

Loop Map: [Rocking Rock](#)

Parking: Mitchel-McLauren Cemetery

Loop:

Short- Green (6.4 miles): Take a **right out of the cemetery onto Rocking Rock Road**. After 1 mile make a **sharp left on Shadow Lake Road**. Stay on Shadow Lake for 1.4 miles, then make a **right onto East Craftsbury Road**. In 1 mile turn **right onto South Albany Road**. In .66 miles turn **right onto Echo Hill Road**. After .5 miles Echo Hill will turn into a class four road called Shatney Road. Continue on Shatney Road for .6 miles, then make a **right onto Shadow Lake Road**. After about 100 meters, make a **hairpin left turn onto Rocking Rock Road**, then continue for 1 mile back to the cemetery.

Long- Blue (7.4 miles): Take a **right out of the cemetery onto Rocking Rock Road**. After 1 mile make a **hairpin right turn onto Shadow Lake Road**. Continue for 1.2 miles then make a **left onto Mud Island Road**. In 1.2 miles make a **left on South Albany Road**. In 1.6 miles make a **left onto Echo Hill Road**. After .5 miles Echo Hill will turn into a class four road called Shatney Road. Continue on Shatney Road for .6 miles, then make a **right onto Shadow Lake Road**. After about 100 meters, make a **hairpin left turn onto Rocking Rock Road**, then continue for 1 mile back to the cemetery.

*There are lots of fun ways to make this loop longer if desired.



Mitchel-McLaren Cemetery

The Mitchell-McLaren Cemetery was first used in 1806 and has 100 graves.

1. One of the early families was that of Aaron and Sarah Whipple Rice. He was born in Connecticut around 1769 and settled in Greensboro in 1801. He was a collector of school taxes in Greensboro for the Northwest District in 1816. He died in 1822, and she in 1824. They had 3 children.

Location: On the edge of the farside of the cemetery from the entrance

2. Rhoda Mutraux: Rhoda Metraux was a well known anthropologist whose studies included cultural traits, mental health, childhood, American consumer behavior, Haitian Voodoo culture and the people of Papua New Guinea. She wrote numerous books and articles which contributed to the field of anthropology.

She became an anthropologist companion and life partner of Margaret Mead, a renowned anthropologist, with whom she co-wrote books and lived in New York City from 1955-1978. Together they helped pave the way for young females in the field of anthropology. While visiting fellow anthropologists in Wolcott in the 60s, she was inspired to



live in a school house like theirs and bought the Hazen Road School in 1968 (on Craftsbury Road, not far from Shadow Lake Road) and she retired there in 1980. Location: From the gate, six rows back and 3 stones in to the right, flush with the ground

3. There are many Gebbies buried in the Mitchell-McLaren Cemetery. John Gebbie came from Ayrshire Scotland in 1832 and located in the western part of Greensboro. Through marriages they became intertwined with the McLellans, also from Scotland. Through marriages, the original McLellan Farm became what is now known as the Gebbie Farm (just right around the corner from the cemetery on Gebbie Road). This is one of the few farms in the area that has been in the same family for more than a hundred years, now being in its 5th generation. The Gebbies produced potatoes, milk, and maple syrup. In 1963, they put together a rope tow for skiing, powered by a tractor and encouraged local families to use their slope at any time. Today they still produce milk and syrup, and the rope tow is still active.



4. Elizabeth Whipple: One of the oldest stones (1806) still legible and in amazing shape that I have found in this whole project. Note the lines drawn by the maker to follow for straight text.

Location: Middle of the cemetery, towards the back

Cemetery Trivia

Until the mid-1800's it was commonplace to have both a headstone, placed at the head of the grave, and also a smaller marker, a footstone, to mark the bottom of the grave, or the feet, looking similar to a bed frame. Many footstones have been removed to make mowing easier, but you may still find them especially ones that were flush to the ground. Also common were cornerstones, marking the four corners of a family plot. If you see a small square marked with a single letter or initials, those are surviving footstones or corner stones. It is no longer commonplace to have both a head and a footstone, and some cemeteries now have particular rules cornering the use of footstones.

Scavenger Hunt Question:

Whose epitaph reads "Gone to meet the loved ones?"

