

1761

H

ISTORICAL

RUTLAND

1911

**SOUVENIR
EDITION**

HISTORICAL RUTLAND

*An Illustrated History of Rutland,
Vermont, from the granting of the
charter in 1761 to 1911*



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MAP OF THE VILLAGE OF
RUTLAND VT

1888

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Foreword.



TO A TRAVELER entering Rutland for the first time the most conspicuous thing is the mountain peaks, under whose shadows the city rests. The whole landscape is dominated by the sky-piercing summits. It is much like that in writing history. When the historian, as in this instance, sweeps the horizon of 150 years his eye is caught and focussed upon the principal events that raise themselves out of the dim distance and it may well be possible that at such long range, fog bank and cloud may be credited with substantial reality. Out of the wealth of material put into permanent form by his predecessors, the author of this souvenir volume has selected what he conceives to be the subjects of most vital importance to future generations.

It has not been his province to create—only to compile, rearrange and set in order for ready reference some of the facts concerning the past and present with which this generation may not be fully conversant. Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made to the files of Rutland Herald, the "History and Genealogy of the Mead Family", Graham's History of Vermont, History of Rutland County by Smith and Rann, Hemenway's Vermont Gazetteer and Child's Gazetteer and Business Directory of Rutland County. No work of man is perfect and the maker of this book does not flatter himself that it will stand the test of absolute accuracy. It is sent forth with the satisfaction of knowing that it is an honest attempt to secure the facts and to present them in a concise and readable form. As such the author craves the reader's consideration.

F. E. DAVISON.

Historical Rutland.



IN ORDER TO GET the proper perspective for a history of Rutland, it is necessary to go back to the earliest records and trace events which have followed in succession the discovery of Lake Champlain, July 4, 1609. The discovery of that body of water was also the disclosure of the territory now comprised in Rutland County, of which the City of Rutland is so important a part.

Under Five Different Powers

Rutland County has the distinction of having been in the course of its history under the jurisdiction of five different powers: first, the native aborigines, next, the French by right of discovery, then, the English by conquest and colonization, after that, by the independent republic of Vermont up to the time of the admission of the State into the Union, March 4, 1791, and finally, the government of the United States of America up to the present time.

Five Counties Carved Out of One

Not only so, but Rutland County has been carved out of at least five different counties since those early days. In 1683 Albany County embraced all the territory of the present county and much more. In March, 1778, Vermont was divided into two counties, Unity on the East side and Bennington on the west side of the Green Mountains. In 1770, the territory north of the present Bennington County and west of the mountains was given the name of Washington County. February 13, 1781, Rutland County was incorporated, embracing the territory Washington County had previously covered. So that Rutland County at that time extended from Bennington to Canada, and from the Green Mountains on the east to the Hudson River on the west, including within its confines Lake Champlain and Lake George. The population of the county at that time was a little more than 4,000 and the appraisal of property for taxation less than \$100,000. The county seat was established at first at Tinmouth where it remained until 1784 when it was removed to Rutland. When Addison County was formed in 1784 Rutland County was brought to its present limits, with the exception of the loss of the town of Orwell, which was annexed to Addison County in 1847.

The territory of Rutland County during the Colonial and Indian wars was trodden by many hostile expeditions. It was subject to the depredations of both French and English armies at a later period and because of the dangerous conditions incident to the times, settlements were rare, and it was not until after the complete conquest of Canada by the English in 1760 that any considerable move was made in the direction of populating this section of the country, a few points only having been occupied as military posts up to that time.

First Settlement of County

The principal towns in Rutland County were chartered in 1761. But the time of the first settlement is a matter only of conjecture. It is certain that a brisk trade had been carried on between Canada and Massachusetts before any white man had settled in this territory, and that business was transacted and goods transported into Canada, and that the line of travel was directly across what is now the county of Rutland. There is a journal still in existence of a trader who made the journey from Massachusetts to Crown Point, N. Y., in 1730 in which he writes in glowing terms of the richness of the soil along Otter Creek.

But when the French War terminated in the surrender of the province to the north to Great Britain, many of the soldiers who had crossed Vermont on their warlike expeditions, decided to settle within its limits, and Governor Wentworth, the colonial governor of New Hampshire, received numerous applications for charters, and in 1761, the principal towns now included in Rutland, Bennington and Addison counties were chartered.

Ten Charters Granted in One Year

Ten towns in Rutland County were granted charters between the 26th of August and the 20th of October, 1761, in which settlements were commenced at the following periods: Pawlet, 1761; Clarendon and Rutland, 1768; Castleton and Pittsford, 1769; Poultney and Wells, 1771; and Brandon, 1772. By the terms of the charters an ear of Indian corn was required to be paid annually by the trustees of each town until December, 1772, after which one shilling proclamation money was to be paid annually for each hundred acres.

Rutland's Rival Charters

Rutland, the shire town of Rutland County, was granted by charter September 7, 1761, by Governor Benning Wentworth of the province of New Hampshire to Colonel Josiah Willard of Winchester, N. H. The first named grantee of the charter was John Murray, an influential citizen of Rutland, Massachusetts, and without doubt he gave the name to the township, although he, nor anyone of the other grantees ever settled within its limits. Murray sold his right in Rutland, about 350 acres, for 2 shillings, or at the rate of ten acres for one cent.

During the same year (1761) Rutland was granted under the name of Fairfield, by Colonel John Henry Lydius of Albany, who claimed the territory under a deed issued by a Mohawk Indian Chief of New York. There ensued a long and bitter controversy and struggle on the part of the New Yorkers to dispossess the settlers, and on the part of the Green Mountain boys to maintain their hold upon the ground to which they believed they were legally entitled. The troublous times continued until the final adjustment of the Land Title controversy determined the legality of the charters issued by New Hampshire.

First White Settlers

During the year 1769, Timothy Mead, Zebulon, James (Col.), Stephen, Ezra, and one daughter, emigrated from Nine Partners to what is now Rutland County, Vermont. Three of the sons, Zebulon, James (Col.) and Ezra settled on Otter Creek, West Rutland, between what is now Center Rutland and Proctor. These were the first white people that ever settled in Rutland.

Colonel James, on the 30th of September, 1769, made his first purchase of land in Rutland. There were seventy rights in the whole town, one right containing 350 acres. He bought twenty rights for £100 and sold ten the same day for £40, retaining 3,500 acres. The following year, 1770, he was forty years old, with a wife and ten children. The first white child born in Rutland, is said to have been William, September 12, 1770, the eleventh child of Colonel James Mead. The twelfth and youngest child, James, was born December 12, 1773. William, the eleventh child, moved from Vermont to Ohio. He died at Granville, Ohio, November 24, 1854, and on his tombstone is the following inscription:

CAPT.
WILLIAM MEAD,
DIED
Nov. 24, 1854.
AGED 84 YEARS.

HE WAS THE FIRST WHITE CHILD
BORN IN RUTLAND.

His family consisted of three children. Mrs. Mead died May 11, 1823, aged ninety-two. The inscription on her tombstone in the old cemetery at West Rutland is:

MERCY MEAD RELICT OF COL. JAMES MEAD.



This Bible was brought to Rutland by Col. James Mead and for a long time was the only Bible in the settlement. It was borrowed for various purposes social, religious and judicial. It has been handed down from one generation to another and is at present the possession of Gov. J. A. Mead. The book contains the genealogies of the various families, and is still in a good state of preservation.



MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM WEST STREET.

Stephen, the fourth child of Timothy (1), settled on Otter Creek, three miles below Sutherland Falls in the present town of Pittsford. He had a family of thirteen children. The daughter of Timothy married one of the Stark family.

Zebulon and Ezra, who also settled on Otter Creek, had families consisting of eleven and fourteen children respectively.

These immigrants were three days moving from Manchester to Rutland. They came over the mountains, stopping the first night in Dorset, the second in Danby, and thus on to Tinmouth and West Clarendon. The third evening they camped in Clarendon, but as it was a moonlight night, they pushed on to their destined home. Fortunately a band of Caughnawaga Indians were encamped in the vicinity, and upon applying for shelter, the red men generously gave their hut to the weary travelers, and built another for themselves. Here Mead and his family lived until late in the fall, during which time a substantial log house was erected in which they wintered.

First Four Families

Simeon Powers, a cooper from Springfield, and his wife Lydia, established themselves in the spring of 1770, west of Otter Creek, on the so-called Kelly farm. In the fall William Dwinell, with his wife, came and resided with his relative Powers. And these four families, Mead, Powers, Dwinell and Johnson, are the only white persons positively known to have been living in Rutland in 1770. The population of the town in that year could not have exceeded twenty-five white persons. Of the hardships endured by those early settlers, it is impossible to judge. It is related, for illustration, that a few days before the birth of William Powers, his mother and others were upset in a boat on Otter Creek, a short distance above Center Rutland falls. She floated down near the brink of the falls, where she caught hold of a slippery log and held to it until she was rescued.

In 1770 the best land in the settlement of Rutland sold for a few cents an acre, and there was not a wagon bridge in town. Mead kept a boat each side of Otter Creek at Center Rutland for convenience in crossing.

In 1774 Rutland had a population of 35 families, a log meeting house and a Congregational Church composed of 14 members, organized October 20, 1773, which was the tenth church organized in Vermont, the second west of the Green Mountains, and the first in the County of Rutland. It was located on North Main Street opposite the old Governor Williams residence.

Among the early settlers of New England was Rev. John Graham, who came to America in 1720. He was a grandson to one of the Marquises of Montrose. He settled at Southbury, Connecticut, where he remained as pastor of the church for fifty years. The only remarkable thing known of him is that he was the father of fifty-seven children and grandchildren. His fourth son, Andrew Graham was a prominent physician of Woodbury, Connecticut, dying there in 1785.

His son, John Andrew Graham, who was educated for the law, emigrated to Rutland shortly after his father's death. Here he rose in his profession, till in the year 1790, he was called to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State. He practiced in this court until June, 1792, when at the circuit court of the United States of America for the District of Vermont, at Bennington, he was called to the bar of that court and admitted and sworn as attorney and councillor. In January, 1794, Governor Chittenden appointed him Aide-de-Camp on his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

During his residence in Rutland, Mr. Graham, wrote a series of letters, "inscribed to his Grace, the Duke of Montrose", descriptive of the present State of Vermont, one of the United States of America. These letters were printed in London in 1797 and form what is sometimes called 'Graham's History of Vermont'.

The tenth letter descriptive of Rutland County reads as follows:

Rutland is a shire town, and capital of the county of the same name; it lies on Otter Creek, between Killington and Ira Mountains; it is divided into two parishes, called East and West Rutland. On the east side is the main street, three miles in length, the center of which, for nearly a mile lies high, straight and level, and much resembled Hartford.



MAIN STREET IN 1840.

1. Reed's Tavern. 2. 3. 4. Chas. Burt and Post Office.
5. Court House. 6. Franklin House. 7. Hodges & Owen. 8. 9.



MAIN STREET IN 1852.

1. Stearns & Pierce. 2. Mason & Cheney. 3. Chas. Burt. 4. Court House. 5. Franklin House.
6. Hodges & Owen. 7. Frederick Chaffee. 8. Mason & Dorrance.

Federal Square

In the center is a square, containing about five English acres, known by the name of Federal Square (which name I had the honor to give it); in front of this, on the east side, stands a court house, built of wood, by no means an ornament to the place, owing to the bad taste, and want of judgment in architecture of the committee appointed to lay out the money, which was raised by voluntary contribution, for the purpose of erecting this building. In this are held the sessions of the General Assembly (established here and at Windsor alternately), the District Court under the Federal government, the Supreme Court of the State, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Probate for the District of Rutland. The Goal [Jail] stands about one hundred rods south of Federal Square, on the west side of the main street; it is a good building and answers every purpose for which it was designed. About half a mile north of the court house is a neat church. On each side the square and main street, are built some handsome and elegant houses; particularly on the east side are several which draw the attention of all travelers, the largest of which was intended for the residence of the Bishop of Vermont.

Agriculture

The upland is filled with lime-stone, the low lands abound with clay. The intervale lands on the Creek are of a deep rich soil and produce excessive crops of hay and Indian corn; but, unfortunately for the husbandman, the Indian corn is often cut off by the frost. The uplands produce wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans, peas, hemp and flax.

Silver Mine on West Street

About half a mile from the court house, in the main street, a silver mine has lately been discovered, said to be of great value; but for the truth of this I cannot be answerable; though beyond a doubt there is a copper mine in the vicinity; and there are great quantities of iron ore near Rutland.

Water Power

There are two great falls of water here, known by the names of Mides' and Sutherland's Falls, on each of which are corn and saw mills. Mr. Osgood, in the year 1794, erected on Otter Creek, the best corn mills in the country.

Manufactureries

Here also is a printing office, an oil mill, a hat manufactory, a large brewery, and a manufactory of nails. The water is conveyed from the mountains to the town in wooden pipes, laid about two feet under ground. Every material for building, except glass and paint, is made here. The principal timber is pine, maple, hemlock and birch. Pot and pearl ash are made in great abundance.



WEST STREET, CORNER MAIN, 1835.

1. Judge Pierpoint.
2. A. L. Brown's Residence.
3. James Barrett's Store.
4. American House, A. Dyer.
5. S. G. Staley's Tin Shop.
6. Residence, Hannibel and Cyrus Porter.
7. General Store, Porter's.
8. Lester & Mann, Groceries; Myhat, Boots & Shoes; Dr. Lewis, D



WEST STREET LOOKING WEST FROM MAIN STREET.

Wild Beasts

The wolf and bear often descend from the east mountains and do much damage, destroying the sheep and corn.

The value of land is from twenty shillings to £60 an acre. The number of inhabitants is about 1,600, emigrated from England, Ireland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the State of New York.

Leading Residents

Doctor Williams, Mr. Mattocks, Mr. Smith, Mr. Buell, Mr. Bell, Mr. Osgood, Messrs. Chipman, Messrs. Williams, are the leading people of the town.

Citizens Described

Of Samuel Williams, LL.D., member of the Meteorological Society in Germany, of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Massachusetts, it may with propriety be said, that he is the most enlightened man in the state in every branch of philosophy and polite learning; and it is doing him no more than justice to say there are very few in the United States possessed of greater abilities or more extensive information; added to which, he is a most excellent orator, and always speaks in a manner best adapted to the understanding and capacity of those whom he addresses. In the year 1794 the Doctor wrote and published the natural history of Vermont, executed much to his honor and to the great satisfaction of all naturalists. In politeness, ease and elegance of manners, Doctor Williams is not inferior to the most polished European gentleman.

Mr. N. Chipman is one of the first law characters in the state. He has been district judge and chief judge of the supreme court. Mr. Darius Chipman is a good lawyer, assiduous and persevering in his profession, a gentleman of wit and humor and a most agreeable companion.

Mr. Mattocks is treasurer of the state, which office he discharges to the universal satisfaction of the people.

Mr. Smith was educated at the University of Connecticut, and was bred to the law; he is a good scholar, conversant in special pleadings, and is now a representative from the state in Congress; his manners are mild, modest and agreeable.

Mr. Buell is a practitioner at the bar, and much merit is due him for his ambition and perseverance in the objects of his pursuit, the more so perhaps for his devoting himself to a laborious profession, while nature has endowed him with great original talents for poetry, the fascinating charms of which few minds have sufficient resolution to withstand.

Mr. Bell is high sheriff of the county, a gentleman of the strictest honor and veracity, has a tenacious memory, and I can with propriety declare he is better informed in point of the local business, and the true situation of individuals, in the different counties, than any person in the commonwealth.

Mr. Stephen Williams is one of the selectmen of the town, and claims my particular notice and attention; with him for nine years past I have had the honor to be on most friendly terms of intimacy. The hospitality of his disposition toward strangers would alone be sufficient to endear him to all who know him; but the same generous turn of mind leads him to far nobler exertions of benevolence—to cheer the broken heart, to wipe the tear from the pale cheek of poverty, and to bid the friendless widow and orphan look up and smile. These are the actions that crown his days and give to his temper that sweet serenity which only goodness can bestow. To those whose hearts resemble Mr. Williams' it would be unnecessary to



WEST SIDE OF NORTH MAIN STREET, 1865.

1. Dr. J. Porter. 2. Dr. O. Cook. 3. Episcopal Church. 4. Francis Fenn. 5. C. Burt.
6. Dr. J. Porter. 7. Gershorn Cheney. 8. Tin Shop. 9. Joel B. Harris. 10. Moses Hawkes.

say, that if in his power, he would literally fulfill that divine precept of the gospel, "Not to let his left hand know what his right hand did," but take what care he will to conceal them, his paths are traced for his footsteps are known (as by irresistible impulse) to be drawn towards the abode of affliction. The sacred deeds of charity which have come within the ken of my knowledge are numberless.

Samuel Williams is one of the council of state and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Osgood is a civil magistrate, and clerk of the court of Common Pleas.

Negro Congregational Minister

On the west side of the town, the farmers are better husbandmen than those on the east, and raise the best wheat, butter and cheese; great quantities of wheat they send off to foreign markets.

In this place also is a handsome meeting house, of which the Rev. Mr. Haynes, an African (from the state of Connecticut) is the minister. And here let me pause to pay a tribute to nature and humanity. Violated, alas! how cruelly, how often, is that unhappy race who are of this excellent clergyman's color, and who are supposed by some (Grant, Oh Gracious Heaven, that the number may daily decrease) scarce to possess faculties above the "brutes that perish." But let me ask, when at the Great Day, the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, whether Mr. Haynes' color will be objected to by that Almighty power, who took him from the dust of the earth and made him man? Who gave him the form, the soul, the affections, the feelings of a man? Will his being a negro be then objected to when his life is found to be conformable to his preaching? When he is known to have been the disinterested friend of mankind, to have been assiduously employed like the Good Samaritan, in pouring balm into the wounds of the unhappy? Oh, Great God! What will then be Thy judgment day sentence? Wilt Thou regard the shade of his complexion, (if indeed there be any difference in the shades that distinguish the human race) or the beauty of his mind? Poor suffering sons of one common parent, may your task-masters regard ye as brothers; may their kindness draw forth all yours, and may ye so live, as hereafter, in common with the worthy pastor I have been describing, to hear those blessed sounds pronounced in your favor, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter ye into the joy of your Lord."

Eminent Men

Among the eminent men who have made Rutland their residence, the following is but a partial list. Nathaniel Chipman, one of the ablest lawyers and statesmen of New England; his brother, Daniel, pre-eminent for conversational powers; John A. Graham, the first lawyer located in Rutland, and author of the first history of Vermont, a series of letters inscribed to an English Duke and published in London; Jesse Buel, founder of the *Albany Cultivator*; Thomas Green Fessenden, founder of the *New England Farmer* and the friend of Hawthorne; John Mattocks, unlearned but capable and eccentric judge; Samuel Williams, philosopher and historian, founder of the *Rutland Herald*; Governor Israel Smith; James Davie Butler, mechanic, merchant, scholar, wit; Moses Strong, great landholder, who it is claimed, married a descendant of Cotton Mather; Robert Pierpont, descended from a favorite officer of William the Conqueror; Robert Temple, a descendant of Governor Bradford of the Mayflower; George T. Hodges, polished and successful merchant; William Page, attorney, safe and upright cashier; Walter Colton, popular author, announcing the discovery of California gold; James Meacham, eloquent preacher; F. L. Ormsbee, pioneer of marble and railroad enterprise; Solomon Foote, prosperous politician, president of conventions and senates; James Porter, physician; Jesse Gove, gentlemanly clerk; Rodney Royce, popular young lawyer, and a host of others whom we have space only to name, Gersham Cheney, John Rugles, Edward Dyer, Avery Billings, Samuel Griggs, Benjamin Blanchard, the Meads, Chattertons, Reynolds, Purdeys, George A. Tuttle, who established the *Rutland Daily Herald* in 1861 and the Tuttle Company in 1832; Sheldons, Smiths, Reeds, McConnells, Barnes, Greens, Kelleys, Thralls, William Fay, Charles Burt, Benjamin Lord, Nichols Goddard, Nathan Osgood, Osgoods, Greenos, Parmiers, Clements, John Bissel, Alansom Clark. The above comprises the unique description given by John A. Graham.

The first practicing attorney in Vermont, it will be seen, was John A. Graham.

Robert Pierpont was one of the most eminent of the Rutland County bar. He was born in Litchfield in 1791 and was admitted to the bar in 1812, the same year he removed to Rutland.



OLD STATE HOUSE, WEST STREET.

Israel Smith was born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1759, removed to Rutland in 1791, and in the fall of that year was elected to Congress from the district west of the mountains and re-elected in 1793 and 1795. In 1797 he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1801 he was elected U. S. Senator and in 1807 he was elected governor of the State. He died in Rutland, December 2, 1810.

Solomon Foote, one of Rutland's most distinguished citizens, was born at Cornwall, November 19, 1802, settled in Rutland in 1831, and at once entered upon a successful career, holding various offices in the gift of the State. He was elected to Congress in 1843, was chosen U. S. Senator in 1850 and served twenty years until his

death in 1866. He was president of the Senate during a part of the thirty-sixth and the whole of the thirty-seventh Congress. He was among the great war senators during the rebellion. He died in Washington, March 28, 1866, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery with most impressive ceremonies, addresses being delivered in the United States Court House by Senator Luke Poland, James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and a Eulogy by Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver.

In 1870 Rutland had about 2,000 families with a population of 10,000, but that included what is now Proctor, West Rutland, Town and City of Rutland.

Space does not permit of more than a mere mention of such worthy names as Charles K. Williams, author of an eminent judicial history of Vermont; Leonard, Charles, Chauncey and Samuel Williams; E. L. Ormsbee, Moses Strong, A. A. Nicholson, Frederic W. Hopkins, Colonel Jesse Gove, William Page, Darius Chipman, Ambrose L. Brown, J. T. Nichols, Rodney C. Royes, Nathan B. Graham. This is but a brief record of some of the more conspicuous members of the county bar who attained positions entitling them to notice and have passed away. It is enough to say that the present bar of Rutland County includes in its membership many who are eminent in their profession and will compare favorably with that of any other county in New England.

County Buildings

From 1781 to 1784 county court was held at Tinmouth after which it was removed to Rutland. The court house for eight years was the old gambrel roofed house, still standing and occupied as a dwelling on West Street. Externally it was then substantially as it appears now. It had only two rooms, only one of which had a wooden floor. The west one was the court room, having a floor and seats on the north side, a little elevated for the judges, and benches for the jurors, witnesses and spectators. The east room had no floor, and answered all the other purposes of a court house, grand and petit jury room. Here the first U. S. District Court ever held in Vermont had its session, the first Monday in May, 1791, with Nathaniel Chipman as Judge and Frederick Hill as clerk.

Here too the state legislature met in October, 1784 and 1786. The jail was built of logs and stood a few yards northwest of the court house.

In the year 1792, a more commodious court house was built on Main Street, just north of the old Franklin House. It faced the west and was built of wood, framed and clapboarded, the funds for its erection



COURT HOUSE.

Wood and a man named Carpenter in 1785. The sentence of the former was that he "receive fifteen stripes on the Naked Body, on the 15th day of instant (January) in Rutland." Carpenter was sentenced to receive thirty-nine stripes. These sentences were executed, and the feelings of the community towards that class of criminals is indicated by the sheriff's return, on which was endorsed the fact of the execution, followed by the expressive words, "Well laid on!"

In 1808, the principal criminal of those arrested for passing counterfeit money was found guilty and sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory, be whipped thirty-nine lashes at the public whipping post with cat-o'-nine-tails, pay a fine of \$500 and costs of prosecution (\$67.20), and be confined to hard labor in the state prison for seven years and stand committed until said sentence be complied with. The others received sentences more or less similar. The expedition and certainty of execution observable in those days is seen in the fact that the trial, sentence and execution of the same up to the time of transportation to prison, all took place in one day. Although the day was bitter cold and the snow deep, nearly one hundred sleighs were drawn up around the park, the inhabitants having turned out in large numbers to witness the whipping, which was lustily accomplished, at the close of which the sheriff washed the naked backs of the culprits with rum, which he poured from a large pitcher.

Imprisonment for debt was not abolished in this state until the year 1839, previous to which the courts were burdened with that sort of legal business.

On Woodstock Avenue is a marble post engraved "Jail Limit", beyond which prisoners could not go when out on probation.

An interesting old volume entitled "Travels Through the Northern Parts of the United States in the Years 1807 and 1808," published by Edward Augustus Kendall, describes a court scene in Rutland in the early days. The writer says:

"Rutland is the county town of the most populous county in Vermont; and adjacent to the inn at which I put up, is the court house. On my arrival, which was after sunset, I found the public curiosity

being raised by voluntary contributions. The Legislature of 1792 convened therein and on October 25th of that year there was passed "an act for the purpose of raising by lottery the sum of £160 lawful money, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of building the new court house in Rutland." In 1828 Geo. W. Daniels, a contractor, bricked up the outside of the building eight inches thick, the expense being borne by the citizens. An extension of 20 feet was added in 1844, and for over 75 years justice was dispensed in this building, until it was destroyed by fire, April 3, 1868. The new court house was commenced in 1869 and occupied for the first time in March, 1871. It is a pressed brick structure costing originally \$72,000, and is situated on the corner of Court and Center Streets.

The whipping post was an important adjunct of the early courts for the suppression of crime, and one was established, in connection with the pillory, near the present site of the fountain, corner of Main and West Streets. Prisoners convicted of certain crimes were punished in the regulation manner, stripped to the waist, tied up to the ring in the post and lashed with the cat-o'-nine tails, the number of lashes being judged in the sentences. The last record of such punishment in Rutland is as late as 1808. Counterfeiting was one of the offenses in the early years of the existence of the community, and the records give an account of the severe punishment inflicted upon one Canfil

engaged by a sitting in the court house, on some persons apprehended on the charge of counterfeiting bank-bills. As this was an offense of which I had heard much in all parts of Vermont, I had my curiosity, too, and I repaired immediately to the tribunal.

"At my entrance, I saw, through the dusk, about one hundred persons, shabbily dressed, standing, sitting and reclining on the benches and tables, and from this apparent disorder, I came to the instant conclusion that the court had adjourned, but after a few seconds * * * * I satisfied myself of my error. In short, I descried, upon the bench four or five men, dressed like the rest, but differing in this that *they were bareheaded, while all the others wore hats.*

"Having now made myself acquainted with the court, I looked next for the jury and the prisoners; but jury there was none; and as for the single prisoner that was present, he sat, undistinguished, among the lookers-on. By degrees, I discovered, that though there were a whole bench of judges, and six or eight lawyers at the bar, this honorable court was engaged merely in an affair of police, the court consisting only in the person of one of the magistrates, his bareheaded companions being but assistants in courtesy.

"The attorney general for the county of Rutland, aided by a second lawyer, appeared for the prosecution, and there were also two lawyers who defended the prisoner. These gentlemen, with many others, were seated at a table covered with a green cloth; and upon that table, sat two or three of the sovereign people, with their backs towards the honorable court. In front of the bench, and without the bar, upon a raised platform, was an iron stove, and upon the platform stood half a dozen of the same people. The stove, though both the court and the bar frequently spoke of their sufferings from the cold, and occasionally discussed the propriety of adjourning, to warm themselves in the adjoining public houses, *contained neither fire nor fuel.*

The presiding judge on this occasion was Theophilus Harrington (or Herrington), the eccentric magistrate of that period of whom many characteristic incidents are related. He was born in Rhode Island in 1762, and emigrated to Clarendon in 1786. It is related of him that on his return to Vermont after a business trip to Rhode Island, he saw a young woman named Betsy Buck in a house which he was passing. It was a case of love at first sight, and so strong was the impression made upon him that he stopped, made suit to her and took her with him as his wife when he left the house shortly. They settled in Clarendon and had a family of twelve children. Harrington represented the town seven years, was Speaker of the House one year; was chief judge of Rutland County Court three years, and a Judge of the Supreme Court ten years. He died November 17, 1813, and was buried at Clarendon with Masonic honors. Perhaps the thing which will never die concerning this remarkable man is his ruling in reference to the return of a fugitive slave. Judge Harrington was applied to in those troublous days for a warrant for the extradition of a negro, who was claimed as a slave. The claimant made out what he regarded as a *prima facie* case, and then "rested", but the judge intimated that the title to the slave was not satisfactorily established. Additional evidence was put in, but the judge was still not satisfied. A third attempt was made and proof was furnished that the negro and his ancestors before him had "time out of mind of man" been slaves of the claimant and his ancestors. Still the judge declared that there seemed to be a defect in the title. "Will Your Honor, then," returned the astonished claimant, "be good enough to suggest what is lacking to make a perfect title?" "A bill of sale, sir, from God Almighty," was the reply. This decision, made as it was at a time when slaves were held even in the North, gave Judge Harrington a national reputation and made him immortal.

Fort Rutland

About the commencement of the Revolutionary War a fort was built on North Main Street, near the corner of Terrill at the head of West Street on what was known as the burnt district, covering about half an acre of land. This was known in the early days as the Picket fort. It was built of palisades of maple, sunk in the ground some five feet and about fifteen feet high; the adjoining sides were hewn and joined together; the outside and inside were unhewn; at each corner was a flanker about eight feet square—in the nature of a bastion—so that each outside of the fort could be raked with shot from two flankers. All around the fort, five or six feet from the ground, were portholes six feet apart, only large enough at the center to admit a musket, but radiating inside and outside so that the marksman within could sweep a wide field in front. Within the fort was a small storehouse for provisions and ammunition. The only means of entrance was a bullet-proof gate on the front or west side, a little south of the center. In the southwest



MONUMENT, NORTH MAIN AND WEST STREETS.

and called Camp Fairbanks, in honor of Governor Fairbanks. The first and Second Regiments, mustered into service at Rutland, were camped here for several weeks.

Rutland Hotels

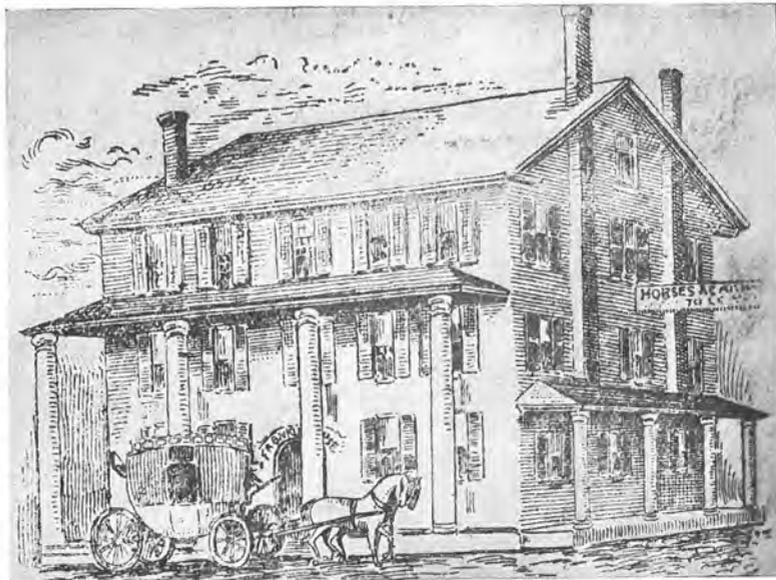
The famous old Franklin House was one of the leading Rutland taverns in the early part of the nineteenth century. It stood on the east side of Main Street near the spot now occupied by the residence of P. M. Melden, corner of Main Street and Mansfield Place. It was known as Gould's Tavern. It was kept by Henry Gould before the war of 1812. In 1829, Nathaniel Gould, brother of Henry, thoroughly refitted the building and changed the name to the Franklin House. Again in 1833 Robert Temple remodeled the hotel and it was finally destroyed

corner was a well. The fort is said to have been built by voluntary labor as a place of defense from Indians, British or Tories at the beginning of the war. As forts were soon after erected east and west of this, it became of little use and was gradually torn down and the pickets used for fuel. The site is now marked by an imposing granite block on the west face of which is this inscription: "Memorial—1775—Erected on Site of Fort Rutland by Ann Story Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution—June 14, 1901."

Fort Ranger

In March, 1778, Rutland, was made the headquarters for the State Troops. That same year a fort was erected at Center Rutland, on the hill east of the falls, known as Gookins falls, and named Fort Ranger. It covered two or more acres, was made of unhewn hemlock logs or pickets, sunk in a trench five feet deep, and rising fifteen feet high, sharpened at the top and inclining outward and accommodating two or three hundred troops. In the northwest section a block house was built, forty feet square and two stories high and supplied on all sides with port holes. This fort was used as headquarters, and a depot of supplies for other forts, until 1781, when the headquarters were removed to Castleton.

During the War of the Rebellion, the present fair ground was used as a veteran reserve camp,



FRANKLIN HOUSE.



ORIGINAL BATES HOUSE—1866.

This famous hostelry had many proprietors during its long history. Among the most prominent besides those mentioned were George H. Beaman, who ran the hotel for nine years till about 1843. Then followed George R. Orcutt and after him Pratt and Ira C. Foster. Then came Putnam and Bryant and in 1854 John C. Parke, of Whitehall. Afterwards it was Foster and Morris, Morris withdrew and Gershom Cheney bought of Foster about two years before the house was burned.

by fire in 1868. The Franklin House stood on the site of Munn's Tavern, which was in its glory in 1794. Nathaniel Gould, who changed the name of the hotel from Gould's Tavern to the Franklin House was born in 1786 and died at Westminster in 1853. Gershom Cheney bought the Franklin House two years before it burned in 1868 and was to have given up the management in two days, when it caught fire April 3, 1868, from the bursting of a lamp in the middle of the night, starting a conflagration which destroyed the building, the court house and other property, with a loss of over \$50,000. At the time of its destruction the hotel could accommodate more people than any other public house in this section. The proprietor at one time entertained a whole circus, horses and all, and that during court week. He divided the dancing hall annexed to the tavern into rooms, and had another barn for the animals. On the third floor of the house was the hall where the young people used to take dancing lessons.

The Central House

The Central House formerly occupied the site of the present Clement National Bank Block and was kept by Major J. A. Salsbury.

The Brock House

The Brock House is the oldest hotel now standing. It was kept in early years by Eleazer Wheelock, who was interested in the stage lines. It was then a two story building. Josiah Huntoon subsequently became the owner and added the third story, calling it Huntoon's Tavern. Later S. A. Brock, the present proprietor, purchased the property and added the piazzas.

The Bates House

The Bates House which is located on the spot where the Mead Block now stands, had a reputation for many years equal to any modern first-class hotel. It was built by A. C. Bates and opened by Daniel Kellog, Jr., in the year 1866. It contained one hundred and fifty light, well ventilated



BATES HOUSE.
Rebuilt by A. C. Bates in 1876.



CENTER STREET FROM WALES STREET, 1911.

rooms, several parlors and a spacious dining hall. The furniture was of black walnut of an elegant design. Every room was steam heated, the floors covered with body Brussels carpets and the whole structure was furnished with every convenience for the comfort of its guests. The hotel was burned in 1876 but rebuilt in 1877, A. C. Bates & Son managing it for four years. It finally passed into the hands of J. M. Haven and Dr., now Governor John A. Mead, and was managed by W. H. Valiquette until October, 1885, when Morse and Quinn became the landlords. Albert H. Tuttle followed them, until it ceased business as a hotel.

The Berwick House

The Berwick House was built in 1868 by C. F. Richardson and called the "Stevens House," and was managed by Mr. Stevens for Mr. Richardson until 1885 when his son, F. H. Richardson, and D. N. Haynes assumed the management. It is a large, finely appointed and convenient house, at present conducted by W. H. Valiquette.

The Bardwell House

The Bardwell House was built by Otis Bardwell and E. Foster Cook and opened in 1852. John W. Cramton purchased it in 1864. For sixty years this hotel has been famous. Jay Gould made his home here when he obtained his first railroad holdings, and it was at this hotel he made the acquaintance of Jim Fish, with whom he was afterward to clinch in those struggles that made history. It is now conducted by Lalor Bros.

Besides these hostelries Rutland possesses several smaller but well managed and homelike hotels, among which are the St. James and the Elmore Houses on West Street.



STEVENS, HOUSE.

Built in 1868, by C. F. Richardson. Now the Berwick.

Of these old-time taverns it has been said: "The first and chief aim and purpose of the keepers of these houses was that they should be kept for the accommodation of the traveling public, and that their main support should be derived from this source." No allurements were held out by them to entice the idle or the vicious of the neighborhood or the surrounding country; cards and the dice were almost universally tabooed; a billiard table would have been deemed a disreputable acquisition and a bowling alley as an adjunct to a reputable old-time tavern was very rarely or never thought of. Singularly enough, however, all these taverns had each its ball room, while the occasion of a

ball or dance in one of them was an occurrence about as rare as the visitation of Encke's comet." * * * At the times referred to the use of spirituous liquors was, as may be said, universal, that while the innkeeper dispensed it from his bar, the merchant passed it over his counter, that it was always to be found on the side board, and in the cupboard of the rich and poor alike, and that it was not deemed immoral or derogatory to the character even of the parish clergyman to be seen, on occasions, sitting on the tavern porch or the store platform (perhaps watching a game of quoits or an interesting ball play) while sipping his glass of wine, or, perchance, a more potent beverage. In this state of society it is highly creditable to the keepers of the respectable public houses of the time that it can be said in truth that they gave no encouragement to excess in that direction."

The village of Rutland down to about the year 1846 was built almost entirely on Main and West Streets. With the exception of Green Street (now Killington Avenue) and Woodstock Avenue all the present streets have been opened since the year mentioned. Previous to that time there were only four houses—three Ruggles houses and Chipman Thrall's—from the summit of the hill on West Street to East Creek. The business of the place was all on Main Street. There were several brick buildings there, among which were James Porter's store, Robert Temple's house, Orel Cook's house, D. Butler's house, William Butman's house, J. C. Burdick's house, and the Eleazer Wheelock Hotel (now the Brock House). There were three other hotels, the Grove House, which stood next north of Knowlton & Carver's store, the latter adjoining the old court house, the Franklin Hotel and the Reed Hotel; another public house kept by Abel Page was located on West Street.

In 1850, Melzar Edson and Marcus P. Norton purchased of William Hall the "lot adjoining the depot grounds on the east and fronting on the main road leading to the village from the west", on which it was intended to lay out streets. They did this "in view of the prospective increase of business in our village consequent upon the completion of the Rutland and Burlington railroad", and the phenomenal development of the village between 1850



BARDWELL HOUSE, 1864.



MERCHANTS ROW FROM CENTER STREET 1911.

and the end of the war of the Rebellion abundantly justified their foresight. Real estate business enjoyed a boom. Lands were purchased on the neglected flats, in spite of the dire forebodings of the faithless, by far sighted men who readily saw that the influence of a railroad is invariably to draw business around their depots, and to make streets and commercial establishments necessary.

In 1851, the farm of one hundred and fifty acres, embracing a large portion of the flat included in the local designation "Nebraska", originally owned by Moses Strong, was sold to a syndicate of six men, called the "Rutland Land Company", who cut it up

and sold it in lots to purchasers. To get a view of the remarkable extension of the village in the ten years between 1850 and 1860, it is only necessary to note the dates of street openings. These were as follows: Grove Street, laid out 1848; Cottage Street, opened in 1852 and extended in 1858; Madison Street, Pleasant Street and Prospect Street, opened in 1852; Evelyn Street, opened in 1853 and extended in 1866; Forest Street, opened in 1853; Wales Street, opened in 1853 and extended in 1862; Spring Street, opened in 1853 and extended in 1868; Meadow, River, Franklin, Mechanic, South and School Streets, opened in 1854; Court and Center Streets, opened in 1856, and Nickwackett in 1860. Some opposition arose against the rapid progress of the village down the hillside and out upon the flats, particularly when



FIRE RUINS, MERCHANTS ROW, 1868.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH FROM CORNER OF EDSON AND WILLOW STREETS, 1868.

ture. A tract of land lying between Center Street and the railroad and east of a portion of Merchants Row, bounded north by West Street, and south by the Bardwell House, was offered to Mr. Pierpont about 1848 for \$1,000. He was not able to induce others to join him in the purchase; but one of the men whom he ought to influence in real estate afterwards paid \$3,000 for a small lot, facing Merchants Row. An Albany newspaper of the year 1852 states that "land in Rutland that was in the market six years ago at \$60 an acre is now held at \$2,500 and \$3,000. Eight years ago Rutland was without a

central railroad point. No less than six lines enter Rutland; over which run forty-five trains a day." The railroad between Rutland and Bennington was built under an act of the Legislature, November 5, 1845, incorporating the Western Vermont Railroad Company. The road was put in operation in 1852.

The Rutland and Washington Railroad Company was organized under an act approved by the Legislature November 13, 1847. The road was opened through to Salem, N. Y., forming a continuous line from Rutland to Troy. Horace Clark, a leading spirit in the movement, superintendent and treasurer, died on the 25th of February, 1852, the day appointed for celebrating the opening of the road being observed for his funeral. The

the post office was removed to the building on Center and Court Streets in the year 1854, but time and the logic of events have proven that the movement was inevitable.

Additional streets were opened after 1860 as follows: Strongs Avenue in 1861; South Street extension, Maple, Summer and Church Streets, in 1864; Merchants Row extension, in 1866; Lincoln Avenue in 1867; East Street, Pearl, Baxter, Garden and North Streets in 1869; Temple Street in 1870 and Washington Street extended the same year. State Street was opened in 1879.

Railroads

The era of the railroads, which may be said to date from 1850, it will be seen was a time of phenomenal development. The lot, part of which is now occupied by the Congregational Church, West and Court Streets, was sold as late as 1835 by Robert Pierpont for \$550. The ground now occupied by the railroad buildings, formerly a portion of the John Ruggles farm, was a cow pasture.



From left to right: Verder's Bakery; Landon & Bates, Hardware; M. Balch, Millinery; Hilliards & Oaks, Dry Goods. Built in 1864. Destroyed by fire 1867. Merchants Row. Located on the present site of Wilson Clothing Co. and Hulett Block.



This building was built by B. M. Bailey in 1853, and occupied by him as a jewelry store. Destroyed by fire in January, 1868. It stood on the present location of Tyrrell's jewelry store on Merchants Row.

Incorporation of Village

It was about this time that the village was incorporated, under an act of the General Assembly passed November 15, 1847. The village was divided into seven wards in 1856.

The first section of the act of incorporation reads as follows:

"That part of the town of Rutland embraced within the following boundaries to wit: Beginning at the east side of the high way at the northern corner of land owned by Charles K. Williams; thence east on the north line of the said land, and in that direction 100 rods; thence due south to the south bank of Moon's brook; thence west along said bank until it strikes Truman Moulthrop's land; thence in a straight line to the southeast corner of Jonathan C. Thrall's land; thence north on the east line of said land to the northeast corner of the same; thence due north to the north line of land set off to Lydia Fay, as dower in her husband's

cost of the road was about one million dollars. Jay Gould became superintendent of the road, January 1, 1864, and for two years resided in Rutland, with headquarters at the Bardwell. In July, 1876, the road was sold to the Delaware & Hudson R. R. Company.

The Champlain and Connecticut River R. R. was incorporated November 1, 1843. The first meeting of stockholders was held in Rutland, May 6, 1845, and subscriptions for stock were opened June 10th of that year. In two days more than 2,000 shares had been subscribed. The first blow in its construction was dealt in the town of Rockingham, near Bellows Falls, in the month of February, 1847. In two years and nine months the road was completed and opened through, December 19, 1849. The name of the road was changed to the Rutland and Burlington R. R. by act of the Legislature, November 6, 1847. It was subsequently changed to the Rutland R. R. Company. January 1, 1871, it was leased for a period of twenty years to the Vermont Central R. R. Company. The road is now (1911) the Rutland Railroad and is a part of the New York Central Lines. An extension has been built from its Burlington terminus through Grand Isle County to connect with the western branches of the New York Central Lines.



MERCHANTS ROW LOOKING SOUTH FROM WEST STREET, 1866.



OLD DEPOT, ROUND HOUSE AND
MACHINE SHOPS.

horse or other beast upon the plank sidewalks, except to cross the same; penalty fifty cents."

The march of progress is further noted in the record of a meeting called in June, 1858, to see if the people would aid in putting up gas works, and in the same year \$500 was appropriated to erect fences around the parks on Main Street. In March, 1859, a proposal was advanced at a meeting, that the people buy the land between West and Center Streets and west of Court Street, for a public square, and to see if the corporation would purchase a vacant lot between Washington and Center Streets and east of Dr. Page's residences and the new bank, for a public park. This proposition called out from some facetious person, a proposal to buy three acres in "Nebraska" for musters and bull fights.

Up to the year 1863 no effort was made towards lighting the streets, except the limited use of lamps provided by private enterprise. In that year a charter was obtained for the organization of the "Rutland Gas Light Company." This company erected gas works, laid pipes and started manufacture, continuing until 1867, in which year a special meeting was called to consider the project of lighting the village with gas, and a committee was appointed to confer with the owners of the stock of the Rutland Gas Light Company as to the purchase of their works; General Baxter then holding the majority of the stock. On March 28, a charter was obtained for the "Peoples Gas Light Company," with an original capital stock of \$60,000. This company purchased the entire plant of the original organization, made necessary improvements and put the works upon a thorough-going basis. This was the genesis of the present-day system of street lighting and general illumination. Geo. A. Tuttle was the organizer and for a long time treasurer of the company.

estate; thence east on the north line of said land and in that direction to the east side of the highway first mentioned; thence to the first mentioned bounds, shall hereafter be known by the name of the village of Rutland, and the inhabitants of said village are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate with the usual powers incident to public corporations, to be known by the name of the village of Rutland."

These boundaries were afterwards somewhat changed but as given sufficiently locate the boundaries of the village as at first incorporated.

The precursor of the sewer system is found among the instructions to the trustees at the July meeting of 1850, in which they were directed to "clear out and cover up such ditches as they shall think proper." They were also instructed to "extend the plank walks and construct them through the Main street north and south from Mrs. Temple's to Mr. Perkins's on both sides; also, on the street from Mr. Perkins's east on the north side as far as they think proper." One of the regulations adopted the following year (1851) was as follows: "No person shall drive on or ride any



WASHINGTON STREET, 1865.

1. Geo. A. Tuttle Printing Co. and Book Store. 2. Residence of Geo. A. Tuttle, now residence of C. H. Murdick.



TRINITY CHURCH FROM CENTER STREET, 1866.

In the year 1886 residents of the western part of the town of Rutland asked the General Assembly to set them off as a town by themselves, and a similar request was made by the citizens of the northern part of the town. After prolonged hearings, the Legislature, November 19, 1886, set off and incorporated as the town of West Rutland, about one third of the town of Rutland on the west side, and by an act approved November 18, 1886, set off from the north portion some six square miles which, together with a small amount taken from the town of Pittsford, was incorporated as the town of Proctor.

The city of Rutland was incorporated November 19, 1892. It comprises the original village of Rutland, which the city succeeds, together with about as much more territory taken from the town of Rutland outside the village limits. The city contains about eight and one-quarter square miles. The greatest distances are north and south three and one tenth miles and east and west three and one-tenth miles. The remainder of the original town of Rutland extends all around the city varying in width from one-quarter to two and one-half miles.

The 30,000 (approximate) acres embraced in the original town of Rutland is now divided about as follows; city, 5,300 acres; town, 11,700 acres; West Rutland, 9,200 acres; Proctor, 3,800 acres.

The seal of the city is circular in form with a rope border, and leaving in the margin, in capital letters and figures the following inscription: "Seal of the City of Rutland, A town Sep. 7, 1761—A city Nov. 19 1892." Upon the disk within the inscription is a scroll upon which is a view of the Green Mountains, with the word "Vermont" above the horizon, and a representation of the city hall, a railroad train and a quarry

City Charter

The first effort that was made towards securing a city charter for Rutland dates back to the year 1880. On the first of October of that year, a committee was appointed to consider and act upon the matter. The committee, consisting of George H. Cheney, F. A. Field, R. Barrett, M. J. Francisco, H. C. Tuttle, W. Y. W. Ripley, J. W. Cramton, J. M. Haven, A. F. Walker, Charles Woodhouse, James Levins and D. C. Pierce, met October 13, 1880, at which time Colonel Walker presented an outline of a city charter and was instructed to draft a completed charter and report at a subsequent meeting. One week later a meeting was held, the charter presented, a thousand copies ordered printed and distributed, and the matter laid over for another week. After some further revision extending over a fortnight the charter was accepted and a committee appointed to lay the matter before the Legislature. But the whole project came to naught, for various reasons, and nothing further was done for several years.



MERCHANTS ROW, 1864.
Central House (Present Location Clement Bank); Kingsley's "Old Red Store"; J. Auld, Fish Market; Clifford, Meat Market; Ripley Block and Opera House.



A. F. DAVIS, LUMBER YARD AND MILLS, 1865.
Present location, City Hall, opposite Bardwell.

and derrick, in the foreground. To the right of the scroll is a representation of an inverted horn with agricultural products issuing therefrom, and a sheaf of wheat, and to the left a scale, anvil, hammer and gear wheel.

The first mayor of the city, 1893, was Dr., now Governor John A. Mead; President of the Board of Aldermen, Thomas C. Robbins; City Clerk, H. B. Whittier; Judge of Municipal Court, F. M. Butler. The first aldermen were: Ward 1, John A. Sheldon; Ward 2, Thomas C. Robbins; Ward 3, J. R. Hoadley; Ward 4, N. S. Stearns; Ward 5, Edward V. Ross; Ward 6, Albert Brouseau; Ward 7, T. H. Browne; Ward 8, John W. Brislin;

Ward 9, Leon G. Bagley; Ward 10, John McGuirk; Ward 11, Samuel T. Braley.

The city continued under this form of government until 1909 when the present commission form of government was adopted.

Mayors of the City of Rutland

The mayors of the city of Rutland from its incorporation to the present time are as follows:

John A. Mead	1893
Levi G. Kingsley	1894
John A. Sheldon	1895
Died July 25, 1910	
Thomas H. Browne	1896
Percival W. Clement	1897-1898
William Y. W. Ripley	1899
Died Dec. 16, 1905	
John D. Spellman	1900
J. Burton Hollister	1901
Died Dec. 5, 1907	
David W. Temple	1902-1903
Jack S. Carder	1904
J. Forrest Manning	1905
Charles E. Paige	1906
Rollin L. Richmond	1907
Henry O. Carpenter	1908-1909
P. W. Clement	1911



CORNER MERCHANTS ROW AND
CENTER STREET, 1872.



NORTH SIDE OF CENTER STREET, 1870.

Presidents of the Board of Aldermen

Thomas C. Robbins	1893
Leon G. Bagley	1894
Henry A. Sawyer	1895-1896
Died Oct. 6, 1899	
Nathaniel S. Stearns	1897
Died Oct. 16, 1900	
Albert L. Pratt	1898
Alvah H. Pierce	1899
Clarence H. Murdick	1900
Arthur Lyman	1901, 1903
Carl B. Hinsman	1902
Frank R. Blanchard	1904
Charles E. Paige	1905
Winthrop L. Davis	1906
John J. Lalor	1907
Henry C. Brislin	1908
George E. Lassar	1909-

Educational

The first constitution of Vermont contained this section: "A school or schools shall be established in each town by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by each town, making proper use of school lands in such towns, thereby to enable them to instruct youth at low prices. One grammar school in each county, and one university in this state, ought to be established by the General Assembly."

The first general law of Vermont on the subject of primary schools was passed by the Legislature October 22, 1782. This law provided for the division of towns into school districts, and other necessary provisions for the building of school houses and supporting schools. This was the law under which the school system of Vermont started, although it is probable that there were some schools in the State prior to the passage of this law.

The old-time schools have been the object of wit and sarcasm from all sides. It is said that the "buildings were such as the farmer of today would not house his cattle in." "The teacher was not qualified for his work; he was paid seven or eight dollars a month in winter and from fifty cents to a dollar a week in summer and boarded around." "The rod or the ferule was his sceptre, with this he governed his school." "The government was arbitrary, the method of instruction coarse, rude and dictatorial; it was not such as to awaken the minds and hearts of pupils." While it is true that the methods of those early days lacked the improvements of modern times, still it must be said that the educational systems as at first inaugurated produced men and women as patriotic as



WEST SIDE MERCHANTS ROW FROM WEST STREET, 1868.



RUTLAND HIGH SCHOOL AND ASSEMBLY HALL.

room were lower seats for the smaller students. On one side of the room was a large fireplace constructed of unhewn stone, the fuel being provided by the householders, a quarter or half a cord to a scholar, as the vote of the district might be. The teacher's desk in one corner might have cost fifty cents. On the desk lay a rule which belonged to the teacher, and over the fireplace on two nails driven in about two feet apart and on a level, rested "a twig of the wilderness," which, with the rule, was designed as a terror to evil-doers. In the corner near the desk stood a broom, which was used once a day during the noon recess, by one of the older girls attending the school, each taking her turn in sweeping the room.

With the exception of a few private schools, the district schools constituted the only means of instruction in Rutland until 1852. In that year an academy was opened in a new building on Main Street. That building now constitutes a part of the present high school building. Extensive additions have been made from time to time since 1879, the last improvement being the construction of the commodious assembly hall in 1909. This academy ceased to exist as an institution with the spring term of 1855 and was superseded by the Union school. On April 6, 1855, a union district was formed in Rutland, and soon after a high school was established. The graded school district was organized April 9, 1867.

The population of the city by the census of 1910 was given at 13,546, with a school census of

ever existed and as intelligent as the light of their times permitted.

The average school house in Rutland County was a small building, sixteen by twenty feet, often built of logs. No paint was ever put on these houses, either inside or outside, and they were "open to the wind and the weather." The entrance was into a little room five feet square, containing the chimney and the girls' wardrobe. This passageway opened into the school room, some fifteen feet square. Writing benches, as they were called, ran around three sides of the room, and in front of them were rough benches of hard wood slabs, with legs as rough as the slabs. On these were seated the larger pupils, all old enough to write, and in the center of the



MOUNT ST. JOSEPH ACADEMY.



OLD CITY HALL.
Destroyed by fire March 24, 1901.

is strong and efficient and compares most favorably with that in other cities in New England the size of Rutland. The efficient superintendent is David B. Locke, formerly of Winchendon, Mass., and the successful principal of the high school is Professor Isaac Thomas, who has a deservedly wide reputation throughout New England as an educator of note.

3,028. The total enrollment and attendance in the public, private and parochial schools is given in the annual report for the year ending December 31, 1910, as 2,876, divided as follows: enrolled in public schools, 2,191; enrolled in parochial schools, 616; enrolled in other private schools, 75. The regularity of attendance exceeds the general average of the state and compare favorably with that of the best schools in New England.

The total expenditure for schools in 1910 was \$52,068.29, of which amount \$41,209.18 was paid for salaries, \$5,270.25 for free text books and supplies. No city in the State has made greater improvements in recent years in school plant and equipment than Rutland. The erection of the Dana building materially increased resources and the addition to the High School building, which has now the largest and finest school assembly hall in the State, has made the successful handling of the increased enrollment in that school possible. The present teaching force consists of sixty-four teachers, of whom ten are college-bred, ten are normal-trained, and twenty-two are graduates of academies and high schools. The teaching force



CITY HALL AND FIRE STATION NO. 1.
Built in 1901-02.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Early in 1789 the Rev. Samuel Williams, LL.D., came to its pulpit, a man of wide learning, later a professor at Harvard, one of the founders of the Rutland Herald, and the earliest historian of Vermont.

Rev. Herman Ball (Dartmouth, 1791), was the first regularly settled minister in the East Parish, the vote of settlement being Aug. 2, 1796. Being a settled minister, he remained the pastor of the Church until his death, December 17, 1821. During his ministry, 1807, occurred the abolition of the duty resting upon towns and parishes to maintain public religious worship. In 1819 the Congregationalists built of brick a new house of worship, on the east side of North Main Street, just north of the Aiken Place where the residence of Dr. Delehanty now stands, and the old parish meeting house, which they had occupied until that time, was sold by the inhabitants of the parish.

In 1818, the Sunday School was established by Deacon William Page, who remained its superintendent until 1834.

Rutland Churches Congregational Church

The earliest settlers in Rutland were Congregationalists. October 20th, 1773, a Congregational Church was organized. The people at first worshipped in a log building near the Falls on Otter Creek at Center Rutland, though a house of worship on "Meeting House Hill" in West Rutland, was soon erected. Organized Congregational worship in what is now the city, dates from the division of the town into two parishes, by an act of the State Legislature, October 22, 1787. The East parish in Rutland was organized May 20, 1788. Rev. Augustine Hibbard was employed by the parish to preach until November 1, 1788, and a Congregational Church with thirty-seven members was gathered October 5th. A meeting house was built, and the "Pew ground" was sold at "public vendue." This structure which stood on the west side of North Main Street near North Street was very plain, without tower or steeple, and fireless except for foot-stoves, as was the custom of that period.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Rev. Charles Walker, D.D., was called to the pastorate in 1823, and continued the pastor for ten years. It was during his ministry that a weekly prayer meeting was established, the first in the town.

In 1849, Rev. Silas Aiken, D.D., became pastor and in 1860 Dr. Aiken received Rev. Norman Seaver as associate who continued in this relation three years. Early in Dr. Aiken's ministry a plain frame of Chapel was erected on West Street. It was also while he was pastor that the present substantial church on Court Street was built and dedicated in June, 1860. Dr. Seaver remained pastor from 1863 to 1868 and was followed in 1870 by Rev. James Gibson Johnson, D.D., who was pastor for fifteen years. During his pastorate the Chapel with entrance from Center Street was built in 1874.

In 1886, Rev. George W. Phillips, D.D., was installed, coming from Plymouth Church, Worcester, Mass. During his pastorate extensive changes and improvements were made in the interior of the church. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. W. H. Spence, who came to Rutland from Cambridge, Mass., in the year 1907. He is a preacher of exceptional ability and has already acquired a wide reputation throughout the State.

St. Peter's Parish

The history of the Catholic Church in Rutland begins with the advent of Rev. Father Daly, an Irish priest whose field of work extended from one end of the State to the other; there was no Catholic edifice in Rutland during Father Daly's time, and Mass was celebrated in the house of some devoted Catholic. In the early fifties, Father Jeremiah O'Callaghan, another Irish missionary from Cork, Ireland, carried on the work begun by Father Daly. He died in 1861. The first Catholic Church in Rutland was built in 1856 on Meadow Street by the Rev. Father Druon, a French priest. The edifice was built of brick and continued in use by the Catholics of Rutland until 1869 when the Bishop thought it was time for the French Catholics to organize their own parish. The church property in Rutland is largely the result of the labors of the Rev. Charles Boylan, who died December, 1886.

The beautiful St. Peter's Church, St. Joseph's Convent, a five story brick edifice occupied by the Sisters of St. Joseph; St. Peter's Academy, a three-story brick structure on Meadow Street where the children of the Parish are taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The Loretto Home was erected by the Rev. Father Gaffney.

Rev. Father J. M. Brown is the present incumbent and carrying on the labors of the parish successfully.

Trinity Church

The first Church service was held in the State House on West Street in March, 1794. During the next thirty-eight years the parish had no legal organization and no house of worship. It existed merely as a congregation and was ministered to by as many as eight different clergymen at different times. Organization as a parish was effected on February 28, 1832, and on April 10th, the same year, the first rector was elected, Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., of Middlebury. The year after he came to Rutland a Church building was erected on North Main Street, at a cost of \$3,000. It was completed in April, 1833, and consecrated by Bishop Hopkins May 29th during the session of the diocesan convention. In 1848 a rectory was purchased. It stood on the southeast corner of North Main Street and Woodstock Avenue.

Bishop Hopkins accepted a call to the rectorship for two years, but served only half that time, resigning October 1st, 1861. During his residence, \$8,100 were subscribed for a new Church, but the outbreak of the Civil War caused a postponement of the work. It was taken up and completed under his successor, the third rector of the parish, the Rev. Røzer S. Howard, D.D., who assumed charge December 1, 1861. The result was the present building on West Street. It was erected in 1863 and consecrated August 16, 1865, by Bishop Hopkins, by whom also the plans were drawn. The old building on North Main Street was sold and demolished three years later. The old marble altar mensa, some chancel chairs and the bell were preserved in the New Church. The cost of the present edifice was \$35,000 and nearly half of this sum was contributed by Messrs. Charles Clement and H. Henry Baxter.

The fourth rector was the Rev. J. Milton Peck, who served three years, from August 1, 1867, to August 1, 1870. His successor was Rev. William J. Harris, D.D. During Dr. Harris' rectorship, the stone Chapel adjoining the church was built at a cost of \$2,500.

The seventh rector was the Rev. Herbert M. Denslow, whose period of service lasted from April, 1882, to May, 1885. During these three years a small addition was made to the Chapel, and the present rectory was secured at a cost of \$8,000. Rev. William B. Buckingham was rector from November 22, 1885 to December 11, 1889. His death followed only a month later, after some years of ill health. In



TRINITY RECTORY, CHURCH AND PARISH HOUSE.

his rectorship the parish saw the extinction of its debt on the rectory and the introduction of its boy choir. On February 23, 1890, the Rev. Charles Martin Niles assumed charge as rector. Shortly after (April 21st), plans were begun for an elaborate reconstruction of the Church building and within a year the work was completed at a cost of \$22,000, exclusive of many handsome memorial gifts from various parishioners. The Bishop of Albany reopened the Church with a service of Benediction on January 22, 1891.

The present rector, Rev. Joseph Reynolds, is carrying on the work of the parish in a vigorous and satisfactory manner.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner South Main and Washington Streets. Built in 1827. Torn down in 1871-72. Residence J. C. Temple on same site.

Baptist Church

August 17, 1804, thirty-five of the inhabitants of Rutland met at the house of Amos Weller, organizing themselves as the First Baptist Society of Rutland. January 11, 1805, a council assisted in organizing a Baptist Church in Center Rutland, where after ten or twelve years services were discontinued and never after resumed. In 1818 a series of revival meetings at "Mill Village" was so successful that the new interest resulted in the organizing of the present Church, which was recognized November 25, 1823. February 17,



BAPTIST CHURCH.

1827, the present Baptist Society came into legal existence for the purpose of building a meeting house and supporting a minister. Two days later a compact was entered into by which the first Church edifice of this society was erected on the northeast corner of Washington and Main Streets.

Rev. Hadley Proctor was the first settled pastor commencing his labors in 1827. He remained with the church until 1834. From 1852 to 1860 the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Leland Howard, a very able and lovable man. He died here in 1870.

The corner-stone of the present meeting house on Center Street was laid July 18, 1871, the work being completed at a cost of \$42,000. George A. Tuttle was chairman of the building committee. The building was dedicated September 30, 1873. In 1873, a Mission School was established at West Rutland, the outgrowth of which has been an organized Church and a neat edifice. The present pastor, Rev. F. W. Irvin, has but recently assumed the duties of his office. He is an energetic and conscientious worker. This

Church has the largest membership of any Baptist Church in Vermont.

Sacred Heart of Mary Parish

Three priests were sent here at the organization of the parish in 1869: Father L. G. Gagnier, Rector; and Father J. A. Boissonnault and Father J. A. Pelletier, Assistants. They also attended to West Rutland, Fair Haven, Orwell, Shoreham, Proctorsville and Danby. But it was soon found that this plan was too expensive; so the missions were divided, and Father L. G. Gagnier remained alone in Rutland, with West Rutland as an out-mission. Mass was at first celebrated in a hall at the corner of Center Street and Merchants Row; but early in the fall, a lot was secured on Lincoln Avenue and a frame building erected. This served as a church from January, 1870, until December 24, 1893. The house and lot near it was bought and used as a parochial residence.

The frame building of 1869 has been replaced by a magnificent marble church, the out-



SACRED HEART OF MARY CHURCH (FRENCH).



As the Church Will Appear When Completed.

HOLY INNOCENTS' CHURCH.

side dimensions of which are 145 x 64 feet and the spire 198 feet above the level of the street. The pews, railings and wainscoting are finished in hard wood, and the walls frescoed in artistic raised designs, and a number of paintings from the masters in the art have been copied on canvas. The dedication of this edifice took place on July 4, 1894. Rev. Father Proulx is the present French Catholic priest, carrying on the work successfully.

Holy Innocents' Parish

On account of the increase in the parish of St. Peter's, rendering it impossible to accommodate the Sunday congregations, it was deemed best to divide the parish, and the division was consummated January 2, 1907, with the creation of a new Church to be called Holy Innocents. Rev. Father W. N. Lonergan, who had been an assistant to Rev. Father Gaffney in St. Peter's twenty-five years ago, was appointed pastor and has served to the present time. The first services in the new church were held in Eagle Hall, January 2, 1907, and subsequently until December, 1909, in the Rutland Opera House.

Land was purchased for the erection of the church at the corner of South Main Street and Killington Avenue and the basement was finished so that the first service was held there December 25, 1909.

The Church at present numbers some 1,400

members with a property including parsonage, Church on Killington Avenue and the Parochial School, valued at \$43,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church

In 1853 the village of Rutland was one of the preaching places on the Center Rutland Circuit of the Troy Conference. Rev. John Parker was the pastor. He lived at Center Rutland and held weekly services at the railroad station during the year. In 1854, Rev. A. Campbell and Rev. J. A. Canoll were appointed to the circuit. The membership at Rutland was only 63, and yet a church edifice was built during the year on the present site. It was a plain wooden structure seating about 300, and



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1898.



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 1890.

Convention and did able work after Mr. Perry's labors had impaired his health.

Easter Sunday, 1900, Lorenzo G. Woodhouse, of New York, gave \$4,100 to pay the last vestige of the church debt, as a memorial of his father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Woodhouse. Twelve exquisite stained windows have been given as individual presents. Rev. G. F. Fortier has only recently assumed the pastorate.

First Church of Christ Scientist

On November 26, 1901, in a hall in the Buxton Block, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Rutland, was organized with a charter membership of twenty persons. July 30, 1903, removal was made to the Dunn Block, where a suite of rooms was occupied until July 1, 1906, when the church took possession of its rooms in the Gryphon Block on West Street, continuing here until September, 1909, when it moved to the ground floor of the Ripley House, corner of Cottage and West Streets. The society is at present building a church edifice just north of this site,

was a comfortable place for worship for many years. In 1875, or about that date, the edifice was extensively remodeled and somewhat enlarged by the addition of a new front, including tower, making the seating capacity about 400. This was done under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. H. F. Austin. In 1898, and during the pastorate of the Rev. D. W. Gates, D.D., the present edifice was commenced. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 550 when reduced to its minimum size and about 950 when expanded to its maximum limit.

Rev. Dr. E. P. Stevens is serving this charge to the eminent satisfaction of the parishioners.

Universalist Church

In 1884, Rev. J. J. Lewis, of Boston, organized a small Universalist society, which met in the old G. A. R. Hall. Rev. G. W. Perry came as pastor, and from a scattered few there grew a prosperous parish, which erected a \$30,000 marble Church in 1890, on West Street. Rev. Q. H. Shinn was sent by the Universalist General



LORETTO HOME, 1911.



ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

ing the pastorate of Rev. H. W. Hewitt. The pastor, Rev. G. A. Osman, has been in Rutland but a few months but is highly spoken of by his parishioners.

Seventh Day Adventists

The mission work of the Seventh Day Adventists in Rutland began in 1885. May 22, 1888, a church was organized by Elder T. H. Purdon, eight persons signing the Church Covenant. For years regular weekly meetings were sustained for prayer and Bible study, although without the aid of ministerial help, except during brief and irregular intervals and nearly all this time in private houses, until in 1897, a site was secured on North Main Street and a build-

which is expected to be ready for occupancy in September of the present year.

Advent Christian Church

In 1857, Elder Miles Grant, of Boston, began religious services in this city, delivering lectures to audiences in the Town Hall and elsewhere. These meetings resulted in an extensive revival, from which the Advent Christian Church was organized that year. The first settled pastor was the Rev. Matthew Batchelder. During his pastorate the Church erected a plain wooden Church edifice on West Street near the old State House, at a cost of some \$2,500, and with a seating capacity of about four hundred persons.

In 1884, the Church property on West Street was sold, and a new edifice with seating capacity of about two hundred was erected on Williams Street, between Church and Elm Streets.

About this time conditions arose which resulted eventually in the loss of the Church property, the scattering of its membership, and the complete cessation of all religious services. During the summer of 1896, the Hoosic Valley A. C. Conference, through their Evangelist, H. W. Hewitt, re-opened religious services in Rutland.

On March 11, 1897, an Advent Christian Church was organized with membership of twenty-seven persons. The society at present worships in a substantial brick church on West Street, built dur-



SEVENTH DAY ADVENT CHURCH.



OLD LADIES' HOME.

ing erected. This was subsequently sold and the old bank building on Center Street, opposite the High School building, was purchased, remodeled and dedicated for religious worship. This society has no settled pastor.

Rutland Missionary Association and Old Ladies' Home

In 1862 a few women interested in the welfare of the poor banded themselves together as the Rutland Missionary Association, applied to the Legislature, and received a Charter. The first meeting was held July 7, 1862. The first officers were: Mrs. A. M. Seaver, president; Mrs. J. B. Porter, vice-president; Miss Susan Pierpoint, treasurer; Miss Ellen Barrett, secretary; Managers: Mrs. Silas Hodges, Mrs. J. B. Page, Mrs. Luther Daniels, Mrs. H. H. Baxter, Mrs. Southard, Mrs. Hooker.

The object of this society was to carry the gospel to the hearts of the inhabitants of this village, by tract distribution, by bringing children into the

sunday schools, by mission school instruction, or by all such other means as the openings of Providence and the exercise of sound discretion may suggest. A sewing school has been carried on, meetings held for the benefit of the mothers whose children were taught in the mission school, and a city missionary employed for many years. At present, in addition to financial aid to the poor, this Society supports a District Nurse.

The Old Ladies' Home was opened by the Society in 1890, and has cared for twenty-five inmates. Miss Emma L. Perkins is at present the Matron of the Home.

Officers of the Rutland Missionary Association for 1911: president, Mrs. George P. Russell; vice-president, Mrs. A. D. Slack; secretary, Mrs. J. B. Needham; corresponding secretary, Miss Rena Thomson; treasurer, Miss Louisa M. Page; Officers of the Old Ladies' Home: Directors, Mrs. E. H. Wood, Mrs. C. O. Perkins, Mrs. W. F. Burditt, Mrs. Egbert C. Tuttle; secretary, Mrs. Louis W. Fuller; treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Engrem; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Geo. C. Thrall; auditor, Mr. Henry F. Field.

Rutland Physicians

The first medical society ever organized in the State held its first meeting at the Munn Hotel, afterwards the Franklin House, in Rutland, in August, 1795, with Dr. Ezekiel Porter as chair-



EAST SIDE MERCHANTS ROW FROM WEST STREET, 1868.

man. Dr. John Sargent, of Pawlet, was the first president. The Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society was organized in February, 1877, at Castleton, with Dr. J. D. Hanrahan, of Rutland as the first president.

The first Rutland physician of whom there is authentic record was Dr. Jacob Ruback, born in Prussia between 1740 and 1750. He was a surgeon in the Prussian army, came to this country before the Revolution, for a short period was a surgeon in the British army, afterwards went to Connecticut, married and removed to the New Hampshire Grants. He took part in the Battle of Bennington, came to Rutland after the defeat of Burgoyne and remained here until 1782, living on the road leading to Clarendon. He died at Grand Isle April, 1809.

Dr. James Porter has left an enviable record for medical practice and surgery. Left an orphan at four years, he lived with his uncle Ezekiel in Rutland until seventeen years of age. After a sea voyage in which he was captured by a French privateer, released by a British vessel and subsequently returned to New York, he came back to Rutland, studied and practiced medicine with his uncle and during the epidemic of 1812-13, stood alone against its ravages in this place. He died in Rutland at seventy-four, after a long life of great usefulness.

Dr. Lorenzo Sheldon was born on a West Rutland farm, May 8, 1801. From 1820 to 1880, when he died at the age of eighty years, he was a conscientious, active and skilled physician, though from the year 1835, when he entered into partnership with William Barnes in the marble business, he sought relief from the regular practice of his profession.

Other men who have acquired popularity and renown in the healing art are the Porters, Ezekiel, James B., Cyrus and Hannibal, sons of Dr. James, Jonathan Shaw, James Ross, Joel Green, Horace, a brother, and J. Dunham, a son of Joel Green and Thomas Page. These were among the names conspicuous for the healing art when the country was new and it is enough to say that the medical profession in Rutland has always been conspicuous for ability and character.



PLEASANT STREET FROM WASHINGTON STREET.



RUTLAND CITY HOSPITAL.

One of the first suggestions for a hospital in Rutland was contained in the will of Miss Susan Pierpont, who bequeathed a legacy from which the hospital realized the sum of \$7,036.86. The will provided that this fund, together with the income and interest thereon, should constitute "the nucleus of a fund which is to be applied and used for the benefit of the town in establishing and maintaining a hospital for the sick and lame."

The hospital was chartered by the legislature of Vermont, November 21, 1892, and its first board of directors was elected in March, 1893. Its original property was acquired in 1896, and was paid for with funds raised by churches and societies and individual friends, the major part of the cost incurred being provided for by donations received from the following persons: John W. Cramton, the estate of Charles Clement, Marcellus E. Wheeler, Charles P. Harris, John A. Mead, Rev. Thomas J. Gaffney, George T. Chaffee, Newman K. Chaffee, William Y. W. Ripley, J. B. Hollister, Rev. N. Proulx, Robt. C. and Mrs. E. S. Gilmore, John N. Woodfin, Walter C. Landon, Thomas J. Lyon, Henry O. Carpenter, George E. Royce, Edmund R. Morse, William R. Page, Burditt Brothers, Charles S. Caverly, Charles A. Gale, Edson P. Gilson, Thomas W. Moloney, Egbert C. Tuttle, E. C. Lewis, Wayne Bailey, Charles W. Strobell, James M. Hamilton, S. L. Griffith, Amelia E. Brown, Henry F. Field.

The hospital has practically no endowment for the care of patients, its dependence for support being upon the income derived from paying patients, an annual appropriation from the city (\$3,500 in 1910) conditioned upon setting aside five free beds for the use of such beneficiaries as may be designated by a committee from the board of aldermen, and the occasional gifts of generous friends. A training school for nurses is also maintained, with regular courses of instruction and graduation.

During the year 1909 a timely addition to the hospital was completed, comprising general and special wards, 19 private rooms, solariums, diet-kitchens, elevators and medicine closets, the whole finished and furnished in the most complete and modern manner. The new annex was formally opened Septem-

ber 23, 1909. A further addition is in process of completion at an expense of \$10,000, the larger part of which was donated by N. P. Kingsley.

A new, commodious and conveniently located isolation hospital was built in 1910 on the city property off Woodstock Avenue.

House of Correction

This is a state institution, built in pursuance of an act passed by the General Assembly in 1876. Rutland was selected as its site, by the county's contributing \$20,000 toward its erection and thereby gaining its use as a county jail. The building, located on the bank of East Creek, was erected in 1877-78 at a cost of about \$60,000, and has had many additions from time to time.

The successful warden at present is D. L. Morgan, whose management of the institution has shown him to be an ideal official. J. W. Cramton, Egbert C. Tuttle, J. N. Woodfin, Newman K. Chaffee have served the State as directors of this penal institution.

The Fire Department

The beginning of the history of Rutland's Fire Department was the incorporation of the "Rutland Fire Society" by the Legislature in the year 1829. The incorporators of this company, which not only adopted measures for fire protection but governed the village in other directions to a large extent, were representative men, whose names stand for character and influence in that early community. The incorporators were James D. Butler, Robert Temple, William Fay, Moses Strong, Thomas Hooker, William Hall, John Ruggles, William Page, James Porter and Jonathan Dyke, Jr.

The first action taken towards supplying the village with water pipes from the aqueduct controlled by a private association was at a meeting of the inhabitants of the village, August 4, 1845. A com-



MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH FROM WEST STREET, 1911.



WEST STREET FROM COTTAGE STREET, 1911.

mittee was appointed at that meeting to raise "an engine company by the enlistment of not more than 50 members," and another committee to report on "cisterns or reservoirs for water." The report of the latter directed the erection of a reservoir "back of the North church, to be connected with the aqueduct, with logs leading from it south through the length of the street (Main Street), with a branch running therefrom a sufficient distance down the west street, the bore of which to be three inches." Previous to this time a few small cisterns and buckets had been used with the engine, a mere tub that could do little more than sprinkle a section of the street. This insignificant hand engine, with a few ladders, etc., was located in a small wooden building on what was formerly called "the Common." January 6, 1846, the second meeting of the society was held and \$100 was raised for repairs and the purchase of new materials. At this meeting the committee on reservoirs reported that they could "obtain land two rods square back of the meeting house for \$15.00," and estimates were submitted on the cost of logs through the streets, the house over the reservoir (\$60), and brick reservoir of 30,000 gallons (\$174). But nothing came of it, and as in the following year steps were taken to incorporate the village, in 1848 the fire society relinquished its powers and rights to the village corporation.

January 7, 1852, at a corporation meeting, one of the subjects considered was to "see if nothing can be done to provide water" and "to insist upon some section (in the by-laws) to provide against fire." Again in August of that year a meeting was called to "authorize the trustees to make such contract by laying down iron pipes, or otherwise, to carry into effect the resolution of the Aqueduct Company to supply the village with water in such manner as they shall deem best." Various efforts were made from time to time to obtain a greater supply of water and for better fire-fighting facilities, until in 1858, the water supply was taken in hand by the village authorities and some five miles of pipe laid. At this time the village owned two hand engines.

The Washington and Nickwackett Engine Co. had them in charge as volunteer fire companies.

The aqueduct and reservoir were completed at a cost of over \$14,000. In 1860, the present Nickwackett engine house was erected. In the year 1872, the town hall was finished, and one of the new steamers and hose company were quartered there where they still remain, with a paid fire department with several men constantly on duty.

The most destructive fire in the history of Rutland was that which broke out Sunday morning, February 18, 1906. This conflagration, which was discovered in a room in the Ripley block on Merchants Row about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, was not subdued until after noon of that day, when it had destroyed property to the amount of nearly \$600,000, including the whole corner of Merchants Row and Center Street, from the Ripley block on Merchants Row to and including the Tuttle block on Center Street, rendering 20 families homeless and consuming fortunes in its sweep. The new blocks covering the same ground are modern and superior to those destroyed.

Water Works

The first supply of water to the village was provided by Gershom Cheney, proprietor of the Franklin house, who laid wooden pipes from a large spring in the edge of the town of Mendon to the village, and posts were set up at the houses of residents, who paid a certain tax for the water supply. This arrangement continued until several years after the village incorporation, under the control and ownership of the Aqueduct Company. One of the first acts of the village authorities was the extension of the old pipes for fire purposes. In 1857, a reservoir was erected on Woodstock Ave. on Dr. Porter's lot, from which water was piped in 6-inch pipes to Hodge's corner on Main Street, thence in 5-inch pipes to Washington Street, and in 2-inch pipes to other parts of the village. Bonds were issued for \$16,000 to pay for the works, which were to be the property of the corporation. The water rates were fixed at \$5 a year for a family of five



COTTAGE STREET FROM WEST STREET, 1911.



CENTER STREET FROM MERCHANTS ROW, 1911.

persons, the Franklin house \$45, stores, \$5, etc. In 1868 new works were erected at a cost of about \$20,000. This supply sufficed for ten years only, and in 1878, a still more extensive system was imperatively needed. The East Creek was finally adopted as a source of supply and a 12-inch iron aqueduct was laid from a point on the Creek about three miles from the reservoir, and in 1879 the system of pipes and hydrants was extended generally through the village.

The Street Railway Company

The street railway company was incorporated November 13, 1882, the motive power being horses. The capital stock authorized was \$25,000, and in the summer of 1885 an organization was effected, with E. Pierpont as president, A. H. Tuttle, treasurer, and John N. Woodfin, secretary. This road is now in successful operation by electric power having been extended to Fair Haven, and at this writing is in process of still further extension to Poultney.

The Post Office

A post office department was established by the State of Vermont in 1784, several years prior to her admission into the Union, for the purpose, as stated, "of promulgating the laws, conveying timely notice to the freemen of the state of all proprietary proceedings and other matters of importance to the public, which can in no other way be effected so extensively and attended with so small expense, as by the appointment of regular posts for the conveying of the same to the parts of this state."

To carry out this design, five post offices were established, of which Rutland was one. These were placed under the same regulations as those of the general government. Post riders were allowed two pence

per mile for their labor. Anthony Haswell then of Bennington, was appointed postmaster-general. This department existed until the admission of the state into the Union in 1791, at which time the office in Rutland was in charge of Frederick Hill; it was reorganized by the United States authorities March 20, 1793, the same postmaster continuing until 1796, when Nathaniel Gove was appointed.

The Rutland Post Office has been located at various periods on Main Street, West Street and Washington Street.

The last mentioned was a brick building 100 ft. long, containing three stores, the Town Hall and Masonic Lodge Room and west of it was the George A. Tuttle & Company building where the Rutland Weekly Herald was published. Upon the erection of the present Federal building in 1854 the post office was removed to that location. The office became presidential in 1853, when John Cain was appointed Postmaster, February 21, 1853. Subsequently, a sub-station was opened on Merchants Row for the greater convenience of the public, and the office in 1911 was transferred to entirely new quarters on West Street, only one clerk being left at the Court Street building. At this writing the question of the erection of a new \$250,000 building in the business part of the city is being agitated.

The post office in West Rutland was established March 30, 1826, and at Center Rutland May 1, 1850.

Newspapers

The first newspaper published in Rutland was established by Anthony Haswell, June 18, 1792, and was called the *Herald of Vermont or Rutland Courier*. Only thirteen numbers were issued when the office was burned and the paper discontinued.



MERCHANTS ROW, LOOKING NORTH FROM CENTER STREET, 1911.



MEAD BLOCK, CENTER STREET AND MERCHANTS ROW, 1911.

In 1793, a Mr. Lyon commenced the publication of the *Farmers' Library* or, *Vermont Political and Historical Register* which was continued for two years, when the concern was purchased by Judge Samuel Williams and Rev. Samuel Williams, LL.D., who issued the first number of the *Rutland Herald* or *Vermont Mercury*, December 8, 1794. On Monday, June 29, 1795, the name was changed to *The Rutland Herald, a Register of the Times*. During the different changes of proprietors it has always been known as the *Herald*. Those early papers were little larger than a sheet of foolscap, printed in very large type. *The Rutland Daily Herald* was first published by Geo. A. Tuttle, April 29, 1861, growing out of the exigencies of the Civil War, and has continued to the present time, one of the fixed institutions of Rutland. Albert H. Cobb, still connected with The Tuttle Co., was the foreman in the composing room of the *Daily Herald* for two and a half years upon its establishment. At that time the printing establishment was near the head of Washington Street. Merchants Row and Center Streets were then unknown as the business streets of the town. *The Herald* has passed under the management of a long list of publishers, among whom the Tuttle family for many years were represented, and it was printed then at 11 and 13 Center Street, where The Tuttle Company are now located.

Besides the daily and weekly editions of *The Rutland Herald*, published by the Herald and Globe Association, in the Herald building on Merchants Row, opposite the depot, there is a daily afternoon paper, with a weekly edition also, *The Rutland News*, the editor and proprietor of which is Charles T. Fairfield. This paper is published in the Evening News Building, on Grove Street.

Other papers, magazines and literary productions, have come and gone through the years, all of them doing more or less in moulding the sentiments of the people and aiding in the growth and development of the community.

Banking

The first bank in Rutland, was chartered in 1824 under the name of "The Bank of Rutland" with a capital of \$50,000, and with Robert Temple as president and William Page, cashier. It was located opposite the U. S. Court House in what is now the residence of L. H. McIntire. It retained its name until 1866 when it was reorganized as a National Bank with a capital of \$300,000 and occupied the present Herald Building. This bank is not now in existence.

Rutland Savings Bank

This institution was incorporated November, 1850. Its first president and treasurer was Luther Daniels who served in that capacity for 29 years. Its 15,000 depositors have on interest \$5,852,373.

Officers: H. O. Carpenter, President; Charles A. Simpson, Treasurer; Trustees, H. O. Carpenter, N. K. Chaffee, Egbert C. Tuttle, Walter R. Kinsman, Edward Dana, Fred A. Field, T. C. Robbins, G. H. V. Allen, F. H. Farrington.

Its surplus and interest June 30, 1911, was \$6,294,289.97, this is the second largest savings bank in Vermont and owns the building corner of Center Street and Merchants Row, where the bank is located.

Rutland County National Bank.

This bank started as a State Bank in 1864 with a capital of \$100,000. William Y. Ripley was the first president, James Merrill, the first cashier. William Ripley died September 27, 1875 and was



CORNER MERCHANTS ROW AND EVELYN STREET, 1911.



MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM THE RESIDENCE OF E. R. MORSE.

succeeded by his son William Y. W. Ripley. On June 10, 1867, Henry F. Field was elected cashier to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of James Merrill.

Officers: Henry F. Field, president; E. C. Lewis, vice-president; Carl S. Cole, cashier; Directors: Henry F. Field, E. McIntyre, R. L. Richmond, W. F. Burditt, C. W. Ward, E. C. Lewis, Chas. M. Smith, Fred R. Patch, E. R. Morse, E. C. McIntyre.

Baxter National Bank

This bank was organized in the month of August, 1870, with a capital of \$300,000, H. H. Baxter being president, J. N. Baxter, vice-president, and G. R. Bottom, cashier.

This building is a three-story structure built of pressed brick with iron trimmings and situated on Merchants Row, opposite the depot.

Officers: John A. Mead, president; Fred C. Spencer, cashier; Directors: John A. Mead, W. R. Kinsman, C. B. Hinsman, E. E. Keyes, Egbert C. Tuttle, W. W. Nichols, F. M. Butler, L. G. Kingsley, T. W. Moloney.

Clement National Bank

This institution has a fine banking house, at the junction of Merchants Row and Evelyn Street valued at \$60,000. At the present date a magnificent vault is being installed in the building. At the close of business June 7, 1911, this bank reported a capital of \$100,000, surplus of \$100,000, with deposits of \$1,111,507.31. This bank also has a savings deposit.

Officers: Wallace C. Clement, president; Charles H. Harrison, cashier; Directors, Wallace C. Clement, Percival W. Clement, Henry W. Clement, Charles H. Harrison, Harry F. Kingsley.

State Trust Company

Located in the Clement Bank Building.

Officers: P. W. Clement, president; W. C. Clement, vice-president; C. H. Harrison, treasurer; Board of Directors same as Clement National Bank.

Marble Savings Bank

This bank is located in the Mead Building, and began business February 1, 1883. Its fifty-seventh semi-annual statement June 30th, 1911, shows resources of \$2,139,915, with nearly 6,000 depositors.

Officers: John N. Woodfin, president; Ivor S. MacFarlane, treasurer; Trustees, J. N. Woodfin, L. G. Kingsley, H. L. Clark, Charles E. Ross, W. F. Otis, M. E. Wheeler, E. C. Lewis.

Rutland Trust Company

Located opposite the Depot is one of the strongest institutions in the State, having a larger percentage reserved for deposits than any Savings Bank or Trust Company in Vermont.

Officers: G. T. Chaffee, president; G. K. Montgomery, treasurer.



PROSPECT STREET FROM WASHINGTON STREET, 1911.



RUTLAND FREE LIBRARY, 1911.

Libraries

In January, 1886, the preliminary meeting looking toward the organization of a library was held. The meeting resulted a month later in a loan exhibition of curios and historic articles in the Clement Bank building, the amount received being over \$300. With these funds the present library was started. February 20, 1886, a permanent organization was formed at a meeting in Baxter hall. Seventy-two women subscribed to the articles of incorporation, with Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr as president. The first books were purchased in April, 1886, and the library was opened July 5, 1886, in the block at 23 Merchants Row, with 3,234 books on the shelves. The first week the average number of books put in circulation daily was 71. The circulation the first year was 20,283. The transfer to the lower floor of Memorial Hall was made in March, 1889. The library has had but three librarians during the twenty-five years of its existence, Miss Humphrey, Miss Titcomb and Miss Lucy D. Cheney. Many of the charter members are still active workers. Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr remains the honorary president. The number of volumes in the library, February 1, 1911, was 17,946.

H. H. Baxter Memorial Library

On the southeast corner of Library Avenue and Grove Street stands the gray marble building erected by Mary E. Baxter and her son Hugh H. Baxter, in memory of Gen. Horace Henry Baxter, who was for many years a citizen of Rutland,



H. H. BAXTER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, 1911.

Killington National Bank

This bank is located on Merchants Row opposite the Depot. Reported June 7, 1911, resources of \$500,226.60. It has a capital stock paid in of \$100,000 and a surplus fund of \$20,000.

Officers: E. P. Gilson, president; Directors, E. P. Gilson, J. N. Woodfin, George T. Chaffee, S. M. Wilson, H. O. Carpenter, W. H. Spaulding, Walter A. Clark.

The banking business of this city has risen to such proportions that at the present time Rutland has in the aggregate the largest banking capital of any city of its size. Its financiers are men of absolute probity and nation-wide reputation.

dying here in 1884. The structure, which is of gray marble from West Rutland, rock-faced throughout, in the Romanesque style of architecture, was erected in 1889. It contains a large central book room, flanked on either side by reading rooms, also a librarian's room, lavatories, etc., the whole finished in quartered oak. Among the attractions is a magnificent fireplace of hand-carved quartered oak, blue marble and slabs of Mexican onyx, which fills the whole end of one of the reading rooms. The building will accommodate 20,000 volumes, and contains many rare and costly books, such as some of the earliest versions of the English Bible and Latin classics, and several fine specimens of printing selected on account of sumptuous and historical bindings.

Marble Industry

The beginning of the marble industry in this town dates back as early as 1820, when various individuals dug out marble for grave stones near the village of West Rutland and in Whipple Hollow. Such slabs are to be seen in the cemeteries of Rutland and West Rutland, bright and sound today. One of them bears date of 1789. The quarries and mills in West Rutland were opened in a commercial way in the vicinity of 1844, the marble being hauled to Whitehall by teams. The original mill at first ran only about nine months in the year, and during the day time only. From such small beginnings the marble business has progressed to vast proportions until Rutland has become noted the world over as the Marble City, the development of the industry having reached unprecedented dimensions. Contracts were filled by Sheldon & Slason of West Rutland, after the Civil War, for 245,000 lettered headstones for soldiers' graves in national cemeteries, the contract amounting to \$864,000. The famous "Gold Room" in the Treasury building at Washington is paneled with blue marble furnished by the Sheldons. Taking Rutland for a center, within a circumference of 25 miles there is a tract of country producing more and better marble



NORTH MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM OLD TEMPLE HOME.
Built in 1812. Now the residence of F. S. Platt.



CENTER STREET IN 1860.

than any other spot on the planet, or all other marble industries combined. Within a radius of six miles of the Marble City four thousand men are employed taking the finest quality of marble in the world out of the everlasting mountains, and with modern appliances and skillful fingers transforming the huge blocks into the finished material, the wonder and admiration of all men. At Proctor, formerly a part of the town of Rutland, is located the largest marble producing plant in the world, the Vermont Marble Company.

Manufacturers

The manufacturing interests of Rutland have grown to their present proportions since the advent of the railroads. It is not possible in the space allotted us to describe the variety and extent of the industries gathered within the borders of the municipality. Chief among the enterprises of the city is the Howe Scale Works, which has a world-wide trade. A large proportion of the weighing scales used in the world are made in Rutland.

The old-fashioned household steelyards, by which our ancestors hung a package on one end of a tilting bar and a weight on the other, looked at the irregular notches and guessed at the weight, have been superseded by the modern, ingenious, accurate and beautiful scale, so that today in all lands merchandise is weighed by them.

The Howe scale was invented in 1855 by two young men, F. M. Strong and Thomas Ross, who secured their first patent in 1856. In the fall of the same year they put up their first scale in Vernon, N. Y. In the spring of 1857 John Howe, Jr., of Brandon, purchased the patent and began the manufacture at Brandon. A stock company was organized and the business continued until 1877, when the entire plant was removed to Rutland. Eleven acres of land were purchased and during the years 1877-78 commodious and convenient buildings were erected for the works on their present site. Governor John A. Mead is the president of this company, which is one of the institutions of Rutland and has contributed much to its growth and prosperity. It employs from 700 to 800 men, and has agencies in all the principal cities of the world.



THE COUNTRY CLUB, NORTH GROVE STREET.

While the marble and scale works are the leading industries, industrial Rutland is not limited to these enterprises. As a matter of fact, Rutland is the greatest manufacturing center of Northern New England, and the hum of business is heard in every direction within her borders. According to the last census there was an increase in manufactures between 1904 and 1909 as follows: 51 per cent in the number of salaried officials and clerks; 24 per cent. in the number of establishments; 22 per cent in the capital invested; 8 per cent in the value added by manufacture; 6 per cent in the value of products; and 4 per cent in the cost of materials used.

There were 63 establishments in 1909, as compared with 51 in 1904; an increase of 24 per cent.

The value of products in 1909 was \$2,680,000, and \$2,523,000 in 1904; an increase of \$157,000, or 6 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$43,000 in 1909, and about \$49,000 in 1904.

To give a catalogue of the various enterprises carried on is impossible. Besides marble in all its forms and scales of almost every variety, Rutland produces stone-working machinery, machinery and iron parts of all descriptions, car and engine supplies, stove linings, plaster, cement products, silos, creamery and dairy goods, women's clothing, men's shirts and collars, monuments of marble and granite, carriages, sleighs, chair stock, sand pumps, tin cans for food packing, mailing boxes, flags, decoration and aviation tents, sugar makers' supplies and confectionery and book publishing and numerous other enterprises occupy the attention of the wage earner and make the city an ideal place for the mechanic and skilled laborer.

The average number of wage earners employed in 1909 was about 1700. At present the capital invested is approximately \$3,000,000 and there is paid in salaries and wages \$1,500,000. On account of its location, geographically, the city is ideal for the investor, the manufacturer, the business world in all its ramifications. Four railroad trunk lines converge here with more than one hundred trains daily passing through our railroad yard, and Rutland enjoys the same freight rate as New York and Boston. The city



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DORR BRIDGE.

is only 92 miles from Albany, 234 from New York and but 167 from Boston. Rapid, frequent and competing means of communication with these chief cities, as well as all intermediate points, render the location of the Marble City advantageous in every way to the industrial world.

Centennial Celebration

In the month of October, 1870, Rutland observed its centennial with appropriate ceremonies. The celebration continued from the second to the fifth of the month, and included addresses, historical papers, poems, toasts, an exhibition of relics, etc. The opening service took place at the Congregational Church Sunday evening, October 2, with a sermon by Rev. Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass, a native of Rutland. The pavilion in which the dinner was served, and in which the Promenade Concert was held, stood on the lot at the foot of Washington Street, where the City Hall is now situated. It was 210 by 66 feet and capable of seating 3,000 persons. The tent inside and out was radiant with flags, bunting and gas lights.

The Opera house was beautifully decorated within and without, with flags, streamers, mottoes, flowers, and other ornaments. Extending across the street from the Opera house was a line of flags, in the center of which was a shield tablet with the inscription on one side, "Washington promulgated our principles, Warren died in their defense—we intend to perpetuate them." On the reverse the inscription was, "The memories of the fathers are the inspiration of the sons." The old state house was ornamented with flags and labeled with a brief history of the building. The Herald building was decorated finely outside with a shield bearing the inscription, "*The Rutland Herald*, the oldest paper in Vermont—established December, 1794." An arch was erected on West Street, opposite the old state house, by the members of the Nickwackett Engine Company, trimmed with American, Turkish, Irish and state flags, and inscribed, "Nickwackett No. 1 in honor of the old state house." Nearly every house and business place along the line of march of the procession showed some decoration.

War Record

Vermont has been called "the legitimate child of war." From the hour when aboriginal tribes disputed for possession of the territory, through the colonial period when British and French armies traversed the land, followed by the contentions engendered by the double systems of grants from New Hampshire and New York, succeeded by the heroism of the Green Mountain Boys in the Revolution, continued in the conflicts of 1812, carried on through the war with Mexico, rising to sublime heights in resistance to treason in the War of the Rebellion, and responding with alacrity in the Spanish-American War, the Green Mountain State has never been found wanting. In the battle of Lee's Mills Rutland lost the brave Reynolds; at the battle of Malvern Hill Col. Wm. Y. W. Ripley effectually stayed the tide of battle; at Baton Rouge the gallant Col. Roberts fell. In all these great struggles Rutland has sent forth her full quota, men who died gloriously fighting for their country, or returned with honorable records to spend their declining years with the consciousness of duty done.



CENTER STREET LOOKING EAST FROM
MERCHANTS ROW, 1862.

1. Bank of Rutland. 2. Residence, Charles Sheldon. 3. Verder Bakery. 4. . 5. J. Cook's Grocery Store.
6. Faulkner's Bakery. 7. Bates & Long Block.

Rutland's Conscripts in 1863

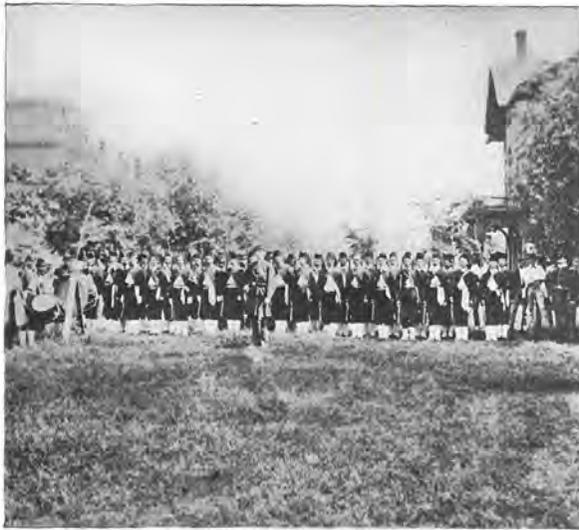
When it became necessary, during the Civil War, to add to the Union forces in the field by drafting men, Rutland had to contribute her quota. The spirit in which the men here entered upon their enforced service is shown by the following:

At Rutland the drafted men of the village, with some others, met at the town hall, elected Ben. K. Chase captain, formed into line, and, headed by fife and drum, marched through the principal streets, stopped at the park, where by request prayer was offered by Rev. Leland Howard, and speeches made by the following gentlemen who were called out by the company: D. E. Nicholson, C. C. Dewey, Henry Clark, M. G. Everts, and also by Rev. N. Seaver and G. R. Hitt, of the conscripts. Cheers were given by the conscripts for the Union, for the draft, for the conscripts from abroad, etc., etc., after which the company adjourned with the highest good feeling.

In Benedict's book "Vermont in the Civil War" he says of the total population of Vermont one in every ten were in service and of her able-bodied men of military age every other one shouldered his musket and went to fight for his country.



CENTER STREET LOOKING WEST, 1870.



GREEN MOUNTAIN LANCERS.

geant; Lewis Clark, fourth sergeant; Louis Valiquette, first corporal; Fred W. Brown, second corporal; George H. Owen, third corporal; Henry H. Pierce, fourth corporal; James McDaniels, fifth corporal; Fred W. Littlefield, standard bearer; Henry C. Davy, George Patch, Hiram Lewin, Charles Frost, Levi B. Southard, musicians; Henry C. Davy, clerk.

Privates—Albert Angier, George F. Bailey, Edward B. Bailey, Harvey Boutell, Charles P. Bates, Charles Bateman, Benson Bennett, Avery Billings, Elliot Brewer, Jewett P. Cain, John H. Chatterton, Cornelius P. Curtis, Edward C. Channell, Earl Cutler, Edward Durfey, George Dunton, Charles Farmer, Albert Filmore, Chester Giddings, John Grandy, Hiram Hayes, Clark Hopkins, Stephen Mead, George Page, Warren Page, Marsh Perkins, Charles Patch, Almon Pearsons, Charles Pierpoint, Edward Prout, Horace Pratt, Frank Ross, Henry Stewart, Charles Thompson, Egbert C. Tuttle, Vine Watkins, Albert Kelsie.

Rutland Light Guards

February 9, 1911, was the fiftieth anniversary of the enlistment of the Rutland Light Guards in the defense of the Union. Vermont had but 17 companies of uniformed militia, few of them numbering over 50 men in January, 1861. One of the largest of these companies was the Rutland Light Guards, numbering 74 men and commanded by Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley. Gov. Fairbanks took early action to put Vermont in position to meet any crisis that might arise, believing that war was inevitable, and an order through Adjutant and Inspector General H. H. Baxter, January 25, 1861, ordered the commanding officers of each company to ascertain how many men would be ready to respond to the call of the President in a war for the Union. On February 9, 1861, 54 members of the Rutland Light Guards held a special meeting in the first Town Hall at the

Green Mountain Lancers

On Wednesday, May 15, 1861, many of the boys of the town of Rutland met in the barn of S. F. Bowman, where now stands Trinity church, West street, and formed themselves into a military company, giving themselves the name of 'The Green Mountain Lancers.' They took the zouave dress.

The young ladies took great interest in them. Misses Katie C. Strong and Jennie A. Hopkins, for the ladies, gave them a fine banner June 1 of the same year.

Exhibition drills were given in Wallingford, Brandon, Pittsford and Burlington and were always well received.

The roll bore the following names:

Commissioned Officers—Fordyce H. Bowman, captain; Kingsley K. Hannum, first lieutenant; Philo J. Bates, second lieutenant; George T. Batchelder, first sergeant; Justus Southard, second sergeant; Varnum Whitcomb, third ser-



EAST SIDE MERCHANTS ROW, 1870.



MERCHANTS ROW, BLIZZARD, MARCH 13th, 1888.

upper end of Washington Street, and of the 74 members of the company 63 responded "Yes". Of this number 52 went to war and only six are now known to be alive. Their names are Milo Lyman, H. G. Sheldon, Henry W. Davis, Samuel W. Terrill, James W. Ross and Levi G. Kingsley. The Light Guards became Company K of the First Vermont Regiment.

On May 9, 1911, seven members of the original Rutland Light Guards held a reunion at the home of Gen. L. G. Kingsley, of Pine Street. They were Milo Lyman, Henry W. Davis, Samuel Terrill, S. H. Kelley, Harley Sheldon, James Post and L. G. Kingsley.

These were the first enlisted men in the War of the Rebellion.

The Grand Army of the Republic dates back to an early period after the close of the war. Roberts Post No. 14 (named in honor of the lamented Colonel Roberts, who fell on the battlefield), was chartered November 11, 1868. The first meeting was held in the carpet room of L. G. Kingsley's store, and the post occupied the hall in the Morse (now Rutland Savings Bank) block, in 1885. The first officers were Wm. Y. W. Ripley, P. C., W. G. Veazey, S. V. C., John A. Sheldon, J. V. C., C. H. Forbes, Adj., E. A. Morse, quartermaster.

Opera House

Up to the year 1869 the town hall was used for public gatherings in the village. In that year the Ripley Music Hall was built by William Y. Ripley. This building was used for public gatherings until it was destroyed by fire in 1875. It was not until 1881 that the present Opera House was erected by Gen. E. H. Ripley, on the site of the burned structure. It was dedicated in October, 1881. The interior was designed and finished under the architectural direction of J. J. R. Randall, of Rutland.

Secret Societies

The first Masonic lodges were chartered in this State early in 1784, Center Lodge of Rutland being among the first, organized October 15, 1794, the same year the Grand Lodge in Vermont was organized. Noah Smith, who resided for a time in Rutland, was the first grand master. Rutland has had but one grand master, Henry H. Smith, who filled the office in 1876-77. Among the men who were early promoters of Masonry was



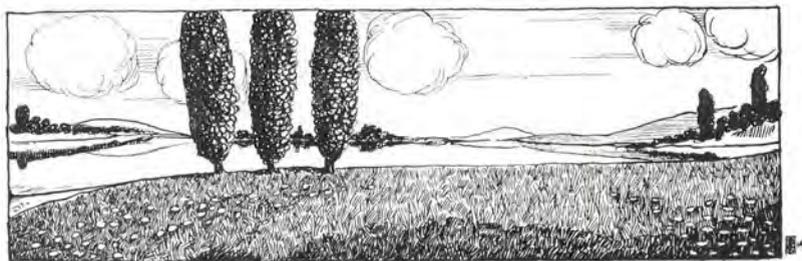
MASONIC TEMPLE.

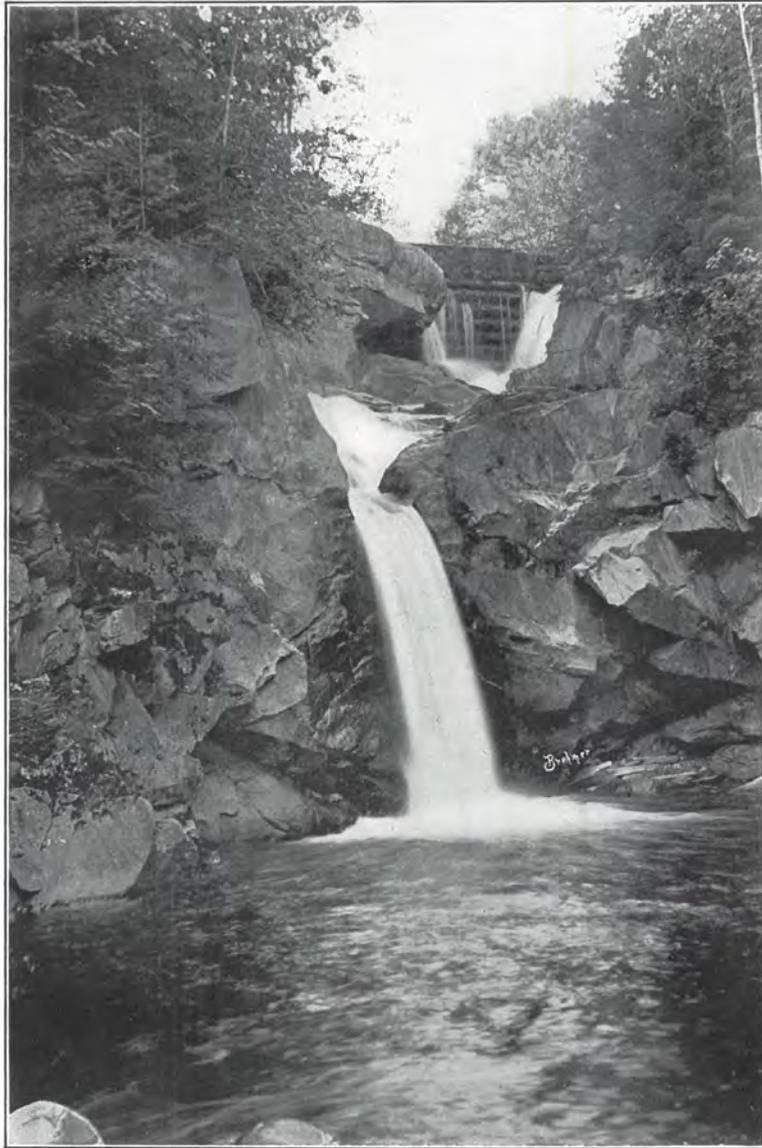


MT. KILLINGTON FROM BILLINGS BRIDGE.

"I purposely avoided looking back or around until I had made about half the distance. Then I dropped upon a flat stone, to take breath, and well-nigh lost it utterly, such was the sense of isolation, of dizzy height, of infinite space that overwhelmed me. The house was directly beneath my feet, and I perched in mid-air above it, while near and afar, even to the wide horizon, rolled billow after billow, like the waves of the ocean. Not billows of cloud as you may suppose; but the everlasting hills themselves, all tremulous with the purple and golden mists of sunset. On either side mountains as far as the eye could reach. The valley of the Otter Creek seemed like a narrow ribbon, through which ran a thread of silver." Of the sunrise on this majestic peak the writer says "The east was aflame with the glory of the dawn. On the west the huge wedge-shaped shadows of Killington stretched on and on till it touched the far horizon. The upper air was crystal clear, while low wreaths of vapor curled upwards from the valleys. From north to south swept the broad Connecticut, a sheet of silver, and in the distance Lake Champlain stretched from Whitehall 130 miles to the northward. Lake George lay like a mist wreath on the horizon. Lake Bomoseen, Pine hill pond, and others of lesser note flashed and sparkled at our feet. Rutland, Castleton, Pittsford, Woodstock, and a host of others were kindling their morning fires as we gazed. Far to the north Mount Mansfield and Jay Peaks rose up majestically, with banner-like clouds floating from their summits, exchanging signals with Mount Marcy and all the mighty monarchs of the Adirondacks. Near at hand, towards the east, the rounded dome of Ascutney looked like a hillock, while Mount Kearsage loomed dimly beyond it, and, clasping hands, as it were, to complete the glorious circle, came proud Monadnock and old Greylock, Mount Anthony, Mount Equinox and Mount Dorset. But while we held our breath on this Mount of Transfiguration the sun rose up, as out of the sea, lighting the whole east with a more than earthly glory; and lo! a great rose-tinted pearl hung high in the shining heavens—Mount Washington startled us like a vision from the other world!"

*Views In and Near
Rutland, Vt.*





McLAUGHLINS FALLS.

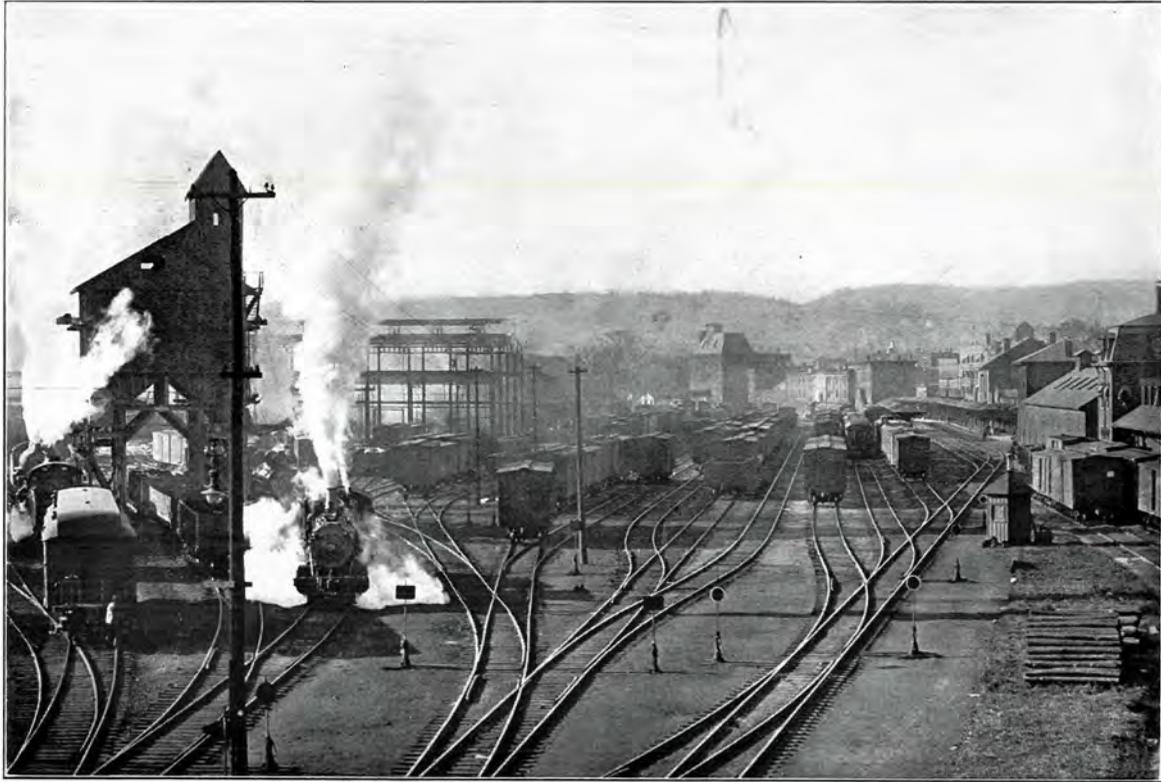
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OTTER CREEK, NEAR BILLINGS BRIDGE.



BELOW BILLINGS BRIDGE.



SOUTHERN PART OF YARD, RUTLAND RAILROAD.



CHITTENDEN DAM.



EAST POND, NEAR CLARENDON.



MARBLE QUARRY.



MAPLE SUGAR GROVE.



OTTER CREEK BELOW DORR BRIDGE.

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Presented by Gracia Carpenter
in memory of
Mr and Mrs. Best Bremer

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