

Loop Map: [Andersonville](#)

Parking: Andersonville Cemetery

Short Loop 4.75 miles (Green): Turn **right out of the cemetery onto Andersonville Road**. In .6 miles turn **right onto South Albany Road**. In 1.6 miles turn **right onto Rowell Road**. Rowell Road will turn into a class four farm road, stay on Rowell Road for a total of 1 mile then turn **right onto Andersonville** and in 1.4 miles you will be back at the cemetery.

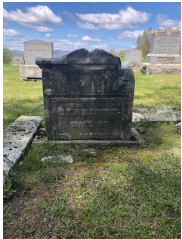
Long Loop 6.8 miles (Green + Blue): Turn **right out of the cemetery onto Andersonville Road**. In .6 miles turn **right onto South Albany Road**. In 600 meters stay **right at the Y onto Hartwell Pond Road**. In 1.75 miles make a **right onto Andersonville Road** and in 2.7 miles you will be back at the cemetery.

Andersonville Cemetery

Known for its good views, Andersonville Cemetery was started in 1820 and with 200 graves, it is closed today. It was once called Scotch Corner

Cemetery for all of the Scottish immigrants who migrated to this area between 1820-1845 for economic reasons. One of the first to come and

build a home in what is now known as Andersonville was William Anderson. Ironically William is buried at the East Craftsbury Cemetery, where dwellers of Andersonville attended the Presbyterian Church and likely did their trading. The Anderson Homestead (marked with a road sign), on Andersonville Road, is just up the hill from where Rowell Road comes out to Andersonville.

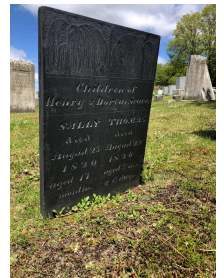


1. Harriet Seaver Anderson: William Anderson's second wife.

Location: To the left of the entrance, 3 rows back

2. Sally (17 months) and Thomas (5 months) Seaver: The first two burials in Andersonville. Their home is visible from the cemetery, it is the first house on the left on Rodgers Road (just slightly down the hill on Andersonville Road). The cause of death is unknown.

Location: From the gate turn left, and it is the last stone on the left in the second row back.



3. Patterson Children (lived at farm above cemetery on the left): Four children of Lucy and Gabriel Patterson died within three weeks of each other of diphtheria in the summer of 1863. They had previously lost an infant son, and would also lose their last born in 1864. They had five other children who lived long lives. Mother, Lucy, lived to be 99 and enjoyed grandchildren and great grandchildren. The epitaph reads: "Stop my friends as you pass



by/As you are now, so once was I/As I am now, so you must be/Prepare for death and follow me.” This rather chilling riddle sentiment was very popular for many years, and can be seen on gravestones all over the United States in slightly different versions.

Location: From the gate, they are in the third row back, slightly to the left.

4. David Flemming (lived on Mud Island Road): Blurb below written by Joan Alexander of the Glover Historical Society

Location: First stone in the first row directly to the left from the gate.



A legend:At the Andersonville cemetery is also the grave of David Fleming, died May 13, 1862 , born Feb 19, 1829. Ann Wilson of Craftsbury related this family story to JA (Nov. 14, 2006) that as a young girl going for rides with her dad, Earl Wilson of Craftsbury and her dad always remarking, “ Well, there’s old Dave Fleming’s stone; I wonder who’s under that stone.” Ann always remembered hearing that remark, but never stopped to question it until she was a little older. One day she asked him, “What did you mean?”

He told her that David Fleming had gotten in some altercation; either shot someone or killed someone, and ended up in the Irasburg jail. He complained to the jailer that the blackbirds were waking him up too early in the morning, and asked for a shotgun to take care of them. The jailor obliged (this part sure sounds a little implausible; he must have trusted him!), and came back to the cell after hearing a shot, shouted, “Oh my gosh, David Fleming has killed himself!” Fleming left in a coffin, and was buried in Andersonville. (He and his wife, Margaret Gilmour, were both Scotland natives living in the Andersonville area of Glover.)

Here the story jumps to Earl’s grandfather, who was a Union soldier who helped working with the horses, not a cavalryman himself, but responsible for caring for the horses. (He was at Gettysburg.) One day he ran into Amos Macomber of Craftsbury, another Union soldier whom he knew.

“I’ve just seen David Fleming,” Amos told Earl. Couldn’t be, Earl declared, he’s dead. No, Amos insisted, that had all been just a hoax. The jailor had arranged for Flanders to leave if he promised to leave town and join the army, and he had.

(I tried to search for info from the local newspaper, but Fleming’s death is not mentioned. Curiously, neither is there a death record for Fleming in 1862 in the vital records for Glover. No one else in Glover had ever heard this story, but all agree it is fascinating!--JA)

Cemetery Trivia

Before carvers, the first gravemarkers that were used were fieldstones, which you can still find in cemeteries today. The stone of choice transitioned to slate in the 1600’s-mid1800’s. Slate is soft so it carves well but is also made up of thin layers and is brittle causing flaking, splitting and cracking. Once the railroad was in use for transportation in the mid-1800’s, gravestones became much larger and heavier, and the stone of choice changed to easy-to-carve marble, but marble proved to be porous and erodes easily (you might see examples of “rotting” marble chips at base of stone—called “cemetery sugar”). Granite became popular toward the end of the 1800’s and due to its strength and resiliency, remains the most popular today.

Scavenger Hunt Question:

Whose headstone adorns a daffodil, symbolizing rebirth and resurrection?