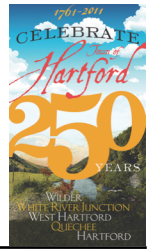




Hartford Historical Society

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

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



Volume 33, No. 5

SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

November-December 2020

Stonecrest Farm Still Bustling After 200 Years

A bit of Hartford history hides behind a row of trees on Christian Street across from Brookside Nursing Home. It's a white farmhouse with a large barn and outbuildings that was home to three generations of the Stone family starting with Enos and Rachel Stone who moved to this property in 1810.

Enos Stone was born in Plainfield, NH and Rachel Blake was born in Strafford, VT. They married in 1809 and moved to West Lebanon, NH where they had a son named Sawyer. In 1810, they purchased fifty acres of farmland and a house on Christian Street from John Clark. Later, the family added more land on both sides of Christian Street.

Young Sawyer Stone tired of farm life by adulthood and moved to Boston where he operated a successful dry goods business. Two of his brothers, Enos and Charles, soon went to work for him there. It was an exciting time in Boston, which was a fast-growing commercial and railroad hub.

Charles B. Stone spent five years in Boston and often recalled boarding at the same house as the physician and poet Oliver Wendell Holmes who brought lively conversation to the dining table including tales of his life and studies in Paris. But Enos Stone became ill in 1843 so Charles returned to help on the farm. When his father died in June that year, twenty-one year-old Charles assumed responsibility for the farm.



Enos and Rachel Stone were married in 1809 and started Stonecrest Farm on what later became Christian Street in Hartford in 1810. When Enos Stone died in 1843, Charles B. Stone came home from Boston to run the farm.

In 1850, Charles Stone married Emeline Bugbee with whom he had three children. Emeline died in 1856 at age 27. The following year, Charles married Laura Dimick, and they had eight more children.

Little is known about Sawyer Stone except that he returned to Hartford where he married Sarah Blake Lyman in 1858. He purchased a house built by Sarah's grandfather Elias Lyman III. Though Sawyer returned to Hartford, it's not known if he visited the family farm. Sarah Stone would have seen Charles at the Hartford Congregational Church but Sawyer did not become a member. Sawyer and Sarah died in 1875 and rest in Hartford Cemetery.

Charles Stone raised sheep and then dairy cows. In 1860, he moved the main part of his house from its original location to where it sits today at the corner of Christian Street and Chandler Road. When Hartford

Continued on page 4.

From the Editor . . .

On the HHS website, you will find links to back issues of our newsletter. Styles vary over the years but I recently enjoyed the issues from September-October 1994 to November-December 1996, which were edited by local historian Cameron Clifford. Articles are fascinating, detailed, and well documented. Every Vermont town should be so lucky.

Always on the lookout for info from the Revolutionary era, I was interested to see that Luther Bartholomew who lived in the Jericho District of Hartford served under George Washington and fought at the battle of White Plains, New York, which was a desperate time for the American army. He was also present when General Washington crossed the Delaware River to surprise the British at Trenton and Princeton. This suggests there may be more to learn about Hartford's founders in the records of the Connecticut Militia from the Colonial and Revolutionary eras.

The notes on the United Methodist Church, below, are from an interview with Leonard Jacobs conducted by the HHS in 2018. If you have any memories to share of Hartford in earlier days, please let us know.

We really appreciate our volunteers, like Frank Wiegel who recently painted the back railing at the Garipay House. Pat Stark would love to have someone help with light housekeeping once a month, as well as someone who enjoys history to help manage our collection. And we are looking for copies of the *Quechee Times* for 2020 and also 2021. Please email the HHS. Thanks!

Finally, thank you to all who have joined or renewed their memberships recently. Reading a borrowed copy of this newsletter? You can get your own by joining on our website. If your membership is due to be renewed, your mailing address on this issue will be highlighted in yellow. Cheers!

Scott Fletcher, Editor

Good Eating at the UMC

From a 2018 interview with Leonard Jacobs

- Palm Sunday Dinners at the United Methodist Church were served by Edith Jacobs, Harriet Abbot, Louise Aznar in the 'Fifties and again in the 'Nineties.
- DIME-A-DIP SUPPERS were held four times a year in the early 'Sixties.
- Alice Tenny's Kitchen served lunch on Fridays to the public and was very popular.
- One year 500 pies were made at Thanksgiving. A woman once purchased a pie for every employee at Miller Auto.
- Maxine Wright started the Hunter's Breakfast featuring bacon, eggs, donuts, hash browns, and coffee for sportsmen on Saturdays at 4am.
- Turkey Dinners were served on Thursday nights for nearly a decade.
- The Junior Choir had an Annual Homemade Fudge Sale. Mrs. Denson made the best fudge.



Hartford Historical Society

Post Office Box 547, Hartford, VT 05047-0547

<http://www.hartfordhistory.org>

info@hartfordhistoricalsociety.com

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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.

Memories of Christmas Past

“We didn’t even know there was a Depression ’cause we made a great deal about Christmas.” *Dot Mock Jones*

“At Christmas we would get into our vehicles, whatever they may be, and deliver turkeys to all the mill workers around, which would include Quechee and Dewey’s Mills.” *Carol Dewey Davidson*

“I remember going into the cabin where Red and Shirley Brochu lived. She cranked out pies like a machine for St. Anthony’s Christmas Bazaar. They were so beautiful to look at. I used to give her apples from our orchard.” *Mary Nadeau*

“There were 21 grandchildren in my family and we all usually got together on Christmas. One of the traditions I remember was that we always got an orange in the tip of our stocking. My grandma sent to Florida for them every year and that was a treat.”
Wanda Welch

“In Mrs.Owens Hi-Y Club I distributed fruit baskets to shut-ins at Christmas. One lady had the reputation of being ‘weird.’ I was afraid when I had to deliver the basket to her at night in her remote home behind Reservoir Hill in knee-deep snow, but she proved to be the warmest person I encountered and gave me fresh-baked cookies that went to my heart.” *Collamer Abbott*

“When I was a kid, we’d ski through the cemeteries and slalom down through the stones. One time one of my good friends got a brand new pair of skis for Christmas and he ran into a stone and broke the tip off one ski. We went to my uncle's house and he welded the tip back on. We were happy he didn't have to go home with a broken ski.” *Robert “Pud” Simonds*

“I used to go down to see Bonnie Briggs at Briggs Ltd. and say, ‘Bonnie, I’ve got \$100, what can you give me for my wife for Christmas?’ She’d take care of me and wrap it up and it was good.” *Mark Pippin*

“We always went down to the stable to say ‘Merry Christmas’ to Uncle Fred because we knew that each of us would get a \$5.00 bill, which was a big deal. Then we went home to my house where we had a tree that was fully decorated and that’s when all of the gifts came out of the closets.” *Bonnie Briggs*



“I was born on Christmas Eve in 1930 at five minutes to twelve. My mother was all set to go to Christmas Mass and she said I spoiled her evening.”
Ralph Terino



Stonecrest Farm continued from page 1.

formed a regiment for the Civil War, Charles paid a young man from Canada to take his place. This was not unusual in 1864, especially as Charles was forty-two years old and had two young children. The substitute soldier served less than a year and was discharged with a pension.

Charles Stone was devout and civic minded. He served the town of Hartford in some capacity almost his entire adult life. Over the years, Charles was constable, tax collector, deputy sheriff, lister, grand juror, justice of the peace, town agent for prosecuting and defending suits, first lister, and first select man. He joined the Hartford Congregational Church in 1865 and served as a deacon and superintendant of the Sunday School.

The *Inter-State Journal* notes of Charles B. Stone that his judgment was widely sought and respected. It also states he was, "a loyal Republican who never set policy above principle and was always found supporting and leading the better element of his party."

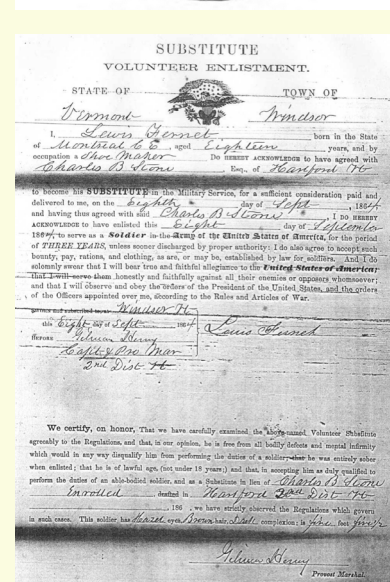
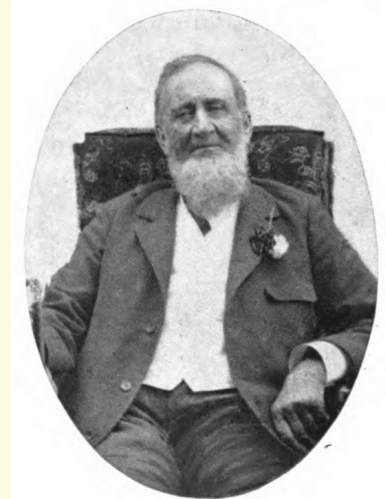
The Stone family gathered around Charles on his eightieth birthday and the *Inter-State Journal* records that his remarks were, "As noble an expression of patriarchal feeling as one need ever care to hear."

Charles Stone's son Arthur was born on the farm in 1870. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1894 and received a degree from Dartmouth's Thayer School of Engineering two years later. He married Irene Andrews with whom he had three children.

When Charles Stone died in 1902, Arthur bought the land and buildings even though he and his wife lived in Indiana where he was an engineer and owned two businesses. From 1902 until 1926, Arthur hired tenant farmers to manage the fields and dairy herd at Stonecrest Farm. He and Irene visited on summer vacations.

Irene Stone died in 1917 and Arthur married Anna Massman in 1923. In 1926, Arthur retired and moved back to the farm. Between 1926 and 1928, he renovated the farmhouse and built more barns.

Arthur Stone was well known around Hartford. In 1928, President Calvin Coolidge visited Vermont to see the damage done by a flood the previous



Charles B. Stone, top, ran Stonecrest Farm from 1843 until he died in 1902. Before he took over the farm, Charles worked for his brother Sawyer Stone who ran a dry goods business in Boston. Sawyer Stone later moved back to Hartford but is not known to have returned to the farm. Above middle, Charles Stone hired a substitute to serve for him in the Civil War. This was a common practice that allowed farms and businesses to continue functioning during the war. The substitute, a young Canadian named Lewis Fernet, served less than a year and received a pension from the U.S. government. Stonecrest Farm, right, as seen from Christian Street.



year. In White River Junction, he and his wife were entertained at Stonecrest Farm. Entering the house, President Coolidge stopped to pet the Stone's white collie and it was determined that the President had a white collie from the same kennel in Ohio. The President took time to visit Lake Mitchell Trout Club with Stone and a group of local businessmen.

In 1933, Arthur Stone and Garfield Miller, owner of Miller Automobile Company, invited Amelia Earhart to Hartford to provide national exposure for the Twin State Airport. She came. *The Landmark* newspaper reported that, "a plane flashed out of the sky, cars tore to Hanover, Lebanon, and back to the airport, and the plane flashed on."

"E. Dodge Smith introduced capons to the farm. These large and tender castrated roosters became popular with local restaurants."

In 1935, Arthur Stone hired E. Dodge Smith, an agriculture graduate from Rhode Island who moved his family into a home across Christian Street. Mrs. Smith cooked for Stonecrest farmhands who lived in a tenant house next to the chicken coop.

Stonecrest Farm was already home to a large herd of jerseys, but Smith advised Arthur to add specialty chickens like leghorns as well as turkeys. Smith also introduced capons to the farm. These large and tender castrated roosters became popular with local restaurants. Dartmouth College and the Hanover Inn were steady customers for capons as well as milk, cream, and ice cream. Stonecrest Farm products were on the leading edge of local gastronomy. Stonecrest also offered chicks of specialty breeds to other farms.

From 1926 until 1964, Arthur Stone was busy farming and doing surveying and engineering projects around Hartford. He became an active speaker at town meetings and chaired a committee for what to do with the old White River Grammar School, which became the Hartford Municipal Building. With the distinction of being the oldest living Dartmouth graduate, Arthur Stone died in 1964 at age ninety-four and joined his forebears in the Christian Street Cemetery.

Since that time, parcels of Stonecrest Farm have been sold and a variety of houses and buildings can be seen on these historic fields. Interstate 91 now rolls across the eastern edge of the farm. For a time, the venerable homestead was used as a bed and breakfast and today the house and barn serve as a bustling daycare facility.

E. Dodge Smith introduced specialty chickens when he and his family came to Stonecrest Farm in 1935. One favorite was capons, which are plump and tender castrated roosters. Dartmouth College and the Hanover Inn became steady customers. Stonecrest also offered a variety of carefully bred chicks to other farmers. Some of these breeds are shown above. Stonecrest also had a large herd of Jerseys. Arthur Stone added buildings and equipment to pasteurize milk products and make ice cream. When Arthur Stone owned Stonecrest Farm, the property extended on both sides of Christian Street.

Popular, High-Producing Strains

Bishop Strain Rocks

Bred, trapped and pedigreed for over 20 years for higher egg yield, larger eggs, early maturity and large body type. Many of our mature hens will weigh eight pounds, and average close to 200 eggs per year.



One of Many of Our 1937 Chickens.

White Wyandottes

The ideal breed for dressed poultry—fine layers, beautiful type birds for a combination of beauty and eggs. For fancy dressed birds, our Wyandottes are unequalled.



They They Were Best of Their

Parmenter Strain Reds

We breed the famous Parmenter Strain—greatest of layers—world-famous as winners of official egg laying contests. For profit, you can't beat our Reds; they lay, lay and pay!

Red-Rock Cross Breeds

Crossbred from our high laying strain of pure-bred Reds and Rocks. Broilers from this cross make faster growth, have more vigor and mature earlier. Pullets from this cross make at day-old age. You can separate the sexes on this mating chicks.



Porter Strain Wh. Leghorns

Our foundation was direct from this famous N. Y. Certified flock, making highest records in R. O. P. and having one of the highest flock averages in N. Y. State.

These Leghorns are bred for large size, pure white eggs, high egg yield and great vigor! In the coldest winter weather our Leghorns lay large numbers of eggs. For fancy white eggs, you can't go wrong with Stone Crest Leghorn chicks. Good Leghorns are sure-fire money-makers.

Stonecrest Farm, White River Junction, Vt.

Vigorous, Blood-tested Chicks

We Breed for Vigor



Our Vermont Chicks Have Greater Vigor.

Never have we had an outbreak of disease to weaken our flock. Our Vermont-bred chicks, bred here in this cold climate, are as rugged as the hills on which they are raised. Why go elsewhere for chicks and lose this valuable advantage of northern-bred stock?

Our chicks are easy to raise, grow fast, feather quickly, and have practically no mortality.

Blood-testing for Disease

Our foundation breeders were from the best accredited flocks and we have never had any chick loss from B. W. D. or Pullorum.

We are checking each season by the whole blood antigen U. S. App. Patent method. Our birds are tested by a well qualified, experienced man, a former inspector and certification agent for the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Delaware.



We Are Using Antigen Whole Blood Method, Doing Our Own Testing.

Good Incubation

We operate the latest type Jamesway Electric Incubators which produce chicks that will live for you, pay for you and make your brooding easier.

The demand for our chicks has made it necessary to more than double our incubator capacity this season.

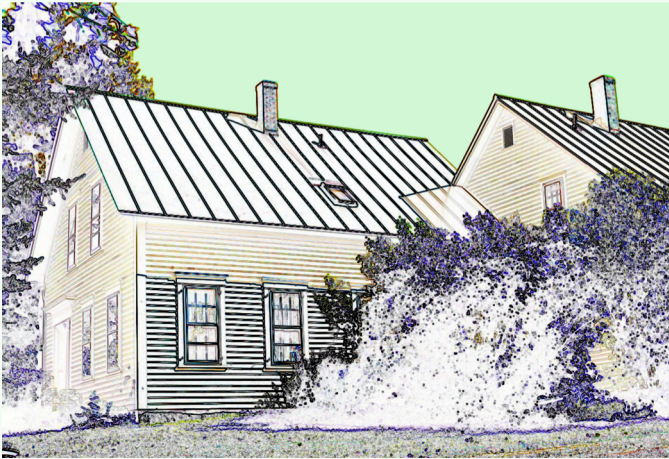
We take great care in selecting our eggs, for your benefit and profit, as well as for our own.

This selection has a direct bearing on the kind of chicks produced and what can be expected from them.



Matched Right to Live and Pay.

What Happened to the Old Dothan Church?



Summoned to Church by a Conch Shell

A plaque on the Dartmouth College campus marks the former location of the log building where founder Eleazar Wheelock first conducted church meetings in 1771. Each week, Hartford's founding families who lived north of the White River traveled to Norwich and crossed the Connecticut River to Hanover to hear Dr. Wheelock preach. Some had been members of his church in Lebanon, Connecticut.

Around 1779 when Dr. Wheelock died, these families had grown in number, many had small children or fragile elders, and the community decided to meet at the home of Thomas Hazen IV who lived in the hills of north Hartford known as Dothan. For many years, Professor John Smith from Dartmouth was their preacher and, every Sunday morning, Thomas Hazen sounded a conch shell in all directions to invite residents of Dothan, Jericho, and Christian Street to church.

Thomas Hazen's house still stands on Jericho Street in Dothan. When the membership became too large for the house, members built an addition in the rear of nearly the same size and shape. Many architectural features of these two rooms have been preserved and one can see the same rough-hewn beams that church members may have contemplated during sermons.

Church meetings lasted most of the day, including a lunch break. One morning, Professor Smith paused in his sermon to suggest that Mrs. Hazen stir the soup.

Sunday was when members shared news, did business, and offered each other help and moral support. Most attended and those who didn't still had to help pay the minister's salary.

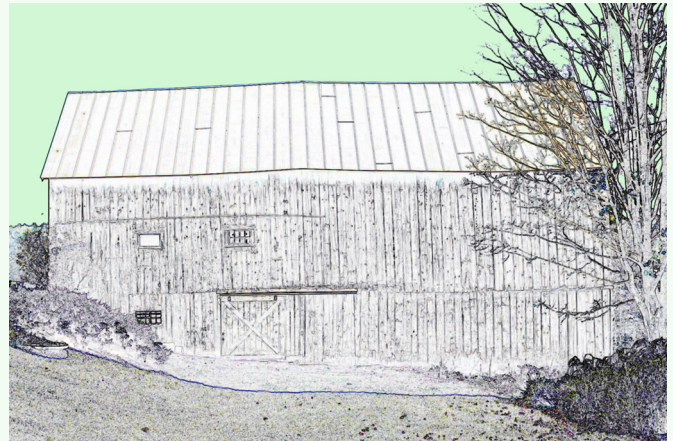
Building "God's Barn"

In 1798, the membership raised a new church building across the road from Thomas Hazen IV on the corner of what is now Jericho Street and Newton Lane. It had no steeple or bell, so Thomas Hazen continued to summon members with his conch shell.

The plain structure with no carpet or paint was referred to as, "God's Barn." Members entered through three doors on the south wall. An elevated pulpit with a sounding board overhead looked down from the north wall. The floor was filled with walled pews topped by railings through which children could stick their heads only to need help getting them out again. Rows of pews also lined three walls of the church. Altogether, the capacity was about three hundred and the church was said to be full most Sundays. Philemon Gibbs was the *tidyman* who poked sleeping or unruly members with a long stick.

Professor Smith served the Society at North Hartford, as they called themselves, for over twenty years before his passing in 1809. He was remembered for his kindness as well as for preserving the independence of the Dothan Church from the Church of Christ of Dartmouth College with which there was still a tenuous link going back to the founder, Eleazar Wheelock.

Dartmouth President John Wheelock was anxious to preserve this link so he appointed Professor Eden Burroughs as Dothan's new minister. Burroughs served until his death in 1812. When John Wheelock died in 1815, the Dothan Church ceased its connection with Dartmouth College. The church did not have another permanent pastor until Austin Hazen in 1830.



Hezekiah Hazen Provides a Guiding Hand

The Dothan Church sat on land given by Hezekiah Hazen who lived in a two-story brick house next to the church and across the road from his brother Thomas Hazen IV. Hezekiah built the sturdy home in 1781, the year he and his siblings each received one hundred and twenty acres from their father Thomas Hazen III.

Hezekiah was just eighteen when his family moved to Hartford in 1774. His brother Joshua was a deacon in the church and Hezekiah became a leader at an early age. Hezekiah often represented the Dothan Church in conflicts with the Church of Christ of Dartmouth College. In 1806, he was instrumental in preserving Professor Smith as Dothan's pastor despite opposition from Dartmouth members.

Hezekiah Hazen attended annual meetings of the New England Presbytery each fall in Hartford, Connecticut. Every year, his neighbors gathered as Hezekiah mounted his horse for the three-day ride along the Connecticut River.

In 1817, Hezekiah became the clerk of the church and records in the leather-bound church register from that period are in his hand. In January 1829, founding members of the Second Congregational Church of Hartford Village sent a delegation to Hezekiah Hazen's house inviting Dothan members to join their

meetings. Even though Dothan was without a pastor, Hezekiah and James Crandall rejected the offer on behalf of fellow members.

Hezekiah and his wife Sarah were long remembered for their hospitality between services on Sundays. Members who had traveled a distance would visit the Hazens at what were called *noonings* for tea, conversation, and whatever sustenance could be found. Visiting ministers often stayed with them on Saturday nights, and they asked that Saturday's baking be large enough to feed everyone not otherwise accounted for.

Sarah Hazen outlived Hezekiah by twenty years and in her later years she remembered, "The ministers nearly ate us out of house and home in the old days. And the church folks on Sunday would walk into my pantry without asking anybody and help themselves."

Opposite left, Thomas Hazen IV began to host church services after Eleazar Wheelock died in 1779. When more room was needed, members built an addition on the back of his house. Opposite right, the Dothan Church was built in 1798 and demolished sometime after members voted to disband in 1848. It served as the center of social life for residents of the Dothan, Jericho, and Christian Street areas. Above left, members of the Dothan Church gathered between services at the brick home of Hezekiah Hazen next door. Top right, one of the windows of the Dothan Church now graces a house at the corner of Christian Street and Jericho Street in Hartford. Below right, the barn behind the home of Thomas Hazen IV dates to the period when church meetings were held here.

Continued on page 8.



The Dothan Church Excommunicates Beloved Members

When Professor John Smith, longtime pastor of the Dothan Church, died in 1809, President John Wheelock of Dartmouth College appointed Dr. Eden Burroughs to replace him. Wheelock even offered one hundred dollars a year toward his salary. Burroughs was a distinguished member of Dartmouth's faculty, a trustee of the college, and an ally of President Wheelock in his attempt to preserve formal ties between the Dothan Church and the Hanover branch of the Church of Christ of Dartmouth College.

Wheelock's strategy worked. Dr. Burroughs was accepted by Dothan Church members, the Hanover pulpit was filled by Professor Roswell Shurtleff, and both branches maintained their ecumenical ties to church founder Eleazar Wheelock. This strengthened President John Wheelock's political base during a rocky period in his tenure at Dartmouth.

When Dr. Burroughs moved his wife and daughter into a tiny parsonage in Dothan, members enjoyed having a resident pastor for the first time. Burroughs was scholarly, yet friendly, and children purposely blocked his path to get his warm greeting.

Living in the community, however, Burroughs learned that Daniel and Olive Hazen occasionally invited Methodist preachers to hold meetings at their home in Jericho. In attendance was Olive Hazen's sister Diadama Bartholomew who was also a member of the Dothan Church. Dr. Burroughs considered this a personal affront and a threat to the unity of his congregation.

Burroughs plainly agonized over this problem. Daniel and Olive were prominent in the community. He had served in the Hartford militia under his brother

Joshua and joined the Hartford select board in 1799. For years, Olive Hazen had provided medical care for Hartford residents at any time of day or night. She delivered more than one hundred babies and once had to be tied on horseback to cross the swollen White River to see a sick friend.

Dr. Burroughs issued several warnings to the Hazens but the Methodist meetings continued. So he wrote the following letter in 1811.

"To Olive, wife of Daniel Hazen, and Diadama Bartholomew, once members of the covenant: Whereas you, and each of you, after having solemnly professed to give yourselves to the Lord, and to us by the will of God, and after having taken the vows of God upon you to walk with us in all the ordinances and commandments of the Lord, and to seek the peace and welfare of this church so long as God should continue your lot among us, you have departed from what, in our view, is the faith once delivered to the saints, by joining yourselves in fellowship with such as teach doctrines that are not according to godliness: We do now declare that you have gone out from us, and that you are no more of us, and that the hand of Christian fellowship and friendship and brotherly care, and watch over you are henceforth withdrawn. Eden Burroughs, pastor"

So Daniel Hazen, Olive Hazen, and Diadama Bartholomew were excommunicated from the Dothan Church, but Methodist meetings continued at the Hazen's home until a Methodist meetinghouse was built at the corner of Jericho Street and Sugartop Road. Someone noted at the time, "the church has turned out the best man there was in it."

The incident was a reflection of the times. People were pious, rules were rigidly observed, and clergy were unbending. But these divisive events led to a stronger bond among church members. When Dr. Eden Burroughs died in 1812, the Dothan Church did not name a new permanent pastor until 1830, and when President John Wheelock of Dartmouth College died in 1815, ties with Hanover ended. When a new pastor was finally chosen, he was one of their own -- Austin Hazen, son of founding member Asa Hazen.

Today, Dr. Eden Burroughs and his wife rest in the Christian Street Cemetery very near Daniel and Olive Hazen, and Diadama Bartholomew.

Top, the home of Daniel and Olive Hazen, where Methodist preachers were invited to hold meetings, still stands on Jericho Street.

Hartford's Pioneering Female Physician

It is striking that a periodical called *The Gateway of Vermont* offered admiring sketches of dozens of Hartford's male community leaders in the early Twentieth Century but included just one woman—Dr. Marion L. Bugbee. The writer suggests that Dr. Bugbee's success is particularly notable because she became a respected physician among those who knew her as a child. The writer says nothing about the formidable gender barriers facing women who pursued professional success at the time.

Having decided to include a woman, the *Gateway's* description is glowing. "Though only six years have passed since Marion L. Bugbee M.D. began practice in her native Hartford, she has long since demonstrated her professional talent and proficiency and justified that confidence so early and widely placed in her by them who had known her for a lifetime.

"The Gateway of Vermont offered admiring sketches of dozens of Hartford's male community leaders in the early Twentieth Century, but included just one woman."

"It is upon the whole, a step that invites failure for the young physician to commence practice in his or her native town. Human nature for some reason or another is inclined to repel rather than encourage the young professional that seeks success amid his childhood scenes and associates. This is true with the young lawyer as well as the young physician, with the budding artist and the first term teacher.

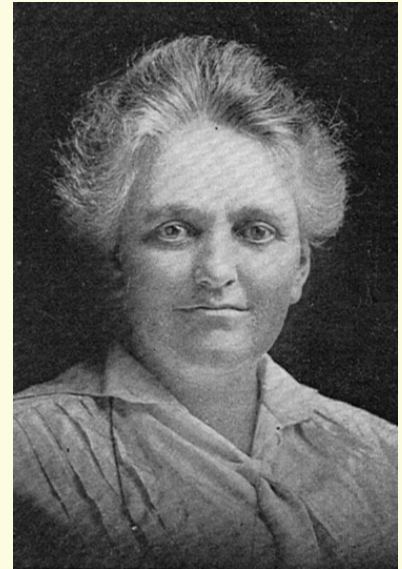
"The most common interpretation of the law in the case seems to be; seek a new field. But Dr. Bugbee paid no heed to tradition or custom but upon receiving her degree located in her native town and succeeded. That she has won success is not alone creditable to her own individual self but the people of Hartford did themselves credit in welcoming her to her childhood home and in reposing that confidence they have in her."

Marion Bugbee was the daughter of Jonathan Bugbee III and his wife Ellen Lewis Bugbee. She was born in 1871 and educated in Hartford schools. When she graduated from Hartford High School, it was just forty years since a woman first earned a medical degree in the United States and just twenty years since a woman first earned a law degree. Less than three percent of women went to college.

At first, Marion attended Tiden Seminary in West Lebanon. Then she taught for a time in Hartford and Newport, VT. After deciding on a medical profession, she attended the Woman's Medical College of New York Infirmary for four years. This was followed by a year of residency at Memorial Hospital in Worcester, MA. In 1898, Dr. Marion Bugbee opened an office on South Main Street in White River Junction.

At this time, causes and treatments for many diseases were still being explored. In addition to seeing patients, Dr. Bugbee wrote case studies to better understand illnesses such as diphtheria and jaundice. She also urged improvements in the nursing profession through standardized preparatory courses and three-year training programs. *The Landmark* newspaper records that in 1900, the era of house calls, Dr. Bugbee drove horse and buggy to visit a patient thirty miles away in Claremont, NH.

In 1907, Dr. Bugbee became physician in charge of the New Hampshire Memorial Hospital for Women and Children in Concord, NH. She remained active in her profession through papers and talks, such as one in 1934 on, "Private Duty Nursing." Marion L. Bugbee died in 1950 and rests in the Hartford Cemetery with her brother Arthur G. Bugbee and his family.



Dr. Marion L. Bugbee was born in Hartford and practiced medicine here from 1898 to 1907 when she became physician in charge of the New Hampshire Memorial Hospital for Women and Children in Concord, NH. When she earned her medical degree, fewer than three percent of women went to college.

“Hats Off” to Our Local Business Supporters!



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Hartford Historical Society
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Memberships run for a calendar year (Jan-Dec).

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 Non-Profit - \$30
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The Hartford Historical Society is a non-profit, tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization.
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!

Hartford Historical Society
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THANK YOU!

Bonnie Briggs Dies at Age 98

The Hartford community lost a beloved member when Margaret “Bonnie” Briggs died on September 29 with her daughter Betsy and niece Karin Bonnett by her side. She was born Margaret Anna Bonnett on August 15, 1922, the younger daughter of Frank and Rose Wilcox Bonnett.

Bonnie attended a one-room school in Lyme, NH where she was raised on a small farm with her sister Marion and brother Bob. She graduated from Thetford Academy in the class of 1940 where she was elected Class President and met future husband “Freddie” Briggs. In 1944, she became an RN at the Peter Bent Brigham School of Nursing in Boston, MA where her mates nicknamed her “Bonnie.”

Bonnie Briggs worked with her husband at their store, Briggs Ltd., for many years. In 1972, they purchased the Gates Block and embarked on a major renovation. When Fred Briggs died in 1992, Bonnie became the sole proprietor of the Gates Block as well as Briggs Ltd. She operated the store for ten more years alone until 2002 when she turned eighty. She continued to operate the Gates-Briggs Building until the year she turned ninety.

Bonnie was a member of the White River Methodist Church, the Chamber of Commerce, and was a past president of the Loyal Club. Her leadership in the Loyal Club helped encourage the Good Neighbor Health Clinic. She was also an early supporter and volunteer at the Upper Valley Haven. Behind the scenes, Bonnie always called on friends who were older or less fortunate. She was a charter member of the Hartford Garden Friends and enjoyed working in the gardens near the Windsor County Courthouse. A memorial gathering for Bonnie was held on October 17 in a meadow in the Jericho District.



Fred and Bonnie Briggs were married in 1944 in Orford, NH. They moved to Hartford in 1948 where they raised their family and became business and community leaders.

Lithic Debitage Found in Quechee Gorge

In 1986, an archaeological survey was conducted in Quechee by the University of Massachusetts prior to the construction of a hydroelectric plant at Dewey’s Mill. Workers at this site found sixty-seven pieces of material produced during the chipping of stone tools. These flakes, referred to as lithic debitage, include broken tools and other waste materials that were clearly made by humans. These items are not dated but other Vermont artifacts are thought to be 1,300 years old. This material is now in the collection of the Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center (VAHC).

Lithic debitage has been found across Vermont and has recently been noted at a number of solar farm sites. This prompts a “Phase I” survey in which archaeologists examine the site. If enough artifacts are found, test holes will be dug in what is called a “Phase II” study. A “Phase III” study, as in Quechee, calls for excavation by a team of archaeologists.

Vermont law requires that the location of artifacts be kept confidential to protect them from being disturbed. The law reads, “Without this statutory protection, archaeological sites would be at risk of looting, desecration, and other damage.”



Stone flakes, known as “lithic debitage,” have been found across Vermont, particularly on level areas near a water source. When construction workers found flakes in the Quechee Gorge, the site was excavated and artifacts were taken to the VAHC in Barre.

Hartford Historical Society

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HHS Calendar

THE GARIPAY HOUSE MUSEUM is open by appointment only during winter months, October 1-May 1. Please call 802/296-3132 or email us at info@hartfordhistoricalsociety.org. Phones/email are checked twice a week, weather permitting.

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.)

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.

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>