

WARREN

Warren must have been an unspoiled wilderness when the first settlers came. A piece of land was cleared and with the trees cut, a cabin was built to live in. More land had to be cleared to raise corn and vegetables, as no stores were near to purchase food from. At first farms were small. Each family had to raise their own food and make their clothes. A few cows, sheep, and poultry were kept. The milk from the cows was put into small pans for the cream to rise. Each family made their own butter and cheese, too. In the spring, the sheep were sheared and the wool was either sold or taken to the carding factory and made into rolls, which were about 30" long by 3/4" in diameter. The rolls were spun at home and either knitted into mittens and stockings or woven into cloth on hand operated looms. All sewing was done by hand because there were not any sewing machines. The cooking was done in fireplaces and the baking in stone or brick ovens. A fire would be built in the oven and when hot, the ashes were cleaned out and the food put in to bake. As for lights, candles were used, also pine knots and the light from the fire place. Kerosene lamps came into use shortly after 1850. Most all farmers made maple sugar, which was the only sugar available. Work was all done by hand. The sugar maples were tapped and the sap was gathered and boiled in caldron kettles. Their wooden buckets were made by hand. Later, more modern methods were used. Now, very few sugar maples remain. Many sugar orchards have been sold for lumber and some were too old to be productive.

Warren lies in the south western corner of Washington county, latitude 44° - 6'; longitude 41° - 11'. It formerly belonged to Addison county. By an act of legislature on October 28, 1829, Warren was annexed to Washington county. On November 12, 1824, Warren was enlarged by four tiers of lots from the town of Lincoln. This contained 7,500 acres. Warren now has 21,650 acres, with Warrens Gore it's 23,040 acres. Warren's Gore is located in the northwestern part of Essex county, bounded in

the north by Norton, east by Avery's Gore, south by Morgan, and west by Warner's Gore. A pond lies between the Gore and Norton, which drains into Canada.

With only a few inhabitants, Warren was chartered and granted on November, 9, 1780 to John Thorp and 67 associates. It was lotted on November 4, 1789. At that time, lots were drawn by slips of paper with the lot number on it and another with the grantors name.

Warren is bounded north by Waitsfield and Fayston, east by Roxbury, south by Granville, and west by Lincoln. The soil is quite good, although rocky and hilly, and well adapted to growing grass, grain, corn, potatoes, and vegetables. The rocks are of a mica slate composition, also antique marble, other specimens of rock and quartz. The town is well watered as the Mad River flows through the village and has many tributaries. To the east are Shepherd's Brook from Roxbury mountain, Freeman's or East Warren brook which empties into Mad river at the village, Fuller Hill brook, Mills brook, and other small brooks. To the west are Clay brook which flows through Grand Hollow, Ford brook from Lincoln mountain meets Mad river at the north end of the village, Lincoln brook flows through South Hollow to meet Mad river south of the village, and a large brook from Stetson Hollow.

Warren has fine scenery. East Warren has beautiful views and sunsets. As to hunting and fishing, Warren has both, especially deer and bear hunting. Most wildlife inhabit Warren and bear can be seen in the evening at work or swimming.

Warren has one curiosity, a natural rock bridge located near the center of the village and north of the old covered bridge. Also Devil's Pulpit on Lincoln mountain road. There are two mineral springs located in the south eastern part of East Warren. One is not far from the state camp ground in Plunkton. The other is farther east and north near the foot of the east mountain.

Warren was first officially settled in 1797. Samuel Laird and Seth Leavitt were the first to settle. Seth Leavitt cleared and cultivated the first piece of land. The first frame house was built on the Judge Uphams farm, the second farm from Waitsfield on the old stage road. Ruel and Olive Sherman were the parents of the first child born in Warren—a daughter, Cynthia, born October 17, 1797. On November 5, 1798 a son, Lucius, was born to Mr. & Mrs. Seth Leavitt. Olive Sherman was the first death. The first marriage was between John Wilcox of Roxbury to Abigale Steel. Some of the first professional people were as follows: physician, D. Fish, Lawyer, O.A. Houston, Merchant, Watrus Mather, Tanner, William Mather, Tavern keeper, Amos Rising, the first grist mill owner, Ashbel Miner, the first mill owner, Isreal Ward, carpenters, Winslow Fish and Mr. Parsons. The census in 1800 found 58 persons here and 1041 in 1860 but only 951 in 1880. The population in 1960 was 538.

The cemetery in East Warren was laid out about 1805 when the town voted \$30.00 for 1 1/2 acres of land for a burying ground, as it was then called. All business was conducted at East Warren prior to 1824. It is assumed that the village was settled some 20 years after the east part. The fear of Indians may have been the reason because the Indians used the rivers for their means of travel. On April 1, 1826 the village common and cemetery were laid out. Two children of Oliver Porter were the first to be buried there. David Ralph built the first house and a Mr. Stetson built the second in the village.

Richard Stirling came here about 1824 from Woodstoc, and built a house where the George Cardell house stood. The Cardell house burned on March, 1916. Mr. Sterling kept the tavern four years and lived there fourteen years.

Cyrus Allen started the first store, which was ~~started~~ finished and operated by Isaac Ralph. It was located on Main Street just south of the East Warren turn, also owned by James Cardell. Later it came into George Cardell's possession. He built a new store which he operated for some years. It has had several owners: Charles

Ford, Will Cardell, John Spaulding, Parks & Ford, and presently, Albert Neill.

Getting back to the subject of East Warren; Amos Rising, who came in 1799, and Aaron Rising, who came in 1802, were both influential and industrious citizens who helped to build the town.

Colonel Stephen Sargent came to Warren about 1802. In 1822 he was commissioned in the Vermont Brigade.

Denslow Upham came here in 1818 and surveyed two divisions of land. He was appointed county judge for 1853 and 1854 and elected to the state senate in 1864 and 1865.

James Eldridge of Stonington, Connecticut was commissioned a First Lieutenant by King George the 3rd in 1775. His son Joseph came to Warren about in 1803. He returned to Connecticut in 1806 to marry Betsy Tyler, a great granddaughter of Israel Putman. Joseph W. Eldridge was the first East Warren Postmaster. He was also the Town Clerk for 14 years, and second Representative in 1810. Thomas Jerrols was the first Representative in 1809. He also married the first couple to be wed in Warren. Mr. Eldridge built the two story house north of the South Hill school house in 1812. This must be the oldest standing house in Warren. Mr. Eldridge had three sons and three daughters. His youngest son, Edward A., born June 5, 1812, married Eluthuria Nichols who bore him five children. Both of his sons served in the Civil War. Joseph was killed.

Mr. Eldridge was a farmer and a cattle dealer, as was his only remaining son. The two story home that he built has been used as a tavern, post office, and store as well as a dwelling.

Before there were railroads, cattle and sheep were driven to market. Many large droves of cattle and sheep have passed over the old stage road. The pasture just north of the house had been the night resting place for many weary cattle and sheep.

Ashbel Young, who came here when there were only a few families, located in South Hollow building a log cabin and clearing a farm. He was a hunter, and on one occasion a bear treed him. His lusty shouts brought neighbors to his rescue.

Nathan Thayer, who settled on the west side of Fuller Hill, farmed and raised Morgan horses.

Allen Fuller, who came to Warren in 1843, planted a large crab apple orchard. He was advised by a salesman that his apples would bring a good price, but the apples didn't prove saleable. James Allen, who lived to be 99 years of age, settled on Fuller Hill about 1798. He was the first deacon of the Baptist church and also a cousin of Ethan Allen.

Clarence Sargent, born in 1850, gave a variety of music lessons. He would travel from house to house teaching music for fifty cents a lesson.

William Cardell came to East Warren in about 1817. He had a small farm which he sold to purchase merchandise to open a store. This venture proved to be unsuccessful, so he sold it and moved to South Hallow where he cleared a farm. He kept a tavern there and also built the Lincoln mountain road for the grand cost of fifty cents a rod. He had a tole gate on it. Later he moved to the village and at the time of his death, was the wealthiest man in Warren. Mr. Cardell had three sons, James, George, and Edwin, who were all prominent men.

A tannery was located in the south branch of Freeman brook near the stage road was owned by Mr. Mather.

It is said that pottery was made on the north side of Pyke Hill.

Our first little hamlet was East Warren at the north four corners of the road and was called "the corner". It consisted of a school house built in 1805, a tavern, a blacksmith shop, a church built about 1833, and a post office. The post office was kept by J. W. Eldridge until 1842 at his house in the south district. A store also was there that stood on the south west corner of the corner. Brick was made, but I do not know just where.

Carlos and Enos Sargent came here quite early and in 1845 purchased the mill site at the south end of the village where they manufactured scythes and edge tools.

Philander Riford who came here in 1837, was a farmer, a Washington county court judge for four years, and held many town offices.

E. W. Slayton, from Calais, was a merchant, but for a time was a

practicing physician.

In the latter 1800's Early and David Blair had a cooper shop and made butter tubs and wooden water tanks of all kinds. They also kept bees and sold honey.

Long ago Sam Austin had a distillery. His customers brought him molasses and received rum in return. A government officer from time to time would call unexpectedly. As he had no license, he would be fined \$50.00 which his brother, Dan Austin, paid

An Austin family lived some three miles south of the village in quite a large house on the Mad River turnpike (route 100). It is said that they had a large clock located in the yard that could be seen from the road. The teamsters passing by depended on the clock for their time because watches were scarce in those days.

Cornelius ~~Sargent~~ Divoll had a license to keep an inn. Horace Lyford also was given a license by the selectmen in 1864. The old Inn or hotel is now used by R. E. Long as a store.

A watering tub was located on the Roxbury mountain road, one on the brook road, one north of Laurence Fords' residence, and another ~~abe~~ about two miles south of the village. These were just the main watering tubs, but there were others. The watering tubs have disappeared with the horse and buggy days.

Warren received its name from General Joseph Warren who died at Bunker Hill in 1775.

Mrs. Mabel Lamb Tucker taught many terms of school. The teachers used to be hired by the term instead of the year.

Mary Alma ~~Gambell~~ Cardell , daughter of James Cardell was born in 1847 While visiting in Madison, Wisconsin she accepted a job in a Civil War orphanage. While there she met and married Jeramiah Curtin, who had just returned from Russia as secretary of , appointed by President Lincoln. She returned with him to Russia and traveled over much of Europe and Central America. Mr. Curtin was an interpreter, translator, and author of many books, which his wife helped him with.

In 1875 there was much excitement about a railroad being built

through Warren. On December 25, 1875 a town meeting was called and the town voted to subscribe \$22,402.24 to the capitol stock of the Green Mountain R. R. Co, and three commissioners were chosen, G. W. Cardell, Jonas Sargent, and Philander Riford. The road was surveyed and estimated, but nothing more was done about it. Another town meeting was called on December 28, 1895 about an electric railroad from Montpelier to Warren, but once again nothing was done about it. In the early 1900's automobiles were coming into use and nothing more was said about a railroad. Since that time many railroads have been abandoned.

About 1901 D. A. Geer organized a band. In 1903 the town donated \$25.00 to help the band build a stand, which was built on the Common. The band lasted for several years.

In Warren, as in other places, some odd people have lived. One of these was Thomas Kingsbury who lived with his brother, Ezra. Kingsbury had an uncanny memory for dates. ~~that~~ When he would meet a new acquaintance he would ask their age and date of birth. Once known he would never forget it. He also had the ability to figure time like a machine. No one knew his method. He had an obsession that he had some sort of a disease which he called his "complaint". He was always buying some sort of patent medicine although he was as healthy as most people.

Town Meetings

The first town meeting was held on September 20, 1798. The following officers were elected; Moderator, Ezra Miller, Town Clerk, Samuel Laird, Selectmen, Ruel Sherman, Joseph Raymond, and Seth Leavitt; Listers, Samuel Laird, John Sherman and Joseph Raymond. the Collector was Ruel Sherman and Grand Juror, John Woodard.

The first freemans' meeting was September 2, 1800 at which 12 took the freeman oath. They voted for Isaac Tichnor as Governor and Paul Bingham for Lieutenant Governor. In 1809 they elected their first representative, Thomas Jerrolds. The first town and freemans' meeting were held at the selectmens houses until May 1814 when it was voted to hold the meetings at the red school house at Warren Corner located on the north west corner of the north four corners.

This arrangement continued until 1832 when it was voted to hold town and freemans meetings half of the time at the red house school and half at the village, alternating a year at each. In 1840 it was voted to hold all meetings in the village. I assume the brick house became too small, as on March 5, 1850 the meeting was held at a house formerly occupied by Russell Bagley. And August 2 1850 at the River Meeting House as it was then called. This continued until October, 1865, when for unknown reasons it was held at Horace Lyford's Hotel, now the Long store. On March 5, 1872 the town voted to build a town hall on the common in a suitable location. Edwin Cardell gave the town just enough land to build on. It was completed so the first meeting was held on December 28, 1872. The present hall is the original. The upper hall has been used for dances, the I.O.O.F. Lodge, Grange and other gatherings. The total cost of construction was \$2,777.50. At that time it was voted to dissolve the meetings. The town hall was repaired and modernized in 1957. It now has a heating plant, nice kitchen and large dining area.

The nice house that stands just south of the new post office once stood in the site where the town clerk's office and library now stand. G. H. Campbell moved and remodeled it into a house. He was a carpenter and built several high drive farms in the early 1900's.

CHURCHES

By 1807 the population had increased to the extent where they decided to have religious meetings. A meeting was called and as there was no official place to meet it was decided that meetings would be held half the time at Joseph W. Eldridges and the other half at James Richardsens.

In 1824 a committee was appointed to select a common and build a church (then called a meeting house). This was accomplished in 1833 or 34. The lumber for the pews was drawn from Middlebury by ox team . I believe it was pine lumber. On Saturday, November 12, 1825, Elder Nathaniel Stearns was recognized as the first settled minister of the Methodist and Baptist Society. Elder Stearns was

of the Methodist Episcopal faith. His salary was \$100.00 payable in grain. Warren Village Church Society was organized on January 19, 1837. The church was built in 1839 by the carpenter, Daniel Ralph. The Reverend E. Scott presided at the dedication. Four denominations helped to build this church; Freewill Baptist, Methodist, Universalist and Congregationalist. The first resident minister was Rev. Ira Baird. The church has been used for purposes other than religion. Some were town and freemans meetings, shows, and singing schools. It is now known as the United Church of Warren. The first general repairs were in 1856 when it was painted inside and out and other repairs were done. The memorial windows were installed, the walls papered and painted, and a furnace installed in 1922. The chapel that once stood south of the town hall was once E. W. Cardell's dwelling house. Years ago the Advent Society obtained it and changed it into a chapel. In about 1904 the Adventist discontinued holding meetings. Elder Brigham was the Advent minister for years. He was an elderly man when they dissolved. Some members went to the United Church and some held meetings at their homes; especially John Leavitt and Elwin Williams. Tuesday night prayer meetings were held at the different neighbors for years. This was long ago for it has been years since any have been held. The chapel was moved to its present location in 1940. Before the village school house was remodeled it was used as a school room. Since that time both the chapel and the church have received extensive repairs, inside and out. The inside remodeling and decorating were finished in 1957. Thanks to many friends who donated material, time and money, we now have a beautiful church.

SCHOOLS

The records show that in 1805 the people voted to divide the east part of town, East Warren, into two school districts and build a school house. The dividing line was the mill road, the east part of the brook road, from the mill on Pyke Hill to the main road through East Warren.

In 1805 the school house was built in East Warren on the north west section of the four corners. It was the second building to the north. There must have been a building used as a school in the south district as that was the section first settled. Three buildings have occupied the corner where the South Hill school house now stands. That was built about 1888. Very early it was called a high school. The present building is now a summer home. There were only two schools in Warren until 1822. In 1823 two more were added, one north of the corner school and the other in the village. They were then known as the North, Center, South, and Village schools. Then children from four to eighteen years were considered schollars, as they were then called. Probably only about two-thirds of those eligible attended. There were only two terms a year, the summer and the winter, each twelve weeks. Records in 1822 show there were 83 scholars at the Corner and 76 in the south school. The Village school was organized in 1823, but the brick school house was not built until 1829. The town voted to let the village district build on the south side of the common. The first schools were maintained by districts. The records show that our first teachers received \$1.00 to \$2.75 per week plus board with the parents according to the number of scholars. As the population grew new districts were added until 1845 when Warren had 14 districts and more than 300 scholars. As the districts were formed they were given numbers:

Warren Corner	NO.	1
South	"	2
Village	"	3
North Warren	"	4
Grand Hallow	"	5
South Hollow	"	6
West Hill	"	7
Down River	"	8
(not given)	"	9
Near De Freest Farms	"	10

South Hollow	NO.	11
Up the River	"	12
Fuller Hill	"	13
South East	"	14

This method was followed until Marce 3, 1885 when the town system was adapted. From then on the town built and repaired the school houses and hired and paid the teachers. The parents still furnished the books, pens, pencils, paper, and slates. In 1895 the town began furnishing all the supplies and maintained the school. The Union School System was adapted in 1914 and Bennet Douglass was the first Superintendent. At this time there were six schools operating with 175 pupils enrolled. The six that were maintained were districts no. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, & 12. Now only no. 3 is maintained, the others closing one by one. In 1947 the following school houses were sold: South Hill, NO. 2 , South Hollow, No. 6, and Down River, No.8. In 1867 the village built a new school house and the brick house was torn down. In 1952, \$10,000.00 was voted to remodel the Village school house. The old building was remodeled and moderinized and a new room was added, a heating plant installed and a well drilled. We now have a three room school. In 1895 there were 28 weeks of school divided into 3 terms; Spring, 8 weeks, Autumn, 10 weeks, & Winter, 10 weeks. The school house at the Corner (Dist. 1) was built in 1895. \$1,000.00 was appropriated to build it. Later the town voted to build a house down the river (Dist. 8) with the cost not to exceed \$750.00. In 1843 Warren maintained 13 schools at a cost of \$249.98. Warren , in 1966, has one school in the village. Perhaps it would be interesting to read the names of the parents and number of pupils in 1822 in each school.

North District (No.1)

Parent	Children
Daniel Ralph	2
John Griswold	2
James Butterfield	4
Zera Munsel	3
Stephen Sargent	1

Benjamin Brock	1
Henry Tracy	2
James Richardson	5
Moses Sargent	1
William Edgerton	2
Tehan Rising	1
Amos Rising	1
Daniel Steel	3
James Shepherd	1
Nathaniel Stearns	2
William Porter, Jr.	1
Samuel Howe	3
Ashbel Miner	4
Gardener Campbell	2
Daniel Converse	3
William Porter	5
William Kent	7
Nathan Thayer	4
Nathaniel Foster	3
James Claflin	4
Smith Porter	5
Davis Brown	2
John Cardell	3
Jeddariah Cram	3
William Cardell	3

District Clerk Timothy Dolbear

1822 South School (Dist. 2)

Abner W(o-i)thing	5
Parker Worcester	5
Benjamin Bragg	2
Calvin Gilbert	4
Daniel Brown	1
Daniel Jones	5

Efen Maynard	5
Elias Persons, Jr.	4
Joseph Jacobs, Jr.	3
Joseph Lovett	5
John Cardell	4
James Allen	5
Joseph Eldridge	4
Roswell Foster	1
William Bragg	1
Windsor Gleason	2
Elihu Lyman	2
Ruel Sherman	4
Pierce Spaulding	2
Abiather Burt	5
Windsor Stetson	5

District Clerk ; Joseph W. Eldridge

~~Warren-received-~~

Accidents

While shingeling a mill in the south of the village Aurion Ralph fell to the rocks and was instantly killed.

Many years ago Denison Sargent , while chopping the ice from the water wheel, was washed under the ice and drowned. Someone had opened the gate. Later his body was found on the ice below.

Denison Hudson, while working on a farm, was killed by a falling timber. Years later, about 1897, his son Oscar was working at the Bradley Mill in the south of the village turning a log which split pinning him against the wall. He died instantly.

On Feb. 24, 1940, a terrible accident happened in Waterbury in which two young men were killed, Francis Whitworth and Gilbert Pierce, and badly injured Thomas Besette, the driver. His car was hit by a train near the Waterbury station.

A plane accident took the lives of Fremont Lovett and True Morrill. Mr. Lovett had just taken off from his landing strip on his farm (known as the Fuller farm), when something mechanically went wrong. They crashed on the hillside just north of the farm where

he was born. The accident occurred on June 13, 1952. There have been suicides, too. A Mr. Fenton hung himself because he was so grieved that the river cut across his meadow in the flood of 1869. His was the last farm in Warren on route 100. Three shot themselves. They were John Pyke in 1900, Dan Rich about 1918, and Marvin Johnson in 1952.

Miscellaneous

(This section should start on pg.)

Many changes have come to Warren during its existence, especially since World War I. In its early days it was a farming and mill town, There were at least 125 farms that gave a living to families. Not all were operating at one time. Some were abandoned in the early latter 1800, but the most were abandoned since the 1900's. Stetson Hollow had several farms and kept at least 75 head of cattle. Several other communities have shared the same fate. Now in 1965 only 6 farms are in full operation, and each of those combine more than one farm. As for the mills it is the same. At least 15 mills have operated here, many shops and blacksmiths shops. The last two blacksmith's shops were owned by Harlow Abel and Frank Blake. Able's shop is still standing on the east side of the river south of the natural bridge. The other shop was at the intersection of the East Road with Main St. on the north side. It was still worked in after Blake retired. The last Wheelwright shop was owned and operated by Morris Sterling long ago, located at the north end of the village east side of the old road. The last to make tubs or have a coopershop was David Blair. He also kept bees and resided in the house just north of the town hall. Part of this house was used as a store by Mr. Cardell who built it. With the horse and buggy days gone the watering tubs have disappeared. There was one on Roxbury mountain, one on the brook road, and one on the north of the L. Ford residence and another about two miles south of the village. Although these were the main tubs there were several others. Warren received its name from General Joseph Warren who died at Bunker Hill in 1775~~9~~-(95), it isn't known just why or how though.

Roads

When the town was first settled there were no roads, only marked trees to guide the traveler. In Sept. 1802 a road was surveyed from Waitsfield to Kingston (now Granville). This must have been the old stage or country road. Mad River turnpike was surveyed in 1807, beginning at the mouth of Mad River and following it on through Warren and the White River through Granville to Hancock to join the turnpike near Lords Tavern. No record of when it was finished. The road or turnpike from Warren to Lincoln was surveyed in 1826 beginning at the west end of a bridge above Sterling and Adams mill extended over Lincoln Mt. to Lincoln. The road was built by Wm. Cardell who received .50 a rod. He built a cabin on skids to be moved as he progressed. During Warrens early years many roads were built. A few have been discontinued, so now there are about 66miles of road.

Some old people have said a bridge where the covered bridge now stands was washed away by the flood of October 1869.

Roxbury Mountain road was laid out quite early and was located much farther north than the present road. It has been changed and improved so autos pass over the mountain all the year.

In the middle 1950's a hard surface road was built through Warren. It by passes the village on the west side. All our roads are much improved now.

The Spring of 1903 was very dry and forest fires raged on both the east and west mountains. Much timber was destroyed. On Nov.3, 1927 the worst flood known to Warren carried away most of the bridges and washed the roads very bad. Although the covered bridge stood the foundation was damaged. Three mills were carried away and all four dams in the village were damaged. Now only one dam remains. It's located just north of the covered bridge and near the natural bridge. It's an old dam and may not stand long.

In 1835 the town paid \$1.00 each week for support of the poor. The town also raised \$100.00 to defray town expences, according to the records.

About 1890 two snow rolls were built. It was decided to foll the snow on the roads instead of plowing. Then horses and some teams of oxen were used to break and plow the roads.

In 1921 the horse sheds in back of the church were torn down and cleaned away. Those at East Warren were gone long before. The church has not been used for about forty years. It fell down and has been cleared away.

A town safe was purchased about 1923 and another 1929. The town had a safe before , according to the records.

Warren village in about 1880 boasted of some 50 dwelling houses, a church, two story school house, three stores, two boot and shoe shops, five blacksmith shops, two clapboard mills, two saw mills, and one grist mill, three carriage shops, two cooper shops, a clothes pin mill, millenary shop, a tavern and post office.

At that time East Warren Corner had about a dozen houses, a church, school house, post office and a blacksmith shop. The store and tavern were used as dwellings, too.

Some of the people of Warren have lived to quite an advanced age. One such person was John L. Spaulding. He was a school teacher, fa farmer, merchant, a good busiman, a Republican, and voted for 19 presidents. He retired and moved to Waterbury, Vt. many years ago. The Older Peoples Names - all over 90

William Page

Mrs. William Porter (over 100)

Olive Vinson

James Allen

Eliza Parsons

Jane Nelson

Alma Bucklin

Harriett De Freest

Frank Blake

Carrie Lovett

Henry Eurich

Francise Shattusk

Lizzie Somerville
Mrs. Gertrude Parker
John L. Spaulding (99)
Mrs. Ella Divoll (age 106 yrs. - oldest)
Edwin Richardson
Mrs. Ryan (over 100)
Richard Sterling
Mrs Royal Lovett
Nellie Downer
Mrs. Elizabeth Long
Freedom Hill

No doubt there are several more that reached 90 or more years.

Warren has suffered several bad fires. In the late 1890's a fire caused by lightening burned a store, two houses and three barns located on the west side of the road across from the Warren Common. In 1936 H.W. Brooks' mill burned along with three houses and barns. Two houses have since been replaced.

W.H. Larrows buildings burned in 1941, The house was one of the old land marks once owned by Edward Eldridge.

The Rene Beacott buildings burned in 1937. It was known as the Charles Bigg farm.

About 1902 a nice brick house just north of the Corner burned. It was owned by W.E. Somerville. He replaced the house and later built a barn, that also burned a few years ago.

The E.H. Elliott buildings burned. He replaced them the same year. Several years prior his barn was burned by lightening and it was also replaced.

Warren Village has had several more fires of houses, a large house owned by George Cardell burned in 1916. The place is now owned by Mr. Goodfellow. In the past several barns have burned by lightening. Several other houses have burned in the village, the James Pierce house and barn across from Bob Jones' house.

POST OFFICE

The East part of the town was settled first so it had the first post office. It was 22 years after the first settlers before a Post master was appointed, James W. Eldridge, 1819, and he held the office until his death in 1842. We assume that he had the responsibility before the actual appointment. He kept a tavern so it would have been a convenient place for the mail to have been distributed.

Giles Eldridge was appointed the Village's first p.o. master on Sept. 25, 1828. There is no record as to where it was held. From 1828 to 1907 Warren had 2 P.O., but no clue as to how they were distinguished prior to 1857 when the mail began coming from Roxbury. Then they were established Warren and East Warren.

Very early before roads, the mail came by foot, man, or horse back. With the roads it came by stagecoach over the Stage road and Mad River Turnpike. In 1859 the mail came over Roxbury Mt. in three stages a week until 1880 when the stage came daily. When R.F.D. came into being in 1907 there were two stages. In 1933 the Roxbury stage was discontinued as the road was difficult to maintain through the winter and spring. This left just the Waitsfield stage. The E. Warren P.O. closed in 1907

A new P.O., located on the west side of the street across from the common, was constructed by Jesse Cota and ready for use on Nov. 20, 1961 and dedicated Dec. 3, 1961. The P.O. had been located in several different places in the past.

Jesse Norton from Waitsfield built a creamery about 1892, located about 1/4 mile west of the corner on the north side of the road over the hill to the village. Jed Haskins operated the creamery. In 1895 it was moved to the village on the north side of the E. Warren road, just east of the bridge

John Gleason had a creamery where the town sheds are. About 1900 the farmers formed a corporation and decided to build a Co-Operative Creamery. The main building was located north of the covered bridge in an old mill site. A skimming station was built at

the Corner, south of the farm now owned by Geo. Elliott. A news item of 1904 states that Warren's Co-Op Creamery held its annual meeting and elected the following officers: Directors; Pres. - J. L. Spaulding, O.M. Jones, M. R. Goodspeed, J. L. McGlaflin, A. A. Fuller, Henry Eurich and Pearl Daniels, Sec.. Mr. Goodspeed was both business manager and Treasurer. The farmers were quite satisfied for some years. About 1910 the Hood Milk Co. began buying fluid milk to be shipped to Boston during cold weather. Some farmers shopped and some went to the creamery. By this time all had their own seperators and the creameries only gathered the cream and made the butter. The Co-Op closed. John Mobus bought and ran the creamery for several years. Now all milk is shipped as fluid milk or sold for home use.

MILLS

The first settlers made the most use of the streams they could. They utilized almost any brook for power. There were many small mills and shops at first in the brooks. Now there is only one mill operating, Bowen & Hunter. This mill was built by Erastus Butterfield in 1878 for a clothespin factory. Clarence A. Hart later owned the mill until April 26, 1887. A. Parsons purchased it and converted it into a clapboard mill which he operated until on July 1, 1916 Mr. Parsons sold to H. D. Wakefield and in less than a year he in turn sold to Clad Miller. He operated the mill for several years and made some changes. On Feb. 6, 1932 Parker and Ford purchased it. They sold to Bowen & Hunter on April 23, 1943. It is now a good modern mill and makes bobbins.

A saw mill located at the foot of Pike Hill built prior to 1805 is believed to have been built by Isreal Ward. Undoubtedly the lumber for the first buildings was sawed at this mill. Mr. Mills left town some time in the 1870's and never returned, The mill site still remains in his name.

Carlos Sargent, in about 1845, built a mill at the south end of the village which made sythes and edge tools. Some time later he sold to Hemmingway Bros.. They turned wooden bowls and chair stock. In 1878 the mill burned. John Bradly bought the site. Later the Bradly

Bros. acquired it and made clothespins, clapboards and shingles. It was closed since the flood of '27 and has since fallen down. William Cardell built a tannery on the west side of Mad River nearly across from the natural bridge. Later, Keith & Son ran the tannery for some time. George Banister purchased it in 1884 and converted it into a tool shop which made lumberman and stone cutters tools edge tools, axes, and slide ox yokes. Benway & Wakefield also Palmer & Wakefield, operated it. It burned in the fall of 1918. H. W. Brooks purchased the site and built a saw mill which he operated until 1936 when it burned down. Brooks rebuilt, later sold to a Mr. Gaylor. It burned again in 1947. Again Brooks bought and rebuilt a large modern, well equipped mill and again the mill burned in 1949. It was a great loss to Mr. Brooks and also the town as it could have employed 25 men. He bought the old Co-Op creamery across from his mill and converted it into a mill. That also burned.

In 1952 a corporation was formed and a mill built on the site of the big mill. It did not run long. It just stands idle.

Henry Brooks was Post Master for some years and he ran a store. He also repaired several old houses which much improved Warren Village. Aurin Ralph must have owned a mill in the south part of the town, as it is recorded that while fixing the roof he fell to the rocks below and was instantly killed.

A mill, owned by Edwin Cardell and George Bragg, located on the east side of the river near the natural bridge was rented in 1886 to F. A. Allen. In the fall of 1895 it was washed away by high water.

Mr. George Bragg operated a store and his wife, a millinery shop. Their daughter, Mrs. Vaun Drew, uses the residence and store as the Pitcher Inn.

A starch factory was built by Wm. Cardell near the junction of the Mad River and Freeman brook. It was closed in 1919 and washed away in the flood of '27.

The saw and shingle mill that stood at the north end of the village near the high bridge was known as the Sam Austin mill. It was purchased by Plyna Parker in 1877 which he operated until his death in 1912. He also obtained a carriage shop owned by F. B. Shaw, enlarged it and made butter boxes and tubs. It was located north of the

last mentioned mill.

Mr. Parker came to Warren in 1877 and at his rather sudden death in 1912 owned three lumber mills and a grist mill. There was also his large house, built by Hoyt Parker, with a large barn in which he kept his several teams of horses used to draw his lumber to Roxbury to be shipped by the railroad. He employed some 50 men. Upon his death, his son-in-law, O.M. Jones came into possession of the business, which he ran until his death three years later. Orvis Jones knew the business as he kept Mr. Parker's books and worked for him for years. Mr. Jones was also the post master and held town offices.

The P O. and Parker's lumber office were located on the main street just north of the cement bridge. It is now an apartment house. After Mr. Jones' death, his son-in-law, Arthur Prey, took over the business, but was unsuccessful so the business closed in 1919 and was sold to Mary Edna Bradly. She made extensive repairs and rented it to Godell and Neil about a year prior to the flood of '27. They had had about a carload of finished lumber stored in the mill when it was carried away.

Mrs. Bradly also had the grist mill across the road which was badly damaged, but still stood. It has since been torn down.

The first carriage shop was built by Henry Sterling on the Freeman brook near the river. Sashes and doors were also made there. He sold his wares to H.W. Lyford who made clothespins, pail handles, and operated a cooper shop.

Mr. Sterling built a house and carriage shop on the E. Warren road, which made carriages and caskets.

Walter Bagley built a cooper shop at the lower end of Bradly Brook about 1835. He was a mill right and built mills in Warren and other towns.

At the north end of town George Hanks built a shop in about 1872. Later F.B. Shaw owned it and made heavy sleds and lumber wagons and did repairs. Sylvester Banister purchased the grist mill in 1859, believed to have been built by Kinball and Parker. Mr. Banister did all kinds of grinding and sold grain and flour. The mill was located on the east side of the road near the high cement

bridge in the north part of the village.

The mill on Millsbrook was owned by a Mr. Mills. A Mrs. Henry Mills made willow baskets of many shapes and sizes. She resided in the house where Louise Gove and son now live, north of Alpine. Mr. Mills grew the willows on the east side of the road in the middle 1800's and they're still growing.

D.P. Geer built a furniture and casket shop in 1862 located on the east side of the river near the natural bridge. Up until 1916 when he died he did a good business.

F.A. Allen had a saw and clapboard mill on Clay brook.

Stetson & son had a saw and cider mill on Mad River just north of the mouth of Stetson hollow brook. The mill was used for years until the flood of '27 carried it away.

Two more mills were located south of the Stetson mill built by the Austins quite early.

There was also a mill or shop just south of the Bowen & Hunter mill believed to have been built by a Mr. Billings. This mill has had several owners. In the late '90's John Pyke lost his hand there in an accident.

In about 1815 Larry and Turgeon built a saw mill, boarding shack, and 3 or 4 cabins on the farm then owned by A.L. Vandensen. It was located some distance east of his buildings. The farm is now owned by Lenord Robinson. They did some sawing for a short time, but it did not prove profitable so it was abandoned.

Warren has produced much lumber in the past as the many mills indicate, but now good lumber is quite scarce.

There was a cider mill in E. Warren north of the Corner on the east side of the main road, the second road to the right. It was owned by Norton Dickinson and later by John Mobus who has been gone for many years.

There was a saw mill in South Hollow. Will Thayer was the last one to use the mill. This one was built quite early as it used an up and down saw.

H. La Due had a tannery located where the Town Clerk's office and library now stand.

Ashbel Miner owned a grist mill in 1823 that was located near the

village, believed on the Freeman brook.

Records show Ordway and Tyler had a mill on Clay brook in 1835.

In 1826 Sterling & Adams had a mill on the river.

Warren had a carding factory and fulling mill early located on the river.

Early Benjamin Vale had a mill on the river.

STORIES

Many years ago when Christopher Moore and Esting Billings were about 17 years old they set a bear trap about three miles from the village. On visiting the trap next day they found a two year old bear. They decided to take him home alive, but the bear thought otherwise.

Each cut a switch and they whipped him into submission. They carried him about 1/2 mile to the road, but had to repeat the whipping before they reached the cart. They reached home finally with bruises, the trap, and many scratches.

This story of Aaron Rising dates back to the very first settlers. The Rising family had nothing to eat except potatoes, pumpkins and milk for two weeks. They made some salts to pay for the grain and his brother gave him 25¢ to buy his dinner. On horseback he went to Waitsfield then crossed the mountain to Roxbury, only a bridle path and rough going. He stopped at Roxbury for dinner, but as he could get only potatoes and milk he went on to Braintree. Still finding only potatoes and milk he rode on to Randolph to the mill. The miller weighed the salts and let him have three bushels of grain and paid him the balance in money saying he had to ration the grain or people would starve. He turned his horse loose to feed. There was plenty of food, but he was too bashful to ask. He decided to go to Roxbury and stay overnight. At Roxbury, all was dark. so he kept on thinking to stay at Mr. Sampson's who lived close to the mountain. When he arrived, all was dark. He felt tired and homesick, but he kept on. When about half way up the mountain a wolf howled, then another and another. He kept on all along expecting they would attack him. He could hear them all around so he scrambled on the horses back and urged her along. Soon it began growing light. It was

light when he reached the clearing, so they gave up the chase. He reached home a tired, hungry, and frightened boy. He dragged the meal into the house and went to bed. At breakfast he received only a small piece of cake. His mother said grain uses were very scarce and they must be very saving. Mr. Rising lived to a good old age and was quite wealthy for that period.

A story from South Hollow. At the top of the first grade on the Lincoln Gap road stood a maple tree, south side of the road. The old inhabitants tell how a mother fox with her litter would come down the hill, cross the road and went over to the tree, around the tree and back up the hill. She was seen to do that for several years. The tree was called "fox tree".

WAR VETERENS

Warren was always a patriotic town. In the war of the Rebellion it furnished many loyal boys(1861 to 1865).

Almon Worcester	George Parker	Sylvester Banister
Maynard Burbank	Elisha Goodspeed	George Mathers
George Ainsworth	John Mc Allister	Charles Mills
Elisha Cass	Wm. Moore	Winslow Moore
Hiram Mills	Chester Newton	Fredrick Persons
Earl Worcester	Harrison Persons	Seth Porter
Wm. Quimby	Wm. Rising	Charles Spaulding
Orin Hewitt	Lyman Stoddard	Frank Trask
Wm. Billings	Oliver Dumas	Benjamin Poland
James Eldridge	Darwin Dimick	George Pierce
Rufus Porter	Orson Persons	Benjamin Davis
Ransom Parker	James Buzzell	Niahimiah Liavitt
James Frawley	Augustus Spear	Mason Bucklin
Wm. Hall	Milo Bucklin	Morris Dumas
Stephen Sterling	Ezra Kingsbury	Don Waldren
Oscar Kelsey	Charles Aldrich	Askbel Minor
Daniel Shepherd	Harry Brown	Albert Lovejoy
Merrill Bucklin	George Brown	James Mather
Nathaniel Shattuck		

James Miller
George Matthews
Joseph Eldridge
Aretus Thayer
John Dolph
Samuel Austin
Joseph Barton
Walter Bagley
Edwin Dutton
Orville Eaton
George Petty
Franklin Stoddard
Samuel Mc Allister

Orlando Billings
John Brown
Myron Davis
Walter Dimick
James Hartwell
Eaton Heath
Henry Van Deusen
Francis Allen
Benjamin Edgerton
Burnham Ford
George Hanks
John Hanks

De Estings Mix
Thomas Smith
Almas Stevens
Wm. Trask
James Wilson
Gilman Mason
Henry Moore
Daniel Nichols
Charles Porter
Hiram Pratt
Thomas Sargent
Steadman Tucker

WORLD WAR 1

Harold Parker
Laurence Ford
Harold Greenwood
Charles E. Mobus ?
Harold Groff
A. B. Warren, M.D.
Fred A Mobus
Pearl A. Blair
Harry A. Tatro ?

Glen F. Downs
Guy C. Richardson
Ralph F. Buzzell ?
Alba C. Thayer
Howard L. Brooks
J. Ralph Spaulding
James A. Carlin ?
Frank Foley ?
Arthur Foley ?

Howard Spaulding
H. Clifford La Morder ?
Kenneth Pierce
Raymond Somerville
John Mobus ?
Miller Lovett ?
Frank Turner ?
Wallace Campbell

WORLD WAR 11 VETERANS

Kenneth Bacus ?
Daniel Brooks
George Brooks
Alden Bettis ?
Mark Brown
Raymond Bissell
Ray Chafee ?
Jesse Cota

Vernon DeLong
Donald DeFreest
Rossmoyne Drew
George Elliott
Rudolph Elliott
Clesson Eurich
Wayland Freeman ?
Miles Greenslit ?

Erle Harrington
Marvin Johnson ?
Leslie Harrington
Merrill Johnson
Everett Larrow ?
Ernest Luce ?
George Luce

Clifton Markham	Henry Robinson	Edwin Wakefield ?
Stanley Martin ?	Robert Robinson	Lorne Whitworth
Elliott Maxwell ?	Donald Strachen	Marcelena Wheeler ?
Everitt Miller ?	Charles Stone ?	Joseph O'Ryan ?
Clifton Murray	Howard Thayer	Lauren Blake ?
Robert Patterson	Ransom Tucker, M.D. ?	Wendall Lovett ?
Howard Pierce ?	Clifford Varney	George Neill ?
Milford Pratt ?	Fred Walden ?	Robert Neill ?
Cassie Robinson ?	Raymond Weston	

Warren was always a patriotic town. For the War of the Rebellion it furnished many loyal boys. In the War of 1812, our first representative, Thomas Jerrolds, and Jesse Stewart, Justin Jacobs, Oliver Persons, Samuel Hard and Guerdon Campbell responded to the call. Jerolds and Stewart died in service. George Dimick served in the Mexican War.

Sugarbush Valley lies in the north western part of Warren. Sugarbush Valley Corporation purchased some 350 acres and rented approximately 1,000 acres from the State Forestry Service in 1957. Sugarbush ski development is outstanding, as the gondola lift is the longest in the country and the only gondolas in Vermont at this time. The castlerock double chair lift is 5200 ft., the Valley house double chair lift and the T-bar practice areas are other trails. The Valley house is located near the terminals of the ski trails. It offers a cafeteria, lounge, restaurant, cocktail lounge, shops, and sundecks. There are ~~are~~ many other buildings erected or remodeled; restaurants, lodges, and motels, to minister to the comforts of the skiing public. This development is still growing and will soon be a year round recreation area when the 18 hole golf course is finished.

The Warren Alpine Corporation in 1960 purchased approximately 700 acres of land in the south east part of Warren. The old Stage road surveyed in 1802 passes through the west side. It is being divided into building lots and to date, Jan., 1963, there were twenty-two cabins. Much of this had been farming land, but had been abandoned. It would be an asset to Warren to have it inhabited again. Alpin has a nice mountain view and a good hunting location

The Glen Ellen Corporation was formed Jan., 1962 and has purchased 1589 acres of land in Fayston and Warren (267 acres being in Warren.) This land was developed as a ski and year round recreational area.

NAMES OF THOSE THAT RECEIVED GRANTS

Abraham Baldwin	Elisha Hawley	English School
Louder Gallop	Nathaniel and Elisha	Wm. Marsley
Joel Roberts	Frisby	Bartholomew Durkee
Hezakiah Spencer	Benijah Childs	Wm. Roberts
Joseph Macy	Stephen Macy	Wm. Strong
Jonas Fay	Stephen Jacobs	Thadeus King
Ruggles Kent	Oliver Farrisworth	Wm. Ripley
Jonathan Bruce	Baker	Thadeus Leavitt
Seth Austen	Timothy	Asa Whitcomb
Wm. Gallop	John Macy, jr.	Gureshon Olds
Nathan Hale	Miles Beach	Hresh Tracy
First Minister	Jonathan Pierce	Benjamin Kent
Oliver Farrisworth	John Thrope	Lemuel Hoppins
Oliver Wolcot	John Trumbull	Daniel Adams
George Swan	Chapman Whitcomb	James Thompson
Noah Hatch	David Wilcox	Joel Ballon
John Jacobs	Co. Grammer School	Ebenezor Swan
Thomas Chamberlin	Wm. Lyon	college
Elihu Kent	Asohel Smith	George Dunkins
Lenord Hopkins	Minister	Samuel Macy
Charmay Smith	Anthony Whitcomb	Dudley Baldwin
Joseph Kimball	Thomas Tollman	
Pamela Jacobs	Timothy Childs	70 division lots
John Whitcomb	Jedediah Strong	lotted Nov. 4, 1789
Thomas Branard	Chauncey Goodrich	
Moses Seymour &	David Fuller Daniel	
Alexander Catlin		

WRITTEN BY MAE BLAIR ...1966

JGH