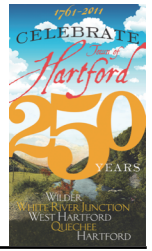




# Hartford Historical Society

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

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



Volume 36, No. 5

SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

November-December 2023



## Fred L. Davis Kept the Fair Afloat Until 1928

*By Scott Fletcher*

The first Vermont State Fair was held under sunny skies in 1851 in Middlebury, VT. The following year, the Vermont State Fair moved to Rutland where rain fell the entire week before the event, but skies cleared by opening day. In 1853, the State Fair enjoyed sunny weather in Montpelier, VT.

The same could not be said for the first large fair in White River Junction, called the Joint Exhibition, which opened on a rainy Tuesday in 1890. On Friday *The Landmark* said, “The morning opens with a steady downpour of rain, which began last evening and, at this writing, looks as if it might continue till Christmas. With beautiful grounds and excellent preparations, the verdict must be rendered accidental drowning. Well, better luck next time.”

Still, fairgoers were fascinated by exhibits in the Floral Hall, the Mechanics Hall, and the Machinery Hall. An oven with a redesigned flue claimed to burn coal far more efficiently than old designs and could be easily adapted to burn wood. A carriage company introduced a suspension system designed to give, “the least possible ‘horse motion’ to the body of the cart.” In the Livestock Hall, Jonathan Frye of Massachusetts exhibited a Holstein named Lady Walworth who had a milk record of eighty-one pounds and four ounces in one day. The Floral Hall featured contributions by

many local women including a table scarf and six doilies by Mrs. Fred L. Davis of Pomfret that *The Landmark* called, “the finest specimen of needlework in the hall.” Horse racing was the main attraction and fair organizers raised \$2,000 despite the rain.

The 1891 Vermont State Fair was held in Burlington, VT but J.C. Parker, George W. Smith, and J.L. Bacon formed an organizing committee and made their case to the state fair committee to bring the event to White River Junction in 1892. They promised to build a railroad spur from the village to the fairgrounds, and presented a design for a new kite-shaped racetrack. When their proposal was accepted, shares in the fair were offered for twenty-five dollars and twelve thousand dollars were quickly raised. Roads were leveled, buildings were constructed, and grandstands were raised next to the new racetrack.

*Most locals had never seen anything like the 1890 Joint Exhibition in White River Junction. The town hosted its first Vermont State Fair in 1892. Pomfret dairyman Fred L. Davis supported the fair from the beginning and served as secretary from 1900 until 1925. He remained active until the fair ended in 1928.*

*Continued on page 3.*

## From the Editor . . .

Since writing about early settlers on the Old King's Highway in Hartford in 2020, I have been looking for information on Jonathan Ware and his daughter Camilla who lived on the wooded hillside across from my house in the early 1800s. In this issue, we provide more background on Camilla Ware along with photos that we believe show the cellar hole where the scholarly Ware family lived.

I first spied the Ware cellar hole on a 1855 map of Windsor County that was based on surveys by Hosea Doton of Pomfret. It turns out that the Pomfret Historical Society has some of the original drawings from which Doton's map was produced. They also have the odometer wheel, or waywiser, he used to survey the towns of Windsor County, and twenty volumes of the carefully written diary that he kept during his remarkable life. Some of the drawings appear in this issue.

## Big Game in Tigertown

*Brattleboro Reformer*, October 22, 1952

Alton Tuthill of White River Junction went hunting the other day in Tigertown and shot a hawk which fell fluttering to the ground. Attracted by this morsel, a lean and hungry bobcat emerged from the woods and pounced on the dying hawk. The second shot from Mr. Tuthill's gun finished off the bobcat, which was at such close range that a charge of birdshot was sufficient for the job. Somewhat later in the same area a fox, doubtless attracted by the hawk's blood on the ground, followed the hawk and bobcat into oblivion when he stopped a third blast from the Tuthill gun. Tigertown, the place of Mr. Tuthill's big game activities, lies between West Hartford and West Norwich. Old timers don't seem to know whether or not it got its name from an abundance of bobcats.

### 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.

Also in this issue is a close look at the soggy history of the Vermont State Fair that came to White River Junction in 1892. In 1900, Fred L. Davis was named secretary of the fair and he made the agricultural exhibits a showcase of modern husbandry. Davis also operated a thriving dairy in Hartford Village but, today, only the tip of the driveway remains.

The public fundraising campaign to replace Hartford's World War I and II veterans' monuments has begun. The Monument Committee has secured a grant from the Better Places Program through the state of Vermont. If the project reaches its goal of \$14,000 by November 22, the grant will provide an additional \$28,000. The committee hopes to install the new monument in Veteran's Park next spring and dedicate it over Memorial Day weekend. To lend your support, please go to: [Patronicity.com/MonumentProject](http://Patronicity.com/MonumentProject).

*Scott Fletcher, Editor*



## Hartford Historical Society

Post Office Box 547, Hartford, VT 05047-0547

<http://www.hartfordvthistory.com>

[info@hartfordhistoricalsociety.com](mailto:info@hartfordhistoricalsociety.com)

802-296-3132

### Board Members and Officers

Jim Kenison—Board Chair	603-540-4591
Judy Barwood—President	802-295-2435
Pat Stark—Secretary	802-280-2221
Peggy McDerment—Treasurer	802-295-2357
Carole Haehnel—Board Member	802-295-3974
Pat Rondeau—Board Member	603-675-6612

<b>Program Director</b>	Mary Nadeau	802-295-2123
<b>Museum Director</b>	Vacant	
<b>Curator/Archivist</b>	Pat Stark	802-280-2221
<b>Newsletter Editor</b>	Scott Fletcher	310-730-5051
<b>Print &amp; Web Design</b>	Scott Fletcher	310-730-5051
<b>Facebook Admin</b>	Jim Kenison	603-540-4591
<b>Long Range Planning</b>	Judy Barwood	802-295-2435
<b>Lawn/Snow Plow</b>	Frank Weigel	
<b>GenCenter Director</b>	Carole Haehnel	802-295-3974
<b>Genealogist</b>	Carole Haehnel	802-295-3974

---

# HHS Program Explores New England's Country Fairs

*By Mary Nadeau*

Steve Taylor presented an informative and humorous talk on country fairs at our September meeting. The first agricultural fair in North America was held in Nutfield, NH, (later re-named Londonderry) in 1722. Since medieval times, fairs were held regularly in Scotland, and Nutfield settlers, many of whom were Scots-Irish, were determined to continue that tradition.

New Hampshire's governor gave Nutfield a charter to hold two fairs a year, one on May 8, and the other on October 8 (provided neither date fell on a Sunday). The charter also provided that an open air market would be held in town every Wednesday. Although the market and the May fair fell out of favor, the October event gained momentum, providing ideal opportunities for trading and bartering.

Horse racing and foot races became popular at fairs. Wrestling also became a "big deal," and locals would be challenged to compete with a seasoned professional. So betting soon became a huge component of the fairs as did "flimflam" attempts to separate people from their money (such as the shell game with a peanut).

In 1814, the legislature began to appropriate money for the support of agricultural fairs to towns like Rye and Epping, but there was no guidance as to how it should be spent. Abuse followed, and their charters were temporarily revoked but later reinstated with the belief that the fairs provided "good social interaction." By 1820, the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture was doling out \$18,000 a year to support fairs hoping they would "convince farmers to abandon their backward ways." Predictably, this largely failed.

By 1830, the Londonderry fair had its share of scandalous behavior that could draw a fine. According to Steve, fairgoers would "drink and raise hell." After repeated warnings, in 1850 the legislature in Concord revoked the charter, hoping that the fair would sink into ignoble oblivion.

The 1850s saw an era of relative prosperity in New Hampshire, and a group of individuals that included Franklin Pierce formed a society to sponsor the fairs financially. Unfortunately, about this time, young ladies riding horses became more of an attraction than learning what was required to produce the best quality wheat. Another attraction featured farmers' standard bred horses, introduced for sulky races, a popular activity that continued until the 1980s.

During the 1870s and 1880s, small fairs supported

by the Grange popped up, with the thought that their social dimension was a worthy goal of "getting people together" without the presence of alcohol. The Grange always provided refreshments, and egg sandwiches were a staple item because, "everyone had hens."

In 1933, New Hampshire authorized pari-mutuel betting, at Rockingham Park in Salem, New Hampshire, but with a 6-year sunset provision. When the issue was revisited in 1939, a resolution to continue passed by a wide margin in the House, but the Senate was deadlocked. Members were immediately besieged by pro-gambling lobbyists on one side, and temperance lobbyists on the other. The lone Senate holdout was finally convinced to vote in favor of continuing Rockingham's license with the provision that one quarter of one percent of the profits would go to supporting agricultural fairs in the state. This resulted in a tidal wave of funds allocated to the fairs. Unfortunately, the influx of cash led to blatant abuse. The director of the Hopkinton Fair drove a new Buick every year, and everywhere fair buildings were allowed to deteriorate. The gravy train came to a halt in 1949, when the state ordered audits of the fairs' finances. Rockingham burned to the ground in 1980, and the spigot was immediately closed. Today, while Vermont and Maine continue to provide subsidies, New Hampshire fairs are self-supporting.

Today, flimflam and strip shows have largely been replaced with more wholesome family entertainment. Many smaller fairs have ended due to the high cost of insurance and security, the risk of lawsuits, and numerous other options for the entertainment dollar. Yet, fairs remain popular in the U.S. as the only place where people can see crops, livestock and 4-H youth displaying their knowledge and skills in agriculture and in raising farm animals. West of the Hudson River, fairs, subsidized by their state governments, continue to draw huge crowds. The largest fair in the U.S. is the Dallas State Fair in Texas, which last year drew 2.2 million fairgoers. The most successful fair in New England is the "Big E" in Springfield, Massachusetts, which drew 1.6 million last year.

In closing, Steve recalled visiting the Tunbridge Fair with his wife years ago. As they entered, Vermont icon Fred Tuttle was seated nearby. He asked Steve if he was drunk, and Steve replied that he wasn't. Tuttle responded, "Don't you know that to come to the fair, you best be drunk and with somebody else's wife?"



Above, dairyman Fred L. Davis was determined to make the fair in White River Junction a showcase for modern agricultural practices. The midway, top left, was cleaned up in 1927 after *The Landmark* published a letter from Horace C. Pease complaining about fraud and flimflam.

Weather in White River Junction was delightful for the 1892 Vermont State Fair. Still the state fair committee moved the fair back to Burlington in 1893, a year that also featured the Chicago World's Fair.

In 1894, fine weather and record crowds attended the Vermont State Fair held again in White River Junction. *The Landmark* called it, "The largest, the finest, and in every way the most successful state fair that was ever held in Vermont." The State Fair returned to Burlington in 1895, but that didn't stop business leaders in White River Junction from holding a two-day fair that September.

The 1896 Vermont State Fair returned to White River Junction. Burlington hosted the "Inter-State Fair," which *The Landmark* lambasted for unchecked, "vice and immorality." In 1897, the Vermont State Fair was again in Burlington though *The Landmark* suggested it, "did not equal our Inter-State Fair of the preceding week, especially in the trotting contests."

Fair weather and good racing brought large crowds to the 1898 Vermont State Fair in White River Junction. The same was true at the 1899 State Fair in

White River Junction, which featured a new exhibit category for Morgan horses with \$500 in premiums for this class.

In 1900, Fred L. Davis of Pomfret was named secretary of the White River Junction fair committee. Davis was a progressive and enterprising dairyman dedicated to showcasing modern husbandry at the fair. He bought Mapleside Farm on the hillside above Hartford Village and raised pure-bred Jerseys. Davis was secretary of the fair for twenty-five years and served on the local fair committee until it disbanded.

In 1906, White River Junction became the sole location for the Vermont State Fair. The Vermont Legislature voted to provide \$1,000 in support and the estate of Frederick Billings deeded the fairgrounds to the state of Vermont. The state later voted to provide \$2,000 a year to the fair, and finally \$5,000.

In the spring of 1923, the Vermont Legislature ceased funding the Vermont State Fair, which had been plagued by rain in recent years. Local businessmen, led by Fred Davis and N.P. Wheeler, incorporated the event as the Twin State Fair and

---

issued stock that raised \$10,000 to fund the fair, which was held September 11-14. *The Landmark* congratulated organizers on a record turnout and the *Northfield News* called it the best fair ever held in White River Junction. The fair had succeeded in spite of some rain, and produced nearly five thousand dollars in revenue.

The next Twin State Fair was held September 9-12, 1924. Unfortunately, there was heavy rain, which left organizers and stockholders with a deficit. Since the fair was a boon to local business, community leaders raised \$8,000 to sponsor the Twin State Fair on September 15-18, 1925. The fair opened under blue skies but rain arrived in the afternoon. Crowds retreated under the tents and races had to be postponed until the final Friday. *The Landmark* lamented the weather but noted that crowds had been sizeable and hoped that fair organizers would carry on with the event. Still, the Twin State Fair produced its second deficit in a row.

In October 1925, Fred Davis resigned as secretary of the fair after leading it faithfully for twenty-six years. In addition, N.P. Wheeler resigned as president of the fair after helping rebrand it as the Twin State Fair in 1923. Davis remained on the board as the manager of Buildings and Grounds, while Wheeler took charge of the racing program.

1926 brought more changes to the Twin State Fair. It was moved to August in search of dry weather and lengthened to five weekdays from August 23-27 with, "big automobile races" on Saturday August 28. In addition, the Twin State Fair would collaborate with the Champlain Valley Exposition and the Rutland Fair on scheduling, programming, and attractions. After the Twin States Fair, the other fairs would run on consecutive weeks with similar slates of races, carnival attractions, and fireworks displays. The fair opened with two days of sunshine before heavy rain washed away activities on Wednesday and Thursday. In spite of this, organizers quickly scheduled the next fair for the week of August 22, 1927. Fred Davis was chosen to manage livestock exhibits.

In 1927, the state of Vermont returned the fairgrounds to the Billings estate, which deeded it to the Twin State Fair in recognition of Frederick Billings' original intention to support a fair in White River Junction. Once again, horse racing was a key attraction, but organizers also vowed to eliminate gambling from the midway, added a gathering of Boy Scouts on opening day, and built an outdoor theater to present an elaborate pageant celebrating the history of New England from colonial times.

Expectations ran high for the 1927 Twin States Fair and the weather looked promising on the Sunday of fair week when an estimated two thousand automobiles filled the parking area. Indeed, the fair enjoyed excellent weather except for a downpour on Saturday that cancelled the automobile races.

*The Landmark* congratulated the Twin States Fair Association, which announced that the next fair would be held August 21-25, 1928. Fred Davis promised there would once again be good cattle exhibits. Despite the optimism, however, the fair was under a financial cloud from losses in 1924, 1925, and 1926.

In 1928, the Twin States Fair was finally washed away. Rain fell most of the week and *The Landmark* joked that organizers should have supplied patrons with slickers and boots. Stockholders gathered and voted to grant a thirty-day option to the Twin State Airport Corporation to buy the fairgrounds for the accumulated debt. The option was exercised and the new owners took possession in January 1929.

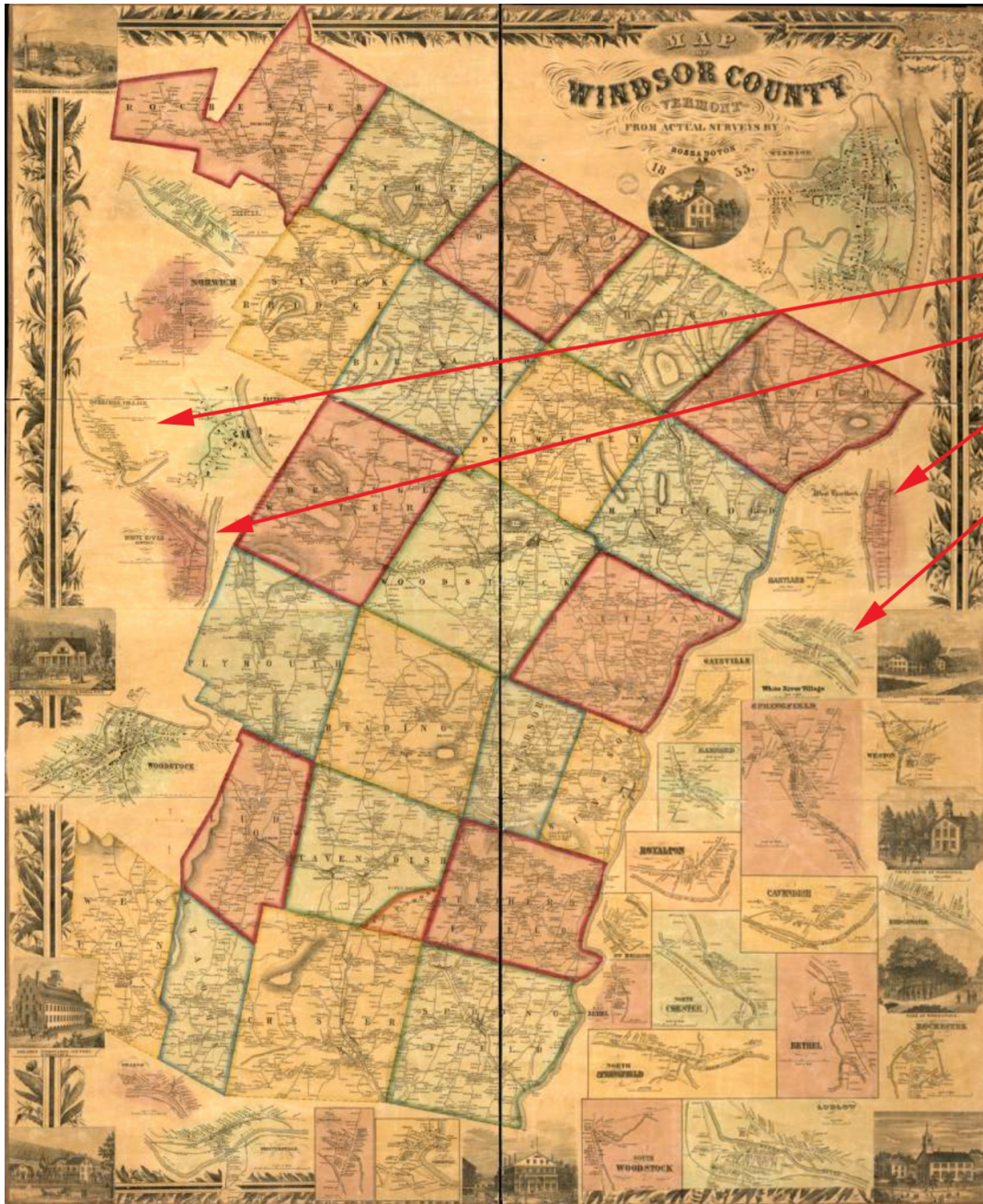
That same month, Fred Davis attended the annual meeting of the Creamery and Dairyman's Association in Burlington and, from there, he traveled to Springfield, MA to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eastern States' Farmer's Exchange.

The Twin State Fair Association met early in 1929 to consider its options. Rather than give up completely, they decided to hold a midsummer fair and carnival on July 4-6 to coincide with the formal opening of the airport. A six-person committee was chosen, including Fred Davis. Eventually, however, only the carnival took place as crowds gathered to watch fliers parade overhead, perform aerial maneuvers, and drop "bombs" from the sky. *The Landmark* noted that one could not help but recall the now defunct Twin State Fair as cars rolled in and concessions did a lively business.

Fred Davis operated Mapleside Farm in Hartford Village, with help from his son Howard, until his death on April 29, 1946 at age eighty-five. Howard Davis managed milk delivery at Mapleside Farm for many years while Fred Davis' daughters Marion and Marguerite became teachers.

In addition to his dedicated leadership as secretary of the fair from 1900 until it ended in 1928, Fred Davis served as a Hartford selectman, state legislator, justice of the peace, and President of the Hartford Savings Bank and Trust Company. He was also a thirty-second degree Mason, Rotarian, and founding member of the Hartford Elks Lodge.

## Hosea Doton Maps Windsor County



### *Detail Views*

*Quechee*

*White River Junction*

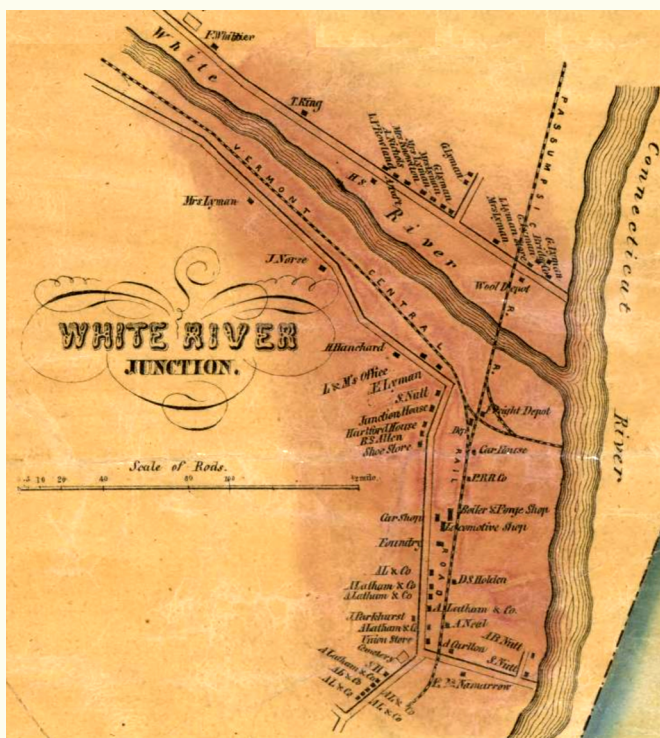
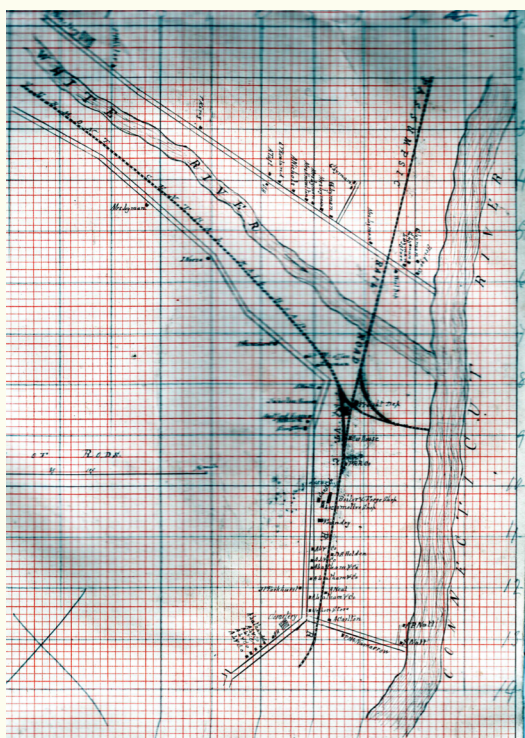
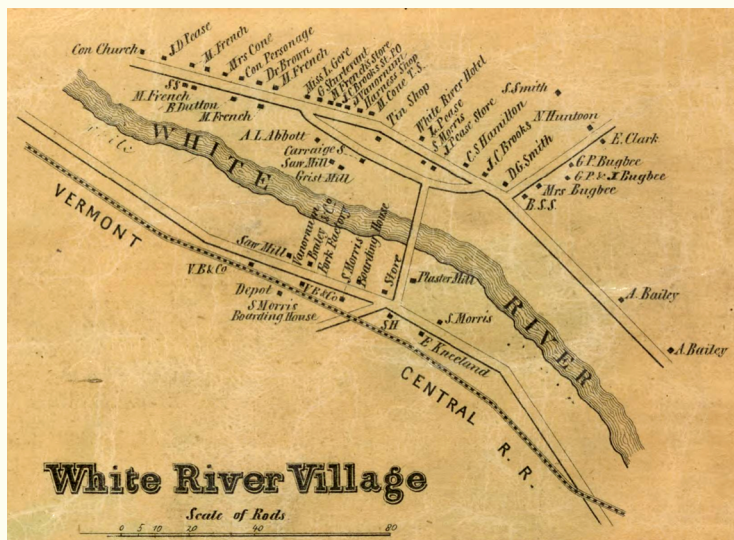
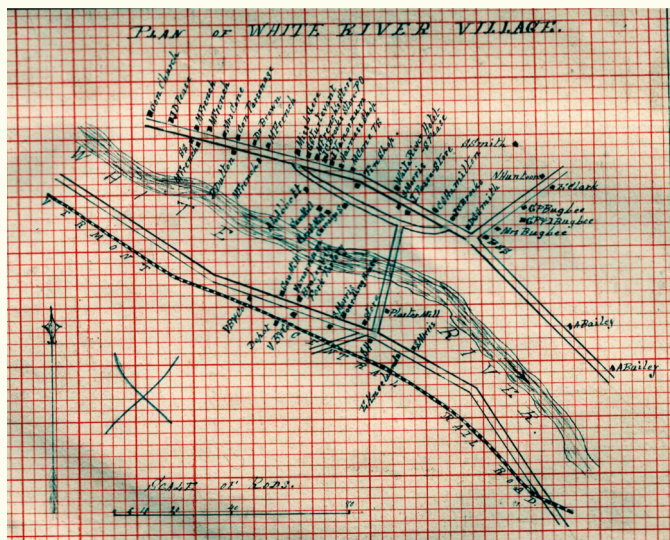
*West Hartford*

*White River Village  
(Hartford Village)*

### ***Windsor County Map***

*Vermont Standard*, November 3, 1855

This map from a survey by Hosea Doton, A.M., and for which subscriptions have been received by McClellan & Co., is now ready for delivery, and is a very fine map; containing every road and residence in the County, with the names of individuals, all the villages of importance, together with several public buildings, and private residences. Mr. McClellan is now delivering them in the north part of the County, and persons who have not yet subscribed, will do well to do so soon, as we understand that there will be none sold, except on subscription. A copy may be seen at Pratt's Bookstore, where subscriptions will be received. Come and see it.



Sometime before 1855, Hosea Doton took time away from teaching school and working his farm on Cloudland Rd. in Pomfret, VT to walk through all five villages in Hartford with his compass, measuring chain, and odometer wheel—also known as a waywiser. Taking careful measurements, he made drawings of each village on graph paper. In fact, he made drawings of all the significant villages in each of the towns in Windsor County.

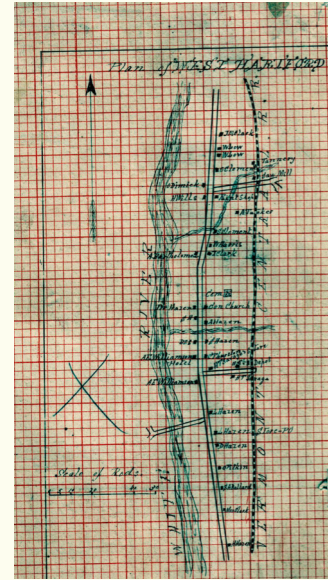
In 1855, a notice in the *Vermont Standard* offered subscriptions to a new map of Windsor County, VT by Hosea Doton. A copy could be seen at Lewis

Pratt's Bookstore in Woodstock, VT where Doton had his surveyor's office. The selling agent was McClellan & Co.

An uncredited publisher had compiled Doton's drawings into a map and printed it using transfer lithography, which produced positive images instead of being engraved backwards on metal plates. Maps such as Doton's were colored by hand, varnished, and mounted on wooden rollers.

Most Vermont maps of this era were five feet square and printed on four sheets of paper that were glued onto a linen backing. Doton's map of Windsor County

*Continued on page 8.*



Left, Hosea Doton. Previous page and above, village detail views next to original drawings on graph paper. (Courtesy Pomfret Historical Society.)

includes drawings of ten prominent homes and buildings around the border.

The advent of transfer lithography prompted publishers to locate surveyors like Hosea Doton to produce drawings of local towns. By 1860, eleven such maps of Vermont counties had been published. Doton's map, like the others, was sold by subscription and few extra copies were printed.

A second run of Doton's map is dated 1856. A copy of this map in the Library of Congress lists the copyright holder as Robert P. Smith who was a printer in Philadelphia.

Hosea Doton learned surveying from his father. He was also well versed in mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, and the arts. In 1828, he took over as teacher in a Pomfret school when his brother became ill. He enjoyed teaching, especially older students who he referred to as "scholars." In subsequent years, he taught in many public and private schools in Pomfret and Woodstock. In 1843, he taught in a public school in Hartford.

While teaching, Hosea Doton measured the temperature and barometric pressure three times each day, and provided detailed reports to the Smithsonian Institution as well as newspapers and *Walton's Vermont Register*. He also recorded the daily rising, setting, and declination of the moon.

In 1843, the firm Haskell & Palmer began to compile Hosea Doton's observations and published them in the *Vermont Almanac* for twelve years.

In 1850, Hosea Doton opened a school to prepare his scholars to become teachers. He held private schools in the spring and fall and, in the winter, he held a public school with the right to admit scholars of his own choosing. The *Rutland Herald* noted that, "fully one hundred and fifty of the pupils became practical and successful teachers. Doton continued teaching until 1865 when he was elected to serve in the Vermont Senate.

In 1867, the *Vermont Standard* reported that Hosea Doton was appointed engineer of the Woodstock Railway and would begin surveying the thirteen-mile road. When the railway opened in 1875, Doton had engineered a mile-long excavation across Shallie's Hill and been instrumental in choosing the design for a wooden trestle across Quechee Gorge.

In 1873, Hosea Doton bought a home on Pleasant Street in Woodstock, which served as his base for surveying and scientific observations until his death. At this time, the *Rutland Herald* said, "There died at Woodstock January 17, 1886, one of the best and most useful men in Vermont." Grateful students placed a monument over his grave in Woodstock's Riverside Cemetery.



---

## Cellar Hole of Camilla Ware and Family Found on Old King's Highway

Camilla Ware was born in 1804 and lived with her family on a small farm just north of Hartford on the Old King's Highway. The land has since returned to forest but the cellar hole of the Ware home can still be located using a map of Windsor County drawn by Hosea Doton in 1855. The home is said to have had a central fireplace although this is not easily seen today. It once held an extensive library. Camilla's memory is preserved in a few newspaper articles such as this one from the *Spirit of the Age* in 1871.

"Camilla Ware from childhood possessed a wonderfully clear and vigorous intellect, but being exceedingly sensitive and diffident, with culture and tastes far removed from most people, and reserved in manner, her sterling qualities were not appreciated by all, and she had always to be called 'odd.'

"At an early age, she and her sister, who was also an excellent scholar, were taken by her father to the school of the Ursuline Convent at Three Rivers, Canada East, where she stayed some time and learned not only things taught in ordinary schools, but the beautiful needlework and other household arts for which such schools are famous. It must have been here, too, that she became grounded in the pronunciation of foreign languages, in which she afterwards, as her father declared, excelled most scholars. After leaving here, she was educated in the higher branches by her father, who among his numerous hobbies had an "improved method of teaching," which certainly worked well in his own family.

"Camilla mastered no less than six languages: Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian, and gained some knowledge of Russian and German. A good part of this study must have been a mere matter of amusement as it was certainly a pleasure to her. She was able to assist her father somewhat in preparing his "Interpreter," and some of the penmanship in that work was undoubtedly hers, beautiful handwriting being a family characteristic. She also sometimes worked with her sister who was teaching schools in Keene and Concord, NH.

"After her father's death, she lived on the old place with her mother. After her mother's death in 1841, Camilla lived alone. She struggled along with the farm and met with many difficulties and discouragements. Her peculiarly delicate and sensitive organization



*This cellar hole on the Old King's Highway is in the location of the Camilla Ware home on an 1855 map by Hosea Doton. The cellar is twelve feet square but the above ground portion may have been larger. The home was thought to have a library and central fireplace.*

unfitted her for making the best of such circumstances and, brooding upon small troubles until they seemed large, almost her whole life was embittered.

"Meeting with some really malicious and despicable annoyances, she was led to imagine many more and at last fairly lost confidence in mankind. She not unnaturally became unreasonable and exacting in business matters, and her farm troubles, small as they were in one sense, assumed so much importance in her own mind as to lead her nearly to apparent insanity.

"About the year 1850, she opened a boarding school in Pomfret for teaching English and classical branches, fitting boys for college. She rented for the purpose, the old Thompson house, which stood just north of the junction of the road from Bunker Hill with the road a little north of the Smith place, and carrying the enterprise along with but ill success for a short time, was forced to abandon it. This was undoubtedly the greatest disappointment of her life. After this she returned to her farm, encountering all her old difficulties afresh.

"A few years after this, her house was destroyed by fire and with it many books and other valuable things collected by her father. Being badly involved

Camilla Ware continued from page 9.

financially, she soon sold her right in the farm, which she owned in common with the heirs of her sister, and afterwards passed most of her time with her friends in Pomfret. Like her father, she took an intense interest in political affairs and, like him, was always ultra in her views, which were based upon a knowledge of facts to which few men can pretend.

“She seemed to inherit her father’s bitter hatred of slavery and wrote and published a pamphlet entitled, *Slavery in Vermont and in other parts of the United States*. She was also in the habit of corresponding with prominent public men upon political matters as is shown by letters found after her death.

“Early in August of 1871, she left Pomfret for Cabot, where she had a small piece of land upon which she proposed to build a house, though well knowing that her end was near; she having been failing for some time with consumption, which was perhaps but the natural failure of overtaxed vital powers.

“While walking the last few miles, her strength gave out entirely and she was taken in and cared for by someone living near. Failing to recover sufficiently to proceed on her journey, her friends were called to her

assistance who provided all the comforts that her case demanded. She continued, however, to fail rapidly till her death on August 10, 1871.

“In person, Miss Ware was of medium height, slight and active. From her habit of walking from place to place almost ceaselessly upon her business troubles, in all weathers, she was well known in all this section, but few would recognize in the carelessly dressed figure plodding along the road so entirely unassuming and shy as to seem somewhat strange in manner, one of the best educated women in America. We are sorry to say that that education was undervalued by herself and by force of circumstances was rendered of but little use to the world.”



*Axe blades and a flattened pail at the Ware cellar hole. Camilla Ware cultivated flowers around her home.*

## Thank You HHS Supporters!

### PATRONS

**Schaal Electric**  
**Meeting House Restoration**  
**Rockwood Land Services, LLC**  
**Dorothy & Schuyler Borst**  
**Heather Craig & Brian Chaboyer**

### BUSINESS MEMBERS

**Aurora Day Care**  
**C&G Creative Catering**  
**Ennis Construction**  
**Heart to Home LLC**  
**Sabil & Sons Inc.**  
**Studio Nexus**  
**Bailey/Howe Library at UVM**  
**Cloverleaf Jewelers & Gifts**

Please contact us to learn about promoting your business by supporting the Hartford Historical Society.

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

**Regular - \$25 [individual & family]**
 **Non-Profit - \$30**  
 **Senior - \$20 [individual & family all over age 55]**
 **Business - \$50**  
 **Life - \$250 [any individual over age 60]**
 **Patron - \$100**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Names: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_  
State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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*  
**BUSINESS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**  
Memberships run for a calendar year (Jan-Dec).

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_  
State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Corporate/Business: \$50 \_\_\_ Patron: \$100 \_\_\_ Benefactor: \$250 \_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Opportunities for Higher Levels of Support

Silver Sponsor: \$500 \_\_\_ Gold Sponsor: \$1000 \_\_\_ Platinum Sponsor: \$2500 \_\_\_

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!

## Yesterday's News

**“Good as New”** *The Landmark*, April 20, 1894

The steam fire engine has been repaired and is now said to be as good as new; and it is hoped that every member of the fire company, who has anything to do with the working of the machine, will exercise due care and keep it so.

**Chop Chop** *The Landmark*, May 17, 1884

A lawnmower has been purchased with which to mow the park. Now the best thing to do next is to buy an axe and chop down that little nasty, stunted, umbrella-shaped tree.

**Play Ball** *The Landmark*, July 31, 1919

The Jericho base ball team challenges any team in the town of Hartford to a game of ball, to be played on the State Fair ground Welcome Home Day, Saturday, August 16.



**Highway to Heaven** *The Landmark*, June 15, 1926

Some towns are encouraging auto owners to use them to go to church. The automobile has become a necessity and now why not put this into practical use on Sunday morning instead of taking folks away from the places of worship? The congestion of traffic at churches may not be as bad as the main highways and we are quite sure it could be called a safety zone. Go to church on Sunday in your car! Make the preacher happy. Instill reverence into the children by taking them there instead of sending them there. Postpone Sunday trips.

**Clouds so Swift, Rain Comin' in; Gonna See a Movie Called Gunga Din** *The Landmark*, September 7, 1894

Rudyard Kipling will return to his Brattleboro home in September and resume work on a new volume of tales. He is at present in Wiltshire, England engaged in a new volume of “Jungle Stories.”

**Do Yourself a Favor** *The Landmark*, September 4, 1896

When you come to the Fair next week, drop into the *Landmark* office and subscribe to the paper—if you are not already a subscriber. There is solid comfort in reading one's own paper.

**There and Back** *Vermont Chronicle*, May 21, 1871

The Passumpsic Railroad has put on its express train nearly two months earlier than usual. Superintendent Gilmore has also arranged it for the utmost convenience of travellers. Leaving White River Junction at 8:20 a.m. and reaching there some fifteen minutes before midnight, it enables men of business all along the route to visit any point on the road and return the same day. There is now no Sunday morning train. The train goes north every Monday morning, the same as every other day in the week, and it began to run on the morning of the day it was advertised to start.

**Attention Please!** *Woodstock Post*, February 7, 1874

It will be noticed that we have commenced setting this page of the Post in small type, which is however of a size easy to read. The advantages gained are that it looks better and the matter takes up less room, while the disadvantage is that it costs more to set it. And we “point with pride” to it. Although the county items take up a good deal of space, they are carefully pruned of things unimportant, correspondents' soliloquies and such like, and both in substance and appearance are unequalled by anything in Vermont.

**Words to Remember** *The Landmark*, May 27, 1882

The following good advice was given by the president of an agricultural society on presenting a silver cup to a young man who had won the first prize at a bowling match, “Take this cup my young friend,” he said, “and remember always to plow deep and drink shallow.”

## Hartford Historical Society

Post Office Box 547

Hartford, VT 05047-0547

*Return Service Requested*

NON-PROFIT  
ORGANIZATION  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
PERMIT NO. 15  
HARTFORD, VT



### 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 second Monday of the month at the Garipay House at 6 p.m. (Please check for exact date.)

**Wednesday, November 8, 2023** - **“Turnpikes & Taverns Within the Upper CT River Valley 1800-1845.”**  
Presented by Frank J. Barrett. 7:00 p.m. at the Greater Hartford United Church of Christ; 1721 Maple St., Hartford Village.

The **Genealogy Center** on the second floor of the Hartford Library is open Fridays from 2-6 p.m. and 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.hartfordvthistory.com/>

**HHS Membership Form:** <https://hartfordvthistory.com/contact/membership/>

**Hartford VT Historical Society Facebook Group:** <https://www.facebook.com/groups/hartfordvthistory>

**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>