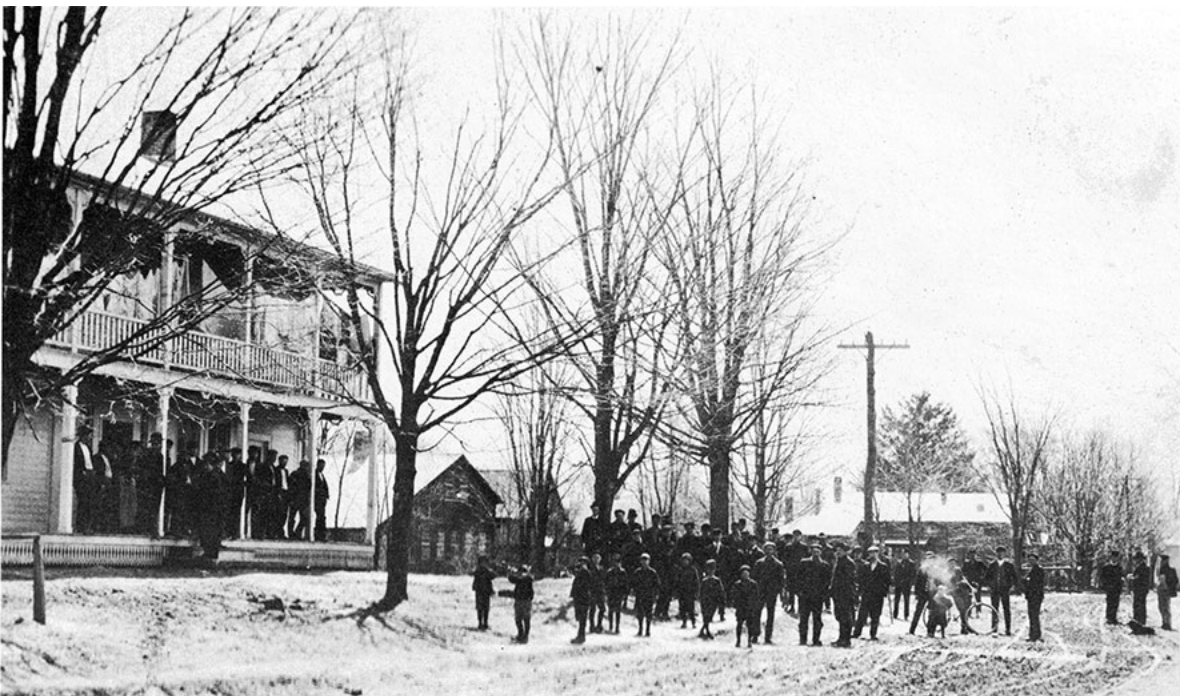
**HALE'S CHAIR WORKS, CIRCA 1908.** The Hale factory complex was sprawling along Warm Brook by the time this photograph was taken. Note the many stacks of lumber extending all the way to East Arlington Road. (Their counterparts would float down the brook in the 1927 flood.) Henry Hale's own house, built about 1880, stands on Maple Street in the foreground.

Russell Vermontiana



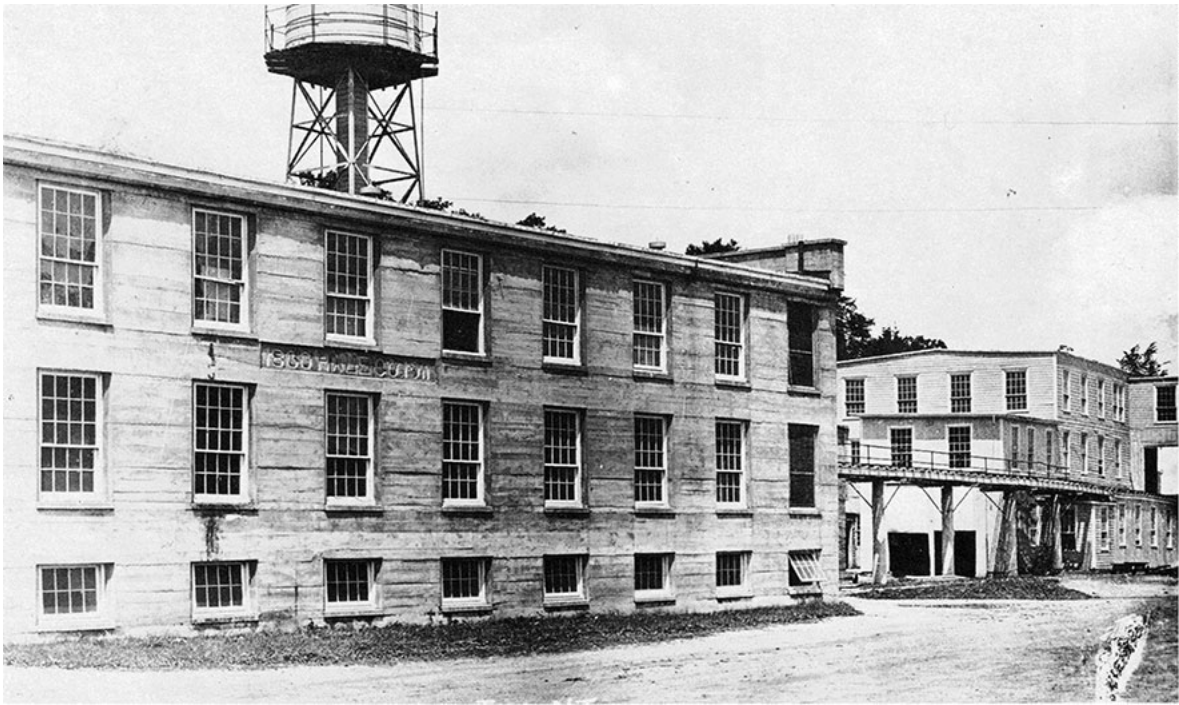
HALE COMPANY TEAM OF DRAFT HORSES. Prior to its use of trucks about 1920, the Hale firm kept a stable of sturdy draft horses. They hauled the heavy freight wagons of furniture the mile to the Arlington railroad depot for shipment. One such team appears here; one of the drivers pictured may be Frank Webb who is known to have worn a top hat. The contents of the casks are not known.

Russell Vermontiana



STRIKE BY HALE COMPANY WORKERS, 1908. Hale employees were subject to very strict rules, and the pay was not lucrative. A strike erupted in 1908, and the participants are seen here in front of the so-called Corner House at Maple and Main Streets in East Arlington. The house had been adapted to a tenement for the Lithuanian laborers whom Hale brought here in the early 1900.





William F. Hayden Collection

**HALE COMPANY'S NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.** The perpetual threat of fire undoubtedly induced the firm to construct this concrete building in 1911. James W. Tynan, a local contractor, supervised Hale employees in the project. Note the horizontal lines left by the form boards. The building was dedicated at a banquet for employees and guests featuring oyster stew and Mackenzie River salmon. The company's concern paid off: it was never known to have had a serious fire.



Russell Vermontiana

**HALE COMPANY PRODUCTION LINE, 1942.** The onset of World War II brought much disruption to the Hale firm. Its efforts were redirected to military orders for furniture, and many of its male employees entered the services. The photograph above shows some of the women who replaced those men on the production line.



## H O U S E S

*While he stood in front of the small, low, old house,  
he took off his hat and bowed his gray head in silence.  
Then he explained to the person who had driven  
him down to Arlington, "For me it is a shrine."*

Dorothy Canfield Fisher writing about Booker T. Washington viewing the childhood home of his mentor, Viola Knapp, in *Memories of My Home Town*

*THE EARLIEST FRAME HOUSES were built in Arlington during the 1760s, the decade of its initial settlement. At least one house survives from the 1770s: the renovated Hawley-Crofut House in the village. A contemporary in East Arlington, the Aylesworth Tavern, still stands after two centuries though somewhat altered.*

*House building increased during the late 1700s-early 1800s as the successful farmers and small industrialists reaped the rewards of their efforts. These houses represent the Federal style popular at the time; several excellent examples survive, notably the pair of houses built in the 1820s for the brothers Enos and Cyrus Canfield.*

*The Greek Revival style dominated architectural fashion during the next quarter-century. Two outstanding examples are a Greek temple-front house built in East Arlington about 1842 for Tyrus Hurd, and the palatial house built in Arlington village for Martin c. Deming in 1848-1849. Many other houses from the period, both in the villages and on the farms, display various interpretations of the style. Altogether there are more Greek Revival houses in Arlington than any other style.*

*Except during the Civil War era, population declined during the latter 19th century; consequently, fewer new houses were needed. The next popular style was the Italianate during the century's third quarter. Albert Dow Canfield's house in Arlington village is a notable example. The later Victorian styles such as Queen Anne, common in many Vermont towns, are noticeably scarce in Arlington.*

*An economic revival occurred, at least in Arlington village, during the early 20th century. Several houses were built in the 1900-1920 period, and most—like the Smith house on Buck Hill Road—express the Colonial Revival style then fashionable. These houses echo the classical features of the Federal and Greek Revival houses of the previous century. The appeal of Colonial Revival design in Arlington may relate to its familiarity; it looks like the old houses with their "colonial" character.*





THE OLDEST HOUSE IN ARLINGTON. Built probably in the 1760s, this house was the oldest in town when the photograph was taken in the early 1900s. It belonged to Luther Stone during the late 1700s, predating the road past its site that became Depot Street. Both Episcopal and Roman Catholic services were held here before the respective churches were constructed. The house was demolished about 1910.



HAWLEY-CROFUT HOUSE ON WATER STREET. Dr. George Russell concluded from his historical research that this modest house is the oldest surviving in Arlington village. Abel Hawley lived there in the 1770s and kept a tavern where the Tories and Green Mountain Boys could meet without altercation. The David Crofut family owned the house during the latter half of the 19th century. This photograph shows the addition of the porch behind Mary Jane Crofut (left) and her mother, Martha E. Hawley Crofut.



## HOUSES

Russell  
Vermontiana



**BURDETT HOUSE-ST. JAMES' RECTORY, MAIN STREET.** The original part of this repeatedly altered house may have been built about 1797 as a store for fohn Baker. The circa 1870 photograph above shows the house not long after Jesse Burdett, superintendent of the Rutland Railroad, acquired it. A wraparound verandah was added in the late 1800s. Jesse's son, John L. Burdett, a New York Central paymaster, retained possession until 1929. He willed the house to St. James' Church for use as a rectory.

Russell  
Vermontiana



**INTERIOR OF THE BURDETT HOUSE.** This photograph shows the dining room during John Burdett's ownership. This picture appeared on his 1920 Christmas card, one in a series that featured the house and grounds.



## HOUSES



Russell Vermontiana

CANFIELD-LATHROP HOUSE, WATER STREET. Members of Ernest M. Lathrop's family are taking their ease on a warm summer's day in this circa 1900 photograph. Lathrop renovated the house in this Queen Anne manner probably during the 1880s. The house looked quite different when Nathan Canfield, Sr. built it about 1780 to replace a nearby log cabin. Canfield also built the saw and grist mill next to the Battenkill that Lathrop expanded a century later.



Russell Vermontiana

ENOS-CANFIELD HOUSE, WATER STREET. Known as "The Widower's Invitation," this Federal style house was built about 1821 for Enos Canfield by Major Wilmot. Wilmot built two other nearly identical houses, one about 1822 diagonally across the road for Enos' brother, Cyrus, and the other at the New York border. These houses have formal main entrances with delicate fanlights. Enos Canfield became a widower upon the death of his second wife, Sarah, in 1824 but he married Relief the following year.



## HOUSES

Russell Vermontiana



**SMITH-CANFIELD HOUSE, MAIN STREET.** The most sophisticated Federal style house in Arlington was erected circa 1830 for a lawyer named Phineas Smith who kept it only six years. Designed by an architect from Troy, New York, the brick house reflects the Dutch tradition of the Hudson River valley, especially by its stepped gables. The Canfield family owned it for ninety years after 1857 and added the Italianate porch (later removed) shown in this 1880s photograph.

Russell Vermontiana



**THE CANFIELD LADIES.** Taken about 1892, this photograph shows the young Dorothy Canfield riding sidesaddle and her Aunt Martha Canfield standing (right) at the Smith-Canfield House. Dorothy would later write the books that made her Arlington's most famous author. Aunt Mattie would lend books from her personal library as the precursor of the present Martha Canfield Library. And in 1947 the Fisher family would transfer the entire house to the Arlington Community Club for public use, including the library. Note the marble block for mounting horses and the marble slab sidewalk.



## HOUSES



William F. Hayden Collection

MARTIN CHESTER DEMING HOUSE, MAIN STREET. The most elaborate house in Arlington village, this Greek Revival landmark was erected in 1848-1849 for Martin Chester Deming (1789-1851), a prominent businessman and landowner, at the cost of \$4,800. The formal symmetrical design with multiple square columns echoes that of a house in Greenwich, New York. The house was converted to the Colonial Inn after the death of Sylvester Deming in 1925.



Russell Vermontiana

DR. GEORGE RUSSELL IN HIS COLLECTION. An inconspicuous addition to the rear of the Smith-Canfield House's north wing contains one of the most extensive collections of Vermont historical materials in the state. Dr. George A. Russell (1879-1968) collected much of the material during his fifty-seven-year career as Arlington's family physician. The Russell Collection of Vermontiana has continued to grow and holds many of the photographs reproduced in this book.



## HOUSES

Russell Vermontiana



**HOLDEN-RUSSELL HOUSE, MAIN STREET.** Marking the north corner of Depot Street, this late Greek Revival style house was constructed about 1859 for Cyrus Holden. Its wraparound portico has unusual octagonal columns. Dr. George A. Russell lived and practiced medicine here for about forty years after 1925. A 1947 Norman Rockwell painting of Dr. Russell and patients (the Brush family) in his office was reprinted and distributed by the American Medical Association to its 40,000 members.

Russell Vermontiana



**ALBERT DOW CANFIELD HOUSE.** Crowning a knoll at the north edge of the village, this house exemplified the Italian Villa style when it was built for Albert Dow Canfield in 1869. Canfield (1820-1887) was the entrepreneur and inventor involved in the nearby railroad car shop during the 1870s. The porch shown in this photograph has since been replaced.



## HOUSES



William F. Hayden Collection

**WILLIAM JONES HOUSE, DEPOT STREET.** Replacing the Luther Stone house from the 1760s, this house was built about 1910 for William T. Jones, the manager of the Arlington Refrigerator Company across the street. A close look at the photograph reveals the marble foundation, original clapboarded first story, wood-shingled second story, and ivy-draped front porch. It has since been remodeled.



Russell Vermontiana

**CHARLES CANFIELD HOUSE.** The Ivy must have been planted soon after the carpenter, Charles Canfield, completed this gambrel-roofed house about 1900. By the time of this photograph, it had concealed all but the basic form of the design. This was the last house built by the Canfield family in what could have been called "Canfieldville" along Water Street.



## HOUSES

Herbert W. Congdon/Russell Vermontiana



TODD-CANFIELD HOUSE, MANCHESTER ROAD (Route 74). Among the oldest extant houses in Arlington, this gambrel-roofed house has brick walls laid in distinctive Flemish bond. It was built in 1779 for Dr. Jonathan Todd who, for a few years, conducted the first medical school in Vermont. The Canfield family acquired it in 1824 and has retained possession to the present. This photograph was taken in 1936.

Ethel Benjamin Collection/Russell Vermontiana



HARD-TWITCHEL HOUSE. Located in the Maple Hill district, this 19th-century house probably retained its original appearance in this circa 1922 photograph. Note the more stylish and costly narrow clapboarding on the main facade (facing left and visible only in profile) and wider clapboards on the side toward the camera. The Hard family owned this house during the mid-19th century while members of the Twitchell family appear here.

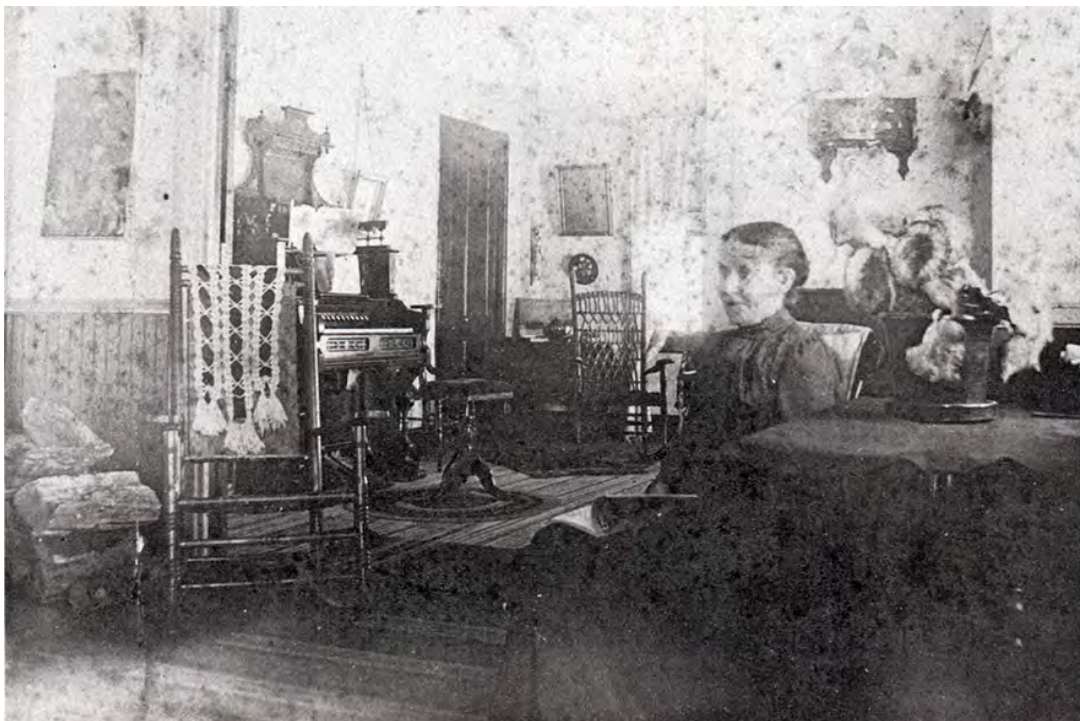


## HOUSES



Ethel Benjamin Collection/Russell Vermontiana

**JUDSON FARMHOUSE.** This turn-of-the-19th-century house stands on the old Shaftsbury Road, now bypassed by the "Death Valley" section of Route 74. The Judson family moved here from Sunderland about 1880. The photograph shows the brothers Eugene (left) and Hartland (a bachelor), Eugene's daughter Nellie (left), wife Lucy Boardman (white apron), and mother Mary Lytle. It became part of Whimsy Farm during the 1920s.



Ethel Benjamin Collection/Russell Vermontiana

**LUCY JUDSON AT HOME.** Lucy Boardman Judson, wife of Eugene, poses probably in the parlor of their farmhouse. This typical Victorian interior includes an organ, not unusual at that time.



## HOUSES

Frederick H. Groat



**SIMEON HICKS HOUSE.** During the 1780s, Simeon Hicks of Arlington purchased 100 acres of land adjoining Remember Baker's mill lot. In 1810 Hicks built this imposing house on the Sunderland side of the town boundary. This late 19th-century photograph shows the house with its formal entrance and its unique pilasters carved with climbing grapevines.

Donald A. Brown



**JACOB BATCHELLER HOUSE, WARM BROOK ROAD.** Jacob Batcheller came from Stratton about 1830 to start the first known chair-making shop in Arlington. This 1936 photograph shows the house's blend of Federal and Greek Revival features, such as the semicircular fanlight and pedimented gable. The Batcheller chair shop stood behind the house next to Warm Brook, later the site of the Barney handle factory.



## HOUSES



WILLIAM MCAULEY HOUSE, MANCHESTER ROAD. (Route 7A). Erected about 1810 just south of the Roaring Branch, this large house belonged to the McAuley family for about a century after the 1830s. The William McAuleys, Sr. and Jr., owned saw and grist mills on the Branch and sold marble. The photograph shows the house before the gable dormers were added, probably to create more guest rooms for William L. McAuley's "Mountain View Villa" lodge in the late 1800s.



PARSONS-ROCKWELL HOUSE, RIVER ROAD. Henry Parsons came from Sunderland about 1865 and built this plain house on the south side of The Notch. This 1880s photograph shows the family with bewhiskered Henry sitting on the left steps. Later, his sons Will and Fred lived in the two halves of the house. Norman Rockwell came from New Rochelle in 1939 and lived here until his studio burned in 1943, when he moved to West Arlington Green. He became Arlington's most illustrious artist, known especially for his Saturday Evening Post covers.



## HOUSES



TYRUS HURD HOUSE, CHURCH STREET. This temple front house with its Doric columns is the finest example of Greek Revival architecture in East Arlington. It was built about 1842 for Tyrus Hurd who sold it in 1843 for \$1,500. Sited next to the church, the house became the Methodist Parsonage in 1883.



BATCHELLER-BROWN HOUSE, WARM BROOK ROAD. Built about 1850 for L. B. Batcheller, a "machinist," this house came into prominence during the ownership of Joseph Brown, a mason and farmer, starting in the 1860s. A drawing of the house in Burgett's Vermont atlas of 1876 shows landscaped grounds with twin circular flower beds in the front yard. The roof's front slope was raised about 1910 for a full second story.



## HOUSES

J. C. Sunderlin/Russell Vermontiana



**WILLIAM GALUSHA HOUSE, EAST ARLINGTON ROAD.** This vernacular house at the Warm Brook Road intersection was built about 1865 for William M. Galusha, who owned a wooden ware shop on Peter's Branch. This stereopticon view from the early 1870s is the first of a series taken through the years by J. C. Sunderlin that shows the house and Galusha family members.



Jean LaCroix

**CLARK-HAYES FARMHOUSE, WEST ARLINGTON.** The architectural character of this house indicates clearly that it was built during the latter 19th century, probably to replace an earlier one known to have been here. Orin Clark owned the farm before 1870. Timothy Hayes (in the wagon) acquired it in 1898; his wife Sarah stands between the horses that are being proudly displayed for the photographer. The original verandah seen in this early 1900s photograph was later removed.



## HOUSES

Nancy Simson



**HERBERT EATON AND HIS HOUSE.** Herbert Eaton, the printer and gravestone carver, stands at the gate in front of his West Arlington house in this turn-of-the-century photograph. One of the quartet known as "The Huddle," Eaton's house then had Victorian front porches (later removed). The tall square monument (right), capped by an urn, and the two hitching posts next to the road presumably came from Eaton's marble shop.

Amy Stroffoleno



**THE BUCK LADIES IN THEIR PARLOR.** This circa 1902 photograph shows Edith (left), wife of H. Gay Buck, and daughter, Elva, in the parlor of the family's farmhouse, one of the "twin houses" on West Arlington Green.



## H O U S E S



**TWIN HOUSES, WEST ARLINGTON GREEN.** These similar but not contemporary farmhouses define the south side of the Green. The right house dates from the 1790s, while the other was built later with the intent of matching its neighbor. The Turner family owned the right house during most of the 19th century, and Norman Rockwell lived here from 1943 to 1953, with his studio in the rear. H. Gay Buck bought the left farm in 1876, and his grandson, James Edgerton, continued farming there until the late 1970s.



**NORMAN ROCKWELL IN HIS STUDIO.** This photograph shows the famous illustrator relaxing in his studio on West Arlington Green. The studio, designed by the Vermont architect Payson R. Weber and built by Walt Squires, was where Rockwell painted many of his Saturday Evening Post covers using neighbors as models. On the easel is a portrait of prominent Shaftsbury resident Col. H. Fairfax Ayres.

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COMMUNITY GROUPS AND EVENTS

*Went to Crofut's to dance last night. Got home at 4 a.m.
Lost my hat. Someone wanted a New Year's present but why pick on me.*

R. J. Poor's diary entry for January, 1929
(The hat, a recent Christmas present, was later returned.)

COMMUNITY GROUPS, EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES have always flourished in Arlington. These ranged from organized events and special community celebrations with many participants, such as parades, to spontaneous neighborhood games.

After its construction, the Town Hall served as the center of civic, social, and cultural activities. Most of the community's residents attended the annual Town Meeting in March. for a full day of civic business and socializing. The second-floor auditorium was also the venue for a variety of stage shows, plays, lectures, and dances. The first silent movie was presented here during the late 1910s, accompanied by the essential piano player. More recently, pageants were a great favorite of Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who organized numerous costumed productions.

Music for many community events was provided during the late 19th and early 20th century by cornet bands. Student musical groups performed at the Arlington Memorial School after 1922. About the same time, a community choral group was formed by Carl and Charlotte Ruggles.

After 1922, Memorial School became Town Hall's successor as the focal point for community functions, athletic contests, and student performances. It was, and still is, the scene for plays, meetings, debates, and variety shows.

Community House was another focal point with its meeting rooms and the Martha Canfield Library. The annual Community Club Street Fair was held at the house from 1937 until the late 1970s. A similar summer event in East Arlington, the annual Firemen's Lawn Party started in the 1940s. Community members also entertained one another with activities such as card parties and kitchen hops. From the late 1930s, the Battenkill Grange sponsored open-air square dances on the West Arlington Green every summer Saturday night for a quarter-century. Fourth of July fireworks, also on the Green, were provided by the Bradford family in the 1930s.



Henry B. Lawrence

TOWN HALL. Arlington lacked a town hall until this church-like Greek Revival building was erected in 1859. The annual town meeting was the primary event held in the second-floor auditorium. It was reached by dual stairs from the central entrance instead of the present right-corner stairs.



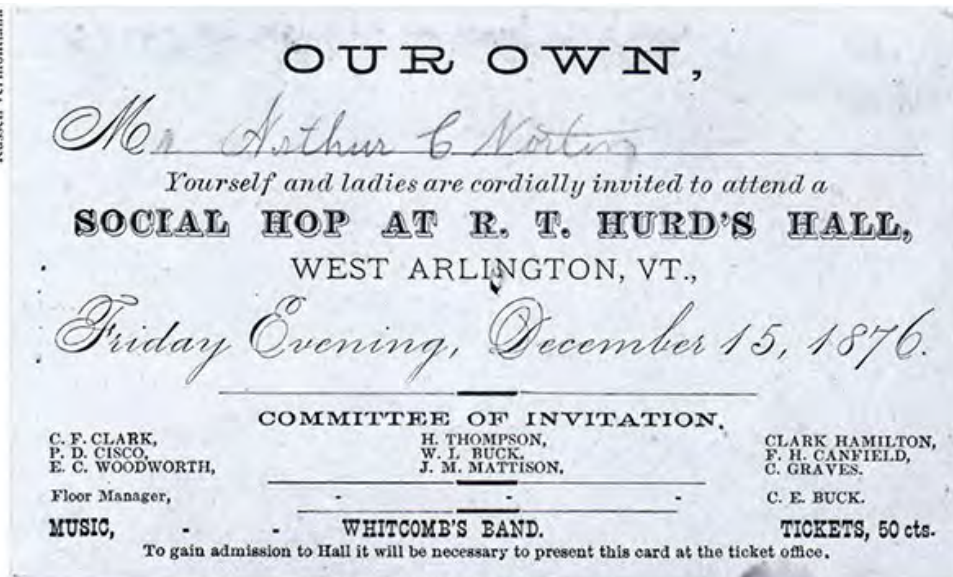
DANCE INVITATIONS. Balls and dances were a feature of Arlington social life in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The invitation on the left announces a ball with "good music in attendance" to celebrate the New Year of 1878. No "gentleman" was admitted without a lady in his company. This presumably reduced the risk of unpleasant behavior during the soiree. The Valentine-like dance card on the right was created for a fall affair, also held at the Town Hall. Music was provided by the Arlington Cornet Band.

Raymond Smith



MINSTRAL SHOW IN TOWN HALL. Along with town meetings, the second-floor auditorium of the Town Hall was the locus for a great variety of stage shows, lectures, dances, and the first moving pictures shown in Arlington. This photograph shows a minstrel performance that was common entertainment earlier in this century it has since been condemned for its racial stereotyping and insensitivity. The stage has been removed, and the auditorium partitioned into smaller rooms.

Russell Vermontiana

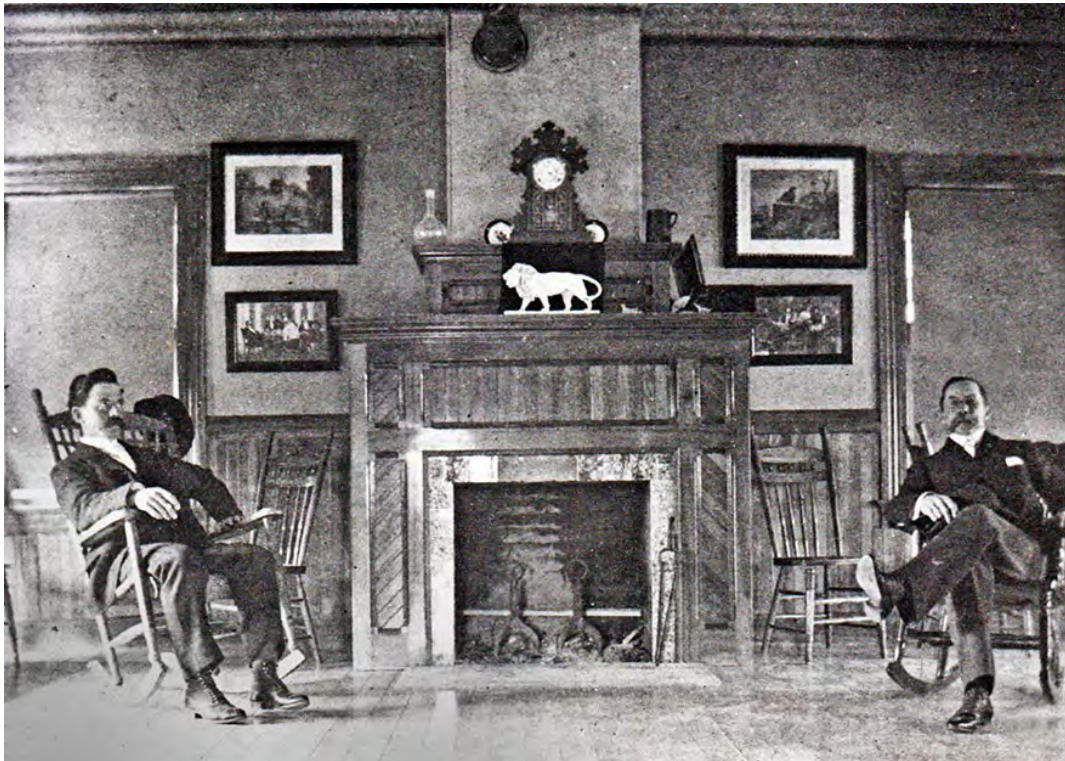


"SOCIAL HOP" INVITATION, WEST ARLINGTON. This 1876 invitation is directed in the typical contemporary manner to "yourself and ladies." The hall is on the second floor of the imposing late 18th-century house across the road from the store that R. T. Hurd also owned. He was West Arlington's leading entrepreneur and landowner until going bankrupt in 1886, when he abruptly left for New York.



Henry B. Lawrence

ARLINGTON CLUB HOUSE, SCHOOL STREET. The Arlington Social and Literary Club existed between 1895 and 1930, having the purpose of "the increase and diffusion of knowledge and the enjoyment of social intercourse among its members." Their clubhouse was marked by the monogram ASLC on the circular medallion in the front gable above the Queen Anne windows with colored borders. The building was subsequently adapted to a house.



Whalen Family

MEMBERS OF THE CLUB. This undated photograph of the Arlington Social and Literary clubhouse interior shows two of the members relaxing by the paneled fireplace. James W. Tynan (left) was a local builder while Edward C. Woodworth was a merchant.



Russell Vermontiana

CORNET BAND AT EAST ARLINGTON. This stereopticon view taken by J. C. Sunderlin in the 1870s shows Arlington's brass band standing at the intersection of East Arlington and Warm Brook roads.

Florence Howard



FORESTERS OF AMERICA FIELD DAY. The second-floor hall in the former Judson saw frame factory was used for a period in the early 1900s by a fraternal group known as the Foresters of America. This photograph shows the members and guests at their summer picnic. Note the brass band instruments in the foreground, indicating that the Citizens Cornet Band provided the music for this event.

William F. Hayden Collection



EAST ARLINGTON BASEBALL TEAM. The game of baseball became very popular in Arlington around the turn of this century. The East Arlington team of 1909 shown here achieved local fame by defeating some of the best touring semi-professional teams. The street-suited manager (center) is Ernest Dennison. The player on the right front is William F. Hayden, a local professional photographer who took many of the photographs reproduced in this book.



William F. Hayden Collection

BOYS PLAYING ON MAIN STREET. These East Arlington young men were playing a game called "Duck on the Rock" when the photographer recorded them, probably about 1908. Street games such as this one were regular summer evening pastimes. The Judson saw frame factory is visible in the background.

Emily Pease



HERSHEY PEASE AND HIS POPCORN WAGON. The wafting odor of freshly popped corn at local events in the late 1920s and through the 1930s meant that Hershey Pease was there with his popcorn wagon. He bought the fancy wagon about 1927 and grew his own corn for popping. Painted in bright colors with pin stripes, it played the summer circuit of baseball games, Old Home Days, lawn parties, and band concerts until about 1940.

COMMUNITY GROUPS AND EVENTS

William F. Hayden Collection



CITIZENS CORNET BAND. By about 1915, when this photograph was taken, the community band had changed its name and was based in East Arlington. The uniformed members pose here on the front steps of the former Judson saw frame factory that contained a second-floor hall where the band undoubtedly performed.

William F. Hayden Collection



FOURTH OF JULY PARADE. Especially during the early 1900s, the residents of East Arlington celebrated Independence Day with a gala parade. This photograph shows the head of a typical parade, in front of Lawrence's Store on Main Street. Behind the Grand Marshal on horseback, Rolly Bump is dressed as Uncle Sam. The Citizens Cornet Band in full uniform forms the next contingent.



William F. Hayden Collection

MYRON COLE'S PARADE FLOAT. Relatively elaborate floats were built for the Independence Day parades in East Arlington. This example represents Myron Cole's clothing and shoe store; even the horse wears an advertising sheet. The float has paused at the Main and Church Street intersection. A signpost with lantern, which stood in the triangle of the streets, is visible directly above the horse's back.



William F. Hayden Collection

FORESTERS OF AMERICA FLOAT. Drawn by a team rather than a single horse, this Independence Day parade float represents the Foresters of America. The motto, "Fraternal's Your's in Sickness and Distress," indicates that the group was a benevolent association, probably of Hale Company employees. The float has paused on Back (now Pleasant) Street near the Methodist Church; both buildings seen here are now gone.

William F. Hayden Collection



U.S. CAVELRY ON PARADE. During the early decades of this century, a contingent of U.S. Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen in Winooski camped on the Deming Meadows along the Battenkill every Fourth of July. Halley Phillips is shown here taking a photograph of the cavalry parading southward on Main Street in Arlington village in 1906. By 1930 the horses were replaced with motor vehicles.

John Risdon/Russell Vermontiana



ERECTING THE CHITTENDEN MONUMENT. These unidentified men were digging in 1919 to erect a stone monument in front of the railroad station. The monument bears a plaque marking the residency of Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont. The house, which stood near this spot, had been confiscated from Jehiel Hawley during the Revolutionary War. The plaque was moved to the front of the Masonic Temple built in 1954.



MEMBERS OF DUDLEY POST, G.A.R. This undated photograph shows Union veterans of the Civil War who belonged to Arlington's Dudley Post #28, Grand Army of the Republic. The post was organized in 1870 by Orlando E. Adams and others, and named for Major Charles P. Dudley of Manchester, who died at Fredericksburg. A corporal in the war, Adams stands in the back row on the left in the doorway. The Post was disbanded after his death in 1928.



PROGRAM FOR COMPLIMENTARY BALL. This event, held in 1891, featured a supper at the Arlington Hotel and dancing at the Town Hall to the music of "Whitcomb's Full Harp Band." The Sons of Veterans, founded nationally in 1881, was an auxiliary of the G.A.R. The Arlington Camp was named in honor of Orlando E. Adams, who had been instrumental in the establishment of the local G.A.R. Post.

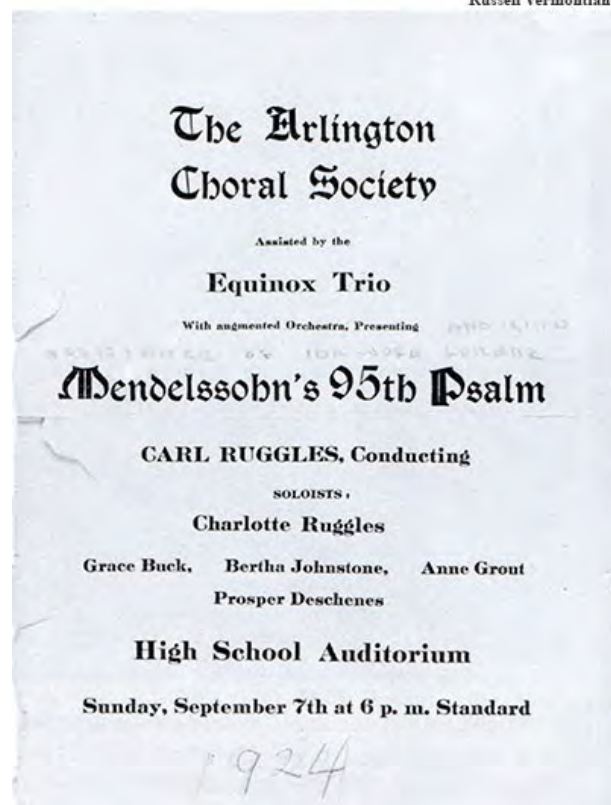
Russell Vermontiana



A COUNTRY AUCTION. The auction shown on this card, postmarked in 1913, appears to have been a sale of the horse-drawn buggies parked beside Thompson and Howard's Store on Main Street in Arlington village. The buggies may have belonged to the livery stable that occupied the barn behind the store. A 1913 "speedster" parked on the left reflects the transition to motor vehicles then underway.

Russell Vermontiana

CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT PROGRAM. Musical activities in Arlington went "accelerando" after Carl and Charlotte Ruggles moved here in the early 1920s. They formed the Arlington Choral Society that was especially active during the summer in the 1920-1930s. The composer was the director and his wife, a voice teacher, the principal soloist. This is the program for a concert given in 1924.





Amy Strofoleno

WEST ARLINGTON SEWING BEE. The ladies of the West Arlington Green church are seen here on June 29, 1911, busily sewing for a bazaar. They are sitting on the lawn of Dan and Amelia Harrington's house on River Road. The little fellow at the lower left, James Edgerton, appears rather disgruntled by what probably seemed interminable inactivity. Amelia is seated in the center.



Tommy Rockwell/Raymond Smith

CATCH THE CHICKEN AT SMITH'S STORE. This commercial promotion, held on October 13, 1949 at Smith's Cash Store, attracted considerable interest in West Arlington. The crowd has fixed its gaze on the flying chicken just launched by the men on the porch roof. The bird had a dollar bill tied to a leg, and the catcher took the double prize. Built about 1878 for R. T. Hurd, the store belonged to the Smith family from the early 1900s until about 1954.

COMMUNITY GROUPS AND EVENTS

Martha Smith



ARLINGTON SPOTTING TOWER. Standing on a knoll off warm Brook Road, this spotting tower was staffed by volunteers day and night during World War II. Another spotting tower, which is no longer standing, was located in West Arlington.

William F. Hayden Collection



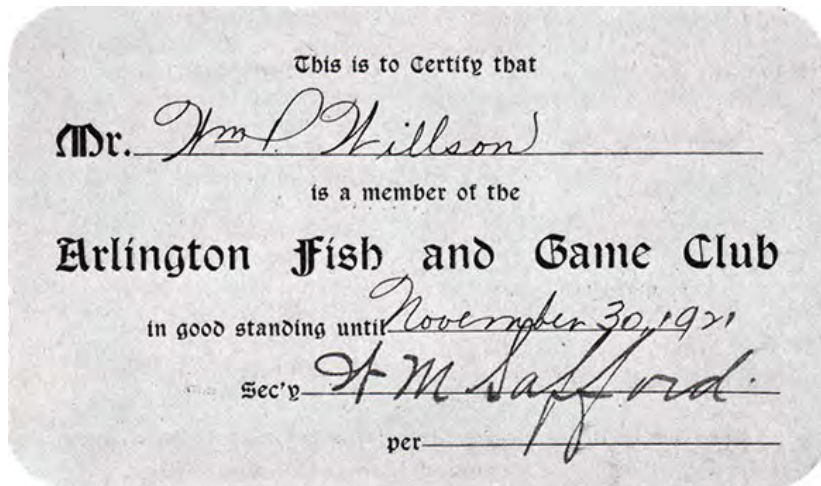
DEDICATION OF THE WAR MEMORIAL. The field where Fisher Elementary School now stands was dedicated in 1946 as the Arlington Memorial Field in memory of local men who died in World War II. A stone memorial and concrete benches with bronze plaques were placed there in 1950; this photograph shows the latter dedication ceremony.

COMMUNITY GROUPS AND EVENTS

John Bentley

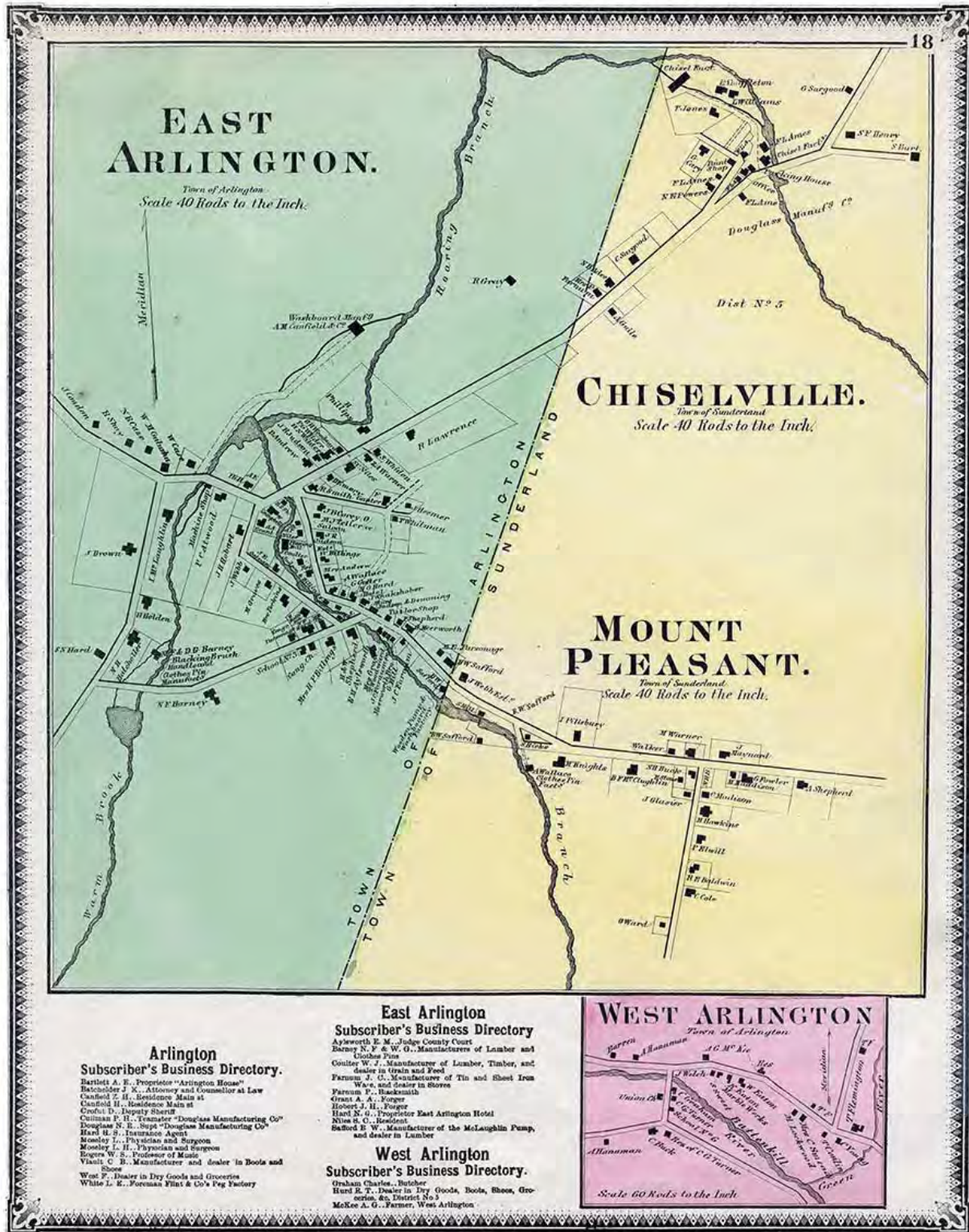


CATCHING TROUT IN WARM BROOK. This photograph from the 1940s reveals slightly illegal activity in Warm Brook. Local boys are hooking trout in the shallow water below the Hale Company dam. This was possible when the headgates were opened to divert the brook's flow into the power canal around the back side of the factory.



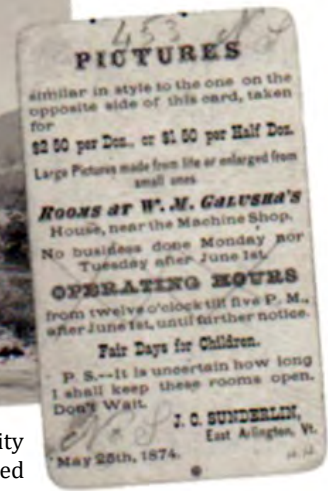
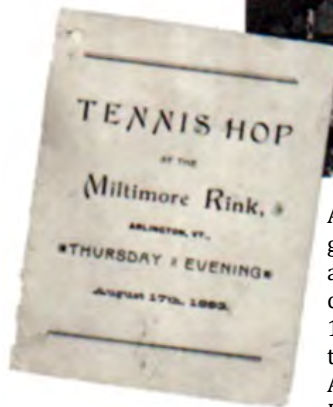
Russell Vermontiana

SPORTSMEN'S CLUB MEMBERSHIP CARD. The Arlington Fish and Game Club had as one of its objectives, "to keep brooks stocked and preserve all game in Arlington and vicinity." After lapsing for a time, the club was revived in the early 1940s and is still in existence.





AUTHOR HUGH HENRY was a natural choice to select photographs and write the text for *Arlington Along the Battenkill*. As the architectural historian who prepared the nomination documentation for both Arlington and East Arlington to the National Register of Historic Places, Hugh already had extensive knowledge of our past and an affinity for the community. A native of Chester, and a sixth-generation Vermonter, Hugh completed undergraduate work at Dartmouth College and graduate studies at the University of Vermont. He is an independent consultant in historic preservation.



ARLINGTON TOWNSCAPE ASSOCIATION, INC. is a community group dedicated to preserving and enhancing the valued aspects of our community. As a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation with membership open to all. Townscape began in 1986 with its efforts to restore Arlington's village green. Since then, the group has been instrumental in nominating both Arlington and East Arlington to the National Register of Historic Places. Proceeds from this book will go toward compiling and publishing a complete history of Arlington.

Townscape welcomes contributions and inquiries:
P. O. Box 348, Arlington, VT 05250

