



HISTORY CONNECTIONS

Vermont Historical Society News and Notes ■ Fall/Winter 2022



Early Vermont
Winter Skating

A Pantry Staple:
Common Crackers

Montpelier's
Clothespin Factory



VERMONT
HISTORY

VOLUME 17 - Number 1

History Connections is published by the Vermont Historical Society.

The Vermont Historical Society engages both Vermonters and “Vermonters at Heart” in the exploration of our state’s rich heritage. Our purpose is to reach a broad audience through our outstanding collections, statewide outreach, and dynamic programming. We believe that an understanding of the past changes lives and builds better communities.

Executive Director: Steve Perkins

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a farmhouse stands off in the distance in a
snowy field. Image by Edmund Royce.

In The Galleries

History Museum Special Exhibits

A New American Globe: James Wilson of Vermont

James Wilson of Bradford created the first commercially available globes in America. Beginning in 1810, he produced and sold terrestrial and celestial globes for home and classroom use, advertising them as superior American-made products. Wilson’s path to globemaking was far from obvious, and he has been celebrated as a unique Vermont genius. How much of what we know about him is anecdotal and hearsay, and how much is based in close examination of quality archival sources? **On view through June 2023**

The Common Cracker

For about the entire 19th century the simple common cracker was an important staple of the northern New England diet. *Common Cracker: The Exhibit* explores the fascinating history of just what a common cracker is, how they were made, advertised, and sold, and the many Vermont bakeries that produced them. Created by the Montpelier Historical Society, the exhibit is on view at the Vermont History Museum in Montpelier. **On view through January 2023.**

History Center Special Exhibits

Icons and Oddities

This exhibit features items related to “Visiting Vermont”: tourism advertisements and brochures, souvenirs, bicentennial and other anniversary celebrations, and advertising of Vermont products.

Visit the gallery during Library open hours.

Winter Speaker Series

December 7: The Great Monopoliist of Books: Henry Stevens, Jr., of Vermont
with Denise Gigante

February 15: African-Americans in Vermont, 1790-1870
with Jane Williamson

March 15: Bringing Geography Home: Genieve Lamson and the Vermont Commission on Country Life
with Tom Anderson-Monterosso

April 19: A New American Globe: James Wilson of Vermont
with Amanda Kay Gustin

VHS WILL BE CLOSED ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

- Thursday, November 24, 2022
- Saturday, December 31, 2022
- Tuesday, December 6, 2022
- Tuesday, January 10, 2023
- Saturday, December 24, 2022

Check our website for updates.

Events

Want to learn more about upcoming events and programs?
Visit the calendar at vermonthistory.org/calendar



Help Us Tell Vermont’s Story

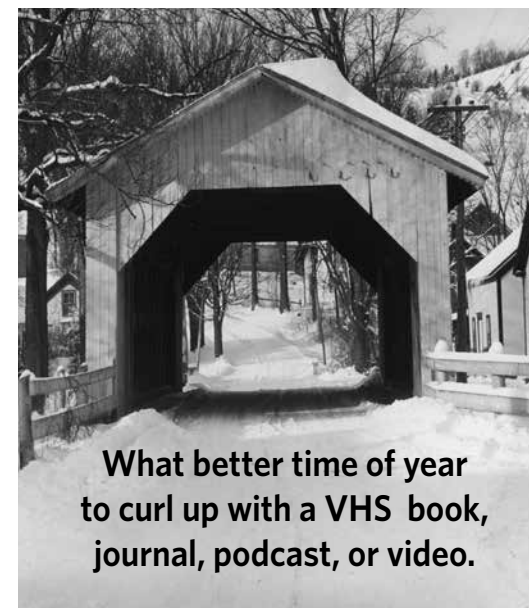
Well, here we go with another Vermont winter. I contemplate, as I always do, if I put enough wood up to get me through the cold weather. Not only do my wood stoves keep me warm and occasionally cook my food, but they also provide a type of warmth that connects me to my past while encouraging the consumption of piles of books.

As you all know, one of the core functions of the Vermont Historical Society is the promotion of new scholarship on our state and the propagation of that scholarship through publication, exhibition, and the production of film and audio content. What better time of year than winter to curl up with a VHS book, journal, podcast, or video production. No matter your medium of choice, we have you covered with traditional paper, eBooks, commercial tv, and your favorite audio and video platforms.

This edition of *History Connections* includes our member-favorite booklist. Whether purchasing for yourself or for holiday giving, these publications will provide joy and knowledge while supporting the further work of VHS. Recent publications include the *Rebel and the Tory*, an insightful exploration of our state’s early history with fresh evidence and new conclusions. The second edition, with new forward, of *Discovering Black Vermont* tells a multi-generational story of a black community in Hinesburg. *Repeopling Vermont* takes on the 20th century in our state with an exploration of what

it means to be a Vermonter and how our state tried to define and recruit specific populations as new residents. Popular titles such as *We Go As Captives*, *Moses Robinson and the Founding of Vermont*, *Secrets of Mount Philo*, and *The Problem of Slavery in Early Vermont* are all in new printings and available for purchase.

You’ll see in the pages of this newsletter articles by both staff and community members. Montpelier Historical Society member, George Edson, provides insight into, and nostalgia for, the cracker industry in Vermont. His, and others’, independent research resulted in an exhibition at the History Museum and this article. You don’t need to be a credentialed academic to contribute to the telling of Vermont’s story. We welcome your research, your articles, and



What better time of year to curl up with a VHS book, journal, podcast, or video.

your book ideas with open arms. Do you have the next great Vermont history book in you? Have you been researching a topic that is just right for our journal, *Vermont History*? Please reach out and let us help you get your work in front of the public.

Have a wonderful winter and I look forward to seeing all of you soon.

Steve Perkins, Executive Director

Photo: Covered bridge over Black Falls Brook in Montgomery. Image by Edmund Royce.



While genealogy can be a wonderful gateway into family history, there's something tangible about exploring places, objects, and memorabilia that adds a sense of depth and understanding to the past and the individuals within it.



Family Archaeology

Anyone who has a farm knows that it is a treasure trove of days gone past

By Eileen P. Corcoran

What's better on a summer day than digging around in the dirt? It was a joy for me this summer when my nieces and nephews, visiting from outside Vermont, wanted to do a little "archaeology" in the backyard. Not only is my degree in anthropology, but I happen to be from one of those multi-generational Vermont farm families. Anyone who has a farm knows that it is a treasure trove of days gone past, containing everything from kitchen trash piles to items lost in the barnyard, to what we affectionately call the "farmer's graveyard" of old tools, building materials, and what is probably best described as junk that got tossed "down back." All of this offered opportunities for the younger kids, and perhaps some of us who are not the youngest generation anymore, to explore the past and uncover memories to share.

We got our galoshes and tick spray and headed out to find treasure both more and less buried. Though my young

relatives did not have the patience for real archaeological methods, we managed to unearth items sure to make Indiana Jones jealous, such as old nails and rusty tin.

Realizing the treasures in the ground were not nearly as exciting as those seen on TV, we continued by looking through some of the trove of antiques we have in the house. It was amazing to see my mom, my nieces and nephews, and myself, three generations, talking and learning about history in a very personal way. The artifacts we found brought back stories, provided a chance to educate on how things used to be, and were a reminder that history is just yesterday. Who would have thought that the old Atari and toy cars from my youth would be just as amazing to the kids as the items from the late 19th century.

Our rummaging in the dirt and dresser drawers served as inspiration beyond just that day. We collected

Photos: Eileen Corcoran

pocket watches and took them to the annual Watch & Clock Afternoon at Chimney Point State Historic Site with the Green Mountain Timekeepers, and we made a trip to the local cemetery to find relatives and make gravestone rubbings.

While genealogy can be a wonderful gateway into family history, there's something tangible about exploring places, objects, and memorabilia that adds a sense of depth and understanding to the past and the individuals within it. While it can help, you don't need to have a long connection to a specific place to share family "archeology." Consider doing some of these inter-generational activities to preserve and share family history:

▪ **Interviews & writing prompts**

What was everyone's favorite subject in school? How about the most important historical event you witnessed? Create a set of questions or writing prompts that feature family or personal history and compare answers among the generations.

▪ **Home memory cafes or "share & compare"**

Memory cafes are usually group programs that use objects to prompt memories. Grab something older from your home, or pictures from online, and have older generations share the memories they bring up. You can also use a

prompt to share the objects or materials different generations used to do similar things. Such as "how did you talk to your friends?"

▪ **"At this age" photo share**

Find photos of relatives of different generations at the same age. Compare what they were doing, what they were wearing, or where they were. Don't have photographs of different generations? Write down what you know or remember or look online for examples from the same time.

▪ **Look at the land**

Even if you haven't lived in the same place for many generations, what can the clues on the land (or the buildings) tell you about who, or what, what was there before you? What do you think will remain from your presence on the land for future generations to find?

Photo facing page: Creating a grave rubbing of a relative's headstone.

Above: (Left) Three generations of family members learning and sharing the stories behind household antiques. (Right) A barnyard offers a great location for backyard archaeology.

Celebrating Local History

2022 League of Local Historical Societies & Museums Achievement Awards

Each year the Vermont Historical Society presents the League of Local Historical Societies & Museums (LLHSM) Achievement Awards. These awards recognize the excellent work being done by individuals and community history organizations throughout the state to collect, preserve, and share Vermont's rich history. Awards are presented annually in the fall. This year, VHS presented six awards. These projects and individuals are exceptional in advancing local history and adding nuance and depth to the tapestry of Vermont's story.

Bruce Yelton

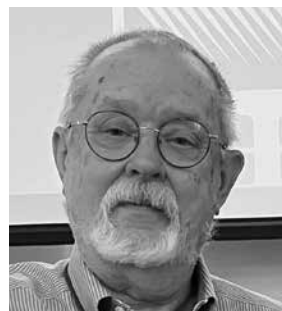
East Middlebury Historical Society

Individual Achievement

Bruce Yelton's arrival at a meeting of the East Middlebury Historical Society immediately moved the organization into the digital era. One of his first projects was to set up a website for the Society. Working with another new arrival, both the website and the digital files are now extensive, including a listing of all the paper files the Society has available. Bruce's expertise greatly expanded programming, as he assisted speakers with technology, and shared his own studies of Carlton's Raid on Middlebury, General Crook, and petroglyphs and pictographs.

Bruce's activities extend beyond the computer. In 2021, he assembled an East Middlebury Walking Tour brochure and then expanded it into a booklet. He also assembled photos/postcards for an exhibit titled "Then and Now," arranged excursions, and at the East Middlebury Community Picnic in June, he set up an historical themed scavenger hunt for the children. Currently, he is negotiating the hurdles of erecting a historic marker at the site of Vermont's last functioning ironworks in East Middlebury.

Bruce Yelton's contributions to the East Middlebury Historical Society have allowed them to spread information about their community and take pride in their accomplishments.



Bruce Yelton

Manchester Historical Society

with special recognition to Shawn Harrington

Manchester TravelStorys App

Award of Excellence

For many years, the Manchester Historical Society, through the work of curator Shawn Harrington, has expanded the outreach and presence of the society through its use of social media and online collections.

To date, this includes digitizing over 15,000 photos showcasing the variety of stories within Manchester's history. Building on this work, Shawn recently supplied the text, the narration, and over 100 photos and captions to build a TravelStorys app, a free walking tour of Manchester that is available on cellphones and online. The tour includes many interesting places in Manchester's three main neighborhoods: Manchester Village, Manchester Center, and Manchester Depot.

The TravelStorys app provides history "on-the-go" for visitors in -town and highlights special locations accessible to anyone online. The use of images, oral narration, and GPS technology offers a promising new direction for traditional history tours about town.



Shawn Harrington

Photo: Foster Design Collaborative



Authors Jane Bolton Brown and Patty Houghton Conly at a recent book signing.

Danville Historical Society

Book: *West Danville Vermont, Then and Now, 1781-2021*

Award of Excellence

The book *West Danville, Vermont: Then and Now, 1781-2021* is a comprehensive history of the area surrounding West Danville and Joe's Pond. Arranged in chronological order, this book covers the history of the area from when Jesse Leavenworth established the first mills at Joe's Pond to the present-day recreational trail built on the old railroad bed.

The book's authors cover nearly every aspect of daily life (e.g., the weather and mail service, schools and the church, employment and recreation) and describe how the inhabitants of the region overcame hardships and built a thriving community. This book has nearly 400 pages of well-researched and footnoted stories, gathered from town documents, newspapers, internet sources, personal diaries, and interviews.

The book includes over 300 images, many that have never been published. It is visually appealing, easy to understand, and covers a wide range of topics, making it an excellent text for anyone interested in knowing more about the community's collective history. It is a high-quality publication completed by an all-volunteer organization, showing the potential of what local historical research and writing can be.

Landgrove Historical Society

Video: *The Story of Monk and Lester*

Award of Excellence

The Landgrove Historical Society wanted to creatively expand on its program of collecting oral histories. They were fortunate to receive many documents and photographs from Duncan (Monk) Ogden that told the story of his upbringing on Stony Hill Farm (one of the few farms left in Landgrove) in the middle of the twentieth century.

The Society convinced Monk, now nearly ninety, to take part in a film to create an oral and visual record of not one, but two individuals whose shared lives offer a window into everyday life in Landgrove during that era. The Society was able to work with filmmaker MacPherson Christopher to create a portrait of Landgrove through Monk's story of life with Lester Cody, a man so closely identified with the town that "He was the town of Landgrove."

The film premiered at the Society, accompanied by an extensive photographic display showing Lester as a dairy farmer, hunter, fisherman, logger, and sugarer. This new approach to recording the town's history has the advantage of linking past and present through personal accounts and remembrance. The film is poignant, well-crafted, and accessible, and it serves as an outstanding example of how local historical societies can share the stories of their people and their places.



Members of the Landgrove Historical Society accepting award.

Article continued on p. 8



Members of the Remember Arlington Team at the LLHSM Achievement Awards ceremony.

Remember Arlington

Play: *The Capture and Rescue of Remember Baker*

Award of Merit

Green Mountain Boys Captain Remember Baker was attacked in his home on March 22, 1772 by a posse of Yorkers under Justice John Munro who were attempting to collect the New York bounty on him. In the ensuing scuffle, Baker's thumb was severed by a Yorker sword, with Baker's wife and son also sustaining injuries. As part of the 250th anniversary of the event, a group of dedicated volunteers created an original live theatrical production.

Based on historical accounts, the idea was to tell the story of Remember Baker as well as to help explain the historical context of continuing land disputes between the New Hampshire Grants and New York in a way that engaged the audience and made them a part of the action. In addition to the play, the over 100 attendees were able to interact with reenactors as well as local history organizations. The event showcases a creative approach to telling more traditional history narratives, as well as an example to other organizations on potential activities related to the upcoming 250th anniversary of the United States.

Colchester Historical Society

Self-Guided Historical Driving Tour

Award of Merit

Inspired by the COVID-19 health pandemic during over a year of the inability to hold in-person programs and meetings, the Self-Guided Historical Driving Tour provides people with an opportunity to get out and about in a fun and safe way to explore and learn about many of Colchester's wonderful historical sites.

The great advantage for participants is that the tour can be completed on their own time, at their own pace, and

without any fees. The tour includes over 40 historical sites and, for ease of use, is divided into four broad geographical areas: Colchester Village area, Mallett's Bay area, Fort Ethan Allen area, and Airport Park area. There is an additional section that includes six of Colchester's local cemeteries. Each location includes the physical address, and in some instances, a map.

The driving tour offers an example for local historical societies who may be geographically expansive and cannot create a more traditional walking tour, as well as a commendable example of how a small organization responded creatively to pandemic limitations.

A humble pantry staple:

The Vermont Common Cracker

By Robert Mills and George Edson

In a 1980s Jeff Danziger cartoon, a man with a hammer sits in front of a bowl full of soup and crackers. That image sums up the foodstuff in question, the humble Common Cracker. No doubt about it, if anything, common crackers are hard.

Danziger's image is part of a new exhibit from the Montpelier Historical Society, *Common Cracker: The Exhibit*, which opened at The Vermont History Museum in Montpelier the first week of August. A staple of the Vermont diet throughout the 19th century and into the 20th, common crackers can still be found in Vermont's culinary landscape, with some diehards continuing to enjoy them to this day. Danziger's cartoon captures today's prevailing attitude toward the ancient food artifact.

But it wasn't always so. Ironically, common crackers came about as an alternative to their tasteless and hard predecessors. Prior to 1800, the only crackers known to Americans were made simply of flour and water. Known as pilot bread or sea biscuits, they were produced along the coast and were sold mainly to sailors who used them as a sea-going staple.

They kept well without refrigeration, but were bland, extremely hard, and had to be soaked in some sort of liquid to be made edible. As such, their popularity ebbed the further you went from the coastline.

Bakers of the day learned that by adding a shortening to the mix (butter, followed later by lard) their product wasn't as hard and it had some taste. Others incorporated the tried-and-true method used in bread baking, adding a little salt, yeast, and baking soda, and the butter cracker, or soft cracker, was born. This new cracker became known as the Boston cracker.

At about the same time, machinists in Boston and New York City began to manufacture machines that would change cracker production forever.

A wide variety of crackers could be made on these machines, but the two most often mentioned early machine-made crackers were the round common cracker (as they quickly became known) and the square soda cracker. Both were identical, except for the shape.

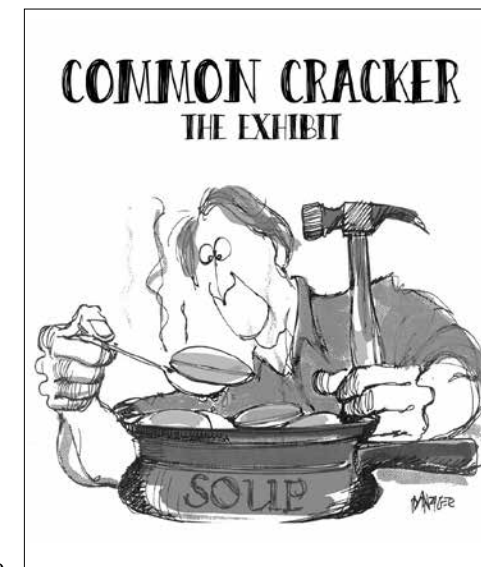
By the mid-1840s, these machines were widely available and any baker with \$1,500 could get into the cracker manufacturing business. By 1885, at least ten steam-powered bakeries appeared throughout Vermont, most notably in Montpelier, St. Johnsbury, and in White River, while others began production in Burlington and Lamoille.

The crackers were simple to make. Bakers would take the dough, fold it multiple times to produce layers, and would feed the dough into a cutting machine, which punched out the individual crackers. Those crackers would then move to the oven, where they'd bake until finished. Once cool, they'd be packaged, often in boxes or barrels, where they'd be shipped off to the vast network of general stores throughout the state.

There were plenty of ways to

eat the crackers, but one dish remained popular among old-time Vermonters, eating them with milk. In days of old, it was common to go to church on Sunday morning and then enjoy a big meal after church. Since Sunday evening was mother's turn to rest, a simple meal was needed, and the tradition of crackers and milk was born. As the times changed, the common cracker fell out of favor in many households, but they can still be found in some pantries throughout the state.

Common Cracker: The Exhibit is on view at the Vermont History Museum in Montpelier through January 2023. If you visit the Museum store, you can even purchase your own tin of common crackers.



The Capitol City's National Clothespin Company

The factory once featured a giant working clothespin on its roof



By Andrew Liptak

For hundreds of years, the humble clothespin has been a staple of households all over the country and world. I'd wager that you likely have at least one in your home. If they aren't being used to hang your laundry, you might have some tucked away in a junk drawer as a handy way to keep a bag of chips closed, or to hang a child's artwork on a refrigerator.

Clothespins are a relatively recent invention. They appear to have first been used in the 1700s and were simply a peg of wood that was split in such a way that you could secure laundry to a wash line. The Economist notes that their invention likely came about as people packed into densely populated cities, and where room to spread one's clothes was limited to the lines strung between buildings.

It was in the middle of the 19th century that Springfield, Vermont inventor David M. Smith applied for a patent for a more advanced clothespin. His invention

was a "spring-clamp for clothes-lines", which he filed in October 1853. It called for a small spring that levered two pieces of wood together to clasp one's clothes on a line. Two decades later, another Vermont inventor, Solon E. Moore of Swanton, filed another patent in March 1887 for an improvement over Smith's invention, a "Clothes Pin", which used a "coiled wire spring to close the jaws," made up of two pieces of shaped wood. The modern clothespin was born.

Montpelier, Vermont became the home to the nation's clothespin industry. Factories like the U.S. Clothespin Company and the National Clothespin Company took in waste lumber and milled the components of the clothespin into the right shape. Located on the bank of the Winooski River along Memorial Drive, the U.S. Clothespin Company's factory used an array of high-tech saws and wood-working machines to produce tens of thousands of units each day. The factory was distinctive, featuring a giant working model of its product on its roof.

The National Clothespin Company originally occupied a factory right across the river from their rival (along Main Street), but in 1918, its owners relocated upriver to set up shop along Granite Street and Stonecutter's Way, likely to take advantage of the placement of new electric wires. The wood-frame factory building is still standing today, and is now on the National Register of Historic Places. According to its National Register application, the factories played a major role in the economic health of the region: they were an important source of revenue for "timberland owners, saw mill operators, and carriers."

Montpelier's clothespin industry eventually waned. While the industry hit its stride in the 1930s with 15 clothespin factories throughout the Northeast, a confluence of factors eventually took hold. The introduction of electric clothes driers reduced the demand for the products, while increased competition from cheaper alternatives (wood and plastic) from overseas also ate away at the demand for domestically-produced clothespins.

While most of those companies went out of business, the National Clothespin Company remained in operation for decades, eventually closing shop in 2003, the last survivor of what was once a bustling industry for the city.

There are still some reminders around town: in 2020, local artists Ben Cheney, Jesse Cooper, and Chris Eaton from Flywheel Industrial Arts created a trio of three



massive clothespin sculptures that have since gone on display in Calais and Greensboro. According to Montpelier Alive, those sculptures might soon find a new home in Montpelier: just a stone's throw from where their diminutive predecessors were originally manufactured.

Facing Page: The sign for the National Clothes Pin Company is one small reminder of the industry that was once a driving force in Montpelier.

Above: (Top) The former home of the National Clothes Pin Company on the corner of Stonecutter's Way and Granite Street in Montpelier, now listed on the Register of Historic Places. (Bottom) A package of Klos-Klips from the National Clothes Pin Company, manufactured in 1976 in Montpelier.

“SKATES! SKATES!”

The shift of skating from a child’s activity to one that could be enjoyed by all people was, unsurprisingly, led by women

By Teresa Teixeira Greene

To outsiders, Vermont winters bring forth idyllic images of winter sports—skiing, sledding, and ice skating. To Vermonters, the dark days of winter necessitate outdoor activities, both for enjoyment and in desperate attempts to see some sunlight. So, one might think that a relaxing, yet invigorating, winter sport such as ice skating has deep roots in Vermont.

Except, it doesn’t.

The history of ice skates is written in broad sweeps. The oldest known skates date to 1000 BCE and were made of animal bones. They were flat on the bottom and used with poles, like cross-country skiing. Sometime before the 16th century, the bones were replaced with metal runners, and then skates stayed largely the same until the adjustable sole base was invented in the mid-19th century.

In early Vermont, ice skating was largely relegated to an activity for young boys, particularly associated with young scamps skipping school in favor of outdoor play. While the activity was not completely demonized—dry goods stores in the state listed skates among their myriad of metal goods as early as 1815—written mentions of the sport were almost exclusively tales of people falling through the ice and drowning, followed by pleas to mothers not to let their sons onto the ice. Fiction stories used ice skating as an indicator of a boy’s innocence, a man’s slothfulness, and on rare occasions a woman’s “low standing.”

Skating became a more mainstream activity in the mid-19th century. In 1844, Williston & Tyler’s of Brattleboro was the first store to prominently feature skates in an advertisement, leading their list of available goods with the words, “SKATES! SKATES!” in large print. However, it remained the only store to feature the goods for the next decade. The shift of skating from a child’s activity to one that could be enjoyed by all people was, unsurprisingly, led by women. In 1852, Vermont newspapers reported that a group of Bloomerites, suffragists who fought for women’s rights by



Ice Skates from the VHS Collection, 19th century. Gifts of Ralph M. Sherwood, Osmond E. Cave, and Edith Florence Spencer.

challenging gender norms, were spotted skating in Boston. Stories of women skating in Boston, and advertisements from Boston firms selling Ladies’ Skates began trickling into Vermont, often accompanied by teasing editorial responses. In March 1858, Skating Fever, as it was termed by some newspapers, finally hit Vermont when a group of women in Montpelier formed a beginner ice skating class. (The editor of the *St. Johnsbury Caledonian* gleefully offered his thoughts on what that said about the morals of the women in Montpelier.)

By the winters of 1858 and 1859, Vermont was for skaters. Vergennes maintained a rink on Otter Creek, where skating parties and clubs became a regular occurrence. Demand for ice skates was higher than ever, with stores prominently advertising the number of the ladies’ skates they had in stock and marking the appearance of skating-specific clothing. Romanticized historical stories of Vermont began incorporating ice skating into the biographies of the earliest Europeans in Vermont, cementing its place in our collective identity.

There were mixed reactions to this change. Newspaper commentators delighted in the healthy exercise and socializing it brought, often writing about the charm of watching a poised person falter their first time on the ice and how skating brought young and old together. Many of the papers who initially wrote against the idea of women skating quickly changed their point of view as it became clear that it wasn’t just a passing fad. After all, as printed by *The Middlebury Register*, *The Vermont Watchman and State Journal*, and *The Vermont Patriot and State Gazette*, at least the women who were skating weren’t “gorging themselves with literary poison.”



Booklist 2022

Featured VHS Publications

Discovering Black Vermont: African American Farmers in Hinesburgh, 1790-1890

By Elise A. Guyette

Elise A. Guyette tells the story of three generations of free African Americans who worked to build a life and community in Hinesburgh, Vermont. By piecing together fragments of the history this community, using tax and estate records, journals, diaries, and more, she’s uncovered a forgotten story that runs counter to the oft-imagined image of the state. *Paperback, 218 pages, 2021, \$22.*

We Go As Captives: The Royalton Raid and the Shadow War on the Revolutionary Frontier

By Neil Goodwin

The Royalton Raid of October 1780 was the last Indian raid to occur in New England. With no warning, a war party of 265 Canadian Mohawks and Abenakis under

British command materialized from the forest at dawn, took 32 captives, and burned the town of Royalton. This title has been out of print for a while, and it’s finally back in stock!

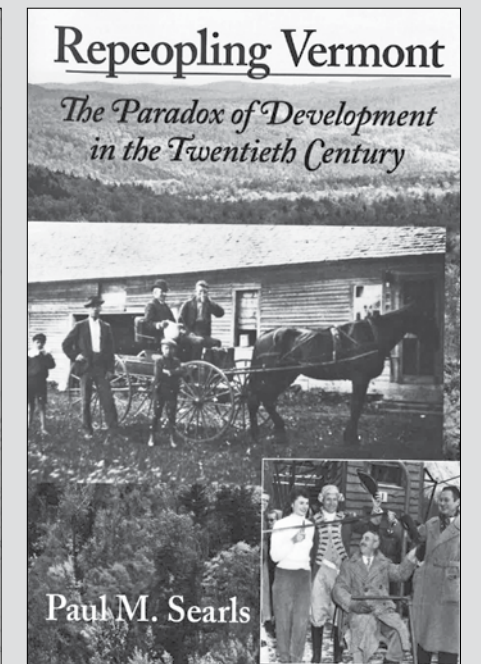
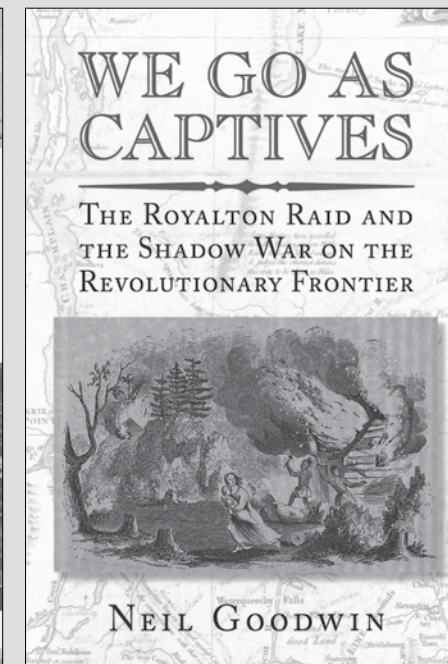
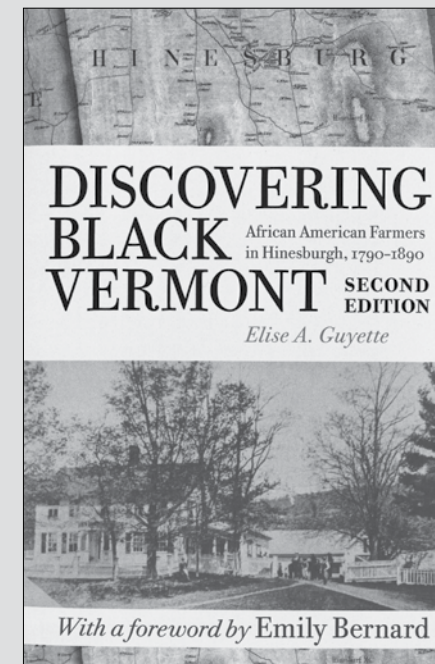
Paperback, 293 pages, 2010, \$24.95

Repeopling Vermont: The Paradox of Development in the Twentieth Century

By Paul M. Searls

At the turn of the 20th century, Vermont’s overwhelmingly rural character was both a distressing problem to be solved, and the state’s greatest asset. Northern Vermont University professor Paul Searls traces two distinct but interrelated stories to help illuminate the tension between progress and preservation in the last century, and how these forces continue to shape Vermont today.

Paperback, 278 pages, 2019, \$22.95





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