



HARTFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

• HARTFORD, VERMONT 05047 •

HARTFORD • QUECHEE • WEST HARTFORD
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION • WILDER

Volume 8, Issue 4 • SOCIETY NEWSLETTER • November 1995

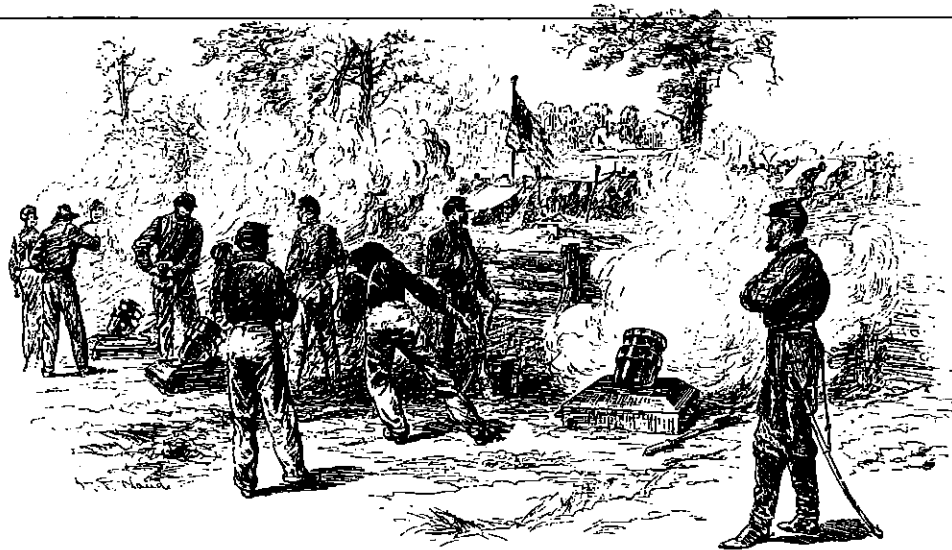
November Meeting . . .

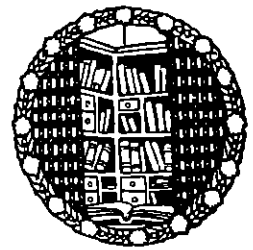
Our November meeting will feature a talk by Kelly Nolin dealing with the Samuel and Stephen Pingree Civil War letters. The Pingrees were of Hartford, and Samuel later became Governor of Vermont. Kelly Nolin, a librarian at the Connecticut Historical Society, was the person who rediscovered these letters while organizing a part of the Lyndon State College Library. Since that time she has published excerpts from them in the Spring issue of *Vermont History*. She also had spoken to other historical organizations about the content of the letters and the lives of the Pingrees. Her presentation for us will touch upon several important themes in the Pingrees' Civil War experience.

The Meeting will be

Wednesday, November 8, 7:00PM

at the Greater Hartford United Church of Christ
Route 14, Hartford Village





News of the Collection:

We have an exhibit in the Municipal Building lobby on Louis Sheldon Newton, Hartford's native son and architect, with pictures of some of the local buildings he designed. Using our photograph collection, we made an exhibit for the High School lobby about Hartford's Bridges. (We do not lend out or exhibit original items; the bridge pictures are 8 1/2 by 11" copies made on a laser printer for less than a dollar a print. In some cases the copies are clearer than the originals.) The bridge pictures will be on display at the November meeting, and we also plan to display them in each of the village Post Offices.

Needed: A stereopticon. We have 36 stereoptical slides, including a view of the inside of the wooden covered railroad bridge in White River Jct., and it would be fun to see them at meetings.

A Gap in the Collection: We were asked by the Montshire Museum for pictures of "weather"- aftermaths of floods, snow, ect. We have lots of pictures of floods, two of the great snowfall in 1901, but NO pictures of the damage done by the Hurricane of 1938! If you have any pictures of "weather" in Hartford, would you consider donating them? More in the next newsletter about the Museum's use of "weather" pictures.

Priscilla Gadzinski, Curator
Pat Stark, Archivist

Thanks

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Ken Stevens and Berry, Dunn, McNeil, & Parker for the donation of a used computer to the Society. We can now access the collection listings from within the society's office in the Municipal Building.

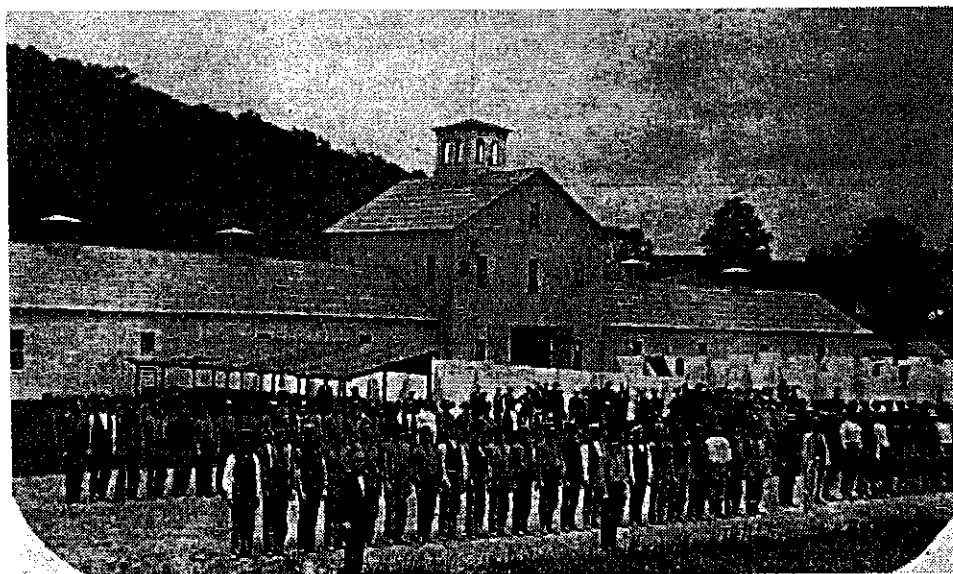
The Hartford Historical Society would like to thank those who volunteered as well as those who attended the 1995 Glory Days of the Railroad Festival. The Society had a display in a part of the Railroad Station building and had many visitors drop by to view our photographs, maps, and related railroad artifacts. During the festival the Society also took in \$105 from the sale of coffee mugs and John St. Croix's *Historical Highlights of The Town of Hartford, Vermont*. We also received \$36 in donations. Thanks again to all involved.

Damned Yankees: Desertion from Vermont's Third Regiment during the Civil War

by Cameron Clifford

Twenty-four years after the American Civil War had ended, Hartford's historian William Howard Tucker declared that during the war "the military record of Hartford [had] compared favorably with that of any other town in the State..." and "every call for troops was freely and promptly responded to..." by its citizens.¹ Tucker was echoing a popular recollection of the war at the time: the Union had defeated rebellion with the righteous free-flowing spirit of its citizen warriors.

Since Tucker's time, much has been written about the glory and sacrifice of Vermonters during the Civil War. Ever since the ending of the war, tomes to those who fell and suffered have made their way into print. As with any war, people try to bask in the memory of what was accomplished during the conflict while forgetting the darker side of humanity ripping itself apart. While maybe not soothing, it is reassuring to hear about the myths of war. We were right. We won. We were gallant and brave. Unfortunately, these myths do not include a well rounded picture of the realities of war and man's struggles with himself. This certainly holds true with the



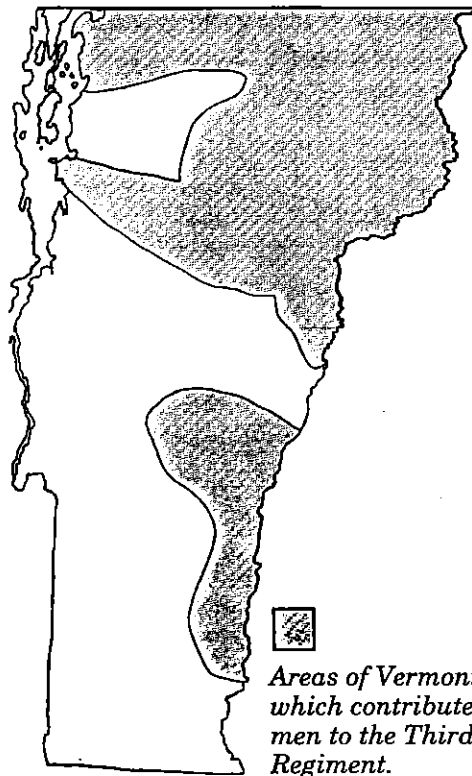
Vermont Historical Society

Members of the Vermont Third Regiment before leaving Vermont for the South.

myths of the Civil War. What Tucker and many other historians have avoided to mention is that the effort put forth by Vermont and especially the Third Regiment of which so many Hartford men had been a part of, was riddled with desertions. In fact, of Vermont's seventeen regular regiments during the Civil War, the Third had the second to the highest desertion rate. While the other sixteen regiments had an average desertion rate of 4.9%, the Third Regiment averaged a 16% desertion rate.²

Some of the desertions of the Third Regiment were just a fact of war. All wars had deserters. There were those who found army life unbearable, or feared dying in battle or, more likely, of disease. During the Civil War this class of deserters was present throughout all of Vermont's Regiments as well as the whole of the Union and Confederate armies. Their presence however does not explain why Vermont's Third Regiment had such a high desertion rate.

One reason for such a high desertion rate within the Third Regiment was that it was formed as a three year regiment. Vermont's Regiments were made up of usually from eight to ten "Companies" of soldiers. These Companies, consisting of anywhere from 100-200 men, were formed in a local setting. The basis for the Company of troops was the community. Companies of soldiers were formed with men from the contiguous



towns of a particular region. Thus of the Third Regiment Company A was made up mainly of men from around Springfield, Vermont. Company B was from Northern Vermont. Company C was from the St. Johnsbury-Newbury region and so on. Company F, of which Hartford men were a part of, was mainly made up of men from Pomfret, Hartland, Woodstock, Sharon, Bridgewater, and Hartford.³

Not all of Vermont's seventeen regular regiments were created on an equal footing however. There were important differences between these Regiments as to the timing of their creation and the length of service each was slated for. The length of service for Vermont's regiments was very influential in effecting desertion rates. The regiments varied from a mere three month tour of duty for one regiment to a grueling three year tour for others. A breakdown of the length of duty for each regiment correlates neatly with the relationship to desertion rate. The shorter the stay in the war; the lower the desertion rate.

In the beginning of the war when everyone in the North was eager to whoop the rebels, Union leaders requested soldiers for what they figured would be a short, sweet little war. The First Vermont Regiment was organized to be active for three months. Later when the reality set in that it would take more soldiers a longer period of time to suppress the rebellion, the call went out for men to enlist for three years. Between the Spring of 1861 and the Summer of 1862 Vermont's Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments were formed; all with an expected duty of three years. As the war progressed, or rather bogged down and it became harder to attract enlistees; Union leaders decided to put out a call for units to serve only nine months. The reasoning being that men would enlist for nine months quicker than for three years. With that call the Twelfth through Sixteenth Regiments of Vermont were formed in the late Summer of 1862. With the creation of Vermont's last regular regiment - the Seventeenth - the leaders had again gone back to requiring enlisted, and now also drafted men, to serve for three years if need be.⁴ Thus we find the three month enlistees of the First Regiment and the nine month men who belonged to the Twelfth through Sixteenth regiments averaging less than a 1% desertion rate while the desertion rate for the regiments formed for three years was 9%.⁵

While enlightening, the correlation between length of service and desertion rates among Vermont's Regiments does not explain why the Third Regiment had such a dismally high desertion rate. Part of the answer to this riddle lies within the mindset Vermonters developed toward serving in the war. As the war progressed, Vermonters lost their stomach for fighting in the fields of Virginia and the deep South.

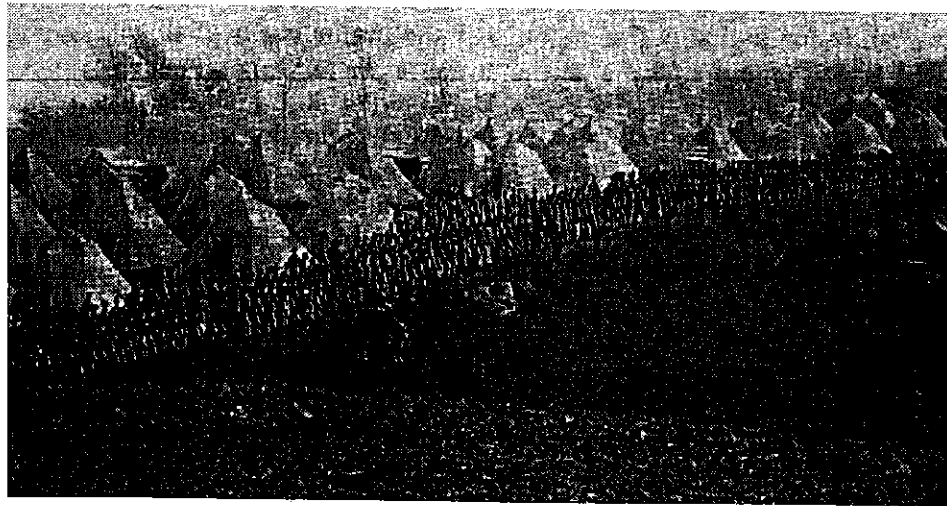
The *Vermont Standard* reflected this disintegration of popular support for the war well in its articles dealing with Vermont and the war effort. In the early months of the war all was gung-ho and patriotic. The paper reported that one of the soldiers leaving Vermont on the train "displayed from the car window a cord and noose, destined, as he informed the crowd for the special accommodation of Jeff. Davis."⁶ Such optimism faded away fairly quickly over the summer as the first battles of the war were fought. By late Summer 1861, the paper entreated the men of the state to "enlist in Vermont regiments, where they can do honor to the State and share in her common glory."⁷ The next Summer the paper reported on the formation of the Vermont Ninth Regiment stating that "Enlistments were reported lively...", but it was actually getting harder to attract men enough for the war effort.⁸ Within a month the paper gave notice that orders for a draft had been issued by the President; adding the snide remark that "the powers that be are waking up to the magnitude of the work which they have on hand..."⁹ While focusing on the perceived shortcomings of the administration, the paper avoided the fact that not enough men from the Union, including Vermonters, had willingly joined the cause; thus making a draft necessary. While later tempering its aims at the Union's war leaders, the paper in March of 1863 published the new "act"

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for declaring absentees in the army without leave "deserters."¹⁰ Throughout that summer the paper was full of articles which brought to light the fact that not all Vermonters were willing to go to war; or stay once they got in. There were warnings against "Resisting the Draft", listings of men from each county who faced being drafted for war service, and even an account of a deserter who had returned to Vermont and was captured while haying in Plymouth.¹¹ All was not well with Vermont's response to the war.

Vermont's lagging response to the war effort was exacerbated by the institution of the draft by the Federal Government. Traditionally, states were not used to such bullying by the U.S. Government. But in the depth of crises, the Union leaders decided that if the states wouldn't provide enough troops for the cause, then Washington would make them provide enough. Thus the draft came about. The real reason for the draft was to provoke the states and their districts to rally and provide enough enlistees voluntarily without actually having to resort to the draft actually taking place. The draft would not be instituted as long as the districts in each state, in our case each town, provided its quota of men for the war effort. The Federal government was trying to shame the states into providing enough men.¹²

Ironically, while the draft sought to encourage participation in the war, in many cases it resulted in the opposite. After 1862 many did not want to participate in the war. And, if someone was drafted, it did not necessarily mean that person had to go and fight. One didn't have to go to war if they could get someone else to go in their place.¹³ This loophole in policy and practice accounted for the relief of many who didn't want to go to war and brought about the extensive use of substitutes. In Hartford George Alexander, Abel Hazen, Charles D. Hazen, Justin Paddleford, Silas Birch, Charles



University of Vermont

Vermont soldiers at Camp Griffin, Virginia

Tilden, and nineteen others used substitutes. This utilization of substitutes ultimately had a big impact on Vermont's, and particularly, the Third Regiment's desertion rate.

Vermonters who were drafted and didn't want to go to war took advantage of the system of substitution. Their numbers were many. Of 7073 men drawn for the draft in Vermont in 1863, only 409 actually went.¹⁴ The rest were excused for medical reasons or represented by hired substitutes. In the Third Regiment the use of substitutes became widespread. Since the Regiment had lost many men through death, disability, and discharge, and since it was a three years regiment; it needed to replace its ranks with new men. It is important to note that some men still willingly signed up for the war, but more significant here that many did not. As a result, the need for more men combining with slipping public participation and an unpopular draft set the stage for the use of substitutes.

((In Hartford's case, the use of substitutes fit in neatly with an existing structure for attracting recruits. As a result of the war, and as an inducement for men to join the war effort, towns began paying "bounties"—bribes really—to those who enlisted or were drafted. As the war progressed and more men were needed, these bounties were raised significantly. In Hartford the bounty was raised from \$50 to \$300 and then finally "to the discretion of the selectmen" as men demanded more for risking their lives.¹⁵ Thus when the draft was instituted and there were many men who did not want to go to war for any price, the means to arrange to pay a substitute was already in place; the town would foot the bill.

As a result of the easy mode of paying for substitutes via town sponsorship, those regiments getting new men added to their ranks after June, 1863 got a lot of substitutes. The Third and the Seventeenth Regiments, both three-year regiments taking on many men during 1863-1864 to fill its gaps, had high percentages of substitutes. While regiments such as the Seventh had only three substitutes and the Eleventh which had fourteen, the Seventeenth had 154 substitutes and the Third 277.¹⁶ Three year regiments needing more manpower after the summer of 1863 received many substitutes.

The mechanics of how most of these substitutes were attracted is unclear, but most likely many of the substitutes were provided by "brokers." The brokers provided the substitutes while pocketing a fee. These shady character's entrepreneurship was frowned upon, but necessary. A broker had connections to pools of underprivileged citizens and newly arrived immigrants; people who were always seeking opportunity for employment; even if as a mercenary.¹⁷

((While the substitute broker's actions took advantage of desperate peoples plight, many of the substitutes themselves took advantage of the system. Many collected their pay and duly deserted. Many of these then promptly made themselves available again as a substitute only to repeat the process. Ulysses S. Grant described this

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problem in a letter to the Secretary of State in August of 1864. As to the reliability of substitutes, Grant wrote "There are constant desertions..." because many of "this class...who enlist for the money, desert, and enlist again."¹⁸ Becoming a substitute could be profitable if one was not killed in battle or did not die of disease.

Though some substitutes who had planned to desert actually did die before being able to desert, it appears many of those who planned to desert did so as quick as the first opportunity provided itself. Some deserted before even leaving the state where they signed up. The *Vermont Standard* reported in August of 1863 that four substitutes "jumped out of the car windows" of the train carrying them to Brattleboro and "all except one made good their escape..." At that time the paper reported that "30" substitutes had deserted from Vermont's regiments.¹⁹ Many more desertions followed.

Within the Third Regiment, some of the substitutes deserted alone. However a great many appear to have deserted in groups; colluding as the escapees from the train in Vermont had done. On September 24, 1863 a number of substitutes deserted together from the Third. Their numbers included three substitutes who were taking the place of Hartford men. Joseph Perkins, William Pierce, and James Rogers were among those who chose to run that day. Perkins, Pierce, and Rogers had substituted for John Sisco, John Gates, and William Porter respectively of Hartford.²⁰ Many more substitutes planned, waited for, and took opportunities to desert from the war.

Most of the deserters made good their escape, but some were recaptured. The Union was so desperate for men to fight that at first captured deserters were simply brought back and put into service again.²¹ It was not until late in the war when deserters were executed routinely. In the fall of 1863 much was made in the newspapers of the execution of five deserters. The government hoped to make an example of them. At this point it was still novel to execute deserters, but the government played it safe. All five of these deserters were foreigners: a Hanoverian, two Italians, and two Prussians.²² The government expected little uproar over the life of 'foreigners', but hoped others thinking of deserting would get the message.

Executions continued however. Edwin Bugbee wrote to his brother on January 27, 1865 that "There was a man hung to day a few rods from our camp[.] He was a deserter[.]" Bugbee also reported "There was quite a crowd to witness the execution[.]" It is not clear whether the deserter had been a substitute or not; it didn't matter: "I did not see him hung...I thought it would pay me better to stay in my tent" Bugbee added with evident pity.²³ Desertion was punished, but it could not be stopped.

By the end of the conflict a staggering 49 % of the substitutes in the Third Regiment had deserted. Three of the companies belonging to the Third, had desertion rates for substitutes over 60%.²⁴

What is clear from Vermont's contribution to the Civil War is that it was marred by dissension and desertion. It was neither free-flowing or glorious. As the war contin-

ued and local men lost their patriotic fervor and feared having to go to fight; they tried to get out of going. Luckily for those who faced the draft, there was a legal means to avoid service; if they got someone else to go in their place. Unfortunately for those enlistees who found they weren't as brave as they thought they were when they first entered the war; their means of avoiding getting killed were illegal. Many probably resembled the fellow Edwin Jackman recalled in his 1898 reminiscence. Jackman described one of his Pomfret neighbors who had avoided the Civil War. "He was born very poor....tried hard for an education, and to secure something for his labors...." He was "kind, ragged, and pleasant." When the "draft came he fled to Canada". Jackman summed his former neighbors case up succinctly: "he was not brave and he had nothing to be brave for."²⁵ The use of substitutes during the second half of the war was a means to let those who were not brave enough to join the war off the hook. It worked. It also backfired. Probably most of the substitutes in the war enlisted with plans to get their pay and then desert when the first opportunity afforded itself. Thus the Third and Seventeenth Vermont Regiments which had a high percentage of substitutes within its ranks; had very high desertion rates.

What comes to light is not only the fact that there were deserters during the Civil War, or that the Third Regiment had a high desertion rate; there is more. While official deserters during the Civil War failed to serve the Union, they are really no more culpable than William Porter, Charles Stone, William S. Carter, Oliver Tewksbury, Charles D. Hazen, and many others who were citizens of Hartford and did their best to avoid going to war.²⁶ They all were deserters, its just that the latter were allowed to pretend they weren't.

THIRD REGIMENT.					91
NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Enlistment	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.	
Doyle, Erasmus	Norwich,	June 1, '61	July 16, '61	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; died May 18, '64, of wds. recd. May 5, '64.	
Dubois, Alexis S.	Substitute,	Aug. 14, '63	Aug. 14, '63	Sub. for Albert S. Ferguson, Sharon; Des. Sept. 24, '63.	
Dyke, Calvin	Royalton,	Nov. 16, '61	Nov. 16, '61	Re-en. Feb. 15, '64; Wd. Apr. 16, '62, and May 12, '64; Tr. to Co. B. July 25, '64; Tr. to V. R. C.; Disch. Mch. 9, '65.	
Eldredge, James E.	Warren,	June 1, '61	July 16, '61	Taken pris. Apr. 16, '62; Par. May 11, '62; Prom. 2d Lieut. Co. H. 11th Vt. Aug. 13, '62.	
Fairbanks, John	Bethel,	June 1, '61	July 16, '61	Prom. Corp.; Wd. May 3, '63; Tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63; Disch. June	
Fletcher, George W.	Lowell,	June 1, '61	July 16, '61	Killed in action June 29, '62	
Fogg, George E.	Hartford,	Feb. 16, '64	Feb. 19, '64	Tr. to Co. K. July 25, '64; Must. out May 31, '65.	
Foista, Joseph	Hartford,	Dec. 14, '63	Dec. 24, '63	Wd. and taken pris. May 8, '64; Par. Apr. 18, '65; Tr. to Co. I. July 25, '64; Must. out May 18, '65.	
Frost, Charles A.	Cavendish,	Oct. 8, '61	Oct. 29, '61	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; Des. Feb. 12, '64; Retd.; Tr. to Co. I. July 25, '64; Must. out July 1, '65.	
Frost, George B.	Hartford,	Feb. 10, '64	Feb. 10, '64	Tr. to Co. B. July 25, '64; taken pris. Sept. 19, '64; Par. Oct. 8, '64; Must. out July 11, '65.	
Frost, Isaiah	Groton,	Aug. 14, '62	Sept. 22, '62	Tr. to Co. B. July 25, '64; Must. out June 19, '65.	
Frost, Roswell W.	Cavendish,	Oct. 8, '61	Oct. 27, '61	Died Apr. 23, '62, of disease.	
Gallagher, Frank	Hartford,	June 1, '61	July 16, '61	Prom. Sergt.; died May 20, '64 of wds. recd. May 12, '64.	
Gallup, James	Hartford,	June 1, '61	July 16, '61	Disch. Oct. 18, '61.	
George, Moses	Woodstock,	June 1, '61	July 16, '61	Taken pris. Apr. 16, '62; Par. May 11, '62; Disch. May 22, '62.	
Green, Peter	Hartland,	Aug. 16, '62	Sept. 30, '62	Wd. May 5, '64; Tr. to Co. I. July 25, '64; Disch. May 31, '65, for disab.	

Partial list of members of Vermont's Third Regiment

In Their Own Words:

Edward Hazen was from Pomfret and a member of Vermont's Third Regiment. At the time of his writing this letter to his brother-in-law and sister, the regiment was stationed at Camp Griffen, Virginia for the winter. Edward Hazen was discharged from duty December 23, 1862 for disability before his time was up and before the Third became wracked by extensive desertions. Letter is from a private collection.

Camp Griffin Va. Jan. 14th 1862

Dear Brother & Sister

I received your letter some days since & was very glad to hear from you. I have been quite unwell since I wrote you last. have had a short run of fever about a week or little more. but am better now,

There is no news of any account to write about. It is the dullest place that ever I was in & you cant guess how much good it does to hear from Vt. But it is so much work for me to write that I cannot write in less than 1/2 of a day enough to pay for trying & it is not often that I can get so much leisure time except when I am on the sick list. We have had two snow storms of about 3 inches in depth The first lasted two or three days. the last came last night & I dont know how long it will last. but when it leaves there will be mud enough I can tell you & real Virginia mud too. equal to lime mortar & it will stick equal to it too.

Yesterday Gen. Brooks gave Col. Hyde quite a setting up & gave orders that shoes should be worn by the men on all occasions. Orders have been given before for them to wear them on long marches. You may guess that it (the order) created quite a sensation as about 2/3 of the men have got boots that cost from 4.00 to 6.00 dollars a pair & a good part of the time the mud is from 2 to 6 inches deep & you may guess whether shoes are fit to wear or not.

The regiment is out on the parade ground about two rods from my tent practicing firing blank catridges for the afternoons drill. We have two drills in the forenoon & one in the afternoon & the arms are inspected every day now. We have seven or eight roll calls a day & you may guess that they keep us pretty middling busy.

I am intending to get an ambrotype taken to send home after we are paid off the next time, as mother wanted one before I came away but I could not get one. We have had rather poor living for the last three weeks. have had nothing but bread & coffee part of the time (& no sweetening at that a part of the time) & bread & coffee alone without butter is rather dry eating.

Continued next page . . .

I have pretty much made up my mind that I shall forget all that I ever knew before I get out of this business except how to *hunt* at least I guess I can shoot some. I would like to have you come down to Washington & so come up & make a call but I do not suppose you can quite afford it though it is not so much of an undertaking as I supposed it was before I came out here. I can not think of any thing worth writing about & so I will close by asking you to answer this as soon as you get it for I want to know how you are getting along with you sore foot &c.

Write as soon as you get this & excuse all blunders poor phrases & bad writing & remember your erring though

Ever affectionate brother

J.H. & A.D Pratt

Edward

Notes to Articles in This Issue

Damned Yankees: Desertion in Vermont's Third Regiment During the Civil War

- 1 William Howard Tucker, *History of Hartford, Vermont* (Burlington:1889), 320; hereafter cited as Tucker.
- 2 Theodore S Peck, *Revised Roster of Vermont Volunteers And Lists Of Vermonters Who Served In The Army And Navy Of The United States During The War Of The Rebellion, 1861-1866* (Montpelier:1892), 26; hereafter cited as Peck; G.G. Benedict, *Vermont In The Civil War* (Burlington:1886), Vol. I, 125, 155, 179, 207, 234, Vol II, 79,181, 275, 340-1, 396, 493-5, 532; hereafter cited as Benedict.
- 3 Peck, 70-105.
- 4 *Ibid.*, 10, 30, 70, 108, 144, 181, 269, 304, 344, 382, 411, 458, 482, 505, 526, 549, 575.
- 5 Peck, 26; Benedict, Vol. I, 125, 155, 179, 207, 234, Vol II, 79,181, 275, 340-1, 396, 493-5, 532.
- 6 *Vermont Standard*, June 28, 1861.
- 7 *Ibid.*, August 23, 1861.
- 8 *Ibid.*, July 4, 1862.
- 9 *Ibid.*, August 8, 1862.
- 10 *Ibid.*, March 13, 1863.
- 11 *Ibid.*, June 19, 1863; July 24, 1863; August 7, 1863; August 14, 1863.
- 12 James M. McPherson, *Ordeal By Fire* (New York:1982), 356-7.
- 13 *Ibid.*; Tucker, 330-331.
- 14 *Vermont Standard*, May 12, 1865.
- 15 *Hartford Vermont Town Records*, Vol. 5, 227; Vol. 6, 1, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14; Tucker, 332.
- 16 Peck, 70-105, 269-298, 411-454, 575-597.
- 17 Thomas R. Kemp, *Community and War: The Civil War Experience of Two New Hampshire Towns*, in Maris A. Vinovskis ed., *Toward A Social History Of The American Civil War* (New York:1990), 52.
- 18 Fred C. Ainsworth and Joseph W. Kirkley ed., *War of the Rebellion Official Records Of The Union And Confederate Armies* (Washington 1881-1900), Series II, Vol.VII, 614-15.
- 19 *Vermont Standard*, August 14, 1863.
- 20 Peck, 70-105.
- 21 *Ibid.*
- 22 *Vermont Standard*, September 4, 1863.
- 23 Edwin Bugbee to Justin Bugbee, January 27, 1865, private collection.
- 24 Peck 70-105.
- 25 Edwin Jackman, *Boyhood Recollections and Tattlings about the Neighbors*, Manuscript Collection, Sharon Vermont Historical Society.
- 26 Tucker, 328, 330.

Recent Gifts

The Society thanks the following individuals for their recent gifts:

Anonymous; Business card, admission ticket, and posters of programs from the Main Street Museum Of Art, 1995.

Cameron Clifford; Diary, Charles Green of White River Jct., Vt., 1909.

Evelyn Cameron; Two issues of the Lyric News from October, 1943.

John Gates; *Memories Of My Years At Hartford High School*, typewritten manuscript, 1995.

Marine Lawrence; Calendars, F.J. Coutermarsh Nation-Wide Service Store, Hartford, 1941; Watson & West Insurance Agency, White River Jct., 1951; Gilmore's Store, Hartford, 1952; Corner Drug Co., White River Jct., 1957.

Mary Nadeau; One Cent Stamped Post Card, Modern Woodsmen Of America, printed invitation to Memorial Sunday Hartford Camp 9923, 1929.

George Smith; Certificate, General Federation Of Women's Clubs Membership To Womans Literary Club, 1944.



HARTFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Office: Room 110, Municipal Building, White River Jct., VT 05001

Hours: By Appointment

Herbert Adams, *President*, 802 295-5255 • Priscilla Gadzinski, *Curator*, 802 295-2364

Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of March, May, September and November at the Greater Hartford United Church of Christ, Route 14 in Hartford Village.