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Brattleboro Historical Society curator Hazel Anderson straightens a dress that was once owned by Abby Estey Fulle, pictured bottom left, Saturday at the Jeremiah Beal House Museum in West Brattleboro. Abby Estey Fuller wore the dress for her husband Levi Fuller's inauguration as governor of Vermont in 1892.

Brattleboro Reformer, July 2006

We Remember Hazel Anderson

We recently learned of Hazel Anderson's passing with sadness and yet fond memories. Hazel was with the Society from 1985 and we all remember the amazing contributions she made to organize and reach out to the public for BHS.

Hazel held a wealth of information having been a lifelong resident of Brattleboro's Swedeville. For the Society she was a master at setting up displays for public viewing in the museum at the Jeremiah Beal House during the early 2000s. She was

invaluable behind the scenes keeping the society's mail, membership, and donations organized for years.

Hazel briefly served as our President, but enjoyed her job as Secretary for many years. The last few years of her service to BHS she took on the massive work of organizing the Brattleboro High School Alumni collection and giving of herself wherever she was needed.

We are honored to have known her and indebted to her contribution to our Society. ♡

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Northern end of the Patch, three of a group of 5 homes on the west side of Vernon Street. This location is quite close to town and often called "Upper Patch" since it was built on the ledges well above the railroad tracks. This ledge was mostly blasted away to make room for the railroad station and new tracks built in 1916. (Photo: L.R. Brown BHS Photo Collection, c. 1900)

Neighborhoods: The Patch

Calling the Patch a neighborhood might not apply today, but in the mid to late 1800s several groups of homes lined Vernon Street, mostly or entirely owned by Irish immigrants. The Irish arrived in Brattleboro in the 1840s when train service was being extended to Brattleboro from Massachusetts and the Irish immigrants were hired to lay the tracks.

An immediate problem was that Brattleboro was not particularly welcoming to the new residents, so they opted to build their neighborhood along Vernon Street, near the river and the railroad, thus work was close by but they were out of town a bit. The Irish also worked at the Estey Organ Company (at the time located at the northern end of Vernon Street) or as domestic help or other manual laborers.

During the Civil War, the Irish living in the Patch were happy to help feed the troops who were living in the military camp and hospital at the southern end of town. They sold fresh produce and gingerbread to the soldiers. They were also happy to sell poteen, an alcoholic drink made from fermented potatoes.

As Brattleboro grew, this southern entrance to town became an increasing problem with the tracks running precariously close to Vernon Street as well as the Patch becoming unsightly. Horses were often spooked by trains causing toppled carts or runaway horses and carriages. There was much discussion on how to make this southern entrance to Brattleboro more appealing. The town could move the road west which would mean

removing homes including part of the hill behind them, and building retaining walls, or convincing the railroad company to move the tracks. At the time the solution ended up being a fence as seen below in the photo.

In 1910/11 Fort Dummer Mills was built between Vernon Road and South Main Street, with road improvements on "Cotton Mill Hill" since it was another, better approach to Brattleboro from the south.

Many of the homes were removed from the Patch, one or two remain, perhaps moved or changed. Retaining walls were eventually built, Vernon Street was moved west, and the Patch is but a memory in history. ☞

—Lee Ha

Southern end of the Patch, a group of homes line the old Vernon Street near the intersection of Royal Road, the Vernon Street entrance to Royal Wood's Farm/ Morningside Cemetery. Also note the fence attached to the electric poles to hide view of the Patch and help keep horses from being spooked by trains. (BHS L.R. Brown Photo Collection, c. 1900)



What's New at Estey Organ Museum

Want to find out more about your Estey organ? The Estey Organ Museum is putting its collection of reed organ catalogs online. Already more than 25 catalogs have been scanned and uploaded to the Internet Archive and

more are in progress. Most of the collection is from the years 1866 through 1911, but since that is three-quarters of Estey's production (380,000 out of half a million reed organs) it's likely you'll find your organ included.



A few of the 25+ Estey Organ catalogs which have been digitized and placed online. It is now possible for one to search for information about their Estey Organ from home.

The catalogs were donated to the Estey Organ Museum in late 2004 by Thad Betts, whose father Benjamin Betts was head of the Estey pipe organ division in the 1950s and had collected them. According to an Estey Museum article the senior Betts was a retired U.S. Army Cavalry officer and long-time riding instructor in Dummerston.

You can access the catalogs on the Collections tab of the Estey Organ Museum website. Or go to archive.org and search for Estey Organ. If you have reliably dated catalogs past 1911 the museum would love to hear from you and arrange to have them scanned. Currently, the only later ones EOM has put online are from 1928 and 1939, from the Brattleboro Historical Society's collection.

In addition to pictures of the case styles of the organs, the catalogs often include short articles about the company, images of the factory, glowing testimonials, and price lists. Browse and enjoy! ☞

—Barbara George

Vernon Street Dump



From time to time we receive simple snapshots of something seemingly obscure which enlightens us as to Brattleboro's past. Such was the case when we received about 10 photos of the dump on Vernon Street taken in 1956. Some might remember that it occupied the area at the northern end of the Cersosimo setback, on the southwest side of the road. Currently a lumberyard sits here. Notice Cotton Mill in the background, up the hill to the west. (BHS Photo Collection, May 1956)

Crosby Mills: From Grain and Flour to Livestock Feed

Edward Crosby was born on a farm in West Brattleboro in 1815, but tiring of farm labor, he moved to the big city of Centreville. Centreville, at the time, was the site of several mills making various items which used power from the dams on the Whetstone Brook.

Mr. Crosby went into the flour milling business in 1850 with his brother-in-law, William Gaines. For a few years all went well but Crosby tired of that enterprise, sold his share to Gaines, and bought a tanning mill.

Then disaster struck for the first time. The freshet of 1856 wiped out the dams on the Whetstone, damaging all businesses on the brook. Crosby sold the tanning mill and returned to the partnership with Gaines.

A second disaster struck when Gaines ill health forced the Crosby/Gaines partnership to come to an end and the mill closed shortly thereafter.

In 1859 Crosby and I.G. Chandler established the E. Crosby Co. which acted as wholesalers for flour, grain, potatoes, and groceries. The office was in what was then known as the Blake Block, on the northwest corner of Main and Elliot Streets (now the location of People's Bank).

Disaster number three hit in 1869 when a massive fire destroyed all the wooden buildings on the west side of Main Street between Elliot and High Streets, including the Blake Block. Being a savvy businessman, Crosby proceeded to purchase the land where the Blake Block stood, and built a brick building taking up half the block known today as the Crosby Block. Crosby leased out most of his building to other concerns but retained a small office on the second floor as E. Crosby & Son, having taken his son into the business along with other partners.

Evidently, three disasters did not give Crosby second thoughts about the flour milling business. In 1887 he



Crosby Mills on Bridge Street no longer in use with the iced-over Connecticut River in the background. (Benjamin Crown Photo Collection, 1913)

bought a plot of land which contained a former foundry building, tore it down and built a flour mill and grain silo between the Connecticut River and the railroad. (see photo above) He then convinced the railroad to build a special rail siding to service his mill. An 1895 Sanborn map shows the mill building and rail spur. This area now contains the Whetstone Brewery and its parking lot.

Edward Crosby died in 1890, leaving the business in the hands of the other owners. Finding the business expanding and needing more grain storage space, in 1910 the company purchased land on Vernon Street, south of town, and built an operation that began flour production in 1913. (see photos next page)

The First World War brought prosperity. A Brattleboro Reformer article (January 28, 1918) states "E. Crosby & Co's office deluged with inquiries since new food order was issued. Orders from all parts of New England have been pouring into the office of E. Crosby and Co. this morning as a result of the Federal Food Administration's new ruling that

retailers must sell to householders a pound of flour made of coarse grains with every pound of wheat flour."

Since the Crosby Mill was one of the few equipped to produce this type of meal (corn and rye), it began running day and night to keep up with demand. The article continues "One large grocery concern tried by telephone to contract for the entire product of the local mill."

A 1919 Sanborn map shows the new flour milling plant on the west side of Vernon Street. The site contained three large grain storage houses, a grain dryer building, elevators for moving grain, milling areas, and an office. Again, a special rail siding was installed crossing Vernon Street from the main rail line.

Through the early 1960s the company continued grinding wheat, mostly shipped in by rail from the Midwest where it grew in abundance. Crosby Mills ceased operation when the Midwest mills produced and shipped flour less expensively. Crosby Mills then changed from producing mostly wheat flour to producing animal feed, cotton seed meal, corn meal, oat

meal, wheat bran and Michigan white bean meal.

Over the years the original E. Crosby & Co. became part of larger companies. In 1921 Crosby Milling Co. took over E. Crosby & Co. and began manufacturing under the name of Wirthmore Feeds (see photo below); then it became part of Washburn and Co. and finally was acquired by the Agway Co. After Agway took over in

1968, the milling operations were moved out of Brattleboro, and the facility was put up for sale.

Very early on, flour from the mill was entered in agricultural events. A new product name emerged – "Gold Medal Flour" – as a result of gold medals awarded to Washburn, Crosby flour at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876, the Cincinnati Millers' Exhibition in 1880, and the

1893 World's Fair in Chicago. In local grocery stores today, you can still find Gold Medal Flour.

From such small and near disastrous beginnings, in a small town in New England, has grown a nationally recognized name. ∞

—Carol Farrington

The new Crosby Mills building was located on the west side of Vernon Street. It was a much larger and improved operation from its location on Bridge Street. Here the railroad was also conveniently located to aid with shipping and there was plenty of room to grow as well. (BHS Photo Collection, c. 1915)



As Crosby Mills grew in size and production, it was sold to become a leading supplier of livestock feed. Wirthmore Feeds was a large employer bringing much valuable revenue to our town. (BHS Photo Collection, c. 1950)



The American Legion and Brown's Little League Team marching in the Memorial Day parade. Notice, in the background, the old Town Hall's remaining walls before demolition was complete. Currently the Key Bank occupies that space. (BHS Brattleboro Reformer Photo Collection, 1953)



Christmas rush at the Brattleboro Post Office. Many people were hired to help at Christmas time, a large number of whom were college students coming home for the holidays. (BHS Brattleboro Reformer Photo Collection, December 20, 1954)

Scanning

Our Scanning Project has been temporarily in the absence in the Research Room, so we will pull a potpourri of Brattleboro images from the years. Do enjoy a trip through



Interstate 91 near exit 2, a VW Beetle off the road to be hauled out with a tow truck. Without getting free-for-all. (BHS Brattleboro Reformer Photo Collection, 1954)



This giant ice floe is quite artistic but also a problem on an unpaved road. The road up to South Main is not a particularly good route to town prior to the snow. It was Vernon Street which swept to the east of the deep ruts of mud season. (BHS Benjamin Franklin Photo Collection, 1954)

g Project

temporarily suspended due to our
to this issue of our newsletter we
images we've scanned over the
ough Brattleboro's history!



the roadway during a snowstorm needed to
ardrails the highway looks much like a
hoto Collection, 1966)



to rather intimidating. Vernon Road was
in the background was clearly rutted and
or to Ft. Dummer Mills. The other choice
st as it does today, if one could navigate
min Crown Photo Collection, c. 1905)



Boy Scouts are cleaning the property across from Greenleaf Street on Marlboro Road. Currently this is the parking lot between Wells Fargo Advisors and the U.S. Post Office. We are unsure what the boys are doing or why, but of interest in the background is an octagonal house, since removed and currently a dental office occupies this location. (BHS Brattleboro Reformer Photo Collection, 1969)



Memorial Day parade at the beginning of Putney Road, clearly before a leash law. In the background is the Main Street Fruit Stand on the corner of Main and Walnut Streets. Just south of that shop was the Royal Diner, which now finds its home in West Brattleboro as the Chelsea Royal Diner. To the right and out of the photo is the Municipal Center. (BHS Brattleboro Reformer Photo Collection, 1952)

Morningside Cemetery

It is no accident that Morningside Cemetery is Brattleboro's most park-like cemetery. From its inception, deliberate plantings and landscaping have made it a lovely, restful place for those departed, as well as the living.

The land was originally owned by Royal Wood, whose farm stretched from Prospect Hill Cemetery south to what was then the Hunt farm (now Cersosimo setback) and from Vernon Street up to South Main Street.



Royal Wood farmhouse stood for 100 years directly in front of the new mausoleum pictured below. (Photo: Annals of Brattleboro, Mary Cabot.)

Prospect Hill Cemetery all but ran out of room by 1894 and the association asked, several times, to buy some of Royal Wood's 100+ abutting acreage, but he refused to sell to them. The town also wanted to buy land to reroute Vernon Street away from the railroad tracks, but he also declined, stating that that part of his land would be better used as building lots. Wood did let his daughter and son-in-law build a house on his land which today is Groundworks Shelter, but otherwise his farmland remained intact and farmed throughout his life.

Several years after Wood's death in 1896, his family sold the property including the farmhouse (pictured left) to the newly formed Morningside Cemetery Association. A Boston landscaper was immediately hired and maps drawn. Beautiful sweeping lanes were promptly lined with maple trees, a lake was proposed (though never came to fruition), a fountain installed, a heart shaped plot was created in front of an impressive mausoleum, and intentional plantings of various

types of evergreens and flowering trees were added. Large plots for large family lots were offered and a special section for single plots at the southern end of the new cemetery was added. The farmhouse remained as an office for several years. Entry from the south, east and west made it easily accessible to all.

It quickly became a favored place to be interred, many people moved their deceased loved ones from their original gravesites in other cemeteries to Morningside. The most well-known such move being ex-governor Levi Fuller, from Prospect Hill Cemetery to a prominent location in Morningside. His monument was, at that time, the tallest in Vermont. (see photo p. 9)

The townspeople had voiced their desire for a large portion to be an intentional town park, but that didn't materialize and it seems that perhaps it wasn't needed after all since Morningside retains its park-like appeal even today. ♡

—Lee Ha

Then and Now



Morningside receiving tomb and chapel built in 1900 is 24 x 31 feet and built of Dummerston granite with a large porch and pillars of the same. The interior is finished with white marble and white enameled brick and windows are stained glass. (BHS Photo Collection, 1900)

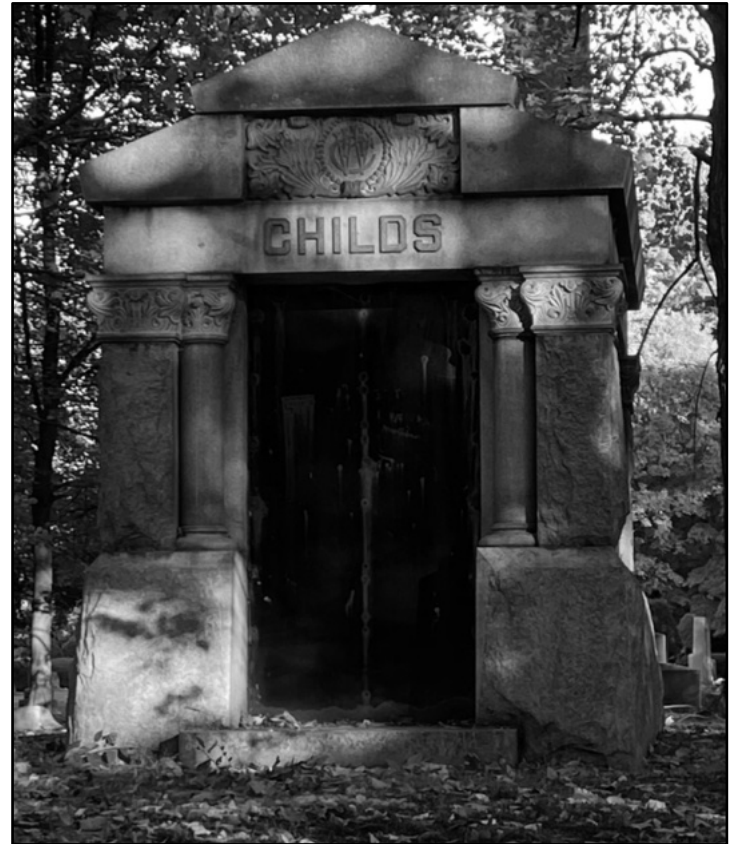


Morningside Mausoleum. No longer used, a solid building showing its age. All windows, including the circular window, are now boarded up, a large padlock secures the door and it's surrounded on 3 sides by overgrowth, with a backdrop of stately white pines. (Lee Ha, 2020)

Two Notable Morningside Monuments



Of the many people buried in the Morningside Cemetery, Levi K. Fuller is by far the most prestigious and his grand and impressive monument is simple to find. Although surrounded by tall trees and the buildings on Vernon Street obscure the view of the Connecticut River, it's clear that the location his wife (Abby Estey Fuller) chose was a prime site at the time. (Lee Ha, 2020)



Just south of Fuller's monument is the Walter Childs family mausoleum facing south with a once spectacular view of the Connecticut River. To the east and easily visible through the trees is Mt. Wantastiquet with which Childs had deep connections. (See pages 10-11) (Lee Ha, 2020)

Donations From You!

Even though we have been closed for nearly a year, generous people have thought of us when coming across items of local historical interest. We have received items in the mail and in person (in the parking lot) and here are the items we have received since the last newsletter:

Jim Sullivan from Riverdale Illinois dropped off a large framed Hayes Bigelow photo, and Frank Aquino of Depew NY gave Austine School items and Valley Fair Ribbons. Angela Gray of Brattleboro gave us a

BUHS Colonel license plate, Ruth Barton of Dummerston donated a box of Brattleboro Ephemeris including old newspapers "The Household" and a scrapbook. Three BHS "The Dial" Literary Magazines came in from Anna Chapman of Rockport, MA, and 3 Eddy Jamaica Ginger bottles came to us from St. Johnsbury History and Heritage Center.

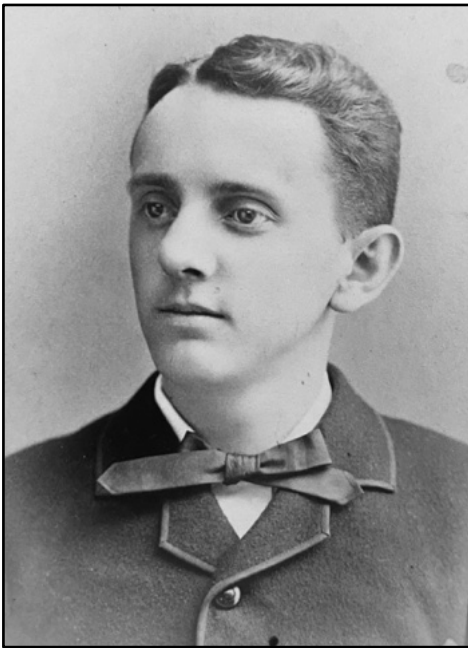
Photos, a tintype and family info of Dr. George R. Anderson were given by Stephen B. Riley of Fairpoint NY. and Kathleen Giurtino of Chester

VT gave us a bound volume of "The Household" Jan. 1874 - Dec. 1875. We also received 35 Valley Fair ribbon pins from Lewis Ryan, Jr., 2 Brattleboro Women's Evening Club Scrapbooks from Carolee Blouin of Brattleboro, a St. Michael's Temperance Badge with initials J.M.J. from George O. Preston, Valley Fair souvenir postcard of 1908 from David G. Harris and Harris Trophy #3, Brattleboro Rifle Club plaque to H. Haskell were left at our door. ☺

—Thank you to all!

Mr. Walter Henry Childs Leaves his Mark in Brattleboro

Although Walter H. Childs was not a native of Brattleboro, he certainly left his mark on our fair town. Born in Wilmington, VT in 1853, Childs was the first born of 2 sons. He remained in Wilmington until the age of 16 when his father died suddenly. In that year, 1869, his mother moved to Brattleboro with her two sons. Feeling the responsibility of helping to support his mother and brother, Walter quit school and got a job at the Estey Organ Factory (the current location of Plaza Park at lower Main and Canal Streets).

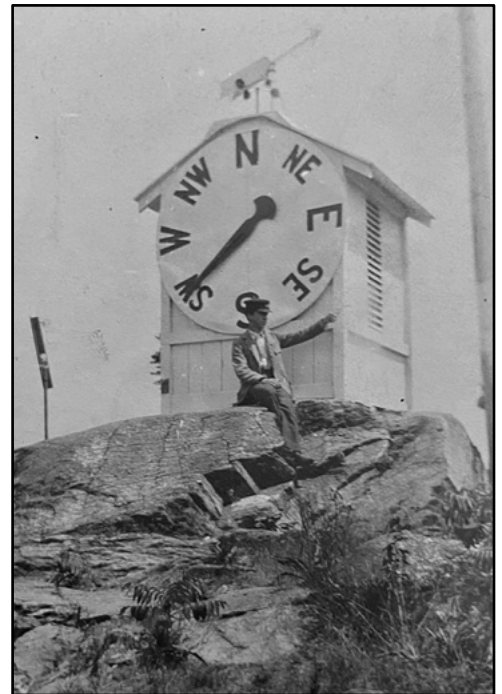


Young Walter Childs (BHS Photo Collection, c. 1870s)

1869 was a double tragic year for Brattleboro when a fire decimated the east side of Main Street and the Whetstone Brook flooded, taking out Main Street Bridge and that early Estey Organ Factory just after Childs had begun to work there. Thankfully for him, Jacob Estey was a man who never gave up and as he rebuilt, Estey took the young man under his wing. The Estey Organ Factory was up and running again with Childs learning bookkeeping, at which he excelled. His keen organizational skills and methodical mind played a key role in the bookkeeping department for many years.

Childs married Clara Davis in 1875 and his curiosity for new technology was ever-growing, probably encouraged by the many creative and scientific minds he was surrounded by at the Estey Organ Co.

Childs was quick to jump on the new invention, the "telephone" which he had read about. In 1878 he connected his home to the Chamberlains Shop on Main Street thus making the first telephone line in Brattleboro. In 1880 a line was brought in from Wilmington and he then connected his home with his relatives 20 miles to the west. Soon after he and his uncle Fred formed the Brattleboro Telephone Exchange. They offered 1/2 mile of copper wire for \$25 per month, or with a transmitter for \$30, both plans



Anemometer atop Mt. Wantastiquet. Built by Walter Childs, pictured here sitting directly in front of it. (BHS Photo Collection, c.1880)

included everything needed, including hand turned wooden receivers he made at home. In May of 1890 the little Brattleboro Telephone Exchange of 200 customers was big enough to sell to New England Telephone of Boston for \$16,000 and thus Brattleboro was connected in a way it never had been before.

In the early 1880s Childs' interest in meteorology led him to gather some of his friends and build a

Meteorological Record for the month of February, 1898														
Station at Brattleboro, Vermont.														
Day.	Barometer.		Thermometer.				Direction of Wind.				Velocity of Wind.		State of Weather.	
	Daily Mean.	A. M. 7 P. M.	Daily Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 P. M.	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 P. M.	Highest.	Total Movement in miles, 24 Hs.	7 A. M.
1	29.45	29.40	29.30	29.40	29.20	16.99	10.18	19.10	15.12	N	99	14.31	12.68	0
2	30.02	30.00	30.00	30.00	29.90	0.14	7.10	12.20	0.13	SW	12	2.1	23.91	0
3	30.37	30.30	30.30	30.30	30.10	2.15	32.20	15.00	0.14	W	11	2.1	5.10	0
4	30.54	30.60	30.60	30.60	30.40	7.29	7.10	9.20	10.12	0	2.5	12.14	3.21	0
5	30.61	30.60	30.60	30.60	30.40	18.30	4.00	0.25	30.00	0	0.5	11.18	10.29	0
6	30.61	30.60	30.60	30.60	30.40	18.30	4.00	0.25	30.00	0	0.5	11.18	10.29	0

BHS collection includes several large volumes of meteorological records encompassing 30 years of meticulous data collection by Walter Childs. Pictured here is just a small part of a page (including February 3, 1898, see page 11) of the extensive records maintained throughout his life. Walter was brilliant with numbers and organization.

large wooden anemometer atop Mt. Wantastiquet. (see photo left) The dial was large enough that people could use binoculars to view the wind direction. He hooked up telegraphic relays from it to his house and also to Randall and Clapp's shop on Main Street where the wind velocity and direction were displayed in their window. He recorded all information in his log books for years on end. He then supplied weather statistics to the Vermont Phoenix published daily. (see right)

Childs was an active member of the Vermont Wheel Club and Masonic Lodge and in 1891 probably had no problem gathering a group of men to build the road to the top of Mt. Wantastiquet. He used the argument that a 20-foot wide road would allow carriages to ascend and descend the summit, thus allowing not just those who could climb to enjoy the view from the pinnacle. He also was interested in having an easy route to his weather station.

Childs had many other interests, from fly fishing to travel, billiards and coin collecting, as well as politics. He was a life-long Democrat, whose closest friend was Dr. James Conland. Childs convinced Conland to run for State Representative, campaigned heavily for him, which helped him win 2 terms. Conland was also friends with Rudyard Kipling who

Meteorological Record.										
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1898										
Date.	Thermom- eter.				Wind.					
	Barometer. Daily Mean.	Daily Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.	Highest Velocity.	Total mov't in miles.	Mean Relative humidity.	Rain in inches.	
Jan. 28	30.06	5	17	-3	N. E.	20	250.84	6		
29	30.00	6	13	-7	N.	10	199.84	6		
30	30.34	1	10	-8	N. E.	20	273.83	3		
31	29.95	3	15	-15	N. E.	25	378.95	3	.49	
Feb. 1	29.45	16	22	10	N. E.	42	680.94	6	.65	
2	30.08	0	14	-12	S. W.	25	214.86			
3	30.37	-2	13	-22	S. W.	5	106.81			
Snow in inches 17.35										

For years Walter Childs published meteorological records in the VT Phoenix. (February 3, 1898)

made his home in Dummerston, in his self-designed Naulakha. The three men became good friends and on Saturday nights when their wives were in church, the 3 men would meet at Childs' home on Green Street to share whiskey in the dining room and debated such things as the non-existence of an afterlife.

Sadly, in 1899, Clara died of a botched operation in Massachusetts and Walter was never able to fully recover from his loss. To add to his misery, his sons were grown and made lives for themselves far away, and his good friend Dr. James Conland died in 1903. On top of it all he had to retire from his job at Estey Organ Co. as

head of the financial department in 1904 after 35 years, due to what was called "writer's cramp" (his great grandson speculated many years later that it was probably carpal tunnel syndrome.) Then, in 1906, just after returning from an extended vacation in Bermuda and unable to find peace from his years of loss, Walter shot himself in the chest.

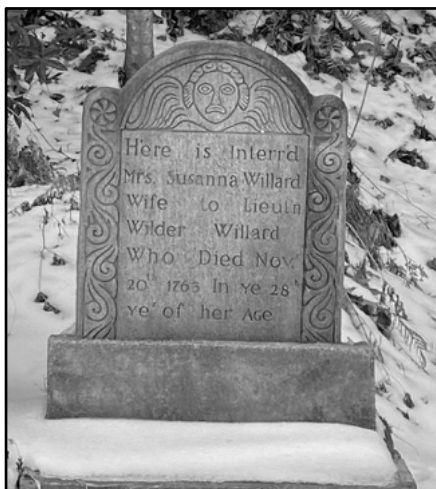
Family members (who had come from as far away as Chicago) and many local friends accompanied Mr. Childs' body to Boston, via train, for his cremation. His ashes are entombed in the Childs' mausoleum (see p. 8) in Morningside Cemetery, in a rather prominent spot facing south towards the flowing Connecticut River.

After Walter Childs' death, his good friends erected a 4 foot monument dedicated to their friend at the pinnacle of Mt. Wantastiquet, in the exact location the weather station once stood. The monument and plaque stand today, though defaced.

From his eulogy: "He seemed to know almost everybody. There was no venom under his tongue, no acid in his breast. He was everybody's friend. He was generous according to his means. O, how much sweeter and richer the world is because he lived in it three and fifty years...Brattleboro never had a more loyal citizen than Walter H. Childs." ☞

—Lee Ha

Bits of History: Susanna Willard Marker



Directly to the right of the Fort Dummer marker, at the base of Cotton Mill Hill, stands the grave marker of Susanna Willard. It reads: "Here is Interred Mrs. Susanna Willard Wife to Lieutn Wilder Willard Who Died Nov. 20th, 1763 In Ye 28th ye of her Age"

Susanna was buried near Fort Dummer where she and her husband had lived until the fort was no longer needed. They expected to settle nearby along with the other residents of the fort.

When she died she was buried

near the fort and her grave, presumably along with others, remained even as the fort fell to ruin. In 1909, when the Vernon Dam was constructed, it was understood that what was left of the fort would be under water as would the graves. This stone was removed from its original location at that time and installed next to the Fort Dummer marker to memorialize the young woman, an original white settler of Vermont. ☞

—Lee Ha



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CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

**Your membership
renewal envelope
is enclosed!**

Since the railroad came to Brattleboro in the 1840s, Vernon Street has been in competition with the RR tracks. (see "Neighborhoods: the Patch" page 2) Pictured here is the sprawling Crosby Mills in the center extending to the right (see p. 4-5) and the Vernon Street Dump at top center of photo (see page 3) actually burning. Cersosimo setback is at the top of the photo and of course the railroad tracks and Vernon Street run from lower right to upper left of picture. This newsletter is focusing on a southeast section of our town - and more. Enjoy! (BHS Photo Collection, c. 1920s)

