

Original Cambridge lotting plan, before the annexation of the western part of Sterling in 1823 and parts of Fletcher and Fairfax in 1841.

Cambridge's Cultural Landscape Patterns and Their Connections to the Natural Landscape

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Center Village Landscape: Jeffersonville



Typical Center Village Features

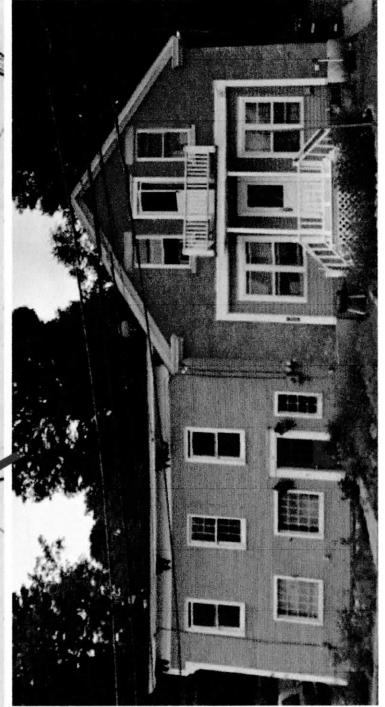
Definition: The village roughly in the geographical center of town. Center villages were usually established in the late 18th or very early 19th centuries by the first generation of European settlers. They typically include the civic and religious functions of the town, all within one day's journey from every point in town.

Checklist of common features:

- Near geographical center of town
- Green space in the center
- Church(es), often Congregational
- Parsonage(s)
- Town Hall (or Town House)
- Post Office
- Store
- Houses

Village Name Change

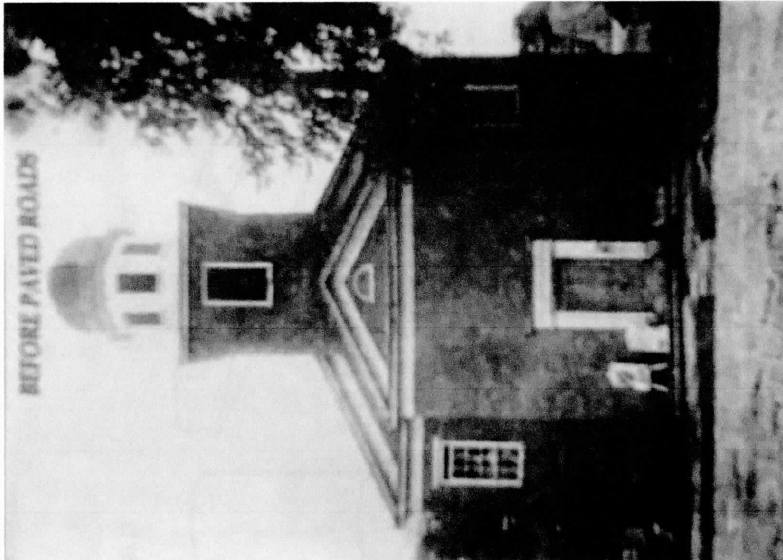
The mail from Cambridge Borough and Cambridge Center were often mixed up, so in 1834, townspeople asked that Cambridge Center's name be changed to Jeffersonville (after Thomas Jefferson).



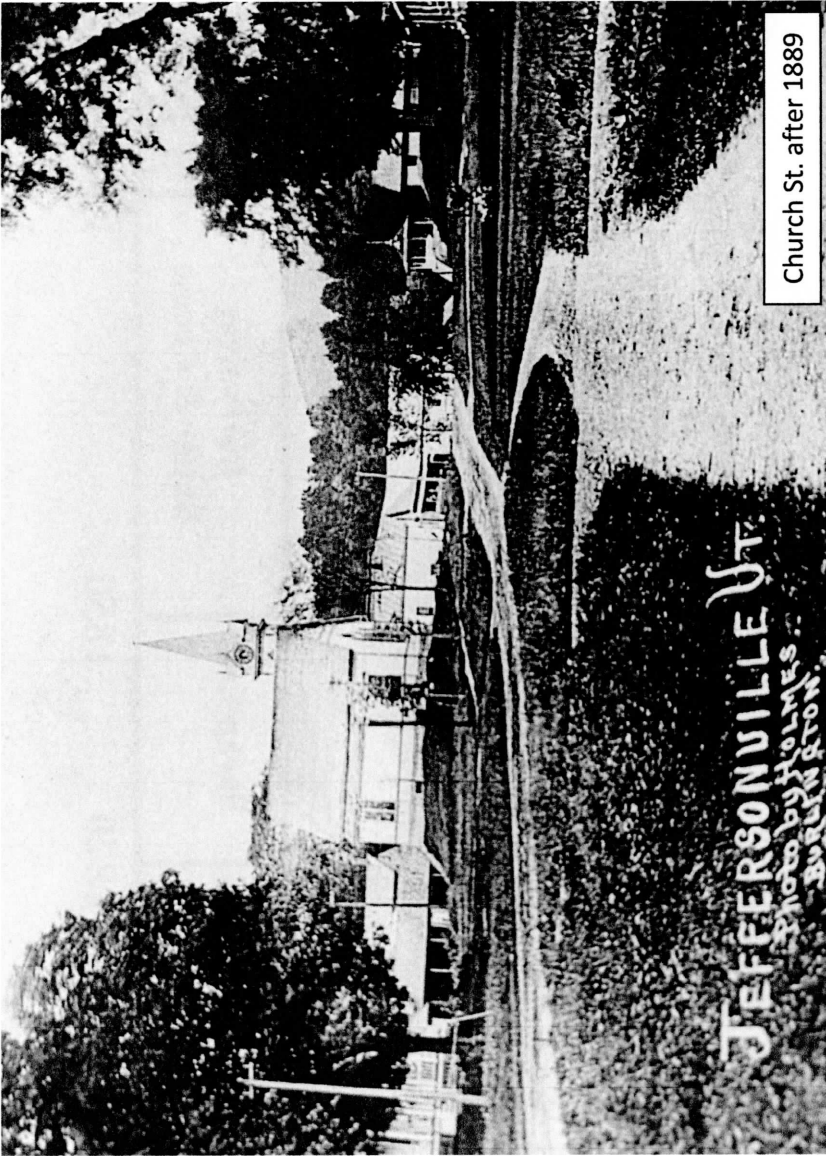
Jeffersonville store and Post Office built about 1830 on the corner of Church and Main Streets. In 1891 they opened the town's first soda fountain and made their own ice cream with a horse-run ice cream freezer.

Looking east on Church Street with the Congregational Church on the left. Built in 1889, with horse sheds behind it. It was rebuilt in 1994 after the original building burned.

Originally the Union Church built in 1827, converted to the Town Hall ~1900, and now the Post Office and Town Offices.

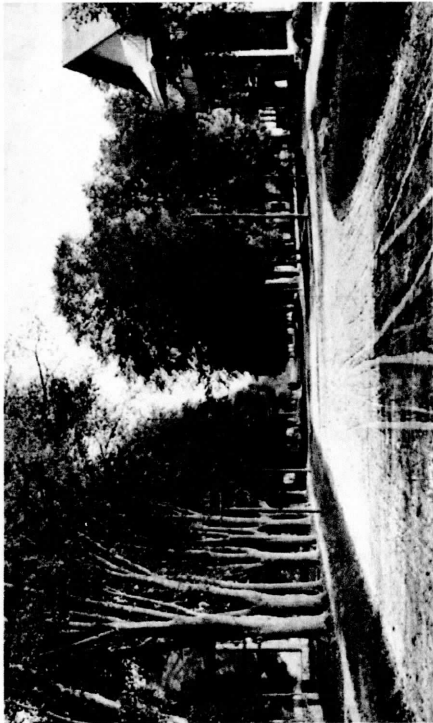
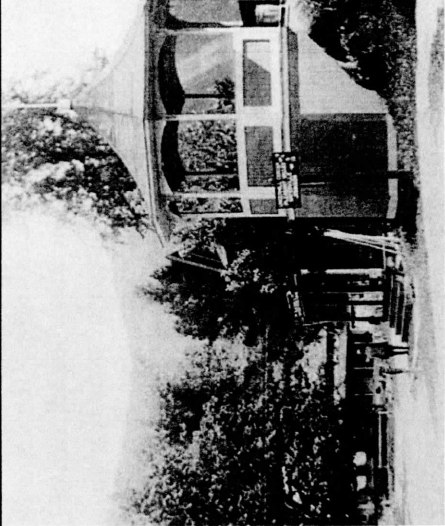


Photos from Cambridge, Vermont: *Special Places, Special People*, Roberta S. Marsh, available from the Cambridge Historical Society.



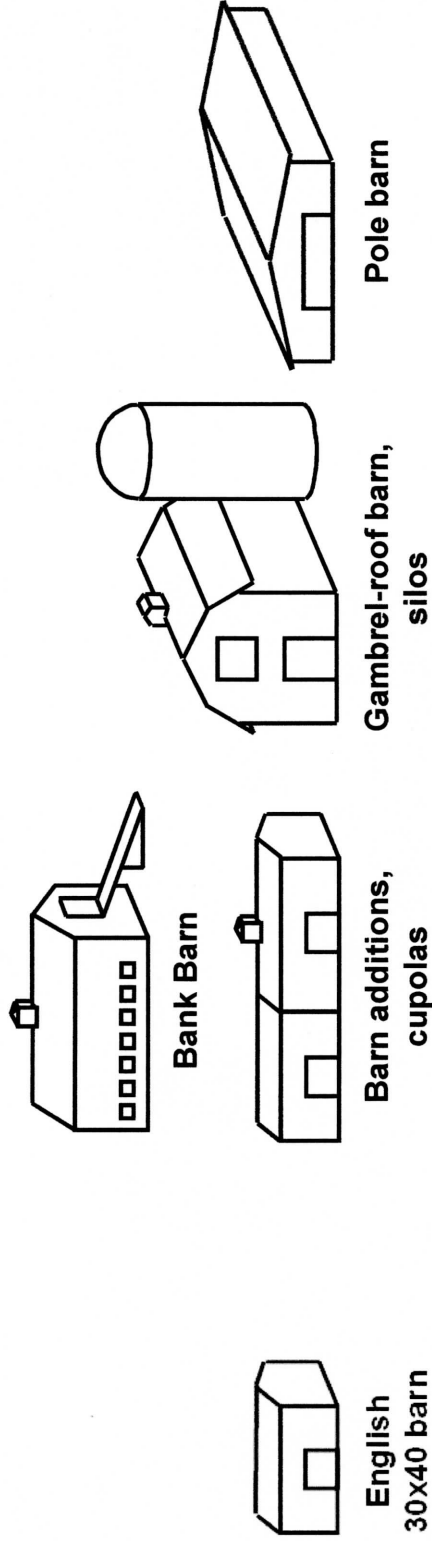
Church St. after 1889

19th c. band shell on the corner of Church and Main Sts. with small green behind it.



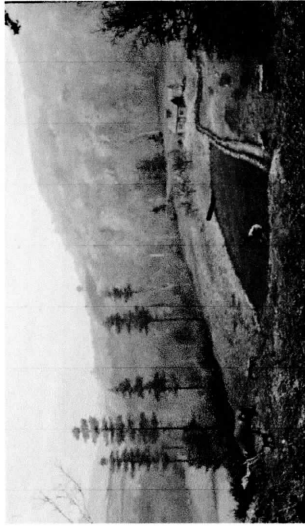
Elms trees line Main St before it was widened.

35-MPH Guide to Barns



Subsistence Farming	1783	1820	1850	1900	2000 +
		Sheep Era	Dairy Era: Butter & Cheese	Dairy Era: Fluid Milk	

Subsistence Farming Era: 1780s to 1820



- Subsistence farming on scattered farmsteads
- Farmers producing enough to support their families
- Clearing of the forest begins
- House and first barn built on each farm

Dairy Era: Fluid Milk, First Half of 20th Century

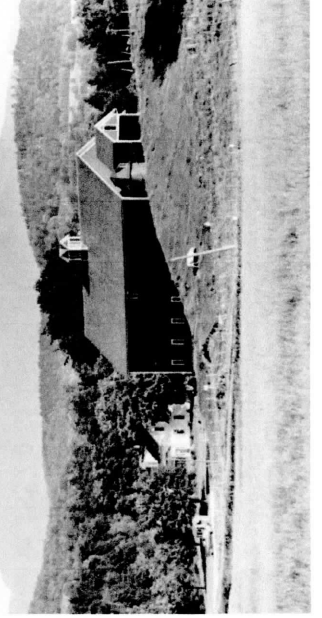


- Commercial dairy production shifts to fluid milk, taken in milk cans to a local cheese or butter factory
- New barns built if farm land is productive, or to replace a barn that has burned
- Focus on corn and hay production
- Silos built as silage use begins
- Loss of open land as some farms close when they can't compete with the modern market

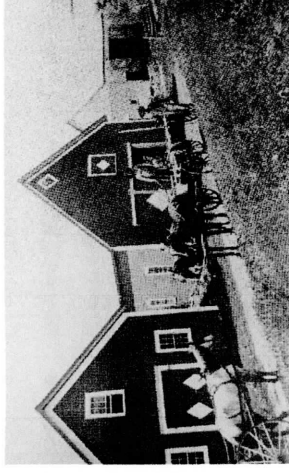
Sheep Era: 1820 to 1850



- Commercial production begins: Merino wool
- Clearing of forests accelerates, and the vast majority of the landscape becomes cleared
- Fencing built (stonewalls on stony soils, wooden fences on non-stony soils)
- Typical farm land use: door yard around house and barn yard, crop fields for wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, flax; hay fields; pasture; and wood lot
- Farm animals would have included large numbers of sheep, and small numbers of cows, pigs, chickens, and horses

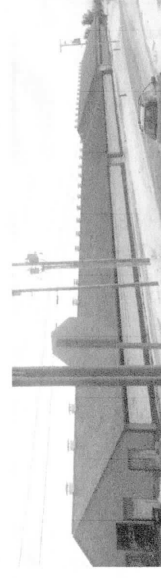


Dairy Era: Butter and Cheese, 1850-1900



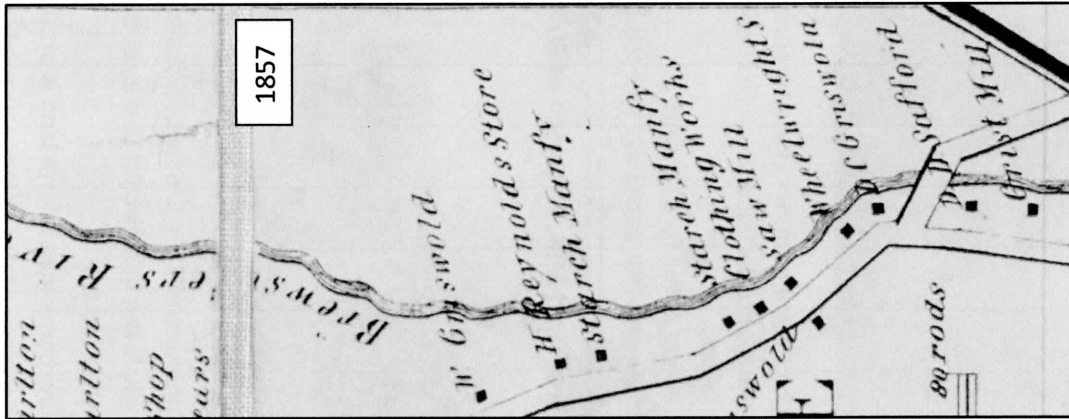
- Commercial production shifts to dairy
- Butter and cheese made on the farm and sold to local and regional markets, including by railroad
- New barns built for more cows, more efficient methods and more hay storage
- Farm land use similar to previous era, but shifts to cow pastures and fencing

Dairy Era: Fluid Milk
Second Half of the 20th C. to the Present



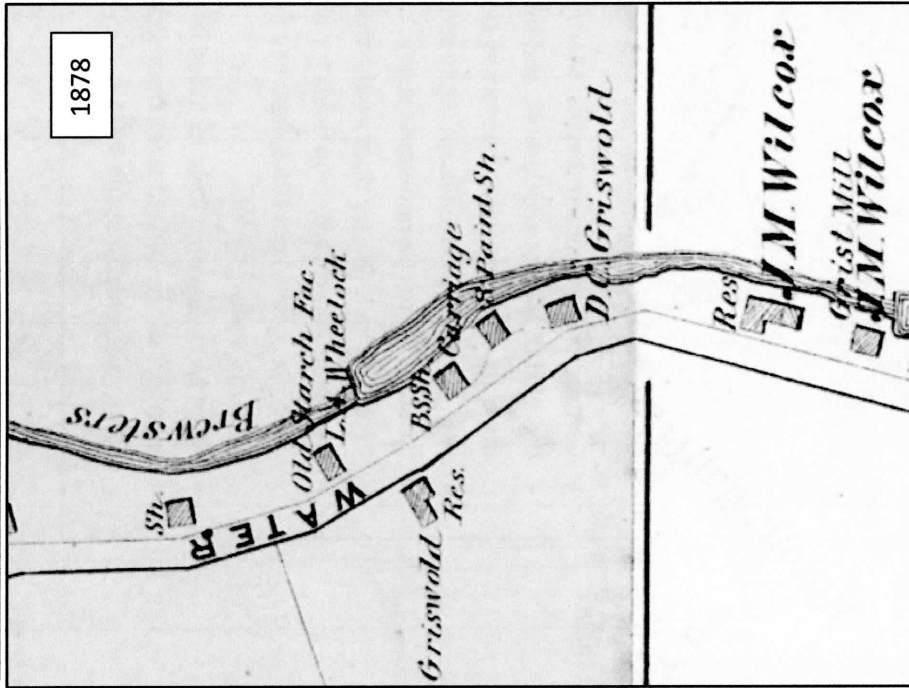
- Large cow herds stay indoors year-round
- New one-level pole barns built
- Large corn and hay fields
- Silage and hay stored outside
- Manure stored in tanks or lined pits when the ground is frozen
- Loss of open land, pastures re-grow to forest

Mill Village Landscapes



1857

Mills on the Brewster River south of Jeffersonville in 1857 and 1878. Note the dams shown on the 1878 map.



1878

Typical Vermont Mill Village Features

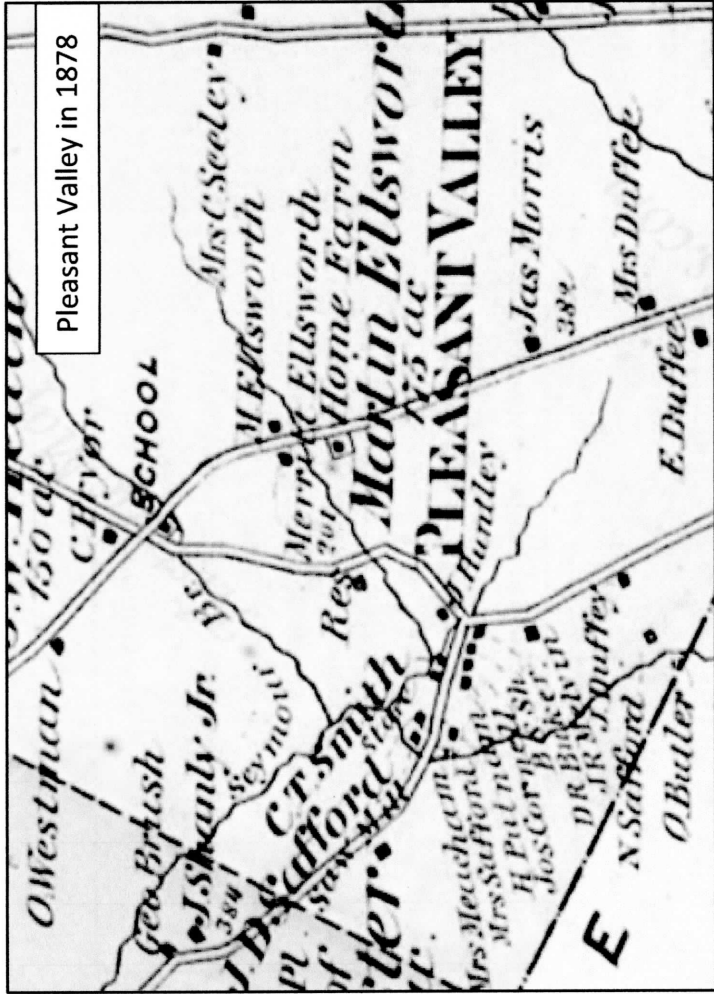
Definition: The village located on a good waterpower site with small-scale mill industries, especially the key saw mill and grist mill. Usually accompanied by other small industries that support the farming community.

Checklist of common features:

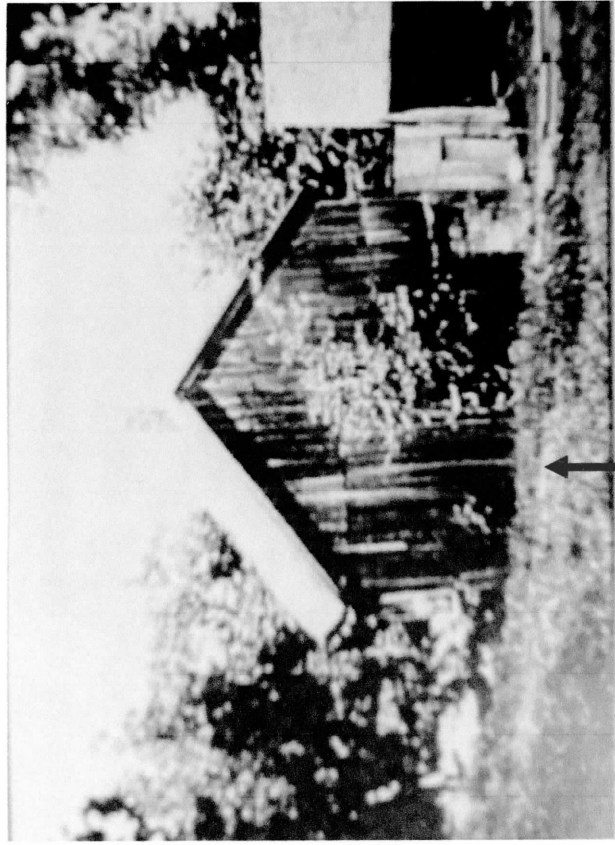
- Waterfall or cascades on river
- Dam
- Mill pond
- Mills:
 - Saw mill
 - Grist mill
 - Other water-powered industries
- Houses for mill owners and workers
- Covered bridge
- Blacksmith
- Store
- Wagon shop, harness shop, and/or tannery

Mill Villages in Cambridge

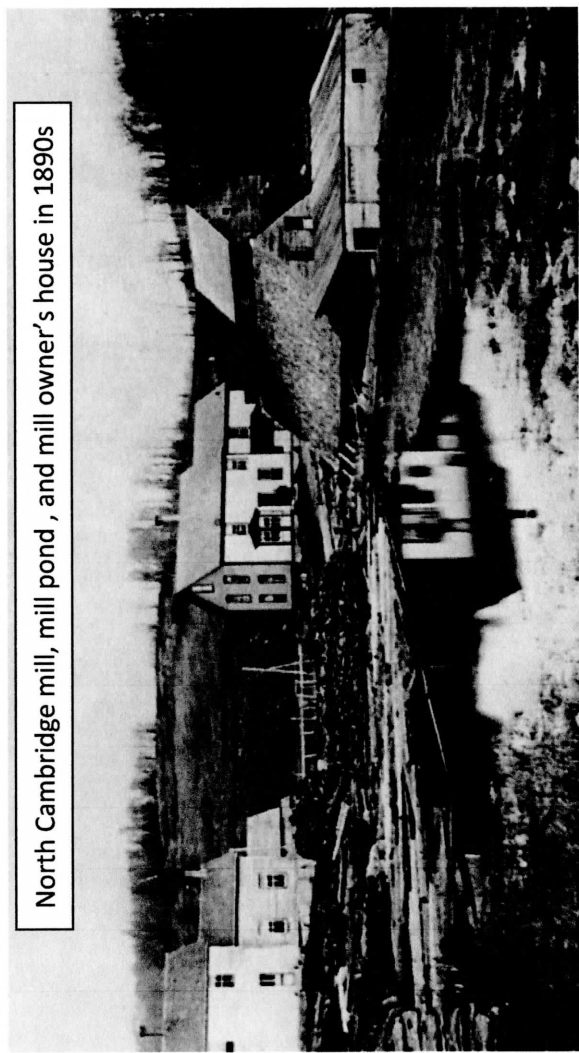
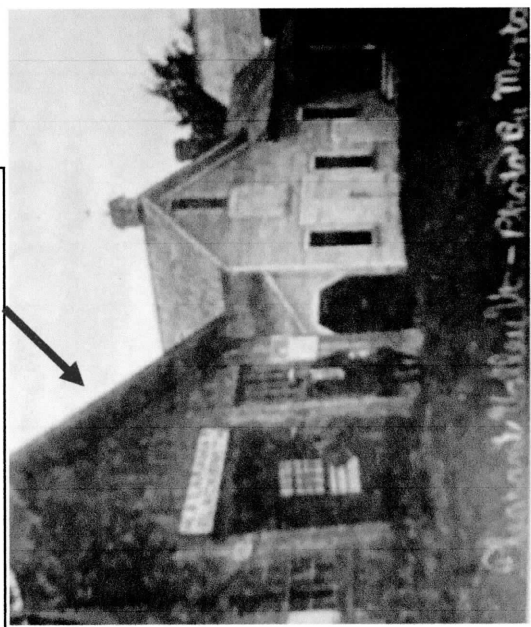
- Pleasant Valley Village
- South Cambridge
- North Cambridge
- Morse's Mill
- Cambridge Village



Pleasant Valley in 1878



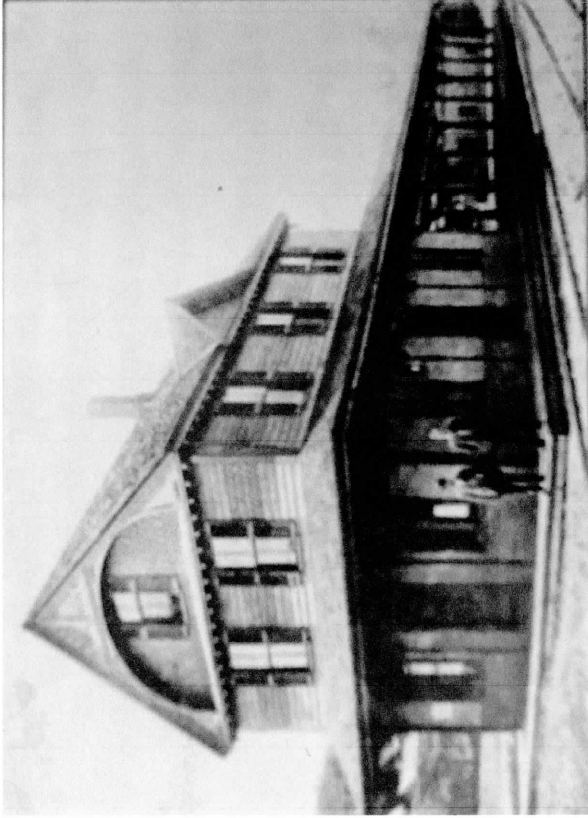
Pleasant Valley mill and blacksmith shop



North Cambridge mill, mill pond, and mill owner's house in 1890s

Photos from the UVM's Landscape Change Program and from Cambridge, Vermont: *Special Places, Special People*, Roberta S. Marsh, available from the Cambridge Historical Society.

Cambridge Junction



The original railroad station in Cambridge Junction until it burned in 1922. Living quarters were upstairs.

In the early years, the train used wood for fuel, and much of the wood was harvested from forests in the Pleasant Valley area. Some wood was floated down a wide, 4-mile long sluice built next to the Seymour River to the Cambridge village train station area.

Train turnstile at Cambridge Junction

A railroad line from Burlington/Essex Junction to Cambridge was built in 1876, connecting to the state's major north/south rail lines built around 1850. Another railroad line was completed in 1877 from St. Johnsbury through Cambridge to Swanton, connecting to Portland, ME on the Atlantic coast and Ogdensburg, NY on the St. Lawrence River. Where the two rail lines met northeast of Jeffersonville came to be called Cambridge Junction. (Photos from *Cambridge, Vermont: Special Places, Special People*, Roberta S. Marsh, available from the Cambridge Historical Society.)

