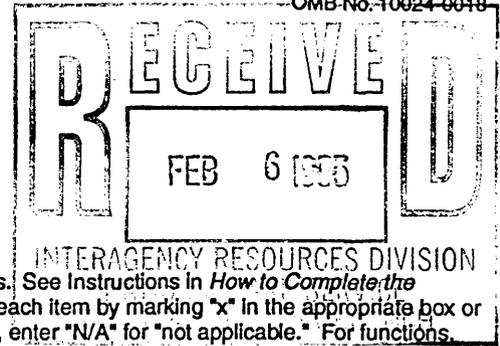


214

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See Instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Field Farm

other names/site number Smith, Nadia and Norman, Farm

2. Location

street & number Fuller Mountain Road N/A not for publication

city or town Ferrisburgh N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Addison code 001 zip code 05473

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 1/31/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall Entered in the National Register 3/0/95 Date of Action

Field Farm
Name of Property

Addison County, Vermont
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8		
		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
9		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple listing.)

Agricultural Resources of Vermont

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural building

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural build

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Cape Cod

No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls weatherboard

roof slate shingles

other weatherboard

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Continuation Sheet

Field Farm

Section number 7 Page 1 Ferrisburgh, Addison County, Vermont

Description

The Field Farm is an eighty-three acre farm located on the west side of Fuller Mountain Road in North Ferrisburgh, town of Ferrisburgh, Vermont, on a westerly sloping knoll southwest of Fuller Mountain. The Field Farm includes a farmhouse and eight outlying buildings in the northeast section of the property, and hayfields, fenced pastures, and woodlands to the west and south. The unusual seven bay long clapboarded farmhouse with two front doors and the English barn, which is covered in vertical planks as are all other outbuildings with the exception of the silo, are the earliest buildings of the complex. The house, with a date plaque of 1807, has such architectural features as Greek Revival style doorways, which suggest that the house may have been built or remodelled in the 1830s. The three story, English-type barn was built in the mid 19th century, while the granary, pump house, and equipment shed were built later that century. A milk house and concrete silo with wood-frame connector were added in the 20th century. As the farm diversified and modernized, new farm buildings were added, while the old ones were retained. The Field Farm retains its integrity of materials, location, design, setting, feeling, association, and workmanship.

A.) FARMHOUSE , c. 1830

The Field farmhouse is a one-and-one-half story clapboarded and aluminum-sided house of post-and-beam construction comprised of a main block and a rear ell with a raised fieldstone foundation and a gable slate-shingled roof with a slight overhang. The main block has an eave front east with seven slightly asymmetrical bays and a two-bay gable end. Two similar doors, differing only by the number of glass panes in the panels, occupy the third and sixth bays while six-over-six double-hung sash windows, the configuration of all windows unless noted, occupy the remaining bays. Both doors have wood surrounds with a full entablature and contain the original muntins. The third bay door contains a six-over-six sash with the two interior panes being the largest, while the sixth bay door contains a large one-over-one sash. The gable ends have windows in each bay of the first story and two windows under the gable end. Three small windows are found in the front facade of the foundation and an interior brick chimney rests on the gable ridge in the fifth bay.

The interior of the main block consists of three rooms, presumably the living room, the dining room and a chamber, across the front facade and two smaller rooms and the

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Field Farm

Section number 7 Page 2 Ferrisburgh, Addison County, Vermont

present walkway to the ell across the rear facade. Three bedrooms, which are in the gable ends of the half-story, are accessed by an enclosed wooden stairway. Many elements of the interior remain intact including the wide beaded board wainscoting with chairrail and wide pineboard flooring.

A rectangular plan ell with a slate-shingled gable roof, approximately the same size as the main block, is attached to the center rear wall of the main block and was most likely added around 1870. An entry porch with a shingled shed roof supported by three round posts is located in the northeast corner of the ell, abutting the second bay of the main block. Because the downward slope of the land is more pronounced on the land on which the ell is built, the fieldstone foundation is substantially higher for the ell than it is for the main block of the farmhouse and the entry porch is raised slightly. The entry porch contains a plain wooden door that is located in the near center of the facade and a twelve-pane window that nearly abuts the main block. The south facade of the ell has two regular windows with a door near the southeast edge which has been covered over with wood. The kitchen and the dirt-floored woodshed as well as a second story attic are housed in the ell. The original configuration has been maintained and the slatted painted wooden wainscoting remains unchanged. A small privy with a shed roof is attached to the west end of the woodshed and remnants of three layers of late nineteenth-century wallpaper are found on the walls.

B.) ENGLISH BARN, c. 1830 / EQUIPMENT SHED, c. 1870

The English barn or storage barn is the oldest of the outbuildings, its construction dating from the same period as the farmhouse (either 1807 or during the 1830s). This two-story three-bay English-style rectangular plan barn with a corrugated metal gable roof is located to the west of the farmhouse. The barn, which measures thirty feet by forty feet, has a hand-hewn post-and-beam frame and a fieldstone foundation. The timber corner posts and sills rest on stacked stone piers. The exterior is covered in vertical, unpainted siding boards. A sliding door, which is nearly the height of the eave end, comprises the western two-thirds of the south facade. An entry door is located to the left of the sliding door. The barn has a dirt floor with the second story loft floor constructed of one inch boards.

A one-and-one-half story equipment shed was attached to the west gable end of the English barn in the late nineteenth century. The equipment shed has a galvanized corrugated metal gable roof, a stone foundation and wood floorboards. It is covered in

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Field Farm

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unpainted vertical siding boards. The west half of the south facade is open halfway up the facade and the east half of the south facade contains two abutting one-over-one sash fixed windows, which also extend halfway up the facade. An entry door is located in the south end of the eastern gable front and the loft casement door is accessible by ladder. The east end of the equipment shed has been converted into a chicken coop and contains wooden hen boxes and a roosting board.

C.) DAIRY BARN, c. 1850 / MILK HOUSE, c. 1920

The dairy barn is the largest of the outbuildings. It was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and converted to a ground level stable barn in the early twentieth century. This three-story, English-type, six-bay by two-bay rectangular plan barn with a corrugated metal gable roof and a stone and concrete foundation is located to the west of the English barn. The barn is constructed of reused hand-hewn timbers and sawn timbers as evidenced by the number of scribe rules and nail holes found on the timbers. The dairy barn is covered in unpainted vertical siding board, which has remnants of red paint on the east side and the foundation sill is constructed of wood with the exception of the west wall where the sill is concrete. A hay fork line is mounted on a track on the ceiling and a seven-by twelve foot cistern rests in the northwest corner. The lower floor is poured concrete and an enclosed room has been constructed in the center of the space, which used to house livestock, and an operable manure trough is mounted onto a track that leads outside the barn.

The facade of the dairy barn is located in the east eave front and contains six bays. Two-story two-bay wide sliding doors occupy the first and second bays and the fifth and sixth bays. The west facade has regular double-hung sash windows of which the first, second and fourth windows are boarded over. An original nine-over-six sash window remains in the third bay while one-over-one sash windows with aluminum frames have been added in the fifth and sixth bays.

A one-story, gable-roofed, square-plan milk house was attached to the east wall of the dairy barn around the 1920s due to changes in health requirements, necessitating a separation between the cows and the milk. It is attached to the third and fourth bays of the dairy barn. Constructed of unpainted vertical siding board, the milk house has a corrugated metal gable roof and a concrete foundation. The exterior entry door is located in the east gable end and a single pane window is located to the right of the door. The front room once contained the tanks used to cool the milk.

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Field Farm

Section number 7

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Ferrisburgh, Addison County, Vermont

D.) SILO, c. 1940 / WOOD-FRAME CONNECTOR, c. 1940

A round concrete stave silo with a domed aluminum roof built in the mid-twentieth century is located north of the dairy barn and west of the English barn. The silo is connected to the northern end of dairy barn by a small, one-story wood-frame connector with asphalt shingle gable roof and a concrete foundation. The connector is covered in unpainted vertical siding boards.

E.) GRANARY, c. 1880

A one-and-one-half story, rectangular plan, three-bay granary was built between the dairy barn and the farmhouse in the late nineteenth century. The clapboarded granary is a post and beam frame structure constructed of hand-hewn timbers resting on concrete piers with a slate gable roof. The entrance is on the north facade with a plain wooden door occupying the center bay and nine-over-six double-hung sash windows with wooden frames in the first and third bays. Both gable ends have one-over-one sash windows housed directly under the gable. The interior is a large open room with stairs leading to a loft and a large grain bin on the west wall, which once housed a corncrib.

F.) PUMP HOUSE, c. 1880

A small one story, square plan two-by-two bay pump house built in the late nineteenth century is located directly east of the milk house and north of the granary. It has the same orientation as the milk house. The pump house is covered with unpainted wooden clapboards similar to those of the granary and rests on a wooden sill. The gable roof is covered in asbestos shingles. The entrance is in the east gable front with a door in the right bay. Single pane fixed windows with wooden frames are housed in the first bays in the eave ends.

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Ferrisburgh, Addison County, Vermont

H.) LANDSCAPE

The farmhouse and outbuilding are located on a sloping knoll in the northwest corner of the eight-two acre property surrounded by over thirty acres of cleared hay fields to the west and south. A discontinued town road forms the northern boundary and this road is still evident. A stream cuts east-west about eight hundred feet from the eastern boundary and the old, unplowed hayfield and fenced pasture lie to the west of the stream. Roughly fifteen acres of woodland occupy the southwest corner of the property, consisting primarily of white pine stands though several less common old red pines are also found. Approximately fifteen acres of fenced pasture is located in the southeast corner of the property, bounded on the east by Fuller Mountain Road. An old orchard, located directly south of the outbuildings, no longer exists and most of the trees have been removed.

Field Farm
Name of Property

Addison County, Vermont
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1807 - 1945

Significant Dates

c. 1807

c. 1830

c. 1850

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 82.8**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	8	6	4	3	5	2	0	4	8	9	8	5	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

2

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3

1	8	6	4	4	0	6	0	4	8	9	8	0	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

4

1	8	6	4	3	5	7	0	4	8	9	8	0	4	0
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 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Melissa Cottonorganization University of Vermont date 5/11/94street & number Wheeler House/Main Street telephone 802-656-3180city or town Burlington state VT zip code 05405**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Nadia and Norman Smithstreet & number Fuller Mountain Road telephone 802-877-2598city or town Ferrisburgh state VT zip code 05473**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden from this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Ferrisburgh, Addison Co., VT

Section number 8 Page 1

Significance

The Field Farm, which consists of an original circa 1807 farmhouse with an unusual seven-bay front facade that contains two entry doors, and seven circa 1830 to 1940 outbuildings, is significant as an example of a largely intact traditional Vermont farmstead. It is one of four or five original farmsteads built on Fuller Mountain Road in North Ferrisburgh southwest of Fuller Mountain. It is being nominated under the multiple property submission, "Agricultural Resources of Vermont," and meets the registration requirements for the farmstead property type. Until 1990, the Field Farm continued as a working dairy and hay farm and the original character of the farm remains. The Field Farm is notable in that it provides a complete version of the farming tradition of Addison County and Vermont as whole; the first buildings (the farmhouse and the English barn) remain intact, while consequent farm construction reflects changes common to the agricultural growth of the region. Thus, the Field Farm is significant under criteria A as a full depiction of agricultural progression in Vermont as well as criteria C for providing classic intact examples of rural farm architecture.

Ferrisburgh was originally settled in 1762, though full settlement did not occur until after the American Revolution. Little Otter Creek and Lewis River linked the early settlers with Lake Champlain and these waterways were important for both transportation and energy reasons. The soil in Ferrisburgh was rich and required little tillage, and stands of pine, cedar, oak and walnut were plentiful, often used for building. Many of the early settlers built log homes, replacing them with frame houses within a few years. Archibald Collins, a reputable tanner and shoemaker who moved to Ferrisburgh from Guilford, Connecticut, in 1787, was the first owner of the Field Farm plot, and it is probable that the present farmhouse (#A), which may have been built as early as 1807, is the frame house that replaced the original log home. The farm stayed in the Collins family until the 1920s and a small cemetery located on the opposite side of Fuller Mountain Road from the farmhouse, contains the graves of many members of the Collins family.

The earliest buildings on the Field Farm are the farmhouse and the English barn (#B). The builders used local wood and timbers are hand-hewn, as only the larger towns in the region had working sawmills by the 1820s. Typical of many early Addison County residences of the early nineteenth century, the farmhouse is a "Cape Cod" with a high kneewall. However, the seven-bay configuration of the front facade is uncommon, and two entry doors on a structure of an early nineteenth-century building is rare. The

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Continuation SheetField Farm
Ferrisburgh, Addison Co., VTSection number 8 Page 2

English barn, with similar hand-hewn timbers and hand wrought nails in the vertical siding, also maintains its original form. The English barn housed different types of animals, including cows for both milk and slaughter and sheep for wool. The Field Farm was not a single crop farm, relying instead on various crops and livestock for both profit and subsistence.

When the Collins began farming in the 1830s, raising livestock was more profitable than raising crops as the wheat crops had depleted much of the soil in Addison County. The Collins family raised sheep, predominant in this area, as well as milk cows, throughout the nineteenth century. The 1870 agricultural census lists fifty-five sheep and 200 pounds of wool as a part of the farm's holdings. A dairy barn (#C) was built circa 1850 that housed eleven milk cows, as well as seven other cattle in 1860, and nineteen milk cows and six other cattle in 1870. The hand-hewn timbers found on the upper stories of this barn may have been reused from earlier buildings, reflecting frugal building practices. Wheat, corn, oats, Irish potatoes, and hay were grown on the farm, and dairy products, primarily cheese and butter were produced for sale during the second half of the nineteenth century. In addition, a small apple orchard, now defunct, was operating to provide additional food and income. In 1870, the orchard products were listed with a value of \$50.

The farm stayed in the Collins family throughout the nineteenth century, passed on from father to son. In 1881, Elias B. Collins was the owner and farmer of the land, and a relative named Charles Collins boarded at the farm. Charles Collins was a carriage, sleigh and wagon manufacturer who may have practiced his craft on the property. New developments on the farm in the late nineteenth century resulted in the construction of additional outbuildings. Circa 1880, the granary (#E) was added for additional grain storage, the pump house (#F) was built to house a new water pump and an equipment shed (#B) was attached to the English barn to store farm machinery. The advent of the refrigerated railway car that allowed transportation of liquid milk boosted the dairying industry in Vermont and nationwide in the last decades of the nineteenth century. With the transport of milk becoming as easy as cheese and butter, already a large crop on the Field Farm with 300 pounds of butter and 1000 pounds of cheese listed in the 1870 census, dairying capacities were increased. Health standards forced modifications of the existing buildings and a milk house (#C) was added circa 1920 to separate the milk from the milk cows. In the beginning of the twentieth century, the dairy barn was converted to a ground level stable barn due to increased mechanization in the farming industry. Livestock was housed on the lower level and

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Ferrisburgh, Addison Co., VT

the hay was stored in the large room above. As was common with many farms in Addison County, small-scale chicken-raising began on the Field Farm in the early twentieth century in the section of the equipment shed that was converted into a chicken coop. The last building to be added to the Field Farm was a concrete silo (#D) in the mid-twentieth century that provided more space for feed.

The Field Farm has been inactive since 1990, though the present owners plan to continue its agricultural uses in the very near future. As it stands, the Field Farm is impressive as a microcosm of the evolution of farming and farm buildings in Vermont. Each building has remained intact from its original construction date unless farming technologies or modifications in agricultural production deemed alterations necessary. For nearly two centuries, the landscape has remained unchanged with hayfields, pastures and woodlands occupying the same plots of land as they did when the farm was founded. A trip down Fuller Mountain Road reveals that development and new housing has replaced a number of the old farmsteads, leaving only a handful. Therefore, the Field Farm provides a rich resource for the study of both traditional agricultural practices and farm architecture and is worthy of protection.

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Field Farm

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Continuation Sheet

Field Farm

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Field Farm is a parcel of land shaped like a rhombus with the northern boundary over 1000 feet larger than the southern one. The northern boundary for the Field Farm is found by following town highway number 22, a discontinued route, from its intersection with Fuller Mountain Road (B) up 2488.14 feet in a westerly direction (A). The western boundary can be followed by walking due south (make a ninety degree turn) for 1352.85 feet, walking westerly for 137.50 feet and turning due south once again for 231.46 feet (D). The southern boundary is followed by turning eighty degrees in a westerly direction and walking 1312.55 feet (cross the stream) to Fuller Mountain Road (C). Follow Fuller Mountain Road heading north for 2398.54 feet until it intersects old town highway 22 at the starting point.

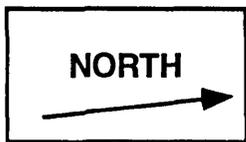
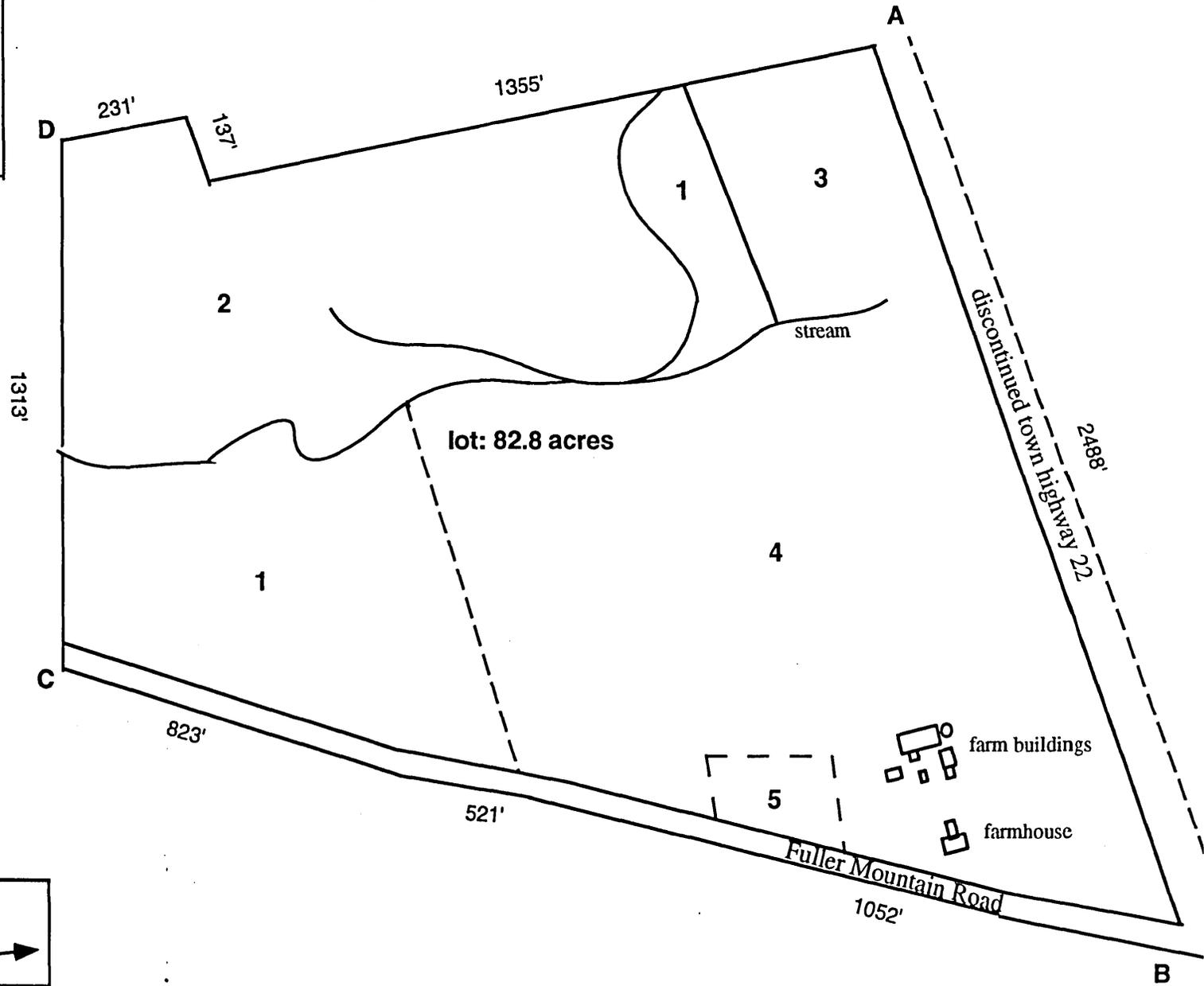
Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes that section of the parcel historically associated with the farm with the exception of the land to the south that no longer retains its integrity due to subdivision.

LEGEND

- 1) fenced pasture
- 2) woodland
- 3) old hayfield
- 4) hayfields
- 5) old orchard

FIELD FARM
 Ferrisburgh, Addison County Vermont



approximate scale: 1" = 125 yds.

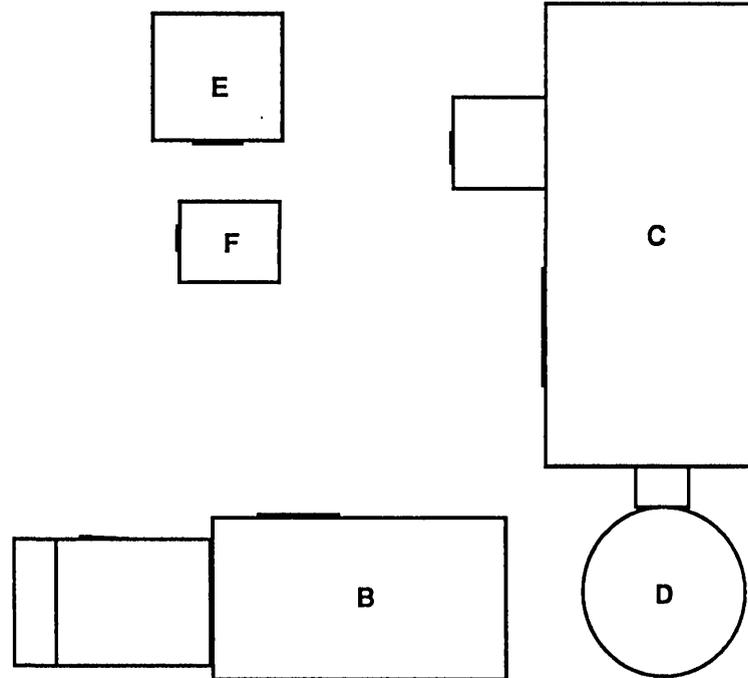
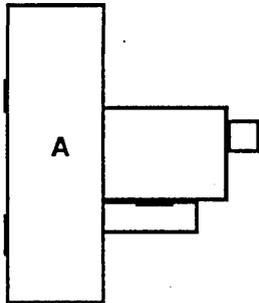
map prepared by: Melissa Cotton

Field Farm, Ferrisburgh, Addison County Vermont

LEGEND

- A) farmhouse
- B) English barn and equipment shed
- C) dairy barn and milk house
- D) silo and wood-frame connector
- E) granary
- F) pump house
- G) graveyard

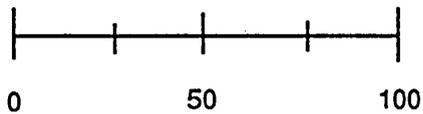
Fuller Mountain Rd.



NORTH



approximate scale: 1" = 50 feet



discontinued town highway 22