

# HARDWICK

Caledonia County,  
Vermont

**A COMMUNITY PROFILE**

Prepared for the  
March 2003, *Hardwick Take Charge* Event



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Vermont**

## **A Community Profile**

**Prepared for the  
*Hardwick Take Charge* Event  
March 15, 2003**

**By  
The Center for Rural Studies  
207 Morrill Hall  
University of Vermont**



## **A Note to the Reader**

Just as a community is never finished modifying, adapting, and organizing its natural, political, and social environments, an attempt to profile those dynamic processes must be a work in progress. Materials below are organized to reflect community characteristics and resources. Please join us in this profiling effort and call attention to major omissions, inaccuracies, and errors of fact.

Thank you,

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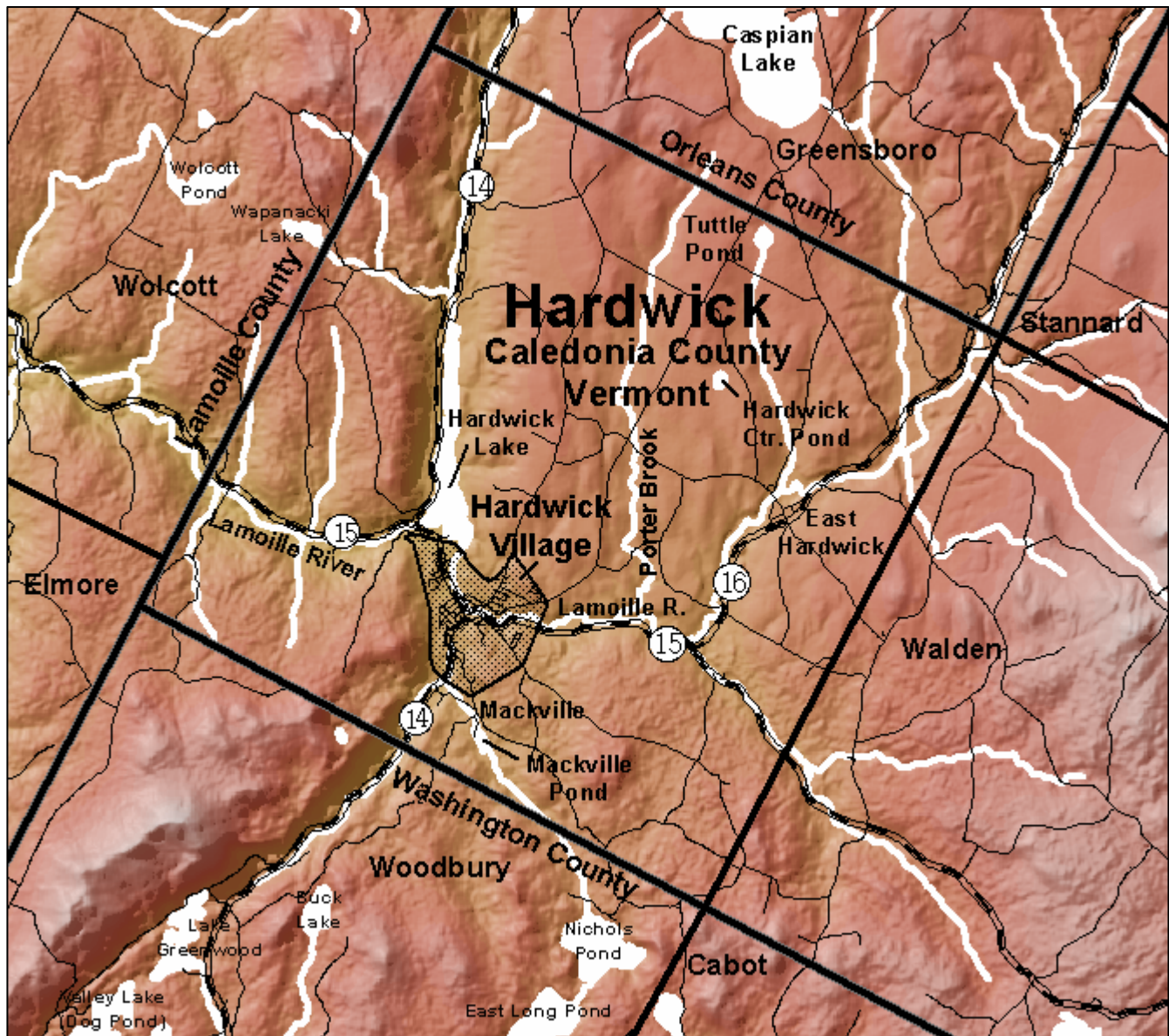
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# Section 1.

## Town Organization

### Where is Hardwick?

Hardwick Town is located on the western edge of Caledonia County and the Northeast Kingdom. The town sticks out away from Caledonia County so that it borders three other counties, Orleans, Lamoille and Washington counties on the north, west and south respectively, so it is centrally positioned as a market town for the surrounding area. The town is bordered by Greensboro to the north, Walden to the east, Woodbury to the south and Wolcott to the west. Stannard and Cabot and Elmore meet Hardwick at corners.



## **What's in A Name? A short history of Hardwick.**

Hardwick was certainly named for Hardwick, Massachusetts, as a number of the original grantees came north from Massachusetts. Hardwick, Massachusetts was most likely named after Philip York (1690-1764), who was named the Earl of Hardwick in 1754, and was an influential member of the British House of Lords. The original grant for Hardwick was given to a group of prominent Vermonters headed by Danforth Keyes in 1780.

Growth of Hardwick and the surrounding area was facilitated by the building of the Bayley-Hazen Road which was begun in 1776 as a possible invasion route into Canada. Hardwick was chartered officially chartered in 1781 along with several other towns in the region, although the first permanent settlers did not arrive until 1792. The first town meeting was held in the home of Mark Norris in 1794 and the town was organized in 1795.

The name Hardwick has been claimed by several different villages within the town since the early days of its settlement. The town got its first post office in 1810 and, as was the custom, it was given the town's name - Hardwick. The village in which that office was located is now East Hardwick, but in 1810 it was called Stevensville (sometimes Stevens Mills or Stevens Village). This village was established by Samuel Stevens in 1798, he built the first grist- and sawmills at the village as well as the building which is now know as "The Brick House." Stevens was Hardwick's town treasurer for twenty-one years and one of its most influential early citizens.

In 1846 the residents of the village thought it would be nice to have the name of their post office honor Samuel Stevens, so they asked the postal authorities to change its name from Hardwick to Stevens. For some reason that has never been made clear, the name was returned as Stephens. The village residents didn't like it because the spelling was wrong, but the postal officials refused to change the spelling. The people asked to have the Hardwick name back again, and got it after only three months of the Stephens name. For the next twenty years the postal name of the village was changed back and forth from Hardwick to East Hardwick until 1867 when the village name was permanently changed to East Hardwick.

While the village of East Hardwick was debating which name it should finally use the village of North Hardwick, which was the site of the original settlement and was originally called Hardwick Street, placed a claim on the Hardwick name. A post office named North Hardwick had been opened there in 1846, and if the east village didn't want to be called Hardwick, the residents of the north village did. So for fifteen years, beginning in 1849, North Hardwick had the postal designation Hardwick, but that post office closed in 1864. Since then North Hardwick has nearly disappeared as a recognizable community.

Eventually a third village further complicated the name-swapping game, this is the village which is now is known as Hardwick. When it was first settled by Captain John Bridgman in 1795 the village was named Lamoille or Lamoilleville, so when a post office was established there in 1827 it was also called Lamoilleville (sometimes Lamoilville). Probably because postal officials thought it was too confusing to have a Lamoilleville that was not in Lamoille County, the name of the post office was changed to South Hardwick in 1842, and it stayed that way for twenty-five years. Meanwhile the village became one of the state's leading granite centers and had grown much larger than the other communities in town, so the name of the village and the post office were officially changed to Hardwick in 1867. The name still stands today.

## Brief Chronology

- 1776 – Building of the Hazen-Bailey Road begun
- 1781, April 19 – Official town charter
- 1794 – First town meeting
- 1795 – First Settlement of what is now Hardwick Village
- 1798 – First settlement of what is now East Hardwick
- 1868 – Granite Industry pioneered by Henry Mack
- 1897 – Hardwick and Woodbury railroad completed connecting quarries with the town
- 1911 – Peak of Granite industry, Hardwick called “Granite Capital of the World”
- 1890 – Hardwick Village chartered
- 1988 – Hardwick Village merges with Town of Hardwick

## Government and Civic Structure

Hardwick Village and Hardwick Town maintained separate charters and governments since Hardwick Village was chartered in 1890, but the charters and the governments were merged in 1988. Hardwick is now run by a Town Manager who reports to a town Select Board made up of five elected officials. The Town Manager is responsible for the day to day operations of the Town and prepares the annual budget, which is approved by the Select Board. Staff employed by the Town should include up to five police officers, a road crew of six people, a treatment plant operator, a small office staff and a part-time Zoning Administrator. Adoption of budgets and election of town officials are conducted annually at Town Meeting, which is held on the first Tuesday in March.

**Table 1.1 – General Town Characteristics**

<b>Town Name</b>	Hardwick
<b>County</b>	Caledonia
<b>Date of Town Charter</b>	November 7, 1780
<b>Incorporated Village(s)</b>	Hardwick, East Hardwick, Mackville, Hazens Road Village
<b>Other Villages and Neighborhoods (past and present)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stevensville;</li><li>• Lamoilleville;</li><li>• North Hardwick</li><li>• Hardwick Hollow, Haynesville, Prospect</li></ul>

Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*.  
<http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>

The town government is housed by the Memorial Building, which is located on the corners of Church and Main streets, and is constructed of Woodbury granite and Proctor Marble. The Memorial building houses the Town offices, including the Police Department. Hardwick is also home to the historic Jeudevine Memorial Library, a turn of the century railroad Depot and town house, and one of the few remaining Grange Homes in Northern Vermont. Throughout its history Hardwick has functioned as a commercial and industrial center for the surrounding area. Since the late 19th Century it has also served as an industrial center and once had the distinction of being known as the "Granite Capital of the World." It is not surprising that The Vermont Forum on Sprawl recognizes this historic village center and has designated the area a "Traditional Center" (see Table 1.2).

**Table 1.2–Hardwick General Planning Characteristics**

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<b><i>Vermont Forum on Sprawl Category</i></b>	1 -"Traditional Center"
<b>Town Plan</b>	Approved by voters November 4, 1997
<b>Zoning Ordinance</b>	Yes
<b>Subdivision Ordinance</b>	No

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Source: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*.  
<http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>



The Jeudevine Library, Main Street, Hardwick

## Section 2.

# Human Resources

Hardwick's 7.09% growth rate is just below the state average of 8.2% and reflects a fairly rapidly growing population in recent years. With a population of 3,174 inhabitants, Hardwick is in the top quintile of Vermont's communities. The fact that Hardwick's population is larger than 2,500 would earn town an urban designation by some US Census definitions, but the community's independence from any adjacent larger place in excess of 50,000 enables it to be considered rural. At 38.53 square miles, Poultney is one of the larger Vermont towns in land area. Table 2.1 shows that over 40% of the town's population may be considered "dependent" in 2000, which indicates how rapidly the town's population is changing. The large percentage of the population which reports French and French Canadian ancestry indicates the town's long history as a center for settlement near the border of Quebec.

**Table 2.1 – Hardwick Population Characteristics**

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<b>Total Population, 2000</b>	3,174
<b>Total Population, 1990</b>	2,964
<b>Absolute Population Change, 1990 – 2000</b>	210
<b>Percent Population Change, 1990 – 2000</b>	7.09%
<b>Persons per Square Mile, 2000</b>	82.38
<b>Persons per Square Mile, 1990</b>	76.93
<b>Area in Square Miles</b>	38.53
<b>Percent Dependent, 2000 (under 18 and over 65)</b>	41.27%
<b>Percent Rural, 2000</b>	100%
<b>Percent Rural Farm, 2000</b>	2.2%
<b>Percent Native Born (United States), 2000</b>	98%
<b>Percent Reporting French/French Canadian Ancestry, 2000</b>	35.5%

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Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*. <http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>  
 US Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. *American FactFinder*. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

### Some Famous Citizens

Samuel Stevens was the first known settler in what is now East Hardwick, he built mills, ran various town businesses and served as the town treasurer for twenty-one years.

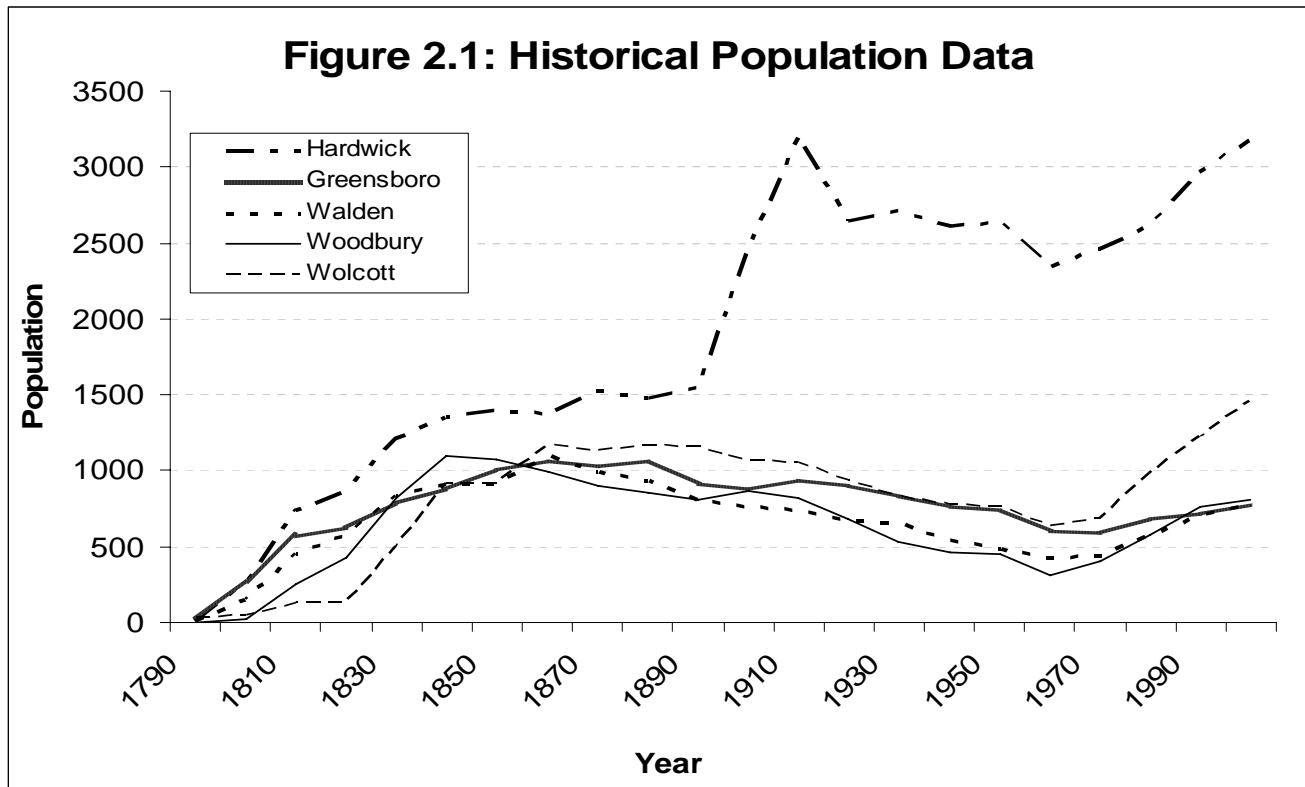
Samuel French, a talented orator, came to Hardwick in 1800. In 1820 he built a house in the name of the Lord which was to serve for anyone who needed to use it.

The Elder Amos Tuttle was the town's first minister; he traveled north from Connecticut and preached first as a Baptist and later as a Congregationalist. He built a log cabin for his family on the shore of the pond which still bears his name, and his home was the largest dwelling in town at the time. He was buried in 1833 in the Hazen Street Cemetery where he had presided over the town's first burial only years before.

Alden Edson Jeudevine came to Hardwick in 1839 from Concord, Essex County, Vermont. He was a successful merchant, an elected official, a strong abolitionist and a Republican. Jeudevine was a descendent of Suzanna Johnson, a woman who was captured by Indians in 1754 near Charlestown, New Hampshire. Her story was related in her mother's book entitled The Captivity of Mrs. Johnson. Mr. Jeudevine was married to Reverend Tuttle's granddaughter. The town library, pictured on the last page, still bears the Jeudevine name.

## Historical Population Trends

Figure 2.1 shows historical population data for Hardwick and the surrounding communities. Hardwick is historically the largest town in the area, whereas the other towns in the area have hovered at around 1,000 residents since the 1840's. The graph also clearly shows Hardwick's rapid population growth from around 1890 to 1910 during the Granite industry boom, followed by a gradual decline in population until the 1970's.



## Age and Gender of Hardwick's Citizens

Table 2.2 shows that Hardwick generally reflects state trends toward a graying of the population, although the median age in Hardwick is somewhat younger than the median age in Caledonia County. Percentages for male/female are for adults over the age of 18.

**Table 2.2 – Age and Gender Demographic Comparisons for year 2000**

	Hardwick		Caledonia County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,702</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Under 18 years old</b>	935	29.5	7,509	25.3
<b>18 years and over</b>	2,239	70.5	22,193	74.7
<b>Male</b>	1,056	33.3	10,783	36.3
<b>Female</b>	1,183	37.3	11,410	38.4
<b>65 years and over</b>	379	11.9	4,272	14.4
<b>Median Age</b>	35.9	(x)	38.5	(x)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. *American FactFinder*.  
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

## Hardwick Housing and Family Information

Table 2.3 depicts housing and family characteristics and shows that Hardwick is following state trends in terms of family household size continuing to contract, while home values increase. Community leaders concerned with the quality and affordability of the community's housing will find more useful information currently being released in the more detailed Census 2000 materials.

**Table 2.3 – Hardwick Housing and Family Characteristics**

	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>Number of Families</b>	782	855
<b>Number of Households</b>	1,133	1,216
<b>Average Family Size</b>	3.09	3.06
<b>Average Household Size</b>	2.62	2.61
<b>Clarification Needed.....</b>	106	118
<b>Total Children in Single-Parent Families</b>	270	287
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	1,275	1,407
<b>Number of Owner-Occupied Housing Units</b>	776	883
<b>Number of Renter-Occupied Housing Units</b>	357	333
<b>Median Housing Unit Value</b>	\$60,200	\$77,100
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	\$363	\$390
<b>Median Gross Rent as Percent of Income</b>	(x)	26.7%
<b>Percent Increase in Households (1990-2000)</b>		7.3
<b>Percent Increase in Housing Units (1990-2000)</b>		10.4

Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*.

<http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>

U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. *American FactFinder*.

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 2.4 (next page) gives some insight into income data for Hardwick, Caledonia County and the State. Hardwick lags consistently on all income figures indicators, and measures somewhat above county figures in most of the poverty measures. Table 2.5 suggests that Hardwick's proportions of those who have been to college and/or received Associate's or Bachelor's degrees are slightly lower than the county's numbers, and greater proportions of Hardwick's citizens have not graduated high school.

**Table 2.4– Town, County, and State Income & Poverty Comparisons**

	<b>Hardwick</b>	<b>Caledonia County</b>	<b>Vermont</b>
<b>Annual Average Wage, 2001</b>	\$20,659	\$24,379	\$30,239
<b>Per Capita Income, 1999</b>	\$14,813	\$16,976	\$20,625
<b>Median Family Income, 1999</b>	\$39,278	\$42,215	\$48,625
<b>Median Household Income, 1999</b>	\$33,636	\$34,800	\$40,856
<b>Persons for whom Poverty Status was determined</b>	438	3,536	588,053
<b>Poverty Rate, 1999</b>	14.0%	12.3%	9.4%
<b>Child Poverty Rate (persons under 18 years), 1999</b>	18.11%	16.6%	2.8%
<b>Elderly Poverty Rate (persons 65 years or over), 1999</b>	14.2%	10.0%	1.1%
<b>Percentage of Households with Public Assistance Income, 1999</b>	10.5%	7.5%	4.8%

Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*. <http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>  
U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. *American FactFinder*. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

**Table 2.5 –Hardwick Town Educational Attainment, 2000 (percent persons 25 years and older)**

	<b>Hardwick</b>	<b>Caledonia County</b>
<b>Less than High School</b>	21.9%	17.4%
<b>High School Diploma or Equivalent</b>	46.2%	37.6%
<b>Some College</b>	13.1%	16.1%
<b>Bachelor’s / Associate’s Degree</b>	13.8%	21.0%
<b>Graduate / Professional / PhD Degree</b>	4.9%	7.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 1990. *American FactFinder*. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

## Section 3.

# Business and Infrastructure Resources

### History of Business and Employment in Hardwick

The granite industry was pioneered in Hardwick by Henry Mack in 1868. The completion of the St. Johnsbury and Lamoille County Railroad in 1877 and the Hardwick and Woodbury Railroad in 1896 made Hardwick a regional shipping hub and helped to make Hardwick the building granite center of the United States in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and through the early days of the 20<sup>th</sup>. Granite was quarried and worked in Woodbury and Hardwick for manufacturing and building purposes, and Hardwick became a booming mining town, its population growing rapidly and peaking around 1911. Finished building granite was shipped out of Hardwick to locations all over the world. The Pennsylvania state capitol, Chicago's Cook County Courthouse and many Washington DC buildings all used Hardwick's granite. Unfortunately the demand for building granite slowly declined as steel began to replace it during the early 1900's until the quarries and sheds finally shut down during the Great Depression around 1935.

In 1981 an Industrial Park was established in Hardwick on thirty-four acres of land near the downtown area, and the Town Plan of 1997 voices a clear commitment to continuing economic development and revitalization. The industrial park has an Act 250 umbrella permit, three phase power and a sewer treatment facility, and in 1997 the park had two tenets with room for more. The Hardwick Area Chamber of Commerce serves Hardwick and the surrounding communities of nearly 8,800 residents and 400 businesses. The Chamber represents seven towns including Hardwick, Greensboro, Craftsbury, Cabot, Woodbury, Wolcott, and Stannard. Hardwick's current economy revolves around small businesses and is closely linked to the tourism industry, even though there are several growing manufacturing firms located in the town. According to the Chamber of Commerce, Hardwick has excellent hunting, trails for snowmobiling, and athletic areas for the sports lover. The Lamoille River runs through town and offers great fly fishing spots along with providing a great ride for canoeing and kayaking during the spring season. Hardwick's downtown retains the best characteristics of a small community - knowing one's neighbors while having the infrastructure, labor force and a wide variety of businesses and specialty shops associated with a much larger town.

Table 3.1 depicts Hardwick's current employment characteristics, showing clearly that the majority of Hardwick's citizens are employed in the service sector of the economy

**Table 3.1—Hardwick Employment Characteristics**

<b>Top Five Industries, 2000 (employed persons 16 years and over)</b>		
<b>Sales and Office Occupations</b>	26.2%	
<b>Management, Professional and Related Occupations</b>	23.1%	
<b>Production, Transportation</b>	17.7%	
<b>Service Occupations</b>	17.3%	
<b>Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations</b>	14.1%	
	<b>Hardwick Town</b>	<b>Caledonia County</b>
<b>Unemployment Rate, 2001</b>	7.5%	5.2%
<b>Annual Average Employment, 2001</b>	839	11,580

Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*.

<http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>

U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. *American FactFinder*.

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

## Property Values

Table 3.2 shows average residential value, the Grand List and the Effective Property Tax Rate. These data are not strictly comparable with other census indicators here and are collected by the state Tax Department.

**Table 3.2– Hardwick Property Valuation & Taxation**

<b>Average Residential Value (on less than 6 acres), 1999</b>	\$61,172
<b>Effective Property Tax Rate (rate per \$100), 1998</b>	2.59

Source: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*. <http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>  
Vermont Department of Taxes, Division of Property Valuation and Review. 1998-2000

## Transportation

Hardwick's position at the junction of three river valleys has made it a hub for transport in the area, historically and in the present. Three state highways, Route 14, Route 15, and Route 16 all cross through Hardwick. There are 79.5 miles of traveled roadways in Hardwick. Table 3.3 depicts several indicators reflecting transportation in Hardwick.

**Table 3.3– Hardwick Town Local Transportation Behavior**

<b>Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) for State Highways, 2000</b>	50,484
<b>Total Number of Accidents, 1997</b>	18
<b>Number of Accidents involving fatalities, 1997</b>	0
<b>Percent Population who Worked at Home, 2000</b>	7.9%
<b>Commuters who Drive Alone, 2000</b>	70.18%
<b>Commuters who Carpool, 2000</b>	16.95%
<b>Commuters who use Public Transit, 1990</b>	0.0%

Source: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*.  
<http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>

## Section 4.

# Social Capital

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### Schools

A school is not just an education resource, but also a great social networking hub for the community. Hardwick's school system, which includes the Elementary school and Hazen Union High school, ranks well on many indicators for Vermont schools (see *Vermont School Report* at <http://crs.uvm.edu/schlrpt/>).

**Hardwick Elementary School's** total school enrollment is 337, remaining fairly steady for the last few years (see Table 4.1). The average class size, which is more than 3 children per teacher smaller than the state average, shows that Hardwick Elementary has been working to reduce class sizes.

**Table 4.1 – Hardwick Elementary School (K-6): General School Information**

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	State 2001-02
<b>Total School Enrollment</b>	337	341	333	332	100,867
<b>Attendance Rate</b>	95.3%	95.0%	95.3%	95.5%	95.1%
<b>Retention Rate</b>	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	2.2%
<b>Average Class Size</b>	14.7	15.5	12.7	12.5	16.0
<b>Student/Teacher Ratio</b>	12.3	12.0	11.4	11.2	11.4
<b>Eligible Special Education</b>	15.1%	16.4%	16.8%	14.5%	13.0%

Source: Center for Rural Studies and VT Department of Education. 2002. *VT School Report*.  
<http://crs.uvm.edu/schlrpt>

Table 4.2 shows that the Hardwick Elementary and Hazen Union School enrollment by gender data for these public schools closely mirrors statewide total trends. There is a higher percentage of males than females at the secondary school level. In FY 2002, Hardwick Elementary's female enrollment (50%) was a somewhat higher percent of total enrollment than the statewide elementary percentage (45.7%) of females. Hazen Union High School has very similar female and male percentages of total enrollment as the statewide secondary totals (48.5% females, 51.5% males).

**Table 4.2 – Hardwick and Statewide 2002 Elementary and Secondary Public School Enrollment by Gender**

	Female	Male	Total Enrollments
<b>Hardwick Elementary</b>	50.0%	50.0%	332
<i>Statewide Elementary Total</i>	45.7%	54.3%	53,167
<b>Hazen Union High School</b>	47.9%	52.1%	447
<i>Statewide Secondary Total</i>	48.5%	51.5%	47,660

Source: VT Department of Education. 2002. *Public School Enrollment Report FY02*.

## Hazen Union High School

Hazen Union High School serves grades seven through twelve and is home to students from Hardwick and the surrounding communities of Greensboro, Woodbury, Stannard and Wolcott. The buildings and facilities of Hardwick Elementary and Hazen Union are used for a wide variety of activities and events by groups within the community. Table 4.3 shows that the student teacher ratio is hovering just around the state average, although the attendance rate is a little low on average.



Major colleges in the region include Lyndon State College, Johnson State College, and the Community College of Vermont. Other area colleges include the University of Vermont, Norwich University, Middlebury College, Trinity College, St. Michael's College, Champlain College, Dartmouth College, Vermont Law School, and the Vermont Technical College.

**Table 4.3 – Hazen Union High School (7-12): General School Information**

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	State 2001-02
<b>Total School Enrollment</b>	437	439	432	447	100,867
<b>Attendance Rate</b>	93.4%	92.4%	92.6%	93.4%	95.1%
<b>Retention Rate</b>	7%	6.4%	0.9%	4.5%	2.2%
<b>Student/Teacher Ratio</b>	12.7	11.6	10.8	11.2	11.4
<b>Eligible Special Education</b>	15.6%	16.2%	13.0%	15.0%	13.0%

Source: Center for Rural Studies and VT Department of Education. 2002. *VT School Report*.

<http://crs.uvm.edu/schlrpt>

## Town Activities

Annual activities include the Spring Festival and Parade, French Heritage Festival, Fall Festival Craft Fair, summer performances by the Craftsbury Chamber Players, and the weekly summer Farmer's Market.

## Recreation

The town Recreation Committee has been working to provide opportunities for skating in the winter, dances, swimming lessons, and arts and class workshops. There are several sports fields in the area, including those at the Elementary and High schools, and there are two public tennis courts. The Vermont Association of Snowmobile Travelers maintains a number of trails through Hardwick, and Hazen students have constructed a trail along the perimeter of the school's 90 acres. Hardwick is an ideal place for hunting, cross-country skiing, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling, or bird watching.

## Websites and Communication

Hardwick has a small town website at <http://www.vermont-towns.org/hardwick/soshome>, and there are several other great sites which contain more information about Hardwick. The Hardwick Area Chamber of Commerce maintains an excellent website at <http://www.hardwickvtarea.com>, which contains information about Hardwick and the surrounding towns including business listings and recreational information. Hazen Union High School also maintains website at <http://hazenunion.org>, although this website is primarily oriented towards serving the students and staff of the school.

# Section 5.

## Natural Resources

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### Bodies of Water

The major bodies of water in Hardwick are Hardwick Lake, Little Eligo Pond, which is partly in Greensboro, and Tuttle Pond. Hardwick Lake was artificially created when by damming Alder Brook. Tuttle Pond was named for Reverend Amos Tuttle, who was the town's first minister and built a house near the pond around 1796.

The Lamoille River and Alder Brook are the larger waterways which run through the town, although Bailey, Bunker, Cooper, Keeler, Millard, Nichols, Porter and Tucker Brooks all flow into one of the two larger waterways. The Lamoille River runs through the downtown area and has suffered some degradation due bank erosion and destruction of trout habitat by the Hardwick Electric Dam, although initiatives for removing the dam have been discussed by town residents recently.

### Mountains and Hills

There are no tall mountains in Hardwick; the tallest elevation is Jeudevine Mountain at just less than 2,000 feet.

### Opportunities in the surrounding area

Greensboro has extensive cross-country ski trails and one of the best small parks in the area, Barr Hill. From this vantage it's possible to see all the distant mountain ranges. Woodbury has more natural lakes and remote ponds than any other town in the State. Wildlife is abundant including loons, deer, moose, and bear. The VT Fish and Wildlife Department operates the Green Mountain Conservation Camp at Buck Lake. Steam Mill Brook Wildlife Management Area, located adjacent to Coles Pond in Walden, covers over 7,000 acres and has many miles of multi-use trails.



**Table 5.1– Hardwick Town Selected Natural and Geographical Information**

<b>Land Area (square miles)</b>	38.53
<b>Water Area (square miles)</b>	0.36
<b>Percent Conserved Lands, 1999</b>	7.5%
<b>Change in Forest Land to Developed Land, 1970-90 (acres)</b>	136.3
<b>Change in Forest Land to Non-Forested Land, 1970-90 (acres)</b>	36.2
<b>Change in Non-Forested Land to Developed Land, 1970-90 (acres)</b>	23.1

Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*. <http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>

*Thank you Hardwick Area Chamber of Commerce Website for information and text and pictures about opportunities in Hardwick and the surrounding communities.*

## Section 6.

# Sources

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This Community Profile is an attempt to bring together information from many different sources.

### The internet resources used include:

#### For data:

The Center for Rural Studies. 2003. *Vermont Indicators Online*. <http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators/>

The U.S. Census Bureau. 2003. *American FactFinder*. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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#### For text:

Virtual Vermont. 2003. <http://www.virtualvermont.com/towns/hardwick.html>

Hardwick Area Chamber of Commerce, 2003. <http://hardwickvtarea.com>

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Hardwick Town website, 1999. <http://vermont-towns.org/hardwick/soshome.htm>

#### For maps:

<http://www.mapquest.com>

### The written sources used were:

Swift, Esther Munroe

1977 Vermont Place-Names: Footprints of History. Brattleboro, Vermont. The Stephen Greene Press.

Hardwick Town Plan, approved by the voters of Hardwick on November 4, 1997

Hardwick Town profile, Center for Rural Studies. May, 5 1998. Written and edited by Katya Podsiadlo, Abigail McIntosh and Laura Durham. Much of the text was taken from this old profile. Sources for this profile include:

Swift, Vermont Place-names, shown above.

Hardwick on the Map, 1895 – 1915

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The Dog Pond Review: NEK writer's Collective, Hardwick, VT: 1989

Vital Records of Hardwick VT. Pub 1860.