

APPENDIX I HISTORY

Early Settlement

In the early settlement and Revolutionary period, immigration to the county was somewhat different than immigration to other parts of the state due to New York settlers from the west and immigration to Vermont east of the Green Mountains via the Crown Point Road built in 1759. Agricultural settlement and initial economic development in the region, however, proceeded much as it had and would in western and northern New England and northern New York State.

1785-1800

From 1785 to 1820, immigration to the region became more typical of the general immigration to Vermont during these years. Potash production and wheat cultivation, staples of back-country development in the mid-Atlantic and New England regions throughout the century, provided the wherewithal to establish a prosperous agrarian society with small-scale crafts and water powered mills. The construction of turnpikes and the development of commercial networks centered in villages, occurred in the region much as it did throughout New England during the period.

The development and subsequent decline of the region's iron industry, although quite distinctive for Vermont, paralleled the growth cycle in iron industries of western Massachusetts and Connecticut and along Lake Champlain in New York during the first half of the 19th century. The attainment of effective full agricultural settlement by about 1820 followed by net out-migration in rural areas, was also a stage in the development of agricultural settlements in the Rutland Region.

1800-1850

Between 1820 and 1850, the county took a leading regional role in "the wool-growing craze", at least in terms of the number of sheep raised. It is evident that some farmers, mostly in valley towns, specialized in "wool-growing", while others, generally in upland areas, specialized in raising root crops or tending cattle for dairy and beef.

With specialization, farmers became increasingly involved in a cash economy and small commercial and mill villages developed. The county, together with the rest of western Vermont, shared in the maximum impact of the Champlain and Erie canals on the state economy. By connecting both Vermont and the Great Lakes to the New York market, the canals lent impetus to the abandonment of wheat cultivation in favor of the new agricultural specialties, realigned much county commerce, and allowed early development of the marble industry.

1850-1910

The construction of railroads through the region accelerated the specialization and commercialization of agriculture. In a near reversal of the wool-growing era, between 1850 and 1900 farmers in valley towns (with good rail access) tended to specialize in dairying and stock breeding, while sheep raising was more likely in upland areas of the region; despite these trends, however, significant diversity of agricultural pursuits within and among farms remained. Due to better access to metropolitan markets, as well as local demand, dairying

in the region moved from cheese to butter to fluid milk sales earlier than more northerly portions of Vermont.

Railroads, together with steam-power technology, between 1850 and 1910 spurred the rapid and profitable exploitation of the stone and wood resources of the region, much as they did throughout Vermont, New Hampshire, and the rest of the nation. In the region these industries, together with related manufacturers, came to dominate the local economy and replaced agriculture as the primary source of wealth. They also encouraged Irish, Welsh, French-Canadian, Swedish and Italian immigration to industrial villages, which reached a peak in 1910 when almost 17 percent of the region population was foreign-born and another 25 percent were natives born of at least one foreign parent. In the last two decades of the 19th century, Rutland Region became the preeminent industrial county in Vermont. In 1900, 5,598 workers were employed in manufacturing, almost 50 percent more than its nearest county rival.

The marble and slate industries employed well over half of the region's work force by 1890 and purchased the bulk of region's foundry goods and rail service. Labor strikes occurred in the marble industry as early as 1859, but did not achieve any measurable success once the industry was consolidated by Proctor. Labor strikes in the slate industry apparently did not occur until after the 1870s depression, and only achieved significant impact in a 1907 strike, which became national in scope.

Wood products and other manufacturers were also significant components of the regional economy during this period. Between 1865 and 1910, a variety of lumber and charcoal companies clear-cut tens of thousands of acres in the Green Mountain areas of the region; in 1880 lumbering and wood products manufacturing comprised almost one-fifth of the region's manufacturing work force. Foundry work related to the railroad and the stone industries, grew out of the older ironworks, as did the single largest manufacturer, the Howe Scale Company, which employed almost half of the Rutland City work force in 1909. In 1899 Rutland City itself accounted for about one quarter of both county employment and value of manufactured goods, and ranked second in the state for its employment and manufactures.

Commerce for the most part expanded throughout the steam age in the regional industrial villages, as it did in other areas of Vermont with significant manufacturers. regional per capita income in farm communities remained high overall, but the most notable gains during the period were made in the industrial villages with a commercial center and manufacturing that went beyond stone products. Many small-scale manufactures were replaced by merchants selling mass-produced goods, and financial, shipping, communication, and personal services and professions multiplied.

The largest, most traveled electric street railway in Vermont, which in 1904 stretched from Rutland City to Fair Haven, and in 1911 to Poultney, connected most of the industrial villages and helped establish the city as the major county retail center. At the same time, a sizable summer recreation industry, consisting of resort hotels and summer homes, became established in the Taconic lake region. Electricity, telephones, and automobiles were all well established throughout most of the region by 1915.

1910-1960

In the 20th century, Rutland County industrialization and urbanization reached its peak before the First World War; thereafter the regional stone and wood products industries went into decline, removing the underpinnings of related manufactures and commerce in most of the industrial villages. Rutland City emerged as the leader of manufacturing in the region providing over a third of industrial employment and near one half of the value of manufactures in the region. Agriculture became almost synonymous with dairying, as increased government involvement in milk pricing and marketing made it the most profitable agricultural

specialty. Most other specialties and diversified practices were abandoned with the number of farms and acres in farms declining and their average size increasing.

The mobility afforded by the auto put the commercial center of Rutland City within reach of even more of the county populace, drove the electric trolley out of business by 1924, and brought the summer recreation industry, including summer camps for children, to the more remote lakes and ponds of the region. Auto-oriented and tourist-oriented sales and service businesses accounted for most new commercial ventures within the region during the 1920s and 1930s, a trend encouraged by both Prohibition and the Great Depression.

The depression accelerated the decline of the stone industries, leading to a bitter, sustained strike against Vermont Marble Company, and ended the commercial expansion in Rutland City. The Rutland Railroad also experienced labor difficulties and reorganized to avoid bankruptcy in 1938. The major impact of Federal relief programs, other than for dairy pricing, came in the form of local Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps and operations in state and national forests and parks. Besides upgrading summer recreation facilities, the C.C.C. created the first downhill ski area in the county in Shrewsbury; then one of the first successful commercial ski operations in Vermont was started on Pico Peak. Since the second World War the ski industry, limited stone work, retailing, health care, summer recreation, and manufacturing have provided the economic sustenance of the region.

1960-1990

During the last thirty years Vermont has seen an influx of manufacturing firms, growth in the recreation - vacation home industry and significant immigration of people who have either retired or have moved from the cities for a better living environment. Similar trends have been experienced in the region. Growth in tourism has been an important factor in the region.

Glossary

- Abandoned Mineral Sites* - Refers to established sites where the commercial extraction of minerals, stone, or other geologic resources has exhausted the resources.
- Adaptive Reuse* - Refers to the development of a new use for an older building or for a building originally designed for a special or specific purpose.
- Allowable Densities* - As used, refers to densities of development recommended by and supported with analyses contained in a community's land use plan.
- Appropriately Zoned Areas* - As used in this plan, appropriately zoned areas are areas where local land use plans and regulations and other public policies affecting land use are compatible with and supportive of specific proposed development activities.
- Aquatic Nuisances* - Refers to substances or organisms such as Eurasian milfoil, that interfere with the enjoyment and use of water resources.
- Aquifers* - Refers to a geologic formation or group of formations that contain sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.
- Best Management Practices (BMPs)* - Refers to advanced management techniques and technologies used to avoid or correct environmental problems, such as non-point pollution and erosion. Best Management Practices for Agriculture have been specified by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service.
- Biodiversity* - As used in this plan, biodiversity means variety - as with the variety of species within natural communities, and the variety of natural communities within resource areas.
- Buffer Zones* - Spaces used to physically separate a use, activity or sensitive resource from another use, activity or resource. To be effective, buffer zones must be of adequate width and must contain appropriate buffering material.
- Bypass* - As used in this plan, bypass refers to a transportation improvement, ordinarily but not exclusively a highway, that allows travelers to travel from one side of a community to another without traveling through the community.
- CHAS* - Refers to Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, a statewide five year plan prepared in response to requirements of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Class II Wetland* - Those wetlands, other than Class One wetlands, which based on an evaluation of the functions in Section 5 of the Vermont Wetland Rules are found to be so significant, either taken alone or in conjunction with other wetlands, that they merit protection under the rules.
- Class I Wetland* - Those wetlands that in and of themselves, based on evaluation of the functions in Section 5 of the Vermont Wetland Rules are exceptional or irreplaceable in their contribution to Vermont's natural heritage and are therefore so significant that they merit the highest level of protection under the rules.
- Conservation Commission* - Refers to an organization formed in accordance with 24 VSA Chapter 118 and having authority to conduct and maintain inventories of natural and cultural resources and recommend the purchase and/or receipt of gifts of land.
- Conservation* - As used in this plan conservation is the act of keeping resources from loss, decay, waste, or injury
- Degradation* - Refers to change in the condition of a resource that results in unacceptable decrease in the type, range, or quality of values provided by the resource.
- Delineation* - As used in this plan, delineation refers to the process by which the location and extent of wetlands are determined and mapped.
- Development Patterns* - Refers to the placement, layout, and density of land use activities and structures. Examples include high density urban grid development, low density suburban tract development, and moderate density village cluster development.

Direct or Indirect Regional Economic Benefit - Refers to the accrual of monetary and/or non-monetary benefits to the residents of two or more municipalities in the region.

Easements, Conservation - As used in this plan, a conservation easement is an agreement, technically the grant of a property right, stipulating that the land subject to the easement will remain in its natural state and specifying allowed future or additional development.

Economic Activity - As used in this plan, term refers to the whole of commerce and the circulation of capital through the local economy. It includes current stable activity as well as expanding or new activity.

Effluent - Refers to any discharge of liquid waste, with or without treatment, into the environment, as when a wastewater treatment plant outfall enters a river.

Entropically Advantaged - Term used to describe processes that capitalize on entropic advantaging. Energy using processes are interconnected with each other so that energy that is "waste" for one process becomes feed for another. Ideally, the interconnection is such that energy is used to its thermodynamic maximum as it degrades.

Entropic Advantaging - Refers to when energy using processes are interconnected with each other so that energy that is "waste" for one process becomes feed for another. Ideally, the interconnection is such that energy is used to its maximum efficiency.

Entropic Degradation - Refers to the result of processes that do not incorporate entropic advantaging.

Erosion Management - Refers to systematic attempts to prevent, control, remove, and/or mitigate the impacts of erosion.

Eutrophication - Refers to the natural aging process of a lake whereby nutrients and sediments increase in a lake over time, increasing its productivity and eventually turning it into a marsh. If the process is accelerated by man-made influence, it may be referred to as cultural eutrophication.

Exempt Small Quantity Generator (ESQG) - Any generator who generates not more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste or 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste, or 220 pounds of residue from the cleanup of a spill of acutely hazardous waste in any month. An ESQG may not accumulate more than 2200 pounds of hazardous waste at any one time.

Fee Simple - Refers to the entire and complete set of property rights that may exist with a parcel, including mineral rights below the surface, surface rights, and air rights.

FLESA - Refers to use of LESA-like procedures to evaluate and rank forest related resources. (Forest - LESA)

Flex Time - As used in this plan, flex time refers to the right or ability of an employee to determine his or her starting and finishing time while on the job.

Flood Hazard Areas - The area surrounding a surface water or stream, frequently referred to as the flood plain, having a one percent chance of being flooded in any given year.

Floodway - The channel of a natural stream or river and portions of the flood hazard area adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to carry and discharge the flood water or flood flow.

Fossil Fueled - Refers to the generation of energy from coal, gas or petroleum derivatives such as gasoline and diesel fuel.

Fragmentation - Fragmentation occurs when a resource is broken or subdivided into smaller and smaller pieces, as when a remote area inhabited by black bears is intersected by roads.

GIS (Geographic Information Systems) - A computer system that can capture, store, retrieve, analyze and display spatial information.

Growth Center - Refers to developed centers as described and identified in the future land use section of this plan.

Growth Management - Growth Management refers to attempts by units of government to influence the location, timing, and magnitude of development and land use change. Adapted from Growth Management for Minnesota Communities.

Hazardous Materials Management Plans - As used in this plan, refers to plans prepared in response to hazardous materials management and/or "right to know" laws.

Hazardous/Toxic air contaminants - Refers to pollutants which, because of their individual chemical toxicity, have the potential to adversely affect human health. Unlike volume pollutants such as carbon monoxide, hazardous/toxic air contaminants are of concern even in very small amounts.

Hazardous Wastes - Any waste substance or material that, by reason of its toxic, caustic, corrosive, abrasive, or otherwise injuring properties, may be detrimental or deleterious to the health of any person handling or otherwise coming into contact with such material or substance.

Household Hazardous Wastes - Term refers to waste resulting from the use of consumer products that contain ingredients that may be toxic, corrosive, reactive, explosive, or flammable and/or ignitable.

Incompatible Development - Refers to development resulting in the degradation of a resource.

Incremental Degradation - Refers to degradation taking place in small, sometimes imperceptible steps, which individually might not be significant but in aggregate are undue.

Information Infrastructure - As used in this plan, information infrastructure refers to information processing and communication related technologies, facilities, and services.

Instrument Approach - Refers to equipment that makes instrument assisted landing of air craft possible.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) - "Smart" or Intelligent Transportation Systems include the application of computer, electronics, and communications technologies and management strategies--in an integrated manner--providing traveler information to increase the safety and efficiency of the surface transportation system. ITS also provides useful, real-time information to system operators.

Interregional Pollution - As used in this plan, interregional pollution is pollution transported over large areas, as when sulfates from the midwest U.S. are deposited in Vermont and particulates from Vermont are deposited in Maine or Quebec.

Land Capability - As used in this plan, land capability refers to how well land can support a specific land use. This capacity may be due to natural characteristics such as soil type or slope or to human-made characteristics such as availability of water or sewer service.

Land and Water Conservation Funds - Term refers to specific federal funds available to municipalities for outdoor recreation acquisition and development projects, providing up to 50 percent of project costs.

LESA - Refers to Land Evaluation and Site Assessment, a procedure developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service to objectively evaluate and rank agricultural resources in terms of quality, physical features, and economic viability.

Less than Fee Simple - Refers to a less than complete set of property rights, as what results when conservation easements are sold separately from other rights.

Long Term Utility Needs - Refers to the public facilities and services needs anticipated to exist between ten and twenty-five years from the present day.

Low impact - As used in this plan, a low impact is one of short duration and limited extent and severity; any changes caused by the impact are temporary.

Low grade forestry products - As used in this plan, low grade forestry products refers to trees or parts of trees not considered suitable in size and quality for producing sawlogs.

Mitigate - As used in this plan, to mitigate is to offset the negative impacts of an activity or activities, as when appropriate land is set aside for use by wildlife when habitat elsewhere is lost due to highway construction.

Multi-use management - Refers to management of resources so that they are utilized in the combination of ways that will best meet the needs of broadest possible range of people.

Natural Cycles - refers to the process of nature and the natural environment undergoing regular, cyclical change and reinvigoration, as with the passing of the seasons.

Natural Features - As used in the plan, natural features means: Natural Areas as designated in 10 VSA §2607; natural areas as identified in the Vermont Natural Areas Inventory; fragile areas as designated in 10 VSA §6551-6552; areas supporting endangered and threatened species designated according to 10 VSA §5303-5409; and sites identified by the Vermont NonGame and Natural Heritage Program.

Non point source pollution - Refers to pollution that comes from a diffuse area, as opposed to a discharge pipe, and that enters surface waters via runoff, groundwater, or tributary streams. Examples are soil erosion, septic system pollution, and manure runoff.

On-Site Septic - As used in this plan, on site septic refers to the disposal and decomposition of household wastes using underground systems with septic tanks, when such a system is located on the lot which it serves.

Outstanding Resource Waters - Refers to waters receiving recognition in accordance with 10 V.S.A. Chapter 49 and Section 1424a of the Vermont Water Quality Standards.

Pollution Standards - As used in this plan, pollution standards refers to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Potable Water - Refers to water suitable for drinking or cooking purposes.

Pristine Waters - As used in this plan, refers to waters designated as Class "A" by Vermont Water Resources Board. Includes specifically designated areas and all waters above 2500 feet elevation.

Product Diversification - As used in this plan, product diversification is the business strategy of producing a broad range of goods and services rather than a single commodity or service. It is widely accepted that this diversification enhances economic viability and security.

Real Energy Costs - As used in this plan, real energy costs are the total costs to society of energy generation and use; real energy costs include external costs (externalities) not included in the market price.

Real Estate Tax Abatement - Refers to the full or partial exemption for a defined period of time of real estate taxes.

Recreation Opportunities - As used in this plan, the term recreation opportunities includes official opportunities such as town recreation facilities (parks, beaches, boat launch areas, ballfields, playgrounds, trails, etc.); school recreation facilities (gymnasiums, auditoriums, etc.); public recreation programs; state or federal lands and facilities (state parks, state forests, national forestlands, etc.); and other "public" lands (such as those held by non-profit organizations such as the Nature Conservancy).

It also includes unofficial opportunities such as swimming holes; land (used for hunting, etc.); trails (used for hiking, skiing, and snowmobiling, etc.); farmfields (used for skating, skiing, and snowmobiling, etc.); hills (used for sledding; etc.), access points (used for access to rivers and lakes, etc.), commercial recreation facilities (such as bowling alleys, ski areas, etc.) and organized activities.

Recreation Resources - As used in this plan, the term recreation resources is synonymous with recreation opportunities.

Regional Significance - A feature is said to be of regional significance if it is either uncommon in the physiographic region in which it occurs, or one of the approximately 20 best of its kind in the region, or if its alteration or closing to the public would cause a substantial decrease in the natural resources or recreation opportunities of the region.

Rehabilitation - The return of a site disturbed by development for use toward a state that is natural or original or provides use or value.

Rehabilitation Plans - Written plans which detail the procedure by which a site previously disturbed by resource extraction or processing will be rehabilitated or reclaimed. (Such plans must be approved by the Agency of Natural Resources?)

Renewable Sources - Refers to resources that are naturally replenished. With respect to energy, for example, these would include resources such as wind, sunlight, tides, biomass, and wood.

Return on Investments - Financial gain realized/earned as a result of an investment after accounting for all costs associated with the investment.

Rutland Area Mentoring Program (RAMP) - Refers to a local program that matches students with potential role models and mentors.

Special Needs Populations - As used in this plan, refers to those populations - such as persons with physical or mental challenges, single parent households, the elderly, and the homeless - with special planning related needs.

Standing to Comment - As used in this Plan, standing to comment is legally or administratively established right or privilege to speak and be heard in a public decision-making process.

Statewide Significance - A natural feature is said to be of statewide significance if it is either unique in the physiographic region in which occurs, or one of the approximately 20 best of its kind in the state, or if its alteration or closing to the public would cause a substantial decrease in the natural resources or recreation opportunities of the state.

Substantial Regional Impact - A Substantial Regional Impact (SRI) is an impact that has considerable and ongoing impact on two or more municipalities.

Substations - Refers to utility owned installations used in transferring power between different levels in the electrical transmission system.

Sufficient and Accessible Educational Opportunities - As used in this plan, educational opportunities are considered sufficient and accessible when they are available at levels and costs demanded by law and/or community planning objectives.

Support Services for Agriculture - As used in this plan, support services for agriculture are services generally considered essential to the continuation of a farm operation, such as equipment and machinery sales and repair, veterinary services, feed suppliers, and transportation/hauling.

Sustainable Use - Refers to use of resource or facility in a manner that will or is intended to permit the use of the resource or facility perpetually.

Synergistic - Refers to the joint action of agents which, when combined, increase each others' effectiveness.

Telecommuting - As used in this plan, telecommuting refers to the practice of workers substituting telecommunications services such as local and long distance telephoning, electronic mail, and facsimile transmissions for personal transportation to a conventional office or other work place.

Transfer of Development Rights - TDR is a mechanism used for controlling the density of development at certain sites. Under a TDR, a municipality regulates site densities by allowing a higher density on a particular parcel of land in exchange for lower density on another parcel . Use of a TDR requires establishing both "sending" and "receiving" zones.

Unique Suitability - As used in this plan, unique suitability is a characteristic describing an unequal aptness or appropriateness of a site development and reflecting the site's land capability.

Water Conservation Techniques - Refers to efforts such as the use of low flow faucets, showerheads, and toilets and process water recycling which minimize water consumption in residential and commercial settings.

Water Withdrawal - Refers to the removal of water from public waters and/or the location where such removal takes place.

Wellhead Protection Areas - As used in this plan, wellhead protection areas refer to the surface and subsurface area surrounding a well or wellfield supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to reach the water well or wellfield.