Description

Nestled in Bolton's remote Honey Hollow, approximately two miles south of Vermont route 2 on Honey Hollow Road, the Honey Hollow Camp Historic District is framed by natural panoramic splendor. Surrounded on all sided by forested hills and mountain peaks, the district totals 53 acres, approximately 80% of which is forested. The approximately ten acre clearing with a seasonal cabin, pond and outbuildings, lends itself to the property's name when it was built, "Open Valley." The district has four contributing buildings: a board-and-batten-sided cabin, or "lodge" as it was called when built in 1941, a generator shed built into the hill just below or east of the house, a 1944 woodshed with a "saw house" addition north of the cabin, and a barn, built in 1946 adjacent to the Honey Hollow Road. Together these resources represent mid-20th century seasonal camps that dot the Vermont rural landscape. The property retains historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Honey Hollow is the name of the valley that follows Preston Brook running south to north through the Green Mountains at the southern extremity of Bolton. The hollow begins in Huntington just beyond the Bolton-Huntington line at the foot of Camels Hump, Vermont's fourth highest peak. It stretches northward for approximately five miles, terminating at the Winooski River valley approximately one-and-one-half miles east of the Bolton-Richmond town line. The hollow is thickly forested and remote, though stone walls lining Honey Hollow Road are reminders that this land was once cleared for farmland. The uneven, rugged terrain of the narrow valley would have been best suited for sheep farming, which enjoyed widespread popularity throughout Vermont in the second quarter of the 19th century. Nevertheless, farming did continue here into the 20th century. As late as c. 1945 potatoes were grown on the camp property, on the east side of Honey Hollow Road in the fields around the cabin.

The 19th century farmhouse associated with this property stood until 1950 on the west side of the Honey Hollow Road. The clearing that surrounded the farmhouse is maintained. Terracing with stone steps still lead to an approximately 35' x 25' stretch of level ground, now a rose garden, that marks the exact location of the house. Across

the road was a barn, torn down to provide lumber for the cabin. On its site a new barn was built in 1946. Adjacent to the barn was a smaller granary that stood until c. 1950.

With only these secondary mementos remaining of the property's agricultural era, all of the extant buildings date from the mid 20th century when the camp was built. The one story, barn-board sheathed cabin at the center of the clearing is rustic, well suited for the environment. In contrast, the asbestos-sided barn stands in stark contrast with the other buildings. The barn itself expresses a function more suitable for fertile plains; and the interior, clean and unscathed, confirms the lack of agricultural use the barn has received. Below, to the east of the barn and south of the cabin, is a large irregular-shaped pond, described as a "swimming pool" when designed in 1946. Pines and spruce planted along the bank shade the pool, and there are blueberry bushes at its southwestern end. A second mature blueberry patch is at the front (west) of the cabin, and to the southwest there is a small apple orchard. A curvilinear drive begins just north of the barn, curves through the orchard and then reverses itself, circling around to the back (east) of the cabin to an integral garage at the basement level. A stone-walled generator room, housing the gas-powered generator that supplies electricity for the cabin is behind (east of) the cabin, built into the grade so that only the east wall is exposed. A timber framed fuel shed once stood next to the generator room, but collapsed several years ago. The fuel shed was similar in design to the utilitarian wood shed that stands just northeast of the cabin.

The surrounding ten acre clearing is bordered by Preston Brook to the east and Honey Hollow Brook to the east and north. Mature pines, maple, paper and clump birch trees landscape the border of the clearing. As magnificent as the site is, it is humbled by the resplendent natural beauty of the panoramic vista. To the northwest, Robbins Mountain, a wildlife management area, rises 2060 feet. Across the Winooski River to the north, Bolton Mountain, at 3,680 feet with the Bolton Valley Ski Area, forms the backdrop for a series of shorter peaks. Bald Knoll, at 2,360 feet, is to the northeast, separated from the camp's plateau by Preston Brook, and to the southeast, the Camels Hump State Forest gradually rises to Camels Hump at 4,083 feet.

1. Cabin, 1941
Built in 1941, this post-and-beam, three-by-three-bay, one-and-one-half story, eaves-front cabin sits on a knoll facing west with the ground sloping away at the rear and north gable-side so that the basement is exposed at the south bay of the rear. The building is 41'8" wide x 29'10" deep. A 9'6" x 7'10", one-story, gable-roofed dining ell was added to the right (north) bay of the front. Each addition sensitively matched materials and feeling, enhancing the original rectangular block.

The cabin sits on a poured concrete foundation with stone retaining walls perpendicular to the house at the rear, framing the entrance to an integral garage in the left (south) bay. The garage was originally two bays with double-leaf vertical-board doors supported by triangular hinges, but shortly after the house was built, the left bay was filled with a large picture window and finished with a slightly different pattern of board-and-batten. The north stone retaining wall flanking the drive has built in stone steps that lead to a rear deck and first story entrance.

The walls of the cabin are sheathed with rustic board-and-batten siding made from barn board salvaged from the 19th century barn that stood at the site of the "new" barn. In the gable peaks, the boards are laid flush, horizontally, with square barn board molding embellishing the raking cornice. The main entrance to the cabin is at the center bay of the west facade, protected by a shed roof hood supported by log brackets. A large, nearly flat rock creates an entry stoop. A secondary entrance is at the left bay of the north gable-end, and a third entrance opens from the rear ell to a deck that wraps around to the north side. Original Colonial Revival style Dutch doors were replaced several years ago. Windows are mostly multi-paned Anderson casement windows, original to the structure, flanked by solid tongue-and-groove, vertical board shutters. Exceptions are the picture windows at the north bay window, and in the 1987 rear ell. A bank of three six-paned fixed sash, appearing to be original, and an octagonal gable window above, added in 1992, articulate the second story of the north end. A band of multi-paned glazing at the rear of the 1987 ell were salvaged from the 19th century Burlington Yacht Club.

A broad gable roof with wide overhang is covered with red standing seam metal roofing added in 1991, replacing two layers of asphalt shingles. A massive, three-flue stone chimney pierces the center of the east slope near the ridge. At the south end of the roof, a bell tower straddles the peak with a rope pull that once cut through the roof to the attic. The bell was salvaged from a train locomotive. A weathervane, consisting of a running deer atop a rifle, is perched on the north ridge. A stove chimney pierces the west slope of the roof. The ridge pole and rafters at the horizontal eaves are exposed, though obscured by plain board fascia trim.

The interior of the cabin has the same rustic feeling and craftsmanship expressed on the exterior. Hand hewn framing timbers and log rafters reused from the 19th century barn are exposed throughout. A center hallway and kitchen bisect the interior space. The living room at the north end is dominated by a massive shouldered stone fireplace built of native stones hand picked for their reflectivity from a high mica content. The boulders were hauled up from the farm of Leo Lafreniere, about two miles to the north, and are said to have washed down Preston Brook in the hurricane of 1938. The walls have flush vertical barn board wainscot with some boards measuring up to fourteen inches wide. The boards show both up-and-down and circular saw marks suggesting that they were salvaged from different barns or that the barn had later additions. Above the wainscot, a chair rail fashioned from framing members separates the rustic barn board from more finished, vertical, knotty pine, novelty siding. The loft above the living room, which was approximately five feet higher than the north loft, was removed several years ago allowing for an exposed "cathedral" ceiling. The loft over the south half is intact.

Two bedrooms and a bathroom located in the southern half are finished with vertical, knotty pine, novelty siding. Window openings are framed with timber framing salvaged from the 19th century barn. Original curtain rods and the towel rack in the bathroom are brackets formed from the crotch of a branch. Interior batten doors, two and one-half inches thick, have distinctive hand-crafted wood thumb latches.

The basement level is unfinished, with concrete walls and floors. The northwest

corner has a "vault" that was designed to store mattresses and furnishings during the winter months to protect them from mice. Because this room is over a spring and always humid, it was found more suitable for storing canned goods and items not subject to mildew. The garage at the south end of the basement is now used for storage. The owner states that this area had been the "men's clubhouse," away from the cabin proper where the gentlemen may have gathered to drink and discuss one of the favorite recreational activities at the camp called "woodin" (cutting firewood).

2. Generator Room, 1941
A kerosene powered generator provided electrical power for the camp. The 8' x 6' generator room was built into grade away from the cabin, probably to reduce the noise and noxious fumes. Only the front (east) wall is exposed, built, as are the side walls, of mortared rubbled. The rear wall, floor and flat roof are concrete, though the roof is terraced and not visible. A cross-braced vertical-board door at the right bay is sheltered with a shed roof hood. To the left is a six-paned sash. A new generator is now fueled by gasoline.

3. Woodshed, 1944
The placement of the 1944, three-by-one-bay, timber-framed wood shed at the northeast corner of the cabin was calculated so as not to obstruct the view from the porch. The 21' x 10' structure is supported on a concrete pier foundation with vertical board walls and an open facade. The shed roof has standing seam metal roofing replacing the original rolled roofing. In 1950 a two-bay, 14'6" x 8' enclosed "saw house" was added to the north end of the woodshed to house a saw for cutting firewood. A trap door was built into the wood floor for sawdust. That same year a "visor" overhang was added to the roof at the facade of the saw shed and wood shed. Finally in 1958, a 9'6" addition was attached to the rear of the saw house resulting in the present "L"-shaped configuration of the building.

4. Barn, 1946
Built in 1946, apparently on the same site as the 19th century barn that was razed to build the cabin, this gambrel-roofed bank barn was mostly used as a garage and for storage. The eight wood stalls in the basement show little evidence of livestock,

though at one time horses were housed there. The eaves-front barn is rectangular, 32'6" x 24', with the ridge parallel to Honey Hollow Road. The second story is at grade at the west facade, opening onto Honey Hollow Road, and the first story is exposed at the rear (east). The balloon-framed barn is supported on a concrete block foundation on the north, east and south elevations and by a poured concrete replacement wall on the west side adjacent to the road. The foundation walls are articulated with four, three-light sash on the north elevation, one on the south elevation crowning a manure door, and three, nine-light fixed sash on the exposed east elevation (though two of those windows are in poor repair and are now boarded over).The windows all have cast concrete lintels. A concrete drive leads to double-leaf, vertical board doors on the east side. Walls are sheathed with asbestos siding with plain cornerboard trim. Three bays of double-leaf batten doors span the west facade, each with vertical, three-light fenestration with plain surrounds and drip cap. A two-thirds-wide, wood drive stretches from the openings to Honey Hollow Road. Above, a central gabled wall dormer with a hay loft door is reminiscent of the 19th century carriage barns. Tall, double leaf doors articulate the center bay of the opposite (east) facade with double casement windows in the outer bays. Casement windows articulate the two bays of the second and third stories of the gambrel ends, double width at the second story. The north end has a drop-hinged hay loft door at the center bay of the third story, crowned with a hoist extending from the ridge. The moderately pitched gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles with a small wood ventilation monitor centered at the ridge. The lower pitch of the roof is slightly flared revealing exposed rafter tails.

These four buildings, the cabin, generator room, woodshed and barn, create the nucleus of the historic district. The vista, though, characterizes the site. The surrounding mountains and densely forested terrain with craggy outcroppings and mountain brooks, are what define the property as a "camp," a retreat from urban life. The built resources were carefully designed around nature, affording the finest panorama complete with two brooks. The resources must be considered as a unit together defining the Honey Hollow Camp Historic District.

5. Property Description

The property consists of 53 acres, of which approximately 10 acres are open, including the homestead, lawns, gardens, meadows and a pond. The remaining 43 acres are forested; approximately 3 acres in red pine plantations and 40 acres of second growth northern hardwood forest. Topography of the land is generally of gentle to moderate, east-facing slope, except near the homestead which is level and the eastern edge of the property above Preston Brook, which is quite steep in places.

The hardwood forest canopy is a mixture of white birch, red maple, white ash and sugar maple, with lesser amounts of quaking aspen, yellow birch, hemlock, red spruce, American beech and black cherry. This is a young forest. The age of the forest, the presence of the stone walls, and the occasional apple tree reveal a history of land once cleared and used for pasture, and now a post settlement forest. The forest community is advancing towards a birch-beech-maple forest, typical over much of northern New England. Throughout this forest, a lush carpet of ferns dominates the forest floor, while other herbaceous plants sprout amidst the ferns or in areas where ferns are not quite as dense. On the western and highest part of the property, one can find occasional rock outcrops partly shrouded in moss. A small brook tumbles over mossy cobbles, boulders and fallen trees to Honey Hollow Brook. Here, one can find woodland amphibians, such as dusky, two-lined and spring salamanders.

While the forested acreage of this property is small, it is contiguous with several thousand acres of continuous forest cover. In a regional context, this forest provides critical habitat for songbirds and raptors of the forest interior, black bears, bobcats, and many other species of wildlife which prefer remote forested areas away from human habitation.

Few wetlands occur on the property, and are limited to small forest swales or seepy, wooded slopes. One swale, south of the homestead, yields splendid summer color with pink flowering Joe-pye-weed, blue New England aster, white clematis, and the varied greens of ferns and sedges.

Plant species of the Honey Hollow Camp Historic District forest:

Trees:
Red maple (Acer rubrum)
Sugar maple (Acer saccharum)
Striped maple (Acer pennsylvanica)
White (paper) birch (Betula papyrifera)
Yellow birch (Betula allegheniensis)
Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
Basswood (Tilia americana)
Quaking aspen (Populus tremuloides)
Cottonwood (Populus deltoides)
American beech (Fagus grandifolia)
Hophornbeam (Ostrya virginiana)
White pine (Pinus strobus)
Red pine (Pinus resinosa)
Eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)
Red spruce (Picea rubens)
Larch (Larix)

Shrubs:
Witch-hobble (Viburnum alnifolium)
Alder (Alnus)
Mountain maple (Acer spicatum)
Choke cherry (Prunus virginiana)
Alternate-leaved dogwood (Cornus alternifolia)
Blackberry (Rubus allegheniensis)
Purlpe-flowering raspberry (Rubus odoratus)
Raspberry (Rubus)
Spirea (Spirea latifolia)
Willow (Salix)
Shadbush (Amelanchier)
Elderberry (Sambucus canadensis)

Ferns and other non-flowering plants:
Bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum)
Interrupter fern (Osmunda claytoni)
Cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea)
Royal fern (Osmunda regalis)
New York fern (Thelyoteris noveboracensis)
Narrow beech fern (Thelypteris phegopteris)
Christmas fern (Polystchium acrostichoides)
Silvery spleenwort (Athyrium thelypteroides)
Lady fern (Athyrium filix-femina)
Polypody (Polypodium appalachianum)
Hay-scented fern (Dennstaedia punctilobula)
Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis)
Marginal woodfern (Dryopteris marginalis)
Intermediate woodfern (Dryopteris intermedia)
Ostrich fern (Matteuccia sturthiopteris)
Horsetail (Equisetum pratense)
Ground cedar (Lycopodium tristachyum)

Herbaceous flowering plants:
Wild ginger (Asarum canadense)
Blue cohosh (Caulophyllum thalictroides)
Jack-in-the-pulpit (Arisaema triphyllum)
Blue-bead lily (Clintonia borealis)
Canada mayflower (Maianthemum canadense)
Rosy-twisted stalk (Stretopus roseus)
Wake robin (purple trillium) (Trillium erectum)
Wild oats (Uvularia sessilifolia)
False Solomon's-seal (Smilacina racemosa)
Solomon's-seal (Polygonatum pubescens)
Indian cucumber (Medeola virginiana)
Foamflower (Tiarella cordifolia)
Patridgeberry (Mitchella repens)

Starflower (Trientalis borealis)
White baneberry (Doll's-eye) (Actaea alba)
Red baneberry (Actaea rubra)
Dogbane (Apocynum andrewsiifolium)
Indian tobacco (Lobelia inflata)
Bottle gentian (Gentiana clausa)
Wild sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis)
Spikenard (Aralia racemosa)
Wood nettle (Laportea canadensis)
White wood aster (Aster divaricatus)
Whorled aster (Aster acuminatus)
New England aster (Aster novae-angliae)
Robbins' ragwort (Senecio robbinsii)
Virgin's bower (Clematis virginiana)
Joe-pye-weed (Eupatorium fistulosum)
Fringed loosestrife (Lysimachia ciliata)
Moneywort (Lysimachia nummularia)
Coltsfoot (Tussilago)
Indian pipe (Monotropa uniflora)
Round-leaved pyrola (Pyrola rotundifolia)
Round-leaved violet (Viola rotundifolia)
Helleborine (Epipactis helleborine)
Golden alexanders (Zizia aurea)
Goldenrods (Solidago)
Panicled hawksweed (Hieracium paniculatum)
Ox-eye daisy (Chrysanthemum)
Bush honeysuckle (Diervilla lonicera)
Orange jewelweed (Impatiens capensis)
Yellow jewelweed (Impatiens pallida)
Enchanters nightshade (Circaea quadrisulcata)
Deadly nightshade (Solanum dulcamara)

Honey Hollow Camp in Bolton, a property acquired in 1940 by Dr. and Mrs. Carl Wurm of New York City to provide their family with a safe haven in the face of the threat of war from Germany, is significant for its historic and architectural merit. It relates to the historic context, "Modern Wars," in the Vermont State Historic Preservation Plan. The Vermont press noted during the early years of the war that the state of Vermont was well outside the metropolitan and industrial areas of the northeast that might be targets for enemy bombing and thus was an ideal location for "safe spots" or refuges should such attacks take place. The lodge, built in 1941, was designed by Louis Sheldon Newton, a Vermont-born architect practicing in Burlington who was among the most well-known designers in the state in the first half of the 20th century. Vermont had a tradition of mountain camps, and while this camp is not as elaborate as some of the log and stone ones built in the late 1800s, at the time it was considered "more elaborately constructed than the ordinary mountain camp." The lodge was sited to take advantage of the spectacular natural beauty of this property, located in a hollow in the Green Mountain range, and was built using hand hewn timbers, rafters, and board siding from an old barn on the site. The interior is noteworthy for its massive stone fireplace. Contributing to the character of the property are the contemporary generator room, built into a bank near the house, 1946 woodshed, and the 1946 barn.

The Honey Hollow Camp, built in 1941, is an exceptional example of a mountain sanctuary created in response to the growing fear of a Nazi invasion of the United States during World War II. While the United States was officially neutral in 1940 when Dr. Carl Wurm and his wife purchased the property consisting of two farms, the fear of attack from the Axis Alliance was steadily growing.

By 1940, Nazi Germany had invaded Austria, Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, France and England. The Battle of Britian raged as German bombs rained on London. Although many Americans felt involvement overseas would be as futile and unproductive as it had been during World War I and held firm to a policy of isolationism, President Roosevelt pushed for involvement. During 1940, he gave his famous Four Freedoms speech which was later illustrated by Norman Rockwell.

Against this background the federal government had the conflicting roles of creating calm determination to get through the world crisis and to also create enough fear to get Americans to succumb to the several programs which evolved after the United States entered the war. An example of the latter is the poster put out by the Office of War Information showing a picture of Adolf Hitler with the quote: "We shall have our Storm Troopers in America."

The State of Vermont worked under the same dichotomy of interests - of calming people's fear while also fueling them. The slogan for State of Vermont advertising in the spring of 1942 (the U.S. declared war on the Axis Nations on December 8, 1941, one day after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor) was 'Sanctuary in the Hills.'

Dr. and Mrs. Wurm lived and worked in New York City, one of the two most likely targets for bombing in the United States. Mrs. Worm was the daughter of a Burlington, Vermont physician, so it is understandable that the search for a safe haven would be near her childhood home. Burlington was generally considered to be outside the most likely bombing targets.

History

Honey Hollow was once a thriving community with two sawmills, many farms and its own school. In 1940, when Carl and Edith Wurm purchased the farms from Edgar and Florence Jewett most of the farms had been abandoned and were growing back to forest.

Dr. and Mrs. Wurm kept about 10 acres of the farm open and usually in hay production. The farm at the bottom of Honey Hollow owned by Leo and Bertha Lafreniere provided the horsepower and manpower to hay the fields. When the Wurms bought the property, a house known as the Demo house existed across Honey Hollow Road from the present barn. The site of the present barn had a barn located upon it which was torn down for the timber and sheathing to construct the camp.

The Demo house was torn down in 1950 due in part to its deteriorated condition and in part to the difficulty of being an absentee landlord. The last family to live in the house was the DeRoscher family, who had planted eight acres of potatoes during a couple of years in the 1940's.

Doctor Wurm came up to see the property in 1940, riding the ski train up from New York City for the weekend. Carl Wurm's father-in-law, Dr. Sampson, a Burlington dentist, had discovered the property for sale and notified Dr. Wurm. (Leo Lafreniere's son, Ronnie, painfully remembers the trips to Burlington for dental work at the hands of Dr. Sampson, followed by a day of yard work at the doctor's house as payment for the services provided.)

Carl Wurm bought the property without his wife's seeing it. They hired the well-known Burlington architect Louis Newton to create three designs for a lodge, and chose the design that was built in 1941. Edith Wurm made her first trip to Honey Hollow during deer season in 1941 after the camp was completed.

The foundation for the camp was dug by Leo LaFreniere, using a horse-drawn scoop.

The horse would walk in a large circle, picking up dirt from the cellar hole, then Leo would dump it like a wheelbarrow away from the cellar hole and continue on around for another scoop.

The camp was built in the summer and early fall by Thomas Breen in Underhill with the help of local workers, including Kenneth Preston, Mylar Laflin and his son.

During the next 18 years, Ralph (Skip) Holmes of the Department of Physics at the University of Vermont, and his wife Mary, spent many weekends and school breaks at Honey Hollow Camp. He was a meticulous record keeper and the four Honey Hollow Data Books he kept over the years pinpoint the dates of all the additions, as well as give insights into life at Honey Hollow Camp.

After Carl Wurm died, his wife Edith transferred the property to their daughter Edith " 'Edie' Jensen in 1966, who was living in Columbia, South Carolina. Nine years later, Edie Jensen transferred the property to Kenneth and Martha Wooden. By this time, brush had overtaken the fields to the point where the camp and pond were no longer visible from the road. Years of hard work have returned the fields to their former glory.

The Woodens have made one major addition to the camp. That is the 1987 enclosed porch and deck on the east side of the camp. The other change is the removal of the two layers of asphalt shingles from the roof and addition of a bright red standing seam roof in the fall of 1991.

Kenneth Wooden is the author of two books: The Children of Jonestown and Weeping in the Playtime of Others as well as The Child Lures Prevention Program. He was a reporter for the Chicago Sun Times, ABC News' 20-20, and has done work for CBS News' 60 Minutes. Martha Wooden is a registered nurse and editor of Ken's two books.

Louis Sheldon Newton (1871 - 1953)

Louis S. Newton was born in 1871 on a farm in Hartford, Vermont. He attended St. Johnsbury Academy and went on to study architecture in Boston. He launched his architectural practice in New Lebanon, New Hampshire, but soon moved his office to his hometown. He lived and worked in Hartford from the late 1890's until 1921 when, at the age of 50, he moved to Burlington. For the next thirty two years, he had an office and resided at the Huntington Hotel on Saint Paul Street. Although he remained single, he was close friends for years with Nellie Field of Burlington. He attended the First Congregational Church in Burlington.

Newton's career lasted from the 1890's to 1952, the year before he died. Throughout this time, he designed and altered residences, summer cottages, and commercial and public buildings. From the beginning to the end, the Colonial Revival style was the greatest influence in his work. The Classic influence is evident in the Marinette (College Street) and the Ridgewood (Main Street) apartment buildings, which he designed. In a flurry of activity in the 1930's, he designed a number of Colonial Revival residences. These residences can be found on Locust Street, Colonial Square, DeForest Road, Ferguson Avenue, and in other areas which were new and expanding at the time. Although Newton designed many new buildings, alterations were his specialty and comprised the main body of his work. The alteration he is best known for, the Streamline Moderne facade of Abraham's, is a departure from his usual, more traditional, approach.

Timeline showing a variety of structures designed by Newton:
1907 - Grandstand at Vermont State Fair in White River Junction.
1914 - Renovation of the Old Constitution House in Windsor after it was moved to the center of town.
1923 - New gym and auditorium at Saint Johnsbury Academy.
1926 - YMCA Camp Hochelega (new) in South Hero.
1929 - Windmill for the UVM Junior Prom.
1930 - Hotel Ausable Chasm (new) in Keeseville N.Y.
1931 - Blackmer Funeral Parlor exterior alteration in Middlebury.
1933/1938/1941 - Exterior alterations to the Abrahams building (work done in three phases) in Streamline Moderne.

1934 - Tap Room at the Ethan Allen Club at 298 College Street.
1937 - Ridgewood Apartments (new) at 324 Main Street.
1937 - Marinette Apartments (new) at 360 College Street.
1941 - Honey Hollow Camp (new) in Bolton.
1944 - Slaughterhouse (new) in East Fairfield.
Newton also did some work for Ralph Nading Hill and for the Webbs in Shelburne.

This information is from Clare Sheppard's graduate paper on Louis Newton and the Louis Newton Papers, both in Special Collections at the UVM Library.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Honey Hollow Camp District, an irregularly-shaped 53 acre parcel, is shown as Lot # 12001 of the Bolton Tax Maps, and as Lot C on the map entitled Land of Edith Jensen which is filed in the Bolton Land Records. A copy of both of these maps is included.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the camp, outbuildings, fields pond and forest that have historically been a part of Honey Hollow Camp. The two parcels which have been sold have not been included, however the 53 acres are sufficient to convey the historical significance of this property.

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Sheppard, Clare. "Louis Sheldon Newton: A Vermont Architect." 1985. (Graduate student paper located in Special Collections.)

"Louis S. Newton Papers." University of Vermont Library, Special Collections. Burlington, Vt.

"Vermont Offers 'Sanctuary in Hills' Away From Air Raids." Burlington Free Press. March 21, 1942. Page 10.

"Hitler's Atlantic Plan." Burlington Free Press. March 23, 1942.

"Winning the War at Home: Vermont During World War II." Exhibit at The Vermont Historical Society Museum in Montpelier, Vermont. June 30, 1992 - December 31, 1993.

Clarence and Sid Jennings at Honey Hollow, interviewed by Martha and Kenneth Wooden, videotape at the Wooden residence.

Edith Jensen at Honey Hollow, interviewed by Martha and Kenneth Wooden, videotape at the Wooden residence.

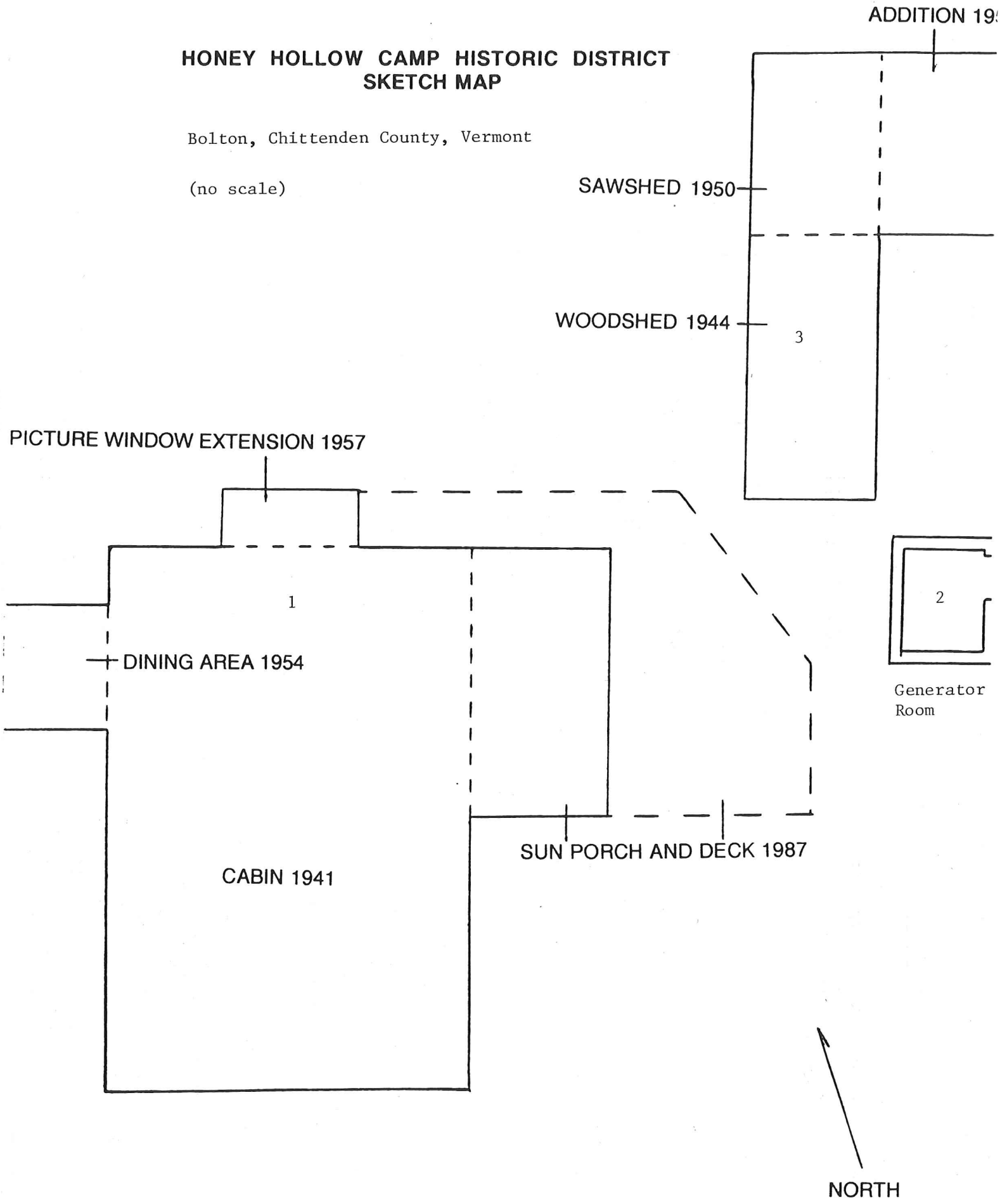
Leo Lafreniere at Honey Hollow, interviewed by Martha and Kenneth Wooden and Gary Bressor on 4 August 1993, videotape at the Wooden residence.

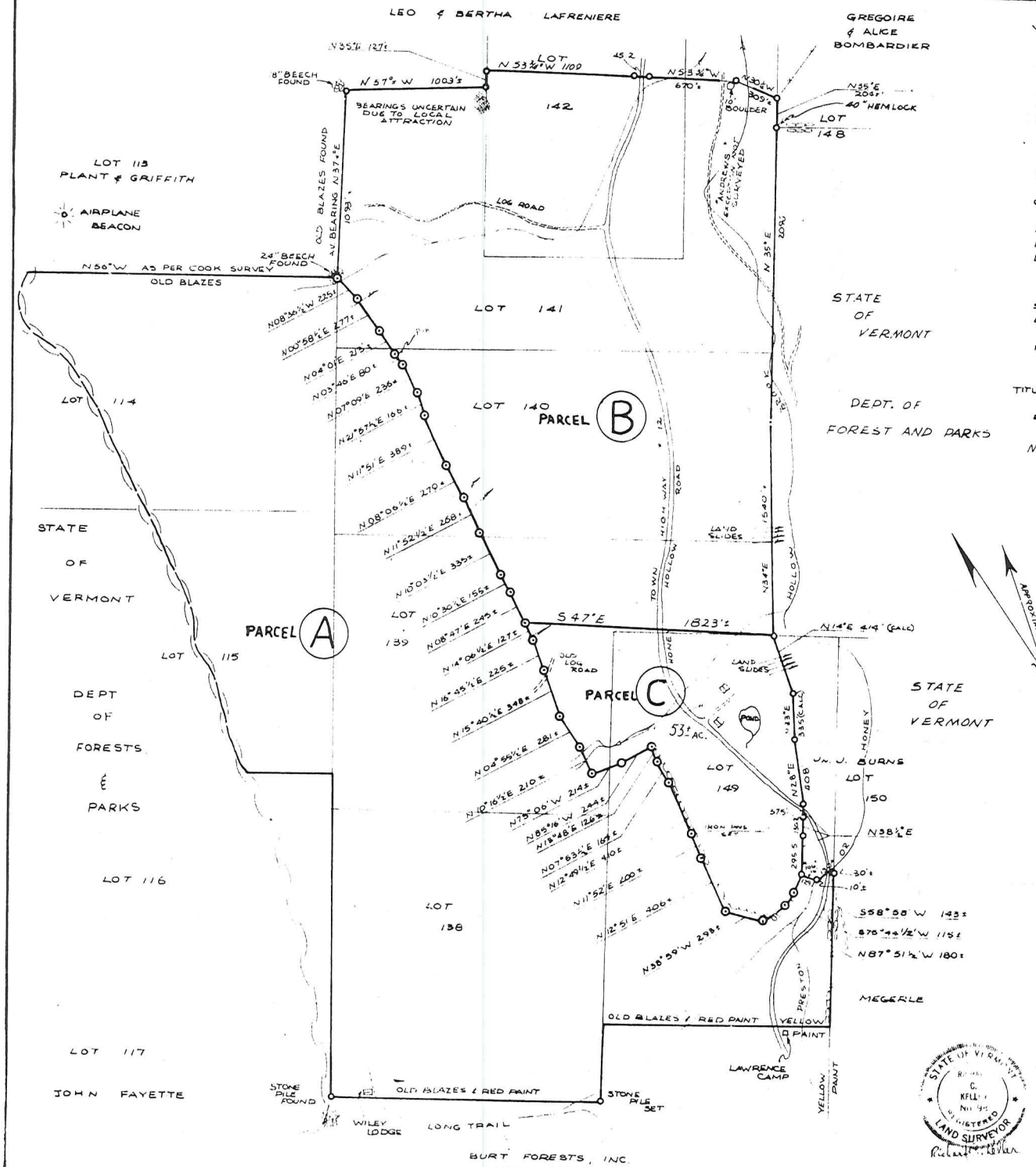
Deeds, survey maps and tax maps. Town of Bolton Town Clerk's Office. Bolton, VT.

HONEY HOLLOW CAMP HISTORIC DISTRICT
SKETCH MAP

Bolton, Chittenden County, Vermont

(no scale)





WURM LAND - HONEY HOLLOW - BOLTON, VT

MAPPED SEPT. 1965 BY PAUL BIGELOW FROM STUDIES OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND OF BOLTON LAND RECORDS

LINES DESIGNATED WITH BEARINGS AND DISTANCES WERE SURVEYED AUGUST & SEPTEMBER 1965 WITH COMPASS & STADIA BY PAUL BIGELOW ASSISTED BY LEO LAFRENIERE AND WERE MARKED BY TREES BLAZED 1965

BEARINGS ARE MAGNETIC AS OF 1965, FOR LINES IN DEGREES AND FRACTIONS. DISTANCES ARE APPROXIMATE.

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS, BROOKS, ROADS, HEIGHT-OF-LAND, ETC., ARE SHOWN APPROXIMATE.

ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNERS SHOWN ARE PRESENT OR FORMER OWNERS.

LAND RECORD DESCRIPTION OF LINES WITH LAFRENIERE WERE INCOMPLETE AND AMBIGUOUS. SAID LINES WERE MARKED TO CONFORM AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE WITH EVIDENCE FOUND AND AS AGREEABLE TO LEO LAFRENIERE

LINES WITH BURNS WERE ESTABLISHED BY QUIT CLAIM IN SEPT. 1966

LINES DESIGNATED BY BEARINGS TO DEGREES AND MINUTES WERE SURVEYED BY TRANSIT & STADIA IN 1970 BY R. KELLER & K. TREFREN, ASSISTED BY A. CULVER

TOWN HIGHWAY NUMBERS ARE FROM VT. DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS MAP OF BOLTON 1949, REV. 1960.

NOT SHOWN:

"JEWETT MILL SITE" AND "ANDREWS" EXCEPTION

TITLE SOURCE:

MRS. CARL WURM TO MRS. EDITH JENSEN, DECEMBER 12, 1966. BOOK 22 - PAGE 193 & 194, BOLTON LAND RECORDS

BEARINGS IN DEGREES AND MINUTES ARE BASED ON THE N 38½° E LINE WHOSE BEARING IS MAGNETIC AS OF 1965

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- LOT LINE
- IRON PIPE SET 1965 & 1966 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
- IRON PIN SET 1970
- P-K SPIKE IN LEDGE
- STONE WALL
- BARBED WIRE FENCE
- LEDGE
- HEIGHT-OF-LAND
- WATER LINE
- DAM
- BROOK
- LOT 117 LOT 117 - ORIGINAL TOWN LOTTING SYSTEM

THE S 47° E 1823'± LINE RUN AND BLAZED FEBRUARY 1975 AND MAP REVISED TO SHOW SAME.

APPROXIMATE TRUE NORTH MAGNETIC 1965

Honey Hollow Camp
Bolton, Chittenden Co., Vermont

LAND OF EDITH JENSEN

BOLTON, VERMONT ~ SEPTEMBER 1970

BY KELLER AND LOWE INC ✦ WATERBURY, VT.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 500 FEET

STATE OF VERMONT — R. C. KELLER No. 95 — REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR

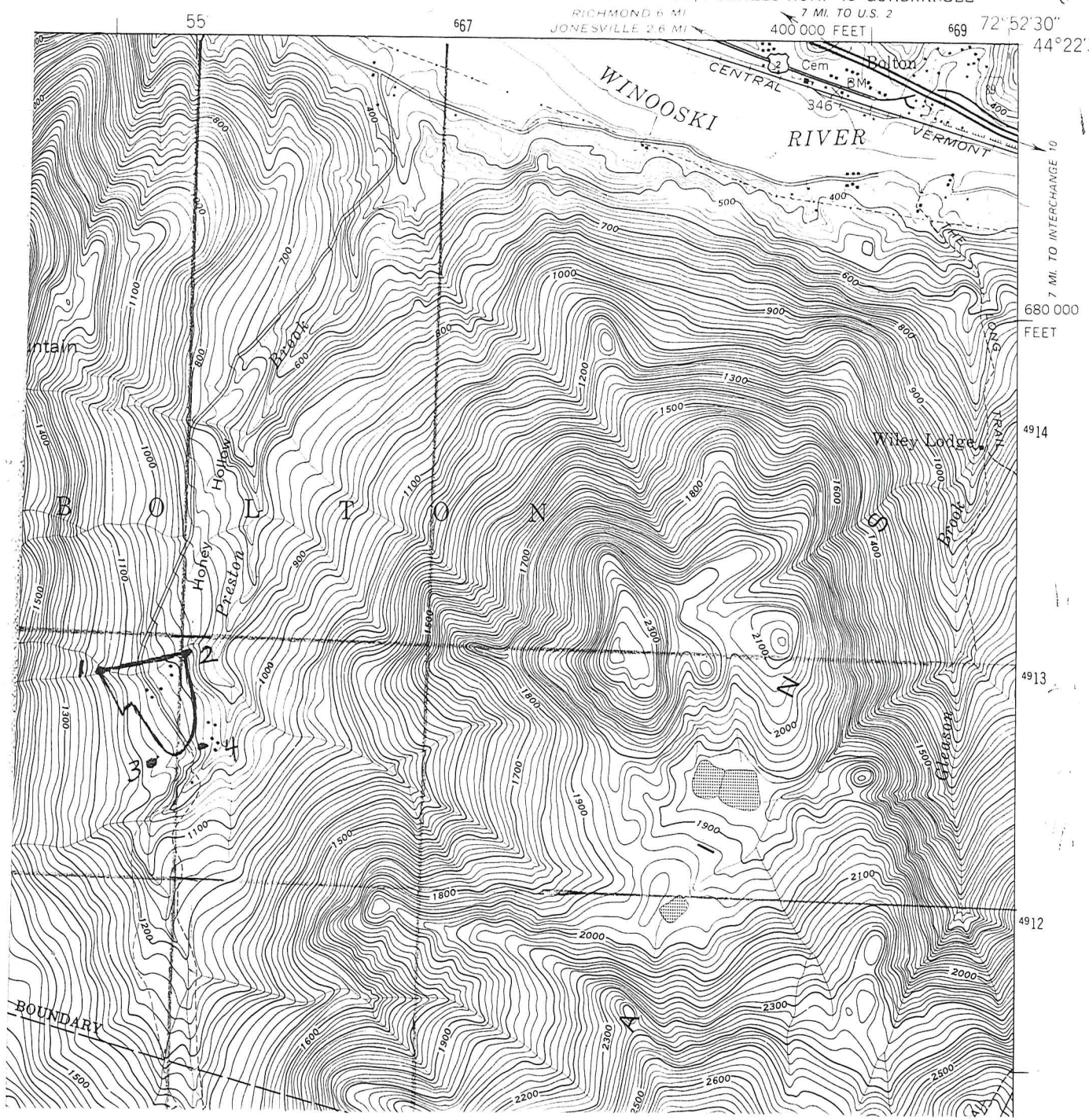
401-6

HUNTINGTON QUADRANGLE

VERMONT

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

SW/4 CAMELS HUMP 15' QUADRANGLE



Photographs:
All photographs are by Gary Bressor unless noted.

#1. Honey Hollow Cabin with Camels Hump. Looking southeast. August 1993.

#2. Honey Hollow Cabin and Barn. Looking northeast. December 1991.

#3. Honey Hollow Cabin. Looking north. December 1991.

#4. Honey Hollow Cabin. Looking northeast. August 1993.

#5. Honey Hollow Cabin. Looking southwest. August 1993.

#6. Generator Shed. Looking north. December 1991.

#7. Woodshed. Looking southeast. August 1993.

#8. Barn. Looking south. August 1993.

#9. Barn and Pond. Looking north. August 1993.

#10. "A Guardianship." Looking east. August 1993.

#11. Old Barn and Grain Shed. Looking northeast. Photographer not known. 1941.

#12. Cabin and Grain Shed. Looking northeast. Photographer not known. 1941.

#13. Cabin. Looking northeast. Photographer not known. 1941.

#14. Cabin surrounded with Potato Plants. Looking north. Photographer not known. Circa 1945-1950.

Photographs:

#15. Leo Lafreniere with Bud Wagner. Looking northeast. August 1993.

#16. Ralph (Skip) Holmes. Photographer and date not known. Original photograph owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Lafreniere.

#17. Louis S. Newton. Photographer and date not known. Original photograph at Special Collections at the UVM Library.