

Preliminary Report

Historical Ecology of the Upper Stevensville Brook Watershed, Underhill, Vermont

A report for the
Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation
and
Vermont Monitoring Cooperative

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Introduction

This report is a preliminary land use history of the upper Stevensville Brook in Underhill, Vermont. Most of the tract is mountain timberland and the cultural history concerns logging and associated activities. The information in this report is based on diverse sources, including:

- published articles (especially local history and town reports);
- archival records (especially deeds, censuses, and contracts);
- maps (especially cadastral, land survey, topographic, geologic, and historic);
- state files;
- interviews with land managers,
- and knowledge of local natural history, historical ecology , and regional land-use history.

Significantly there was only a cursory on-site reconnaissance and detailed archeological, forestry, and ecological research must still be done on the ground, before the full history of this site is revealed. Despite being necessarily incomplete, the collation of existing information done here forms a clear basis for evaluating changes over the past 150 years and interpreting the current conditions of the site. Fortunately the dominant land uses at this site are straight forward. Mansfield was a mountain town with little land appropriate for farming. Economically it depended on its forests and processing of the timber at sawmills in nearby towns. Thus it was culturally (later politically) linked to adjacent towns of Underhill and Jericho. This history is an investigation of the activities of timberland owners (sometimes timber barons), and their effects on their ownership.

Location

Upper Stevensville Brook drains the middle and upper slopes southwest of the Forehead on the Mount Mansfield massif. The watershed covers approximately 1000 acres, with roughly one-third above 2500 feet elevation. Its center is located near 44° 31' N Latitude 72° 50' W Longitude and is underlain by schists of the Underhill Formation. It is a well-eroded but steep west-facing bowl, rimmed with rough cliffs on Maple Ridge to the northeast and gentler slopes on Mount Dewey on the southeast. It extends from 1400 feet elevation just below the junction of the two branches of Stevensville Brook up to the main ridgeline of Mount Mansfield. The highest elevations range from 3950 feet on the

Forehead in the north through a col (Needles Eye) at about 2700 feet to Dewey Mountain at 3370 feet on the south.

Administration and Current Use

The entire area lies within the defunct town of Mansfield, Vermont. Most of the area was annexed in 1839 by Underhill in Chittenden County, while a small piece of the northeast corner near the Forehead later became part of Stowe in Lamoille County. Since 1929 virtually all the area has been owned by the State of Vermont and administered by the Department of Forest Parks and Recreation as part of the Mount Mansfield State Forest. The area north of Stevensville Brook is Compartment #3 and to the south of the brook is Compartment 2 of the Underhill Block of the Forest. Two small (roughly 40 acre) parcels border the western edge of the area along Stevensville Brook; the southern one was bought by the state from J. Marsh in 1992 and the northern one is still privately owned (by R. Smith in 1990).

Direct access to the area is by Stevensville Road which runs 2.8 miles due east from Underhill Center ending at a trailhead parking lot on the south bank of Stevensville Brook in the western (lowest) corner of the area. The three-season public road ends, but a private spur extends north across a bridge to access the Smith property. A main “[logging] truck road” also continues from the parking lot along the south bank of the Stevensville Brook, then crosses the South Branch and continues about one-half mile southwest to a log landing on the unnamed (Nettle Brook?) tributary of the South Branch. Remnants of the old road to Stowe through Nebraska Notch crosses the southwest corner of the property and is now connected with the parking lot by the Nebraska Notch hiking trail. Two other trails leave from the same trailhead: the Frost Trail which follows Maple Ridge to the Forehead and the Butler Lodge Trail. The latter goes to a Long Trail hiking cabin at 3020 feet high in the watershed below the Needles Eye. A designated camping area (Twin Brooks Tenting Area) is off the Long Trail at 2200 feet in the upper reaches of the South Branch. Entering the watershed at 2100 feet on the south is the Long Trail, which climbs to Needles Eye and then follows the spine of the Mount Mansfield over the Forehead. Several other foot trails (Wallace Cutoff, Rock Garden, and the Wampahoofus Trails) also traverse the watershed at high elevations and connect the main routes. Finally in the 1930s there was a project to build a road from Halfway House in the Browns River drainage to the north to Nebraska Notch in the Clay Brook drainage to the south. This “CCC road” was never completed in the Stevensville drainage, but the cleared right-of-way crosses the watershed between 2000 to 2200 feet. The area is also laced with old skid trails and is used much for both summer and winter dispersed recreation. The area is also used for ecological research as a designated research site of the Vermont Monitoring Cooperative.

Land Use History

Prehistory

There is little evidence that the land in the Stevensville drainage was affected to any extent by native populations. It is probable that there was some fall hunting in the region. The mountain must have been a special place to the Abenaki, and stories of ascents could easily have included routes along Maple Ridge. Additionally it is very likely that

Abenaki used the trail through Nebraska Notch to travel. In fact, the stories of the burial of “Indian Joe’s ” father in the Notch indicate use and reverence for this place.

Presettlement Forest

The Town of Mansfield was granted by Benning Wentworth, the royal governor of New Hampshire, as one of his “New Hampshire Grants” in 1763. The first evaluation of the forests on Mount Mansfield came in 1772 when Ira Allen and Capt. Baker surveyed the town of Mansfield. Allen, who by then owned one-third of the 64 proprietary rights in the town, reported in his autobiography that:

A great proportion of the corners of said lots were made on spruce or fir timber, and if I described them as such, it would show the poorness of the town, and raise many questions that I wished to avoid. I made use of a stratagem that answered my purpose. In my survey bills, I called spruce and fir gum-wood, a name not known by the people of Sharon (the place where the proprietors lived). They asked what kind of timber gumwood was. I told them tall Straight trees that had a gum, much like the gum on cherry trees &c.

Allen sold his property, but subsequent owners were unsuccessful in settling Mansfield, so the town lay unused. (Hagerman 1975). In August, 1786, “Mr. Coit” , a surveyor for the State (republic) of Vermont, surveyed the west boundary of Mansfield. Along the 6 mile length of this outline, which passes through Stevensville village, he marked 2 spruce and 3 beech mile trees (Vt. State Archives). This presettlement composition in the Stevensville Brook drainage was confirmed by a more extensive survey of witness trees at corners of lots made above 1500 feet during the 1804 lotting of Mansfield into 100 acre lots (Table 1). A more general estimate combining witness trees on the west slope of the Green Mountains in Bolton, Underhill and Mansfield around 1800 shows a mixed hardwood-spruce forest (Table 1). The original composition of the Stevensville region forest clearly shows a strong dominance (50% to 60%) of beech, with 33% spruce. Remarkably few trees of other species were found with birch (presumably yellow) following beech, but little maple, hemlock, or ash. There was an elevational trend from hardwood dominated (but mixed spruce) forests below 2500 feet to conifer (spruce and fir) domination at higher elevations (Siccama 1963).

Settlement Period (1789-1836)

Underhill was settled in 1789, but there was little activity in Mansfield. The town of Mansfield was not organized until 1815 and following first settlement in 1799 grew on the Stowe side of the mountain. According to a Stowe history: “...no mention has been made of residents on the western slope[of the town of Mansfield]” (Bigelow 1934). In fact, the Underhill side of the mountain was lotted and treated exactly the same as the Stowe side. The lots on the west were owned and sold by Underhill residents and there were several lots that were cleared for settlement across the Mansfield line. Thus activities on the west slope were connected to towns on the west and in 1839 the area roughly west of the main ridge was annexed to Underhill.

In 1804 all of Mansfield was divided into lots drawn to the rights of the original proprietors. The Stevensville Brook drainage consisted of parts several of these generally 100 acre lots (mostly within #139/2division; #58/2div; #125/2div; #126/2 div; #127/2div.;

#20/3div; #138/2div; #61/4d; and #2 through 10/4d) (see Fig. 3) Still associated with an owner (mostly an absentee proprietor with no real interest), the lots were not used and effectively unowned (Table 2). During the next 20 to 30 years the lots near the Underhill line were obtained, usually at vendue sales (for back taxes) by nearby residents. Thus people such as Jonathan Lee, Josiah Brown, Azarius Williams, and Almus Ward owned the lower stretches of Stevensville Brook. In fact, in 1830 Ward had made “a small improvement or clearing” (MLR 3:288) on lots #125 and 126, the area at the end of the current Stevensville Road. Thus there were preliminary agricultural attempts on the western side of Mansfield, but the dominant ownership was the accumulation of the rights to over 3000 acres on the mountain by Asa Williams (MLR 3:170).

First Cutting Period (1836-1865)

As the market for lumber spread with the increase in Vermont population in the early 1800s, the spruce timber on the easily accessible west slope of Mount Mansfield together with the availability of water power drew the interest of businessmen. In 1836, A. Williams sold his forest land including the Stevensville drainage to David Read of St. Albans who accumulated acres and took on partner J. Wheeler of Burlington for his self-estimated 15,000 in the region. To solidify their claim Wheeler and Read had a survey done of their land and the return of the survey confirmed ownership of 8376 acres in Mansfield(MLR 3:254/5). Then in 1838 these entrepreneurs bought some fields belonging to J. Lee and J. Brown on lot #58 (near Maple Leaf Farm) in Underhill. By 1840, they built a sawmill on the Underhill property. Read and Wheeler sold interest in the mill together with 3500 ac of land to H.P. Hickok (2/3 share), a lumber businessman from Burlington. He took on L.M. Stevens (1/3 share) as a junior partner, and Stevens moved to Underhill Center in 1843 to found the logging village of Stevensville and manage the Underhill mills (Anon. 1992).

Apparently the Hickok and Stevens partnership built a second sawmill just over the Mansfield line on lot #126. In 1849, their water powered mills cut 300 thousand board feet (Mbf) of lumber, obviously from spruce cut off their land in the Stevensville Brook drainage in Mansfield (1850 U.S. Manuf. Census). In 1856 Hickok and Stevens rented the upper mill to C.H. Woodsworth for 8 years and they agreed to “provide spruce for 4 years to stock the sawmill with logs to amount of 400 logs [roughly 100 Mbf] per year if required to do so” (ULR 16:250). Hickok and Stevens also leased their land to be harvested by local farmers, but “such as timber not to be cut faster than the land is fitted for cultivation” (ULR 16:252). By the end of the 1850s Stevensville had two saw mills, a shingle mill, a measure factory, and 30 families working in the sawmill, woodworking industries (peck measurers, cheese and butter boxes) or in the woods. In 1859 the Hickok and Stevens sawmill, with one circular and one upright saw, cut 60M feet of boards and box materials from “600 [~150 Mbf] spruce logs” (U.S. Manuf. Census 1860). This seems to have been the high point of activity at the upper mill, as in 1864 Hickok and Stevens sold much of the mill lot and adjacent land to Hiram Hicks. In 1865 Stevens moved to Jericho apparently signaling the end of the Stevensville community. Hicks moved to the farmhouse on the property and apparently farmed the area which would become the Marsh property. Ownership of the mountain property became unclear at this

time and Hickok and Stevens perhaps abandoned claim to the now cut over (for merchantable spruce that is) land.

Quiet Period (1865-1889)

From 1865 to 1879 was relatively uneventful in Stevensville Brook, several farmers (e.g. H.Hicks, Peter Laflache, J. Papineau, and D. Wells) lived on small farms at the end of the Stevensville road, but several worked in woodworking industries (e.g. Papineau was a cooper). The Tillison steam mill in Underhill Center was running in 1869 producing 20 Mbf of lumber and 320M shingles (1870 U.S. Manuf Census). The mill industry did not expand until after the railroad reached Underhill in 1877. At this same time large steam mills were built in town, one each in Underhill Flats, North Underhill, Pleasant Valley, with a combined capacity of 4500 Mbf (Child 1882, Dwyer 1976). L.O. Horton took over the mill at Underhill Center and produced clapboards, hardwood and spruce lumber, and flooring from 1000M/yr of logs(Child 1882). There was obvious diversification, use of external markets and a great increase in demand for timber, including some for hardwoods. Some wood must have come from Stevensville Brook, but ownership of this area was not cleared until 1879 when Hickok and Stevens finally disposed of their mill property in Stevensville. Soon after in 1880 Anson Field bought the remaining rights to "Mansfield Mountain Land" of 2000 acres from the heirs of J. Wheeler.(ULR 21:574; 21:390). Nine years later Field sold the 2000 acres to L.F. and G.E. Terrill who were merchants and lumber manufactures from Underhill Center.

Second Cutting Period (1889-1898)

After the sale to the Terrill brothers, the 2000 acres of Stevensville Brook drainage was subject to heavy cutting as D.L. Terrill had leased Bicknell's sawmill with its 500M/year capacity on the Browns River (Child 1882). From 1892 to 1897 the stumpage rights in the Browns' River drainage on Mount Mansfield passed through various loggers. In 1897 the Terrills bought the stumpage of "all timber both hard and soft standing, lying of growing forever on land" (ULR 25:355) in the Browns River drainage, just north of Stevensville Brook. Together with logger G.M. Knight, who operated the steam mill in Underhill Flats, Terrill cut up to 50M/day in 1897 feeding 1000M of softwood and 600 Mbf of hardwood to this and thousands of board feet to mills as far as Burlington (Dwyer 1976). This was a short intense cut as the next year Terrill sold his operation to W.H. Martin of Royalton, Vt. the 2100 acres and "all the timber and right of stumpage" in the Stevensville Brook (25:451).

In the meantime the residents at the end of the Stevensville Road continued small scale farming. Apparently crops were produced until at least 1901 (26:129) and the area was in open hay fields from 1912 (26:199). A 1915 map shows a small area of "tillage" between the branches of Stevensville Brook and pasture and fence line around the Lebarge, erstwhile Hicks, farm.

Third Cutting Period (1904-1929)

W. H. Martin moved to Underhill, but within six years he sold out to C.H. Green who in turn passed the 2100 acres of "wild land" and stumpage to Champlain Realty Company (a subsidiary of International Paper Company) (26:112, 26:422). In general

logging in the old town of Mansfield continued to feed the mills of Underhill as in 1905, the “surrounding hills are rich in both hard and soft wood and the leading industry of [Underhill] is the sawmill and lumber business of which D.W. Knight gets out 2 million feet of lumber each season, besides handling large quantities of wood and small lumber for shipment to other mills (Expansion 3(1):1). It is unclear how much timber Champlain had cut, but its long ownership, other regional operations, and indications of growth releases in tree rings dating from the 1920s (P. Hannah, pers. comm.), all indicate extensive cutting. A 1915 map showed second growth hardwood, presumably resulting from early farm clearance, in the vicinity of the Marsh property and up to 1800 feet between the tributaries of the South Branch. Above this zone was a broad area of culled hardwoods (hardwoods with the former spruce removed) and above about 2800 feet spruce reproduction and balsam from cutting of coniferous forest. Only at the highest elevation above about 3200 feet was there no cutting a forest described as “old growth spruce and balsam” (1915 type map). Significantly most of the area to the north of Stevensville Brook (Compartment 3) was labeled as “burn” in 1915 and “old clear cut (burn)” in 1966. These areas probably resulted from the extensive fires in 1903 or 1908, which raged, especially in previously cut stands. Here the burn occurs down to 1600 feet and is bordered by unburned culled hardwoods.

State Ownership (1929-present)

In February 1929 Vermont acquired approximately 1238 acres from Champlain Realty Co. (29:493). Since that time there have been several harvests in the watershed, but records before 1971 are skimpy. There are indications of a thinning release in the 1930s in several areas (P. Hannah, pers. comm.). The lower elevation and unburned area north of Stevensville Brook and much of the area south of the brook in compartment #3 were improved by the girdling of culls and the removal of “old residuals”. The volume in this stand in 1971 was 4.4 Mbf/acre (83% sugar maple) with 0.14 Mbf/acre•year growth. In 1983 55 acres of this area south of Stevensville Brook was thin-harvested, removing 66 Mbf and 285 cords (FPR records, Essex).

Compartment #2 was more extensively managed than #3. In the winter of 1956 a “Lavanway” conducted a harvest, logging between the North Branch and the tributary (Nettle Brook?) of the South Branch (northern third of compartment #2) of Stevensville Brook (FPR records, Essex). From 200 acres, including this area, the Stevens Brook South Sale removed 141.8 Mbf and 496 cords in 1983 to 1985. In addition from 1977 to 1979, 300 cords were cut; in 1981 152 Mbf and 100 cords of tops were removed as salvage from 140 acres from the area around the two branches of the South Branch (FPR records, Essex). In total, virtually the entire area below (west of) the Long Trail, and a section of shelterwood logging up to 2700 feet around the Needles Eye, have been harvested during the past 20 years. The only area not to receive any management activity is the high elevation on Dewey Mountain and the burned, old cutover, and stunted growth above about 2200 feet in the “natural area” on the upper slopes of the Forehead.

Summary of Land Use

The upper Stevensville Brook drainage has been intensively used for forest production for about 150 years. The lowest reaches of the valley near the confluence of

the two branches was an early sawmill privilege and the site of several small farmsteads in the 1800s. Activities associated with these properties extended up to about 1700 feet elevation and included clearance for cultivation and pastures and the cutting of woodlots beyond for farm consumption. The vast majority of the watershed, however, was used exclusively for timber production, initially feeding the local water-powered mill and then larger steam mills in Underhill and Jericho. Through time, separate ownerships of this timberland, which was always held as a large block following the drainage, corresponds to four periods of logging interest (see sections above, Table 3). Hickok and Stevens did an initial cut for spruce; Terrill Bros. did a short and intensive cut of the remaining softwood; Champlain Realty began the removal of hardwoods; and the Vermont Department of Forests has actively managed the site for continued production through site improvement and periodic harvests of both hardwoods and softwoods. Although all operations were substantial, evidently only in the Terrill operation did the removal rate exceed the growth replacement of these forests (Table 3).

Overall an estimated 10 million board feet (roughly an average of 10 M/ac) was removed from the valley over 150 years. The majority of this timber was spruce, although hardwood harvests became more prevalent in the 1900s and are predominant today. Thus most of the merchantable spruce has been removed although there are residual spruce trees almost 300 years old in the watershed (P. Hannah, pers. comm., B. Engstrom pers. comm.). Interestingly most of these old trees at lower elevations show releases or initiation 130 years ago, indicating that the prime spruce sites were harvested in the first cuts. Although most of the spruce and fir is now found above 2500 feet, there are environmental limitations (i.e. Act 250) on harvest. The only area unaffected by logging (old growth?) is the stunted and windswept fir and occasional spruce at the highest elevations on Dewey Mountain. Culled hardwoods at middle elevations had spruce removed, but still have scattered large hardwood trees, especially yellow birch, holdovers from the original mixed woods on the slopes. Except for the area burned in the turn of the century fires (regenerating to birch?), most of the area is productive and currently sustains an estimated 5M/ac, albeit the result of 150 years of selective harvests.

Table 1. Presettlement surveys (1786-1804) with % witness trees on corners of lots on the west slope of Mount Mansfield in parts of Underhill, Bolton and Mansfield (data from Vermont Surveyor General's records in State Archives; Proprietors Books; and Siccama 1963).

	Mansfield >1500'	3 towns west slope
trees n=	59	151

Table 2. Chronology and ownership (transfer arrows from grantor to grantee indicate documentation from Underhill or Mansfield Town Land Records) of the mountain land within Stevensville Brook drainage, Underhill, Vermont. Brackets indicate owners without information on clear transfers.

1789	Underhill settled
1792	
1796	
1799	first settler in Mansfield
1804	Lotting survey of Mansfield
1808	
1812	
1816	
1820	
1824	
1826	
1830	{Lee and Brown} ↓
1836	Wheeler and Read ↓ (survey return of 8376 ac)
1840	Hickok and Stevens (3500 ac and mill)
1844	
1849	west part of Mansfield annexed to Underhill
1853	{Cook and Ballard}
1856	
1858	
1862	
1865	Stevens
1870	
1874	
1876	
1880	A. Field [mortgage foreclosure by Wheeler]
1884	
1889	D.L. Terrill (2000ac)
1892	
1898	W.N. Martin ↓ (2100 ac)
1900	C.H. Green ↓ (2100 ac)
1904	Champlain Realty (2100 ac)
1908	
1912	
1916	
1920	
1924	
1929	State of Vermont (1238 ac)
1932	
1936	
1940	
1944	
1948	
1952	
1956	
1960	
1964	
1968	
1972	
1976	
1980	
1984	
1988	
1992	
1996	

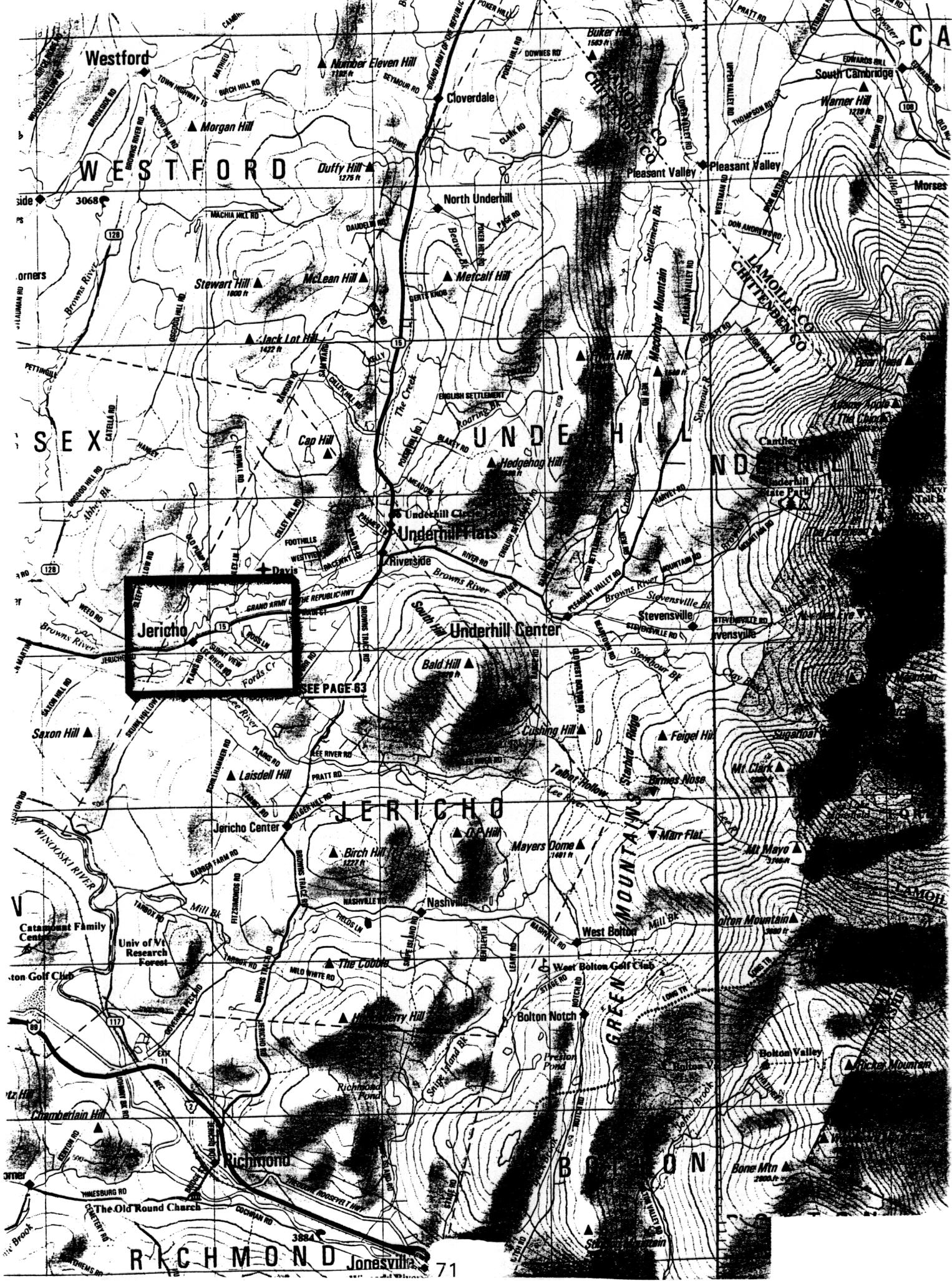
Table 3. Logging intensity associated with Stevensville Brook , west slope of Mount Mansfield, Underhill, Vermont (data from various archival sources including Underhill Land Records, U.S. Manufactures Census, Childs' Gazetteer, Vermont Forest and Park files). Volumes estimated in M board feet with conversion of 2 cords per M.

Operation	dates	years	area acres	total cut M	cut/year M/yr	cut/area M/ac	cut/ac•yr M/ac•yr
Hickok & Stevens	1841-1865	25	3500	~5000	200	1.4	0.06
Terrill	1889-1898	10	2000	~1500	~750	3.3	0.33
Champlain Realty	1904-1929	26	2100	??	??	??	??
Vermont F&P	1970-1990	20	2000	733.5	36.7	0.37	0.02
Underhill #2	1977-1979	3	140	202	67.3	1.44	0.5
Stevensville N&S	1983-1985	3	255	531.5	177.2	2.08	0.67
1971 reference (#3)			155			growth 4.4	0.14

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Appendix 1. Maps of Topography, Land Division, and Management in the Stevensville region of Underhill, Vermont.



Jericho

SEE PAGE 63

1869

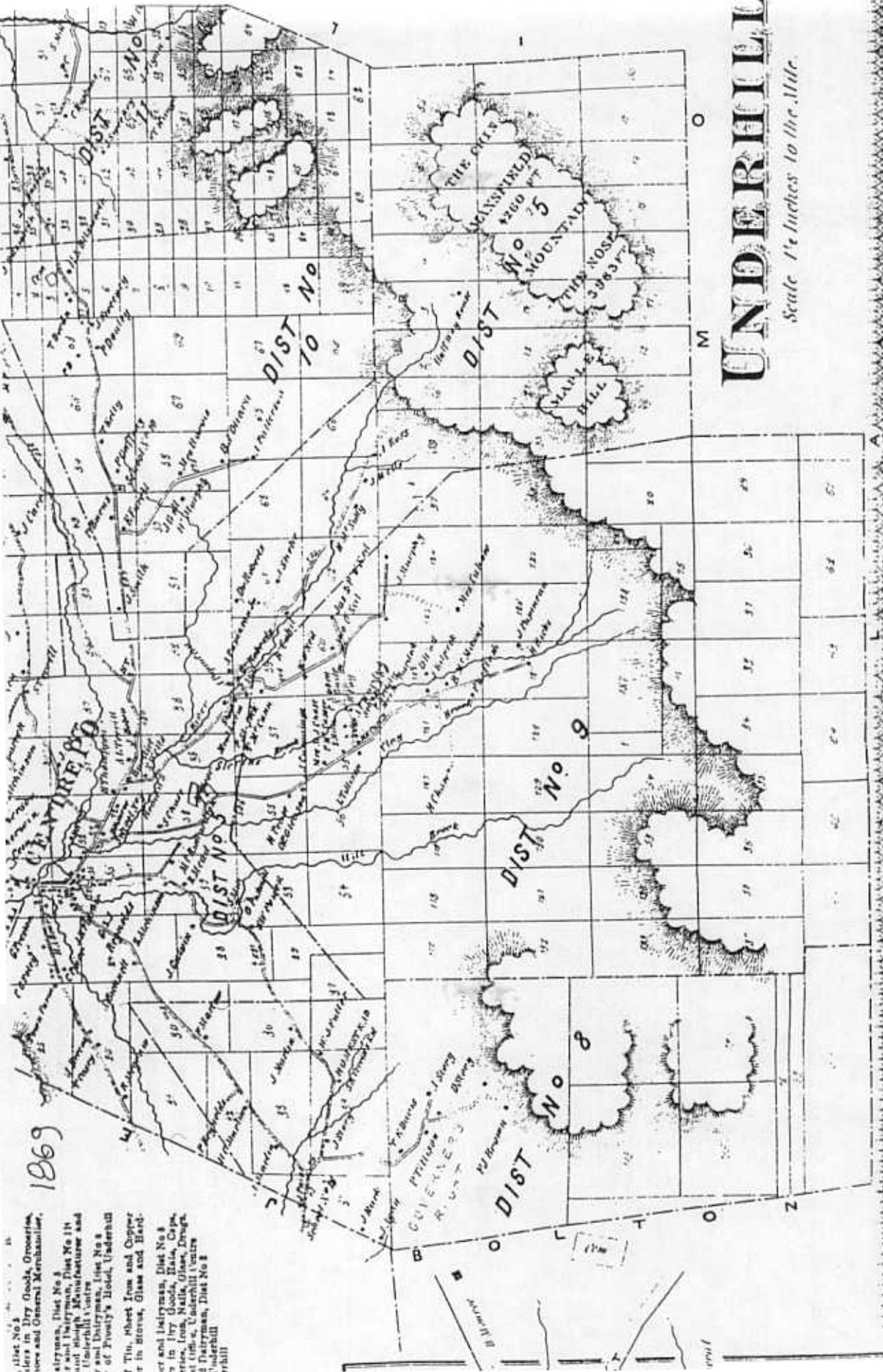
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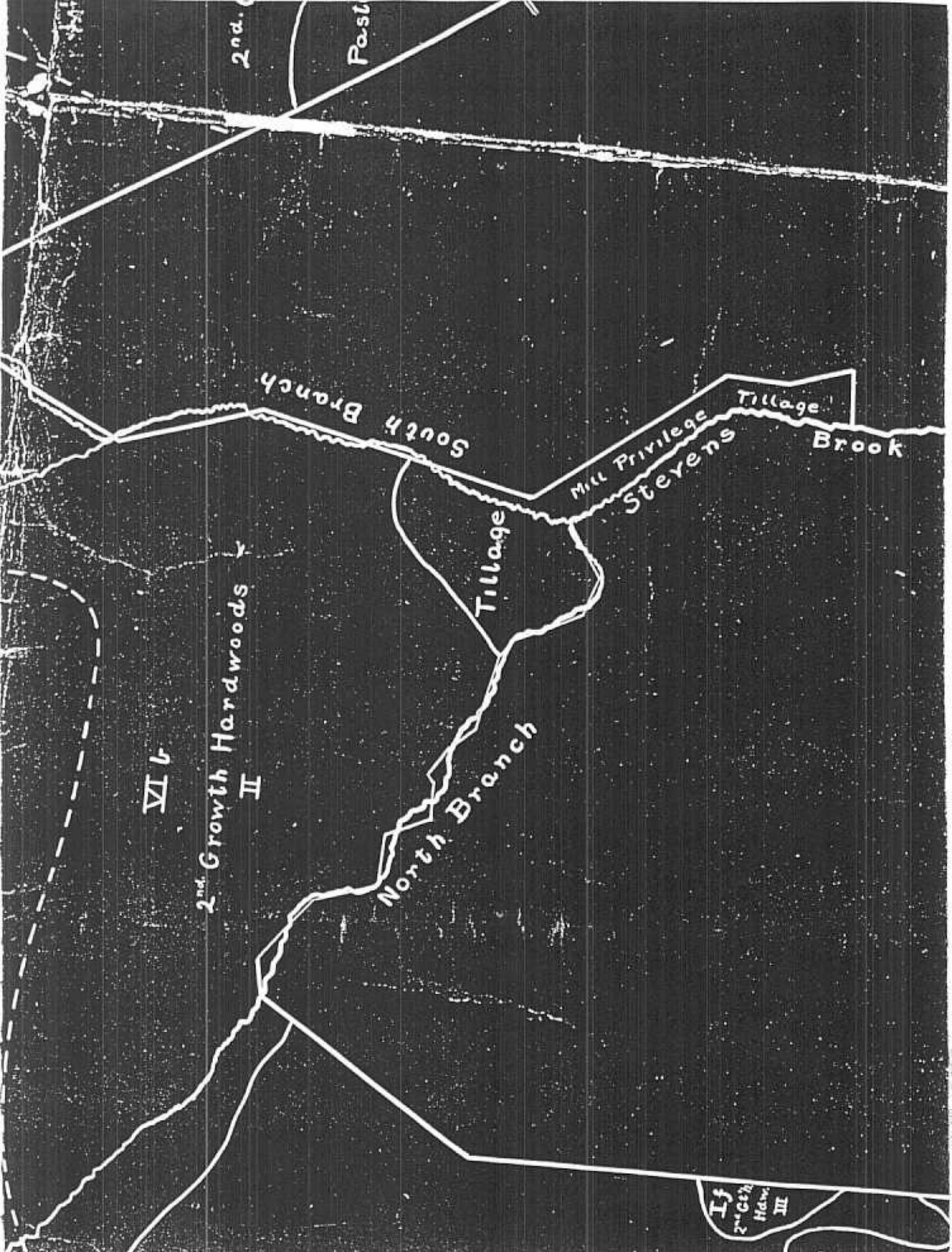
WIRE RO

THE GREAT MANSHFIELD MOUNTAINS

Scale 1 1/2 inches to the Mile

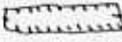
UNDERHILL

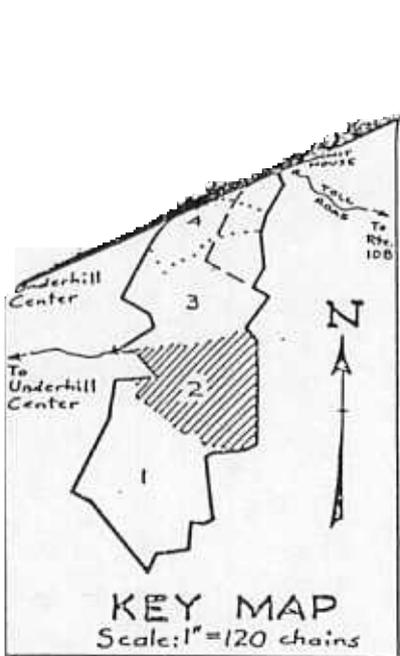




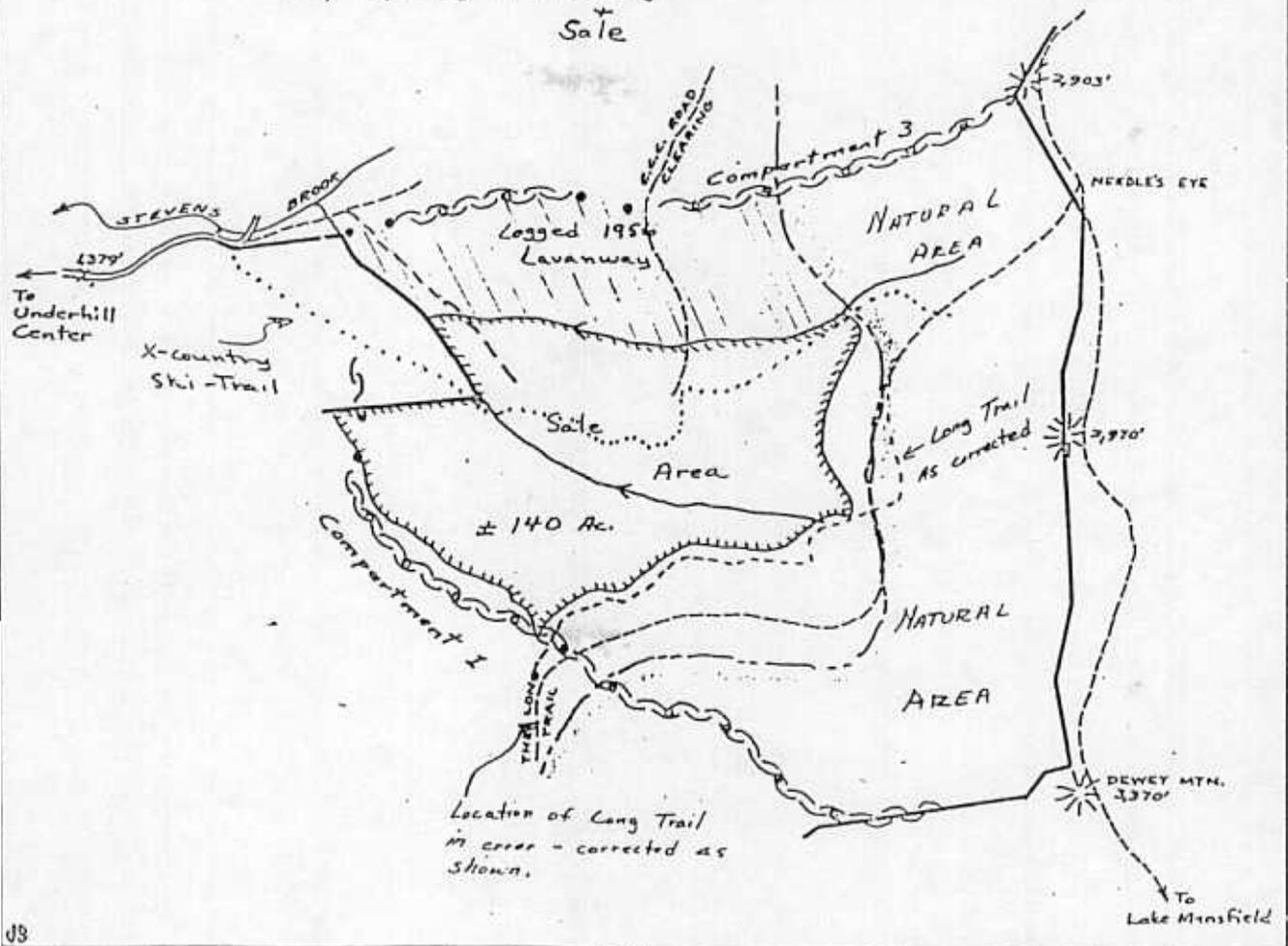
UNDERHILL BLOCK
MT. MANSFIELD
STATE FOREST

TOTAL AREA 493 ACRES
SCALE: 1" = 20 CHAINS

- NATURAL AREA
- - - - - LONG TRAIL
-  PREVIOUS SALE AREA
-  SALE AREA
- CROSS COUNTRY SKI TRAIL
Status - ??



PROPOSED SALE AREA
FY - 1972 - Proposal
FY - 1973 - Marking
Sale



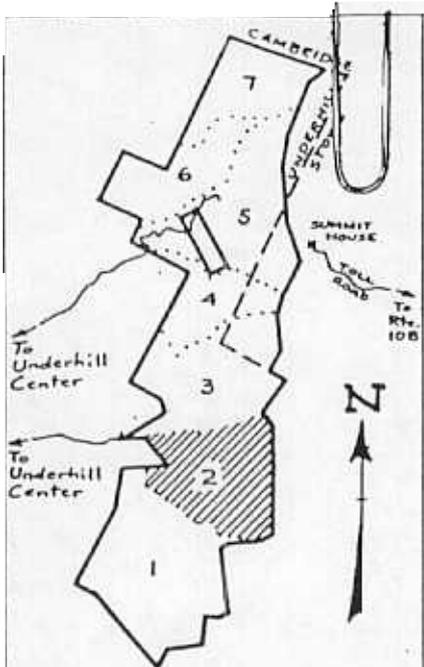
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12-62

**COMPARTMENT 2
UNDERHILL BLOCK
MT. MANSFIELD STATE FOREST**

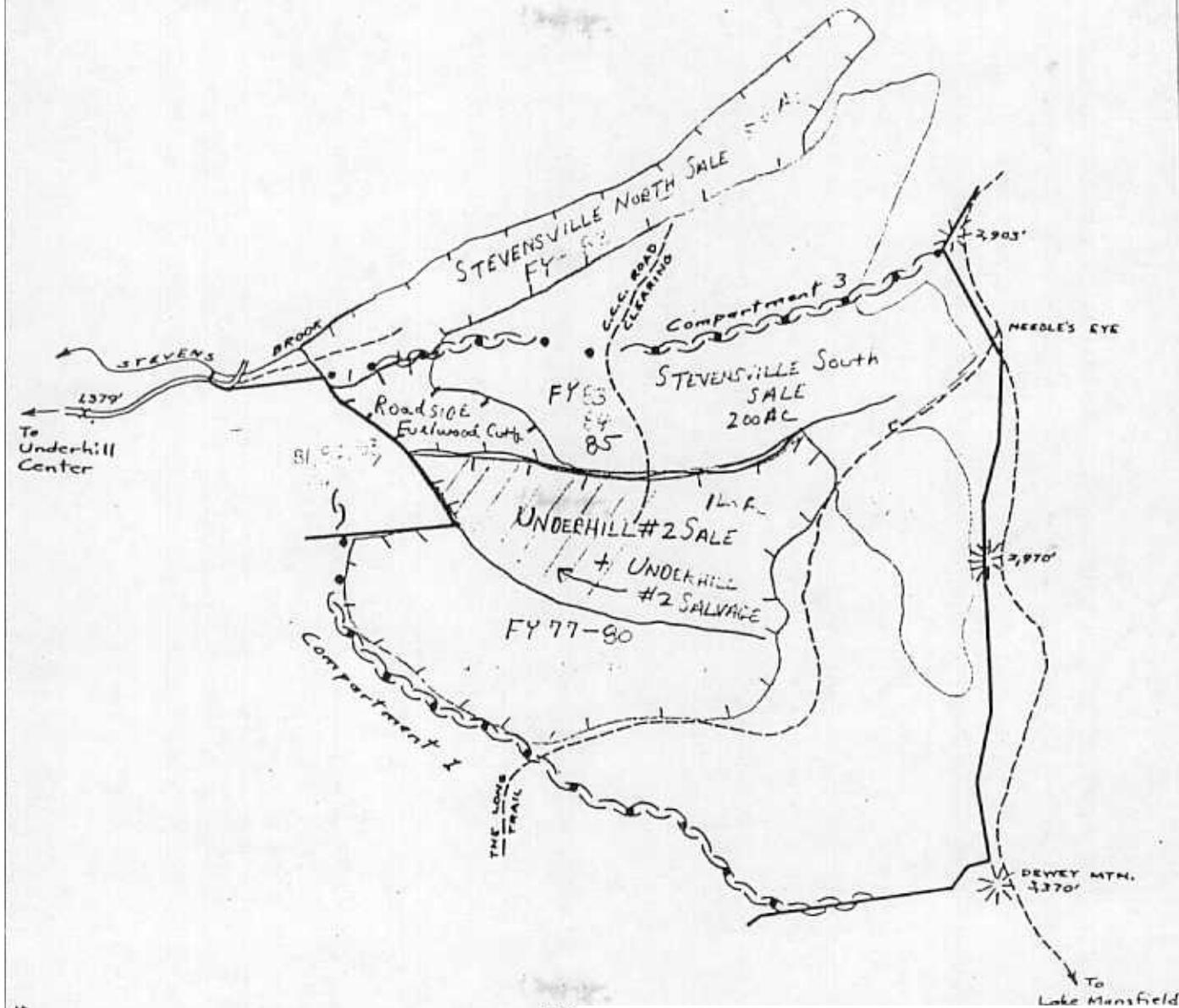
TOTAL AREA 493 ACRES

SCALE: 1" = 20 CHAINS

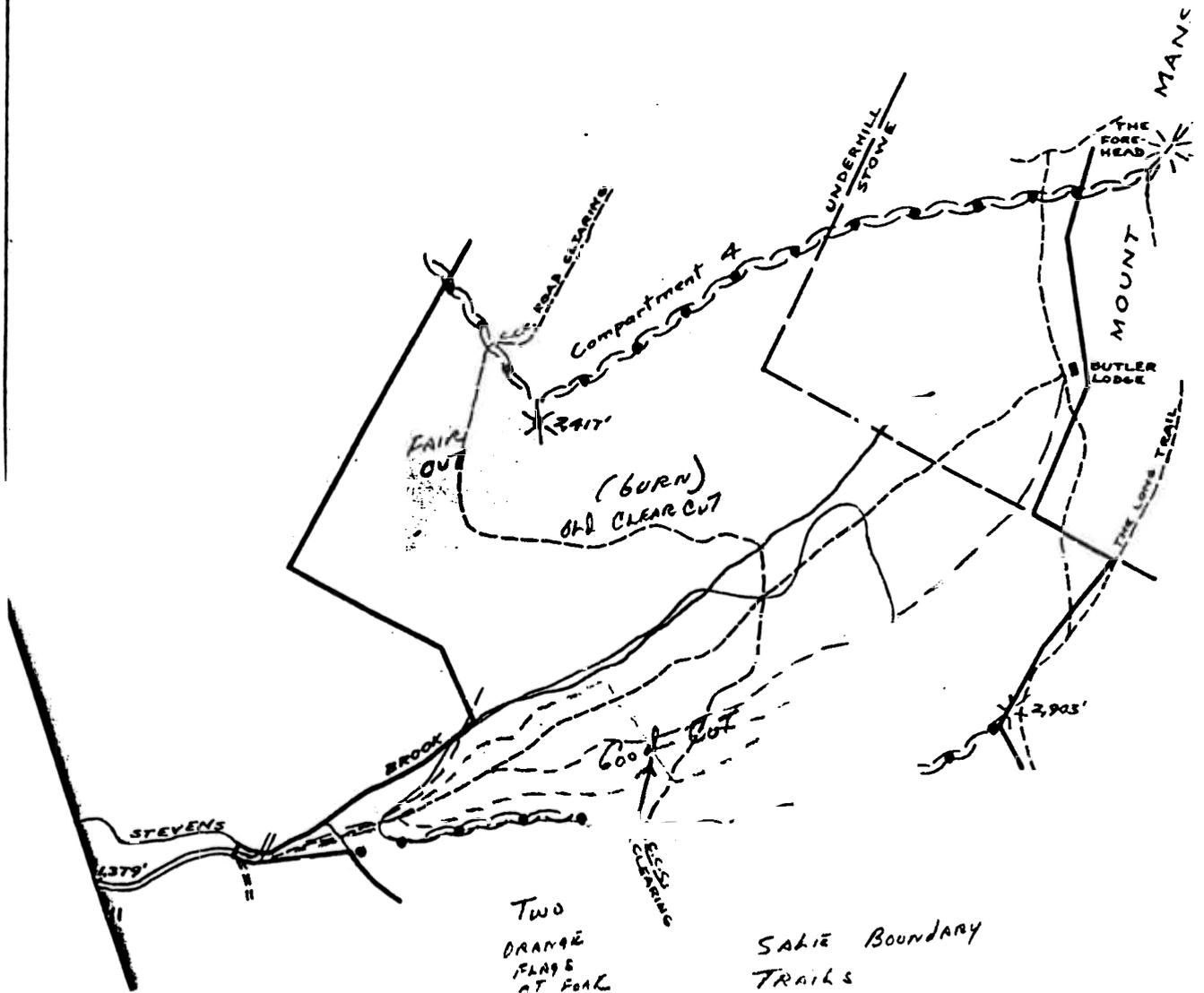
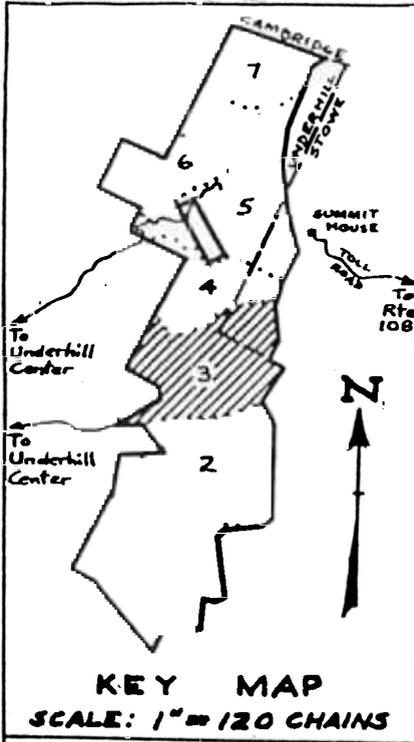


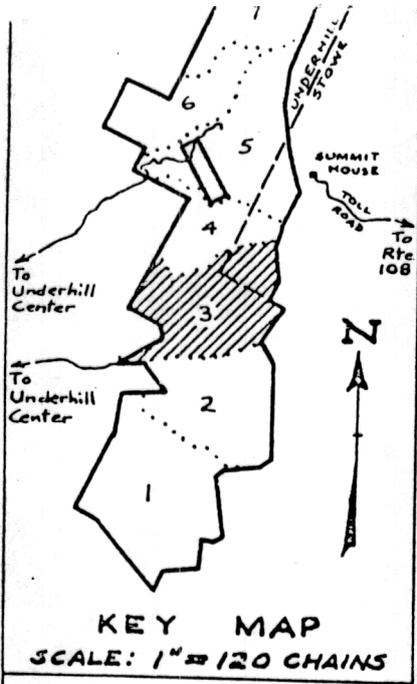
KEY MAP
Scale: 1" = 120 chains

TREATMENTS



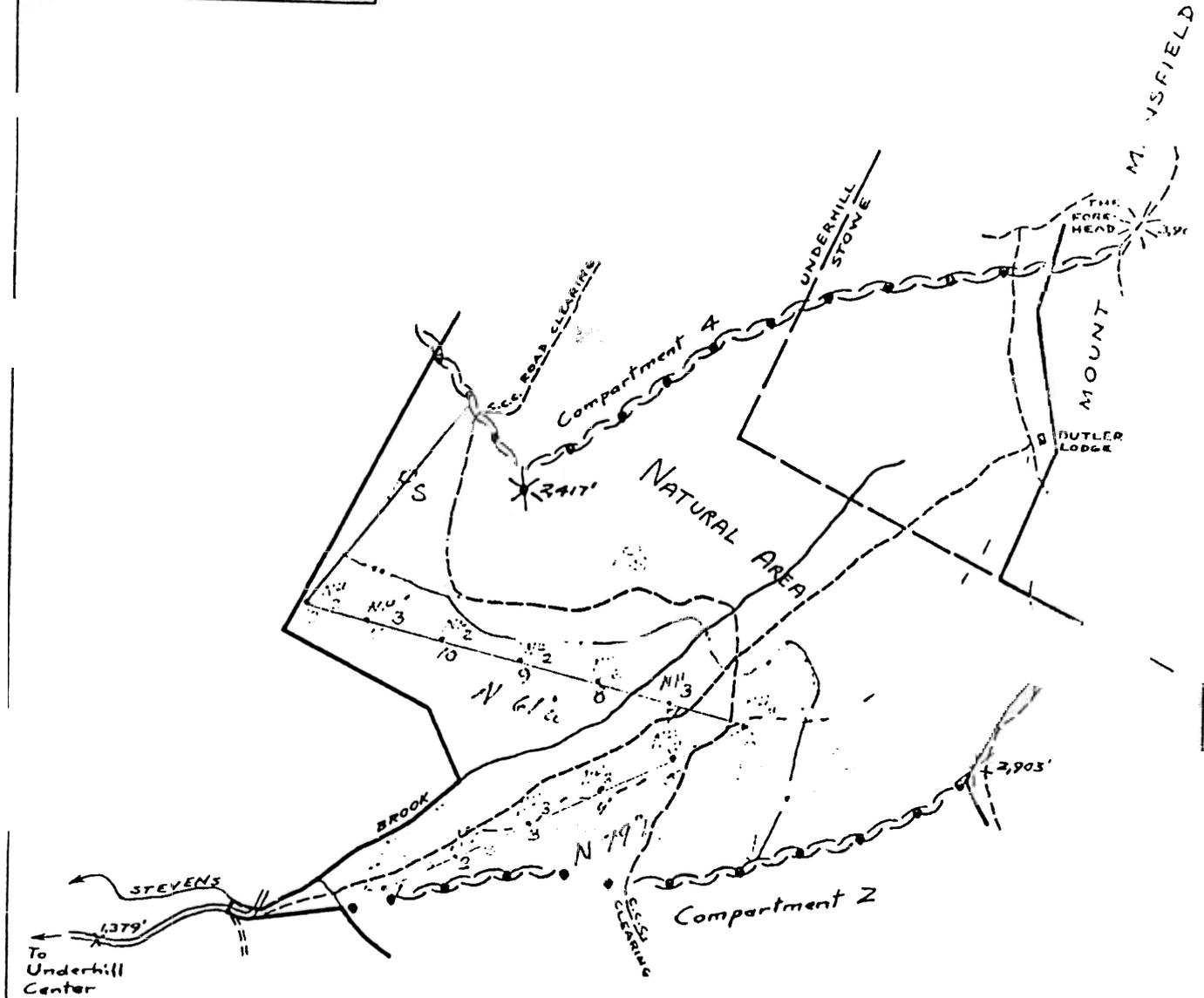
COMPARTMENT 3 UNDERHILL BLOCK MT. MANSFIELD STATE FOREST





**UNDERHILL BLOCK
MT. MANSFIELD
STATE FOREST**

TOTAL AREA 524 ACRES
SCALE: 1" = 20 CHAINS



UP

Appendix 2. ownership chain

Abstracts of transactions involving mountain timber land and mill properties in the Stevensville region of Underhill, Vermont.

- 1827 Asa Williams to Jonah Palmer #57 100ac (2:186)
- 1830 Ward to Wheeler and Read #125 & #126 on "each of which I have heretofore made a small improvement or clearing" (3:288)
- 1836 Azarias Williams to David Read tract in Mansfield Also all lots I own 3300 ac except #57 sold to Palmer (3:170)
- 1836 Survey Bill for John Wheeler and David Read a tract in Mansfield by J. Beeman surveyor 8376 ac (MLR 3:254) map (3:255) Wit trees: M,E,S
- 1836 David Read to J. Wheeler half undivided share in lots in Mansfield~15,000 ac
- 1837 Wheeler and Read to Abner Fuller #56 (3:268)
- 1837 Wheeler and Read to Almus Ward and Ward #59 occupied by Aaron Hall on south recently purchased of Hall (3:257; mortg 3:257)
- 1837 H. Ward Ward to Almus Ward #57,59 from Aaron Hall 1837 Also J Wheeler and Read 1837 (3:257)
- 1837 Mortgage Almus Ward to Wheeler and Read #59 and same land which my brother Harvey Ward now lives and which he sold interest see Aaron Hall to A& H Ward. (3:280)
- 1837 John Wheeler and Read to P. Delano and J. Munn #34 ex 21 ac occupied by Geo. Tower ~80 ac
- 1838 J. Lee to Wheeler and Read #58 6 ac (9:385)
- 1838 J. Brown to Wheeler and Read plough field #58 10 ac. (9:388)
- 1840 J. Wheeler & D. Read to H. Hickok 2/3 undivided land mills and buildings 3500 ac bought of Johathan Lee and J. Brown 22 ac -mill property L.M. Stevens owns 1/3 part mill on #57&58 (10-188)
- 1840 John Wheeler & David Read to Jesse Lull (#43 & #5) (MLR 4:25)
- 1841 Jonathan Lee to Hickok and Stevens 5 ac part #55 up stream (10:363)
- 1841 Jesse Pike to Hickok and Stevens 14 ac in #57 (10:365)
- 1841 Josiah Brown to Hickok and Stevens all lot #55 not including Read, Wheeler and Stevens Also 88 ac 2/3 to Hickok and 1/3 Stevens (10:366)
- 1841 Hickok and Stevens to Day part #57 (10:368)
- 1841 Benj Day to Hickok and Stevens part #60 SW corner of land 6 ac to old Mansfield line (10:236)
- 1842 Hickok and Stevens to L. Sawyer #93 27 ac with all privileges, except and reserving all the sawing timber and trees suitable for sawing on part of land south of the Mead road (11:20)
- 1849 Hickok and Stevens water mill 300M of lumber 3 employees (U.S. Manuf. Census 1850)
- 1850 map with sawmill at end of road with house of C.W. Woodworth to west and H. Hicks further east
- 1853 Read and Wheeler to D. Hogan 100 ac on old town line (14:482)
- 1853 Read and Wheeler to Lewis Carr #68 same 1837 Bostwick (14:486)
- 1854 Hickok and Stevens to Stephen Tillison 10 ac (15:274)
- 1855 L. Carr to Read and Wheeler #68 from Boswick and Burg 1837 and Read and Wheeler 1853 (15:320)
- 1856 Hickok and Stevens to C.H. Woodsworth rent for 8 years 2ac plus mill H&S agrees provided spruce for 4 years to stock the sawmill with logs to amount of 400 logs per year if required to do Woodsworth to saw at \$2.50/M and store them in the mill yard without charge (16:250)
- 1856 Indenture between Hickok and Stevens and J.C. Wells near sawmill and #123 lease of 78 ac-- timber not to be cut faster than the land is fitted for cultivation (16:252)
- 1858 Sawmill of C.H. Woodsworth at end of road with P. Green, T. Wall and H. Hicks nearby. Notch Road with houses of J and D Wells. (MS map UTH)
- 1850s at Stevensville two saw mills a shingle mill a peck measure factory 1860 census: 30 families
- 1859 Hickok and Stevens mill sawmill (1 circular and one upright saw) cut to 60M feet of boards and some box material 600 spruce logs Also Forbush steam mill with 10 employees wood working 200M in making cheese boxes measurers and butter boxes (U.S. Manuf. Census 1860)

- 1860 Hickok and Stevens to H. Hicks 50 ac adjacent to mill (17:296)
- 1864 H. Hickok and Stevens to Hiram Hicks south side of Stevensville Brook to the upper saw mill at NE corner of Danl Wells 40 ac also much of mill lot on south side of road with house (18:152)
- 1869 Tillison steam mill 20M lumber and 320M of shingles (U.S. Manuf. Census 1870)
- 1869 H Hicks at end of road with J Papineau to north P Laflache further west (Beer's Atlas)
- 1870 Lysander Brown to J. Carr same as Story to Barron 1828 20 ac reserving the sawmill and mill priv. and all mill fixtures and use of the mill yard from here (18:495)
- 1871 S. Chase to Terrills now occupied by Chase 11 ac (18:543)
- 1873 Saml Chase to D. Hicks all from H&S 1867 19:325 except to Terrill 1871 11 ac (18:607)
- 1877 Railroad to Underhill
- 1877 B. Day and E.S Whicomb built and cut lumber mostly cut off mountain (Dwyer 1976)
- 1877 D.G. French to Ed Hurlburt half undivided share from French 1871 20-147 (18:705)
- 1879 H. Hickok to L.M. Stevens part of lot North of line #126 to old town line plus #29 in Stowe (21:351)
- 1879 Hickok to Stevens 2.75 ac know as the mill lot in Stevensville (21:390)
- 1880 Mary Wheeler to Anson Field the "Mansfield Mountain Land" same Reed and Wheeler to Cook and Ballard 1853 clear title John Wheeler lifetime interest with mortgage given by Cook and Ballard for purchase (21:574)
- 1882 Delevan Terrill general merchant and dealer in lumber and Londus Terrill dealer in dry goods and general merch. agent for Studebaker farm wagons and Franklin Co. (Child 1882)
- 1885 Darwin French to L.F. Terrill and G.E. Terrill half undivided share French and Hurlburt store 1883 Hurlburt to Waite Hurlburt all from D.G. French 1877 18:705 (22:396)
- 1889 Anson Field to D. L. Terrill near steam mill together with land contracted also 2000 ac mountain land same from J.B. Wheeler 1879 21:574 (24:88)
- 1889 Darius Knight took over mill owned by E.J. Booth manufactures lumber and turned handles cut 2MM feet per year
- 1894 stumpage contract G.L. Johnson (Hardwick) to G.E. Towers land in Cambridge and Underhill 24:553 Johnson reserves stumpage to \$7500 paid in 1895-97 providing Towers shall in years cut >1500M of stumpage of \$1.50/M which is reserved upon the excess >1500M Also to Towers the farm from C.P. Smith 1893 now occd by Towers adjacent to land lots #11, 51, 54, 55, 56 in Underhill and lands bought of Smith (25:90)
- 1897 G.E. Terrill to L.F. Terrill half undivided share to same from D.G. French 1885 and same from B. Day 1885 (25:288)
- 1897 George C. Tower to D.L Terrill timber in Underhill all timber both hard and soft standing, lying or growing forever on land I own in Town of Underhill adjacent lands owned by D.L. Terrill and lying SE of E slope or cant of ridge or spur running in a SW direction from the North Peak of Mt. Mansfield.(25:355)
- 1897 D.L. Terrill to G.C. Towers all timber of every kind north and west of the ridge which runs SW from the town line between Underhill and Stowe meaning all timber on the n & W slope of said ridge and extending to Cambridge line and to Towers land (25:345)
- 1897 D.L. Terrill to L.F. Terrill all 2000 ac of mountain land (25:355)
- 1897 Mortgage L.F. Terrill to Nat Life Insur. Co. discharged 1899 (25:289)
- 1897 D.L. Terrill to L.F. Terrill all the timber both hard and soft standing lying or growing forever on land owned by G.C. Tower in Underhill adjoining Terrill land lies se slope or east of the ridge or space running in a SW direction from the North Peak of Mount Mansfield and being same timber convey from Tower to Terrill 1897 (25:367)
- 1897 Terrill and Knight 800M feet cut on taking to steam mill yard (50M/day) for season 1MM start to saw in March on Howe farm 600M feet of hardwood to be cut at Terrill and Knight mill (Dwyer 1976)
- 1898 L. F. Terrill to W.N. Martin all from French 23:97 and bought to Terrill by Day adm Hurlburt 1895 23:140 and is half undivided by G. Towers 1897 25:208 reserving use of the storehouse fro 1 year Also the land by D. L. Terrill 1897 25-355 2100 ac all timber with right of stumpage L.F. to D.L. Terrill 1897 (25:45)
- 1892 Agreement between C.S. Palmer and L.S. Lamson and G.L. Johnson rents land in Underhill and Cambridge. Johnson has the right to cut all the softwood timber standing on lands also the right

to make and suitable roads for removing timber Also right to erect buildings and mills Palmer and Lamson have the right to cut the hardwood on land as fast as the softwood timber has been cut and removed but not to interfere with the piles and manufacturing of softwood timber \$400 Johnson agrees to sell land before for 12 yr [1904] (24:430)

1898 lease to Palmer and Lamson 24-430 C. Palmer and Lamson to G.L. Johnson all land and 18 lots in Underhill reserving stumpage at \$1.50/M until \$2000 (24:553)

1900 W.H. Marten to C.H. Green all the wild land from L.A. Terrill 1898 2100 ac Also the timber and right of stumpage from D.L. Terrill 1897 (26-112)

1904 Charles H. Green to Champlain Realty all land 25:467 2100 ac also all the timber with right of stumpage conveyed from L. Terrill 1897: (26:422)

1905 surrounding hills rich in both hard and soft wood leading industry of the place is the sawmill and lumber business of D.W. Knight gets oyt 2MM feet of lumber each season, besides handling large quantities of wood and small lumber for shipment to other mills (Expansion 3(1):1).

1915 pasture and tillage near jct with 2nd growth hardwoods in nearby woods and burn to north

1929 Feb Champlain Realty Co. (IP) to State of Vermont 1238 ac (29:493)

1956 logging south of Stevensville Brook by Lavanway

Transactions involving the "Marsh property on Stevensville Brook, Underhill, Vermont

1860 Hickok and Stevens to H. Hicks adjacent to mill lot 50 ac (17:296)

1864 H. Hickok and Stevens to Hiram Hicks south side of Stevensville Brook to the upper saw mill at NE corner of Danl Wells 40 ac also much of mill lot on south side of road with house (18:152)

1865 H. Hicks to M.C. Wells east half of land Hickok and Stevens 1860 and house (18:180)

1865 Eliza Hicks to W. Burdick all of M. C. Wells 1865 (18:235)

1865 W Burdick to R. Woodworth all from E. Hicks 1865 25 ac (18:277)

1866 Joel Woodworth to Peter Laflache all from Burdick 1865 (18:339)

1867 Hiram Hicks to D. Wall 10 ac off the east end of land from H&S 1864 (18:386)

1873 Peter to William Laflache 25 ac (20:357)

1880 E Hicks to J Hicks all same day as Hiram to Edward Hicks all 1864 from H&S log house (21:480/1)

1887 Hiram Hicks to Oliver King all from Hickok and Stevens 1864 except 10 ac sold to Daniel Hull (23:233)

1888 M. King to Hiram Hicks as 1887 (23:314)

1888 Hiram Hicks to Lewis Lavigne all from King 1888 and house (23:417)

1901 Adm to G. A. Terrill all same Lavigne from Homer and J. Hicks 1888 26 ac (26:156)

1901 Wm Laflache to G. A Terrill all from Thorpe 1879 11 ac and from Joel Woodsworth 1866 and P.Laflache 25 ac (26:196)

1901 G.A. Terrill to Patrick Green all from Lewis Lavigne 26 ac and William Laflache 36ac Terrill reserves contract to crops produce and products until \$250 (26:199)

1912 Patrick Green to Edward Green all land from Terrill also household furniture and Ed to have hay wagon (28:129)

1912 Ed. Green to Henry Lebarge 62 ac (28:160)

1925 Henry Lebarge to Mary Stokes 62 ac (30:508)

1987 Mary French to John Marsh 75 ac (62:269)

1992 John Marsh to State of Vermont 43 ac at terminus of Stevensville Rd. (72:75)