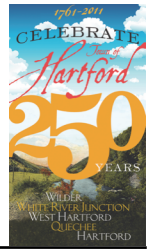




# Hartford Historical Society

The Garipay House • 1461 Maple Street  
Hartford Village, Vermont 05047

HARTFORD • QUECHEE • WEST HARTFORD • WHITE RIVER JUNCTION • WILDER



Volume 34, No. 2

SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

May-June 2021

## Bustling White River Junction USO Served Twenty Thousand Soldiers in World War II



After the United States entered World War II in December 1941, it was not uncommon to see members of the armed forces waiting for a train or bus in White River Junction. In 1943, the Hartford Select Board formed a committee to study the need for a United Service Organization (USO) facility in the town. From February 5 to 14, the committee counted 641 service men and women in White River Junction and found that 211 service people had long waits for transportation, with 150 people waiting over an hour.

On February 14, 1943, a town meeting was held at the Hotel Coolidge to gauge support for a local USO facility. Louis Serene, director of the Federal Security Agency and Ruth Root, USO Regional Director of Boston, explained what the USO does and what is needed to support a local center. Then, Hartford Police Chief Conrad Johnson read the report from the citizen's committee.

After some discussion, Hartford residents decided to open a USO lounge and formed a planning committee chaired by Marcus J. "Buster" Pippin. Other members were Mrs. R.L. Jones, vice chairman, Mrs. Robert Edwards, secretary, and Alfred T. Wright, treasurer.

The committee chose the expansive second floor of the Gates Block that originally housed the Gates Opera House, but had more recently hosted community events including high school basketball games. Furnishings were offered by residents, organizations,

*Hartford residents transformed the lobby of the Gates Opera House, highlighted above, into a comfortable spot for service members in transit. Furniture and curtains were donated and a library was assembled. Over thirty-three months, area residents provided hospitality for twenty thousand service members.*

*Continued on page 8.*

### **Hartford Historical Society Annual Meeting Sunday, May 23**

2 p.m. at the Garipay House. Outside if the weather permits. We will feature an exhibit of art pieces by locally connected artists. Please contact us if you have questions. Masks, please.

## From the Editor . . .

It's worth driving up Hillside Road in Quechee and stopping to see the Theron Boyd house and barn built in 1786 by William Burtch. A brick ell was added to the house in the Nineteenth Century, but both buildings are in largely original condition. There are signs of wear along with marks of craftsmanship and elegant features in the Federal style of its day.

Another building to notice is the stately brick house on the hillside overlooking Quechee Village. William Burtch built this home in about 1795 using bricks produced on his property.

Burtch used the Theron Boyd house as the base for a variety of business ventures and the few surviving historical notes about him reflect great early success and dedicated community service, but ultimately frustration and failure. In this issue, we piece together more of his story.

In the 1920s, Vermont papers dubbed Hartford High School athletes, "The Flying Fascisti," as many star

players were diminutive yet speedy members of local Italian families. This issue, we describe how our illustrious basketball team captured the Vermont state championship in 1929.

This heroic team played home games in the Gates Opera House, which was also the site of the Hartford USO from 1943 to 1945. We couldn't find a single photograph of the lounge or library in this facility, but learned that local residents provided food and services to over twenty thousand service members.

We also dust off a 1920 photo showing fifteen hundred shriners gathered for an epic clambake on the White River Junction Fairgrounds. Fraternal organizations have thrived in Hartford since 1815.

Interested in helping explore family histories? Please contact Pat Stark, [info@hartfordhistoricalsociety.com](mailto:info@hartfordhistoricalsociety.com). Hope to see you at the Garipay House at 2 p.m. on Sunday, May 23 for our Annual Meeting! This year will feature an exhibit by locally connected artists.

*Scott Fletcher, Editor*

## From The Spirit of the Age

*May 4, 1871*

"White River Junction doesn't grow notwithstanding the fact that it has better railroad facilities than any other point in Vermont. On the arrival of the trains all is life and bustle in the lunch saloon at the depot and the way and time it takes a yankee to put himself outside of doughnuts and pies is frightful to a dyspeptic person. On the departure of the trains, the place is as deserted as the village spoken of by the poet Goldsmith.

"The Junction House is one of the best hotels in the state and is well patronized. Our friend Daniel Tilden still continues in the flour business at this point. L.S. Grover, Esq. is the gentlemanly ticket agent for all roads connecting here and he understands his business."



## Hartford Historical Society

Post Office Box 547, Hartford, VT 05047-0547

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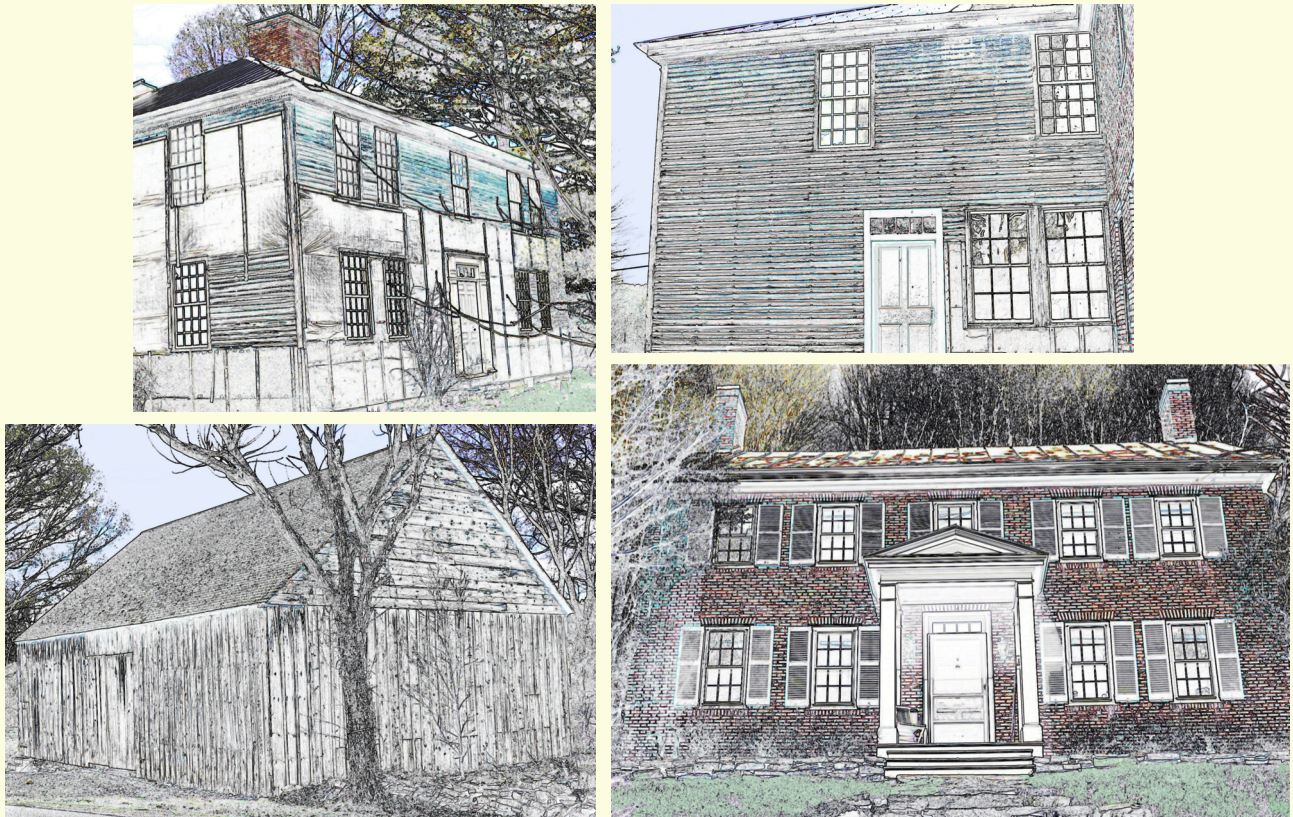
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### The Mission Statement of the Hartford Historical Society

To acquire, identify and preserve  
information and artifacts related to  
Hartford's past and communicate knowledge  
of local history through programs,  
publications, and other interaction with the  
community.



## William Burtch Lives On In His Historic Quechee Homes



*Top, front and rear of the Theron Boyd house built by William Burtch in Quechee in 1786 and used as the base for his businesses. The building has never had electricity or indoor plumbing. It has been stabilized and may one day be a state historic park. Above left is the oversized barn. Above right is the solid home in Quechee Village Burtch built in 1795 with bricks made on his property.*

The Theron Boyd homestead in Quechee is in the National Register of Historic Places and is a state owned historic site. The house was among Hartford's finest when it was built in 1786 and remains one of the best examples of Federal-style architecture in Vermont.

But history has not been kind to William Burtch who built the house and used it as the base for his very diverse business ventures. Although once among Hartford's most prosperous residents, he is usually noted as a failed merchant whose home was foreclosed in 1805 and who left town with his family, only to perish while traveling through the Midwest.

Burtch deserves another look. He was a child in 1765 when his parents Benjamin and Anna Burtch moved their large family to Hartford from Stonington, CT. Benjamin Burtch was a skilled carpenter who built a log cabin on the hillside above the Ottaquechee River and later replaced it with a large frame building that was both a homestead and tavern.

William's mother Anna was a sister of Lionel and Samuel Udall who also moved to Hartford from Stonington and became prominent residents of Quechee. Lionel Udall was a selectman and highway surveyor. Governor Thomas Chittenden commissioned Samuel Udall as First Lieutenant in the Vermont Militia during the Revolutionary War.

In 1768, Hartford's proprietors gave Benjamin Burtch the right to build a sawmill on the falls in Quechee, which he did with Abel Marsh and Joshua Dewey. They sold the mill to Benjamin's son Jonathan in 1771 and he added a gristmill and fulling mill. Benjamin Burtch eventually acquired some 500 acres in Quechee and became a successful farmer and builder.

*Continued on page 4.*



In 1786, after Benjamin completed his own home, he helped William build a large, two-story house next door, which is now known as the Theron Boyd house. It has a grand entry with double doors framed by pilasters, high-pitched hip roof, twelve over twelve double-hung windows, and a stove from Stratford, CT, which was cutting edge in its day. Many of the window panes are original. The stairway was marbleized and glazed. A central chimney mass measuring twelve feet on each side and fed by fireplaces and stoves throughout the house provided heating. Some traces of the original paint remain on the wooden exterior. The front and sides were ochre, the back was Indian red, and the trim was white.

The barn of William Burtch still stands across Hillside Road. It is forty feet wide and sixty feet long, twice the typical size of the period, and has five bays instead of the usual three. Posts are beech, rafters are pine, and bracing is red oak.

William Burtch is thought to have used the house as the base for a variety of business ventures. Using clay deposits on the property, he produced pottery and bricks. Burtch also made potash, which had a number of industrial uses including gunpowder. He also learned to process ginseng roots into transparent crystals for medicinal use in domestic and overseas markets.

In his *History of Woodstock*, Henry Swan Dana wrote that William also had a large wholesale distribution business. Burtch partnered first with his father, then with the Udall family, and finally worked alone.

When Benjamin Burtch died in 1793, William assumed responsibility for the family's property and debts. Around 1795, he built the two-story brick house that looks down from the hillside in Quechee Village. This house features two brick chimneys along with a six-panel door capped by transom lights and six over six windows that distinguish the building as a prominent residence.

In 1800, only a handful of Hartford residents owed more in property taxes than William Burtch. That year, Burtch had twenty-two people living in his home, including a number of employees. But financial pressures dogged William Burtch despite his varied business ventures. In 1792, Burtch advertised that he would accept payment by his customers in grain for the next thirty days. Henry Swan Dana notes that, "one evidence of his extended trade is found in the justice dockets of the day, which swarm with suits he brought against delinquent debtors."

The application of the Theron Boyd house to the National Register of Historic Places says that William Burtch mortgaged three hundred and three acres, including his home, to his uncle Samuel Udall in 1793. In 1802, he mortgaged more property and, in 1805, Udall purchased Burtch's remaining holdings for \$8,300.

William Burtch continued to post collection notices in local papers until a final notice in June 1809 warned legal action against debtors who did not pay their bills by the first of July. At last, Burtch gave up. The Louisiana Purchase had opened the American frontier and Cincinnati was a gateway city, so Burtch moved his family there for a time, and then north to Indiana. It was there that William Burtch, his wife, and all but two children died of a fever.

But the Theron Boyd house with its expansive barn, and the stately brick Burtch house in Quechee Village, preserve his memory as an extraordinary builder and merchant who was poorly treated by some of his customers and perhaps poorly served by the legal system. Newspaper notices from the time record that William Burtch continued to serve as a Justice of the Peace, and attend the Woodstock Baptist Church, even as his fortunes faded. He would likely be pleased that two of his buildings have survived.

**WILLIAM BURTCH**  
**I**NFORMS his customers that are indebted to him on note or book, that he will receive Grain in payment, agreeable to contract, till the 10th of March next—and all those who neglect this friendly warning, must expect that nothing but cash will be received after that time, together with Justice's, Attorney's and Sheriff's fees.  
Hartford, Feb 9th, 1792. 6-8

**TAKE NOTICE!**  
**A**LL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book or Note, which have become due, are earnestly requested to make payment by the 30th instant, or said Notes and Accounts will positively be put in suit without farther delay.  
**Beef-Cattle, green Pease,**  
Flexfeed, or House-Aibes, will be received any time previous to the said 30th inst. if the parties can agree—and nothing but Cash will be expected from those who neglect this opportunity.  
**WILLIAM BURTCH.**  
Hartford, Oct. 15th, 1802.

Top, The Theron Boyd house features double doors with pilasters and transom windows. William Burtch was frustrated by debtors during much of his career.



## Charles Tinkham Raises Fleeting Flowers

Quechee storekeeper Charles Tinkham was a man of scholarly and eclectic tastes. He regularly introduced novel items in his store, and was widely known for his large display cabinet filled with rocks, shells, fossils, and other curiosities.

Tinkham's garden on Quechee Main Street featured many unusual plants, some of which produced blossoms that attracted visitors from all over. In 1858, one plant had a spectacular, but brief, display that prompted immediate coverage in *The Vermont Standard*.

***The blossoms possess a peculiar softness, and yet a grandeur combined with a fragrance.***

“Mr. Charles Tinkham, who has given considerable attention to floriculture, has among quite a variety that we find in his garden, a few plants of a certain variety, particularly noticeable, that are producing blossoms of massive size, measuring from five to seven and a fourth inches in diameter. But a particularly attractive and interesting one, is a choice variety of the cactus family, called “The Turk” which with commendable perseverance he has cared for and preserved in his store window for fifteen years.

“This is now, for the first time, making returns for the attention it has received in the form of two large, beautifully white, interesting and perfect flowers. The blossoms possess a peculiar softness, and yet a grandeur combined with a fragrance peculiarly grateful.

“But an intelligible description is difficult and could convey but an imperfect idea of their beauties; suffice it, they must be seen to be appreciated in all their loveliness.

“The flower commenced to open last evening about sunset, and was in full blossom this morning, exciting general interest, as it was previously contended by nearly every one who saw it that it was only a branch of the plant, while Mr. T. was as sanguine that it would result in a blossom, which was luckily verified.

“The flowers now, at less than twenty-four hours, are beginning to lose some of their beauty, and are rapidly withering.” *The Vermont Standard*, September 3, 1858

Charles Tinkham seems to have displayed these blossoms at an early residence and store in Quechee. In 1859, he built a large home that was later owned by his son, Scott Tinkham. Charles built the store known as the Tinkham block in 1868.



*Charles Tinkham was featured in the Vermont Standard in 1858 for blossoms of a melocactus, a plant known for having a crown shaped like a turban. Charles Tinkham's garden had many rare plants. He served as postmaster from 1867-1887 and built the home, above, in 1859. Tinkham and his son Scott built Quechee's Tinkham block in 1868.*

## Hartford Makes a Splash in 1957



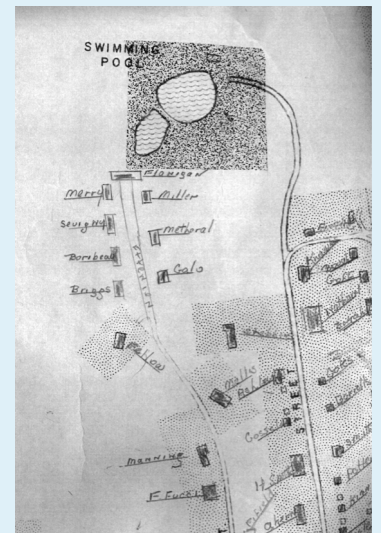
There's no longer any sign of the Hartford Memorial Swimming Pool that opened in the northeast end of town in 1957. The entry at the end of Hanover Street that once bustled with cars and buses is now a narrow footpath that quickly fades into a grove of trees. The dam was dismantled, picnic tables are gone, and the parking area is overgrown. To the north, the property

***The pool opened with a community celebration on July 1, 1957. Admission was free and the pool attracted an average of 192 swimmers each day during the first summer.***

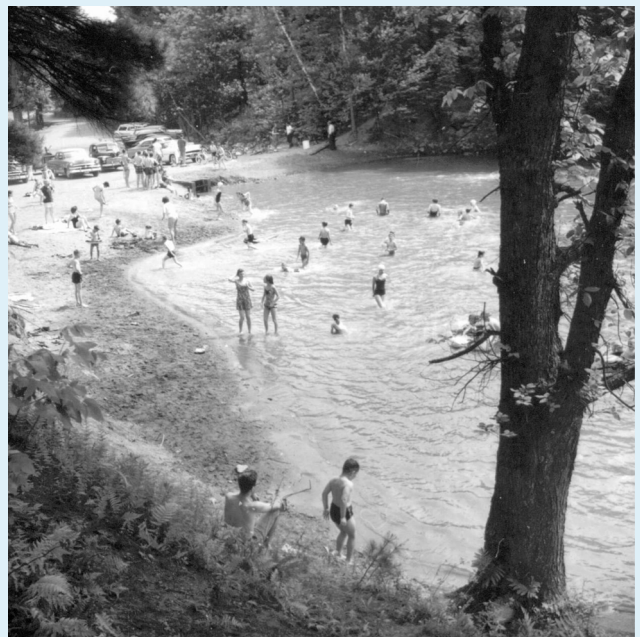
is rimmed by Bugbee Street that carries motorists from Hartford to Interstate 91. The sylvan pool and picnic spot at the former Pierce's Pond were built rapidly after the town voted to form a Swimming Pool Committee in March 1957. The committee, chaired by Charlie Kelton, chose a location that Sherman B. Manning agreed to lease to the town as long as it was used for a pool. Manning also provided bulldozers, trucks, and shovels.

Hartford Town Manager Ralph Lehman designed the pool and many local firms contributed the labor, materials, and equipment to build it. Construction started on May 12, 1957. The Pool Committee designated June 24 as Fundraising Day. Donations came from the White River Rotary Club, the Lion's Club, the Hartford American Legion, and other organizations. Hartford's pool was built without tax dollars.

The road was cleared, culverts and a dam were constructed, a bathhouse was built, gravel was spread across the parking area, the pond and beaches were sanded, diving boards were installed, and life preservers were donated. Watson & West Insurance Company provided liability insurance. Toni Beresford and Barbara Woodward were named as lifeguards.







*Hartford Memorial Swimming Pool was dedicated to the veterans of Hartford who gave their lives in service to their country. It was designed by town manager Ralph Lehman and built with community contributions. The pool opened on July 1, 1957 and was an immediate success. The pool offered swimming and lifesaving lessons for children and adults. It was replaced in 1967 by a pool next to Hartford High School dedicated to Sherman B. Manning. Photos by Collamer B. Abbott.*

The pool opened with a community celebration on July 1, 1957. Admission was free and the pool attracted an average of 192 swimmers each day during the first summer.

A Financial Committee was formed to support pool operations and provide bus transportation. Edward J. Foley of Wilder served as chairman. The committee hoped to raise \$5,000 per year and Roger Donahue led fundraising efforts.

In 1958, the Hartford Memorial Swimming Pool opened on June 22 and continued to lure visitors from all over town. Swimming classes attracted growing numbers. By 1961, a Water Carnival had become an annual event. On August 6, two hundred and fifty people attended a two-hour water show and exhibition at the pool that opened with the crowning of Tyler Gould and Mary Ann Bellavance as King and Queen of the Water Carnival. Events included a demonstration of swimming skills, races, and a lifesaving simulation including a canoe rescue and the saving of a drowning victim. Dozens of students received swimming and lifesaving certificates.

In 1961, the pool attracted over four thousand visitors and popularity continued for several more

years until Interstate 91 brought an end to the summer festivities. But on June 24, 1967, a new swimming pool was dedicated to Sherman B. Manning who had provided land and leadership in 1957. Located next to Hartford High School, the new pool continues to provide swimming instruction as well as swimming competitions. Sherman Manning passed away in 1958.

USO continued from page 1.

and neighboring towns. Curtains were hung, a radio was donated, facilities were prepared for showering and sleeping, and a substantial library was created.

The White River Junction USO lounge opened in September, 1943. Evelyn Heacox of the National Traveler's Aid Society of New York attended to explain how the USO serves the needs of service men and women. "She said there are similar centers in 83 other cities and a total of 122 centers. They primarily help people on the move or locating to a new city. That's why they fall under the Traveler's Aid Society." (*The Landmark*, Sept. 9, 1943)

***The USO in White River Junction operated twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week over a thirty-three month period. It served 20,527 service men, women, and their families.***

Created by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1941, USO lounges across the country were bustling and the White River Junction USO was no

exception. HHS President Judy Barwood recalls service men, "coming in and out all the time," when she visited her parents' insurance agency, which was next door in the Gates Block.

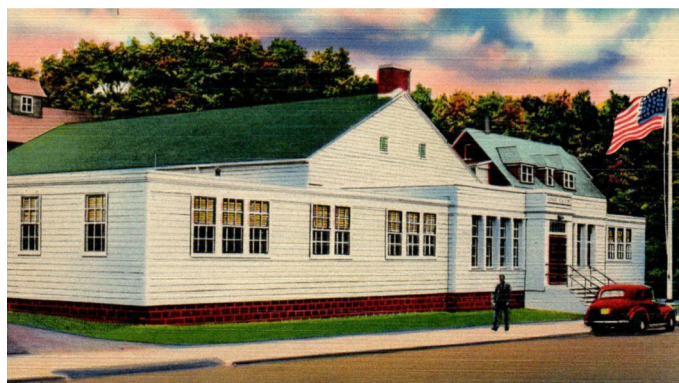
The following notice appeared in *The Landmark* in November, 1943. "Servicemen are always on the move and there may be some here, far from home, next Thursday, Thanksgiving Day. If you would like to share Thanksgiving dinner at your home with one or more of these boys, won't you call the USO rooms, leave your name, the time of day you expect to have dinner, and the number of boys you would like to entertain."

The following month, this notice appeared, "During the Christmas season, the wrapping and mailing of packages is a very popular and much appreciated service in almost every USO club. In order to make this service available at our local lounge, donations of fancy wrapping paper, ribbons, string, heavy wrapping paper, twine, and printed gummed address labels will be very acceptable and may be left at the desk on the second floor in the Gates Block."

*The Landmark* reported that highlights at the local lounge included the time two brothers met for coffee after three years of separation in the army. There was also a visit by a four year-old girl from Texas traveling with her father, respite for seven aviators forced down in West Lebanon during their first night flight, and shelter for a young military bride from Great Britain traveling with a two month-old daughter.

When World War II ended in August, 1945, the White River Junction USO continued serving soldiers in transit until closing on July 1, 1946. *The Landmark* announced, "It is gratifying to know that six hundred and two people from the communities of White River Junction, West Lebanon, Hartford, Norwich, Wilder, and Norwich have combined in making the Lounge a success for twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week over the thirty-three month period that it has been in operation.

"Those who were unable to act as hosts and hostesses of the 20,527 service men, women, and their families who have availed themselves of the assistance offered since September 1943, have baked 3,098 dozens of cookies and doughnuts. Others have donated furniture, cigarettes, apples, candy, magazines, (and) books. The local committee wishes to thank all these individuals as well as the various organizations for their continued help." (*The Landmark*, June 27, 1946.)



*"Buster" Pippin, top, chaired White River Junction's USO planning committee. More than six hundred Upper Valley residents volunteered furnishings, food, and services. In 1943, the USO helped place soldiers in Hartford homes for Thanksgiving dinner. Above, Burlington had another of the nation's one hundred and twenty-two USO facilities.*



## Hartford High Wins 1929 State Basketball Championship

1929 was a magical year for the Hartford High School basketball team. On February 9, they beat a strong team from Everett, MA by one point to finish the regular season with a sparkling 23-4 record. Hartford scored 681 points for the season compared with just 465 points for rivals. It was Hartford's second consecutive Connecticut Valley Athletic League Basketball title, and second straight undefeated season on their home court in the Gates Opera House.

At the senior tournament in Burlington, Hartford defeated Cathedral High School and faced Springfield in the tournament final on March 9. In a nail-biter, Hartford overcame an eight-point deficit in the last five minutes to beat Springfield 32-31. This earned the team a trip to the Vermont State Basketball Championship against Orleans High School at the Rutland Armory.

On March 16, five hundred excited Hartford fans boarded a special train to Rutland at the Hartford station. They were not disappointed as Hartford beat Orleans 39-28 in front of 1,200 spectators. When the game ended, hundreds of fans rushed onto the court and lifted Hartford players to their shoulders.

Larry Falzarano led Hartford with 21 points by, "tossing in baskets from every corner of the hall," according to the *Rutland Daily Herald*. Hartford captain Minnie Regione, the shortest player in the game at five-foot three-inches, scored nine points and Roy Johnson added seven. Hartford coach Bob Hanley was awarded the game ball. *The Landmark* noted that all the players, "are remarkably accurate shots, position and distance seeming to make no difference in their ability to cage the ball within the wire hoop."

On March 18, nearly four hundred people attended a celebration banquet at the Hotel Coolidge to raise train fare for the team to compete at the national high school basketball championship in Chicago. Music was provided by the Hartford High School Orchestra and a dozen people offered tributes to the coach and team. Fred Gibson read an original poem dedicated to



*Front from left, Larry Falzarano, Minnie Regione, Rob Stone. Middle, Gerard McCarthy and Roy Johnson. Back, Pete Lyford, coach Bob Hanley, manager Zak Rector, Zip Stone, Pat Blanchard.*

the team, and the Hartford squad received blue sweaters adorned with a large white "H." Finally, Coach Hanley made remarks on behalf of the team and the evening ended with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

On March 29, a cheering crowd gathered at the Hartford train station as the team embarked for Chicago in a special sleeping car attached to the "Ambassador" of the Central Vermont Railway. The Boy Scout band played and each player received a blue and white striped necktie with the embroidered letters H.H.S., a gift of Mr. Calman Colodny.

Eighteen players, coaches, and fans traveled to Chicago, but competition at the tournament was stiff and the Hartford

hoopsters never got their stride. The first opponent, Heath, Kentucky, jumped out to an eight-point lead prompting Hartford captain Minnie Regione to call a timeout. Coach Hanley rallied the team and they bounced back for a two-point lead, but Heath was quickly out front again and finally prevailed by a score of 48-30.

The lopsided loss to Heath was abruptly followed by a consolation round defeat by Wheatland, Wyoming. But Hartford's state championship was a great source of pride, and the 1929 team continued to take on local challengers, including talented Hartford teams with Regione and Falzarano siblings, for years afterward.

An editorial in *The Landmark* remarked on how over one thousand residents had contributed funds to send the team to Chicago with the largest contribution being ten dollars. "Amongst other things," it concluded, "we now know that this community, broken up as it is into several villages, can, under the proper impulse, act like a cohesive group."

Minnie Regione was the last surviving member of the championship team. In 2003, he was honored by Hartford High School at a home basketball game and the school's athletic council began giving awards for athletic achievement in his name, "as an example of what it means to be a hard working athlete." He died in 2007 at age 96.

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  Business - \$50  
 Life - \$250 [any individual over age 60]     
  Patron - \$100

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Mail this completed form, along with a check payable to Hartford Historical Society, to:  
Hartford Historical Society, Attn: Treasurer, P.O. Box 547, Hartford, VT 05047-0547

THANK YOU!

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THANK YOU!



## Shriners Host Field Day and Clam Bake At the White River Junction Fairgrounds



The aroma of clam chowder was in the air as shriners and their families arrived at the Vermont state fairgrounds in White River Junction by car and train on Monday, September 6, 1920. They came from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and all parts of Vermont.

In the group photo taken before the afternoon meal, some fifteen hundred people gathered in front of three

### ***Fraternal organizations have thrived in Hartford since a masonic lodge moved here in 1815.***

steaming pits that consumed five cords of firewood. Twelve thousand pounds of clams and lobsters were served

along with corn and sweet potatoes. Soda accompanied the meal and ice cream followed.

Ten thousand feet of lumber were used to construct long dining tables covered with white tablecloths that sat elegantly under a huge tent. A vaudeville troupe from Boston entertained.

Mt. Sinai Temple No. 3 Mystic Shrine of Montpelier hosted the event and James F. Dewey, manager of Dewey's Mills in Quechee, was chairman of the organizing committee. Hartford did not have its own shrine temple but local residents could join the Mt.

Sinai Temple No. 3 or the Cairo Temple in Rutland. Hartford resident Dr. Olin W. Daley was a past potentate of the Mt. Sinai Temple.

*The Barre Daily Times* said of the picnic that, "It was one of the greatest and most successful events that has been pulled off in this part of the country in some time."

What is now known as Shriners International was formed as a Masonic society with an emphasis on fellowship and fun in 1870. Until 2000, membership was open to masons who had completed the Scottish Rite or York Rite programs. Now, membership is open directly to Master Masons. Shriners International currently has some 350,000 members and is best known for its network of twenty-two Shriners Hospitals for Children.

Fraternal organizations have been popular in Hartford since George E. Wales petitioned the Grand Lodge of Masons in Windsor to move the Norwich lodge here in 1815. In 1874, prominent Hartford citizens formed a group known as the Good Templars, which was pledged to temperance, but enthusiasm waned and the group disbanded the following year. In 1898, Wenona Chapter 43 of the Order of the Eastern Star was formed in White River Junction. Members were required to be Master Masons or women who were related to Master Masons.

## Hartford Historical Society

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### HHS Calendar

**THE GARIPAY HOUSE MUSEUM is open by appointment only. Please call 802/296-3132 or email us at [info@hartfordhistoricalsociety.org](mailto:info@hartfordhistoricalsociety.org). Phones/email are checked twice a week.**

**MONTHLY BOARD MEETINGS** are open to the public on the last Monday of the month at the Garipay House at 6 p.m. (Please check for exact date.)

**Sunday, May 23, 2021 - "Hartford Historical Society Annual Meeting."** 2 p.m. at the Garipay House. Outside if the weather permits. We will feature an exhibit of art pieces by locally connected artists. Please contact us if you have questions. Masks, please.

The **Genealogy Center** on the second floor of the Hartford Library is open by appointment. Please call Carole Haehnel at 802/295-3974 or email her at: [chaehnel151@comcast.net](mailto:chaehnel151@comcast.net). Interested in helping residents explore their family histories? Please contact us at [info@hartfordhistoricalsociety.com](mailto:info@hartfordhistoricalsociety.com).

### Websites

**Hartford Historical Society:** <http://www.hartfordhistory.org/>

**Hartford History Timeline:** <https://www.tiki-toki.com/timeline/entry/1456118/History-of-Hartford-Vermont/>

**Very Vermont - Stories from the Green Mountains:** <https://veryvermont.exposure.co/very-vermont>