


1977

# Practice in English and Orientation to Brattleboro and Vermont: Classroom and Resource Materials Prepared for the English Language Department at the School for International Training

Elizabeth Van Horn

*School for International Training*

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PRACTICE IN ENGLISH AND ORIENTATION TO BRATTLEBORO AND VERMONT:  
CLASSROOM AND RESOURCE MATERIALS PREPARED FOR THE ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT AT THE SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAINING.

Elizabeth Van Horn  
B.A. Middlebury College 1960

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the Master of Arts in Teaching degree at the  
School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont.

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The School for International Training  
OF THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING  
Brattleboro, Vermont

March 1977

This project by Elizabeth Van Horn is accepted  
in its present form.

Date March 14, 1977 Principal Advisor Alex Silverman

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Howard Shapiro  
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## ABSTRACT

ERIC Descriptors: Cultural Education, ESL Curriculum, Instructional Materials.

This project consists of a collection of classroom and resource materials designed for use by ESL teachers at the School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont; it is expected that some of these materials will also be used by the Student Advisor at S.I.T. Most lessons consist of information about a particular topic or a poem or story (all having to do with Brattleboro or Vermont), usually followed by a "Study Guide" consisting of a list of vocabulary and suggested questions for discussion and activities. Most information is written for intermediate and advanced students; for beginning students the teacher can use the "Vocabulary" and "Questions and Activities" to build lessons which will be geared to the ability of the particular class and will teach some or all of the information given. As many of the pamphlets listed under Sources of Information for Teachers as could be collected have been given to the English Language Department and the Student Advisor. It is hoped that the use of these lessons will enable teachers to guide students toward an acquaintance with, understanding of, and appreciation for Brattleboro and Vermont.

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## INTRODUCTION

This project has been prepared for the English Language Department, and it is expected that it will also be used by the Student Advisor, at the School for International Training (SIT), Brattleboro, Vermont.

Most lessons consist of information about a particular topic, or a poem or story, usually followed by a "Study Guide" consisting of a list of vocabulary and suggested questions for discussion and activities. Most information is written for intermediate and advanced students; for beginning students the teacher can use the "Vocabulary" and "Questions and Activities" to build lessons which will be geared to the ability of the particular class and will teach some or all of the information given. Lessons do not necessarily have to be taught in the order in which they are given here, but care should be taken that material presented in earlier lessons is understood by students before giving them assignments from later lessons. For example, several lessons suggest the use of the yellow pages; if you do not wish to use the lesson on the yellow pages, be sure students already know how to use that resource.

Lessons have been typed single-spaced in black ink so that teachers can make thermofax ditto stencils from which copies can be made for class use.

A set of the pamphlets listed on pages 104-108 have been collected for the English Language Department, and when an extra copy could be obtained it was given to the Student Advisor.



## Introduction

These lessons offer many opportunities to teach new structures in English and review and practice old ones. "Contact through works of literature is seen as an opportunity for expansion of consciousness, growth in language skill, and deepening of understanding of the possibilities for using language,"<sup>1</sup> and it is therefore hoped that, although only a few examples of prose or poetry are presented in this project, those lessons will give teachers ideas for using other poems and stories. Finally, it is hoped that the use of these lessons will enable teachers to guide students toward an acquaintance with, understanding of, and appreciation for Brattleboro and Vermont.

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<sup>1</sup>Thomas Yeomans, "Gestalt Theory and Practice and the Teaching of Literature," The Live Classroom; Innovation Through Confluent Education and Gestalt, Edited by George Isaac Brown with Thomas Yeomans and Liles Grizzard. (N.Y.: The Viking Press, 1975) p. 83.

## VERMONT

## General Information

Nickname: The Green Mountain State  
Flower: Red Clover  
Tree: Sugar Maple  
Bird: Hermit Thrush  
Animal: Morgan Horse  
Motto: Freedom and Unity  
Song: "Hail Vermont" by Josephine Hovey Perry

Union Admission: March 4, 1791 (14th State)

State Capitol: Montpelier (chosen 1805)<sup>1</sup>

Location: Vermont is located in the northwestern corner of New England, bordered by New York and Lake Champlain on the west, Canada on the north, the Connecticut River and New Hampshire on the east, and Massachusetts on the south. Vermont is  $157\frac{1}{2}$  miles long from north to south, 89 miles wide at the Canadian border, and  $40\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide at the Massachusetts border.<sup>2</sup> It is the only New England state which has no Atlantic Ocean coastline. The highest elevation is Mount Mansfield (4,393 feet) and the lowest is Lake Champlain (95 feet).<sup>3</sup> The Green Mountains run north and south through the state.

Longitude:  $70^{\circ}32'$  to  $73^{\circ}23'$  W. Latitude:  $42^{\circ}44'$  to  $45^{\circ}43'$  N.<sup>4</sup>

Area: Vermont covers 9,609 square miles, of which approximately 330 square miles are water.<sup>5</sup> Vermont is the second largest New England state, but it is 43rd in size of the 50 United States.<sup>6</sup>

Population: In 1974, Vermont's population was estimated at 470,200,<sup>7</sup> making it the 48th state in size of population. Seventeen cities and villages have a population greater than 2,500.<sup>8</sup>

Climate: The temperatures in Vermont in any season are variable. The state lies in that area called "cool in summer." Days are usually comfortably warm, there are few oppressively humid days, and nights are cool enough for comfortable rest. Temperatures from June 1 through August may reach into the high eighties and occasionally the low nineties; the night averages are in the sixties.

In the autumn, days are cooler and nights are crisp through September, October and November. There are many pleasantly warm days in this period, but night temperatures will often be cold during October and November. From

## Vermont, General Information

mid-September to mid-October people come from far and near to view the foliage as leaves change from summer green to crimson, gold and orange. Often there is snow in November.

Usually there is snow on the ground by Christmas, and it often lasts into April. In winter there are nights when the temperature goes below 0°F, but during the days it often rises by noontime; such cold spells usually last only two or three days, and the average day and night temperature is 15° to 30°F.

Late March and early April is the time of year when warm days and freezing nights cause the maple sap to run, and many people work hard to produce one of Vermont's best known products, maple syrup. Throughout spring, average temperatures will be in the high forties and low fifties with many summerlike days.

Rainfall and snowfall are usually quite evenly distributed by months. There is no wet season, but in March and April -- until winter snow and spring rain have been absorbed by the ground or rivers -- there is the "mud" season. Annual precipitation for the state as a whole is about three feet.<sup>9</sup>

The highest recorded temperature was 105°F on July 4, 1911 at Vernon, and the lowest was -50°F in Bloomfield on December 30, 1933.<sup>10</sup>

**Topography and Geology:** "The Green Mountains run more or less vertically through the center of the state. A smaller range, the Taconic Mountains, lies to the west. These follow the New York-Vermont border for 80 miles before ending near Brandon. Over three-quarters of the state is forested.

"Vermont's geological history has given the state a wide variety of minerals, rocks, and fossils. Marble and granite are well known; talc, asbestos, and slate are also mined in abundance. Until 1958 copper was mined. Many other rocks and minerals can be found." "

**Wildlife and Vegetation:** Animals found in Vermont include bats, cats, weasels, coyotes, red fox, squirrels, mice, rats, beaver, porcupines, snowshoe hares, deer, and bear.<sup>12</sup> Many kinds of fish are found in Vermont waters, including perch, pike, pickerel, bass, smelt, trout and salmon.<sup>13</sup>

Many varieties of trees are found here: white pine, red spruce, maple, elm, birch, oak, hickory, ash, cherry, and butternut.<sup>14</sup> There is a wide variety of plants too -- wildflowers include lady's slipper, orchids, columbine, iris, arbutus, violet, trillium, skunk cabbage, jack-in-the-pulpit, lilies, milkweed, cattail, waterlily, and ferns.<sup>15</sup> Some wildflowers are protected and may not be picked.

**Government:** "Vermont has two senators and one representative in the U.S. Congress. In the state government there are

## Vermont, General Information

two houses with legislators elected every two years. There are 30 senators elected on county representation basis and 150 representatives elected from 72 districts on a registered voter basis. The General Assembly convenes biennially in odd years. Vermont is composed of 14 counties and 246 cities and organized towns. Town Meeting Day is the first Tuesday in March."<sup>16</sup>

**Agriculture:** Dairying is Vermont's leading agricultural industry. The annual milk production is over two billion pounds. Milk is transported directly from Vermont farms to bottling and packaging plants throughout southeastern New England. Maple syrup production is Vermont's most distinctive agricultural enterprise. Dairy cattle, apples, potatoes, honey and Christmas trees are also important agricultural products.<sup>17</sup> In the mid-nineteenth century Vermont was famous for the raising of Merino sheep, but then sheepmen began to develop large ranches in Wyoming and Montana and their cheaper wool largely displaced the more expensive Vermont wool. Now, many Vermont farmers are again raising sheep, and of course Vermont has long been known for the Morgan horse.

**Industry:** Vermont workers are highly skilled and are employed primarily in electronics, machine tooling, wood products, stone quarrying and finishing, and printing. Tourism is the second largest industry in Vermont today and attracts thousands of visitors to the state each year.<sup>18</sup>

**Education:** "There are 23 colleges and universities in Vermont, the oldest being the University of Vermont, Burlington, established in 1791. Norwich University (1819) at Northfield is the oldest private military college in the U.S. Emma Willard, a crusader for equal women's rights in education was a Vermonter as was John Dewey," a philosopher and leader in modern education.

**Recreation:** "The clean fresh air, mountains and clear waters of Vermont are ideal settings for hunting, camping, hiking, fishing and boating. The state is famous for its autumn display of brilliant foliage. Skiing, snowmobiling and other winter sports are enjoyed at numerous resorts. The Green Mountain National Forest and state forests and parks offer 580 square miles of mountain woodlands."<sup>20</sup>

**Architecture:** Houses in Vermont are built mainly of wood. In some parts of the state, slate is used for roofs. Sometimes brick or stone are used for building.<sup>21</sup>

Vermont is well known for its covered bridges. There are nearly 100 public, private and railroad covered bridges in the state, most of them more than 100 years old, and they are a major tourist attraction. There are many theories

## Vermont, General Information

about why the bridges were covered -- the most practical theory (to provide protection for the wooden-planked roadway) is probably the correct one, though not the most interesting!<sup>22</sup>

History: "Vermont and 120-mile-long Lake Champlain were discovered in 1609 by French explorer Samuel de Champlain. The state's first permanent settlement -- Fort Dummer [near present-day Brattleboro] -- was established in 1724. Later, American patriot Ethan Allen formed the famous Green Mountain Boys to help in the American Revolution. At the Old Constitution House in Windsor, Vermont, was proclaimed an independent republic in 1777."<sup>23</sup> Named "Verd-mont" in 1763, the state entered the Union in 1791 as the 14th state. "The first governor was Thomas Chittenden. On Grand Isle, the Hyde Log Cabin built in 1783 still stands as the nation's oldest[log cabin]. Of the 107 wooden covered bridges in Vermont, the Pulp Mill Bridge at Middlebury is the oldest (1820) and one across the Ottauquechee at Woodstock the newest (1969). The longest is the Scott Covered Bridge in Townshend. At Wolcott, the last railroad covered bridge in the U.S. is still in use. Other Vermont historic sites are the 306-foot high Revolutionary War monument at Bennington; the 1777 Battlefield at Hubbardton; President Coolidge's homestead at Plymouth and the President Arthur birthplace at Fairfield."<sup>24</sup>

Vermont Writers and Poets include: Stewart Holbrook, Walter Hard, Sr., Charles Crane, Louise Andrew Kent, Ralph Nading Hill, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Sarah Cleghorn, Robert Frost, Daniel Cady, Helen Hartness Flanders, William D. Mundell, Rowland Robinson, Roylall Tyler, Thomas Green Fessenden, and William Hazlett Upson. Writers who have lived for a time in Vermont include Pearl Buck, Rudyard Kipling, Sinclair Lewis and Bernard Malamud.<sup>25</sup>

Vermont Artists and Sculptors include: Arthur K.D. Healy, Luigi Lucioni, Norman Rockwell, Thomas Waterman Wood, William Morris Hunt, Larkin Mead, Hiram Powers, Paul Simple, Churchill Ettinger, and Aldro Hibbard.<sup>26</sup>

## Famous Vermonters and Events, and Strange and Extraordinary Incidents:

Calvin Coolidge, 30th President of the U.S., was sworn in by lamplight in his Vermont home on August 3, 1923.

Chestur A. Arthur, 21st President of the U.S., was born in Fairfield.

Warren R. Austin, first U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was a Vermonter.

Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church, was born in Sharon.

Brigham Young, Mormon leader, was from Whitingham.

## Vermont, General Information

Stephen A. Douglas, debating opponent to Abraham Lincoln, was from Brandon.

Admiral George Dewey, Spanish-American War naval hero, resided in Montpelier.

The first U.S. patent was granted to a Vermonter in 1790.

The first U.S. canal was built at Bellows Falls in 1802.

The electric motor was invented in 1837 by Brandon's Thomas Davenport.

The first U.S. ski tow was built at Woodstock in 1934.<sup>27</sup>

The first Normal School (Teachers College) in America was founded at Concord in 1823 by Samuel Read Hall. Hall also wrote the first textbook on teaching, and was the inventor of the blackboard.

The first marble quarry in North America was opened at East Dorset in 1785.

In Middlebury in 1855 the body of Daniel Vaughn, a Vermont pioneer, was exhumed in order to be reburied elsewhere. The coffin's 'uncommon heft' prompted its opening, and Daniel Vaughn was discovered to be completely petrified and weighing 550 pounds.

A fossil elephant was once dug up in a swamp bed in Vernon, the tusk measuring 18 inches around and 44 inches long.

Runaway Pond in Glover was known as Long Pond until 1810, when an attempt to change its course by damming caused the entire body of water (a mile and a half long) to move 27 miles away to Lake Memphremagog. It caused untold destruction during the onrush.

More cuspidors are made in Vermont than anywhere else, by the Thistle Metal Spinning Co., of New Haven.

The first Morgan Horse, a young stallion of unknown parentage, was brought to Vermont from Massachusetts in 1795, by Justin Morgan of Randolph Center. From this horse, named Justin Morgan, developed the first pure or nearly pure breed of horses in America.

Julio T. Buel invented the fishing spoon on Lake Bomoseen in 1830.

In 1847, while working on the construction of the Rutland Railway in Cavendish, Phineas Gage had a 3-foot bar blown through his head, passing right through his brain. He recovered, and his head was the subject of much curiosity to medical people. He willed his head to the Boston Medical College.<sup>28</sup>

"Justin Morrill, who served as a United States Representative and Senator from Vermont for 43 years -- from 1855 to 1898 -- was as responsible as any single individual for advancing the cause of higher education in America. In 1862 President Lincoln signed the 'Morrill Land Grant College Act' which, through government aid, led directly to the establishment of our entire present system of state-supported agricultural, scientific and industrial schools of college rank. While in Washington,

## Vermont, General Information

he was also active in seeing the Library of Congress established and the Washington Monument built."<sup>29</sup>

Route 9 from Brattleboro to Bennington is called the Molly Stark Trail after the wife of General John Stark, famous for his victory at the Battle of Bennington in August 1777. This was the route he took home after the battle; as a present for his wife he took along a captured British canon.<sup>30</sup>

"John Humphrey Noyes, born in Brattleboro, established a communistic society in Putney in 1838 under the name "Perfectionist," but his advocacy of free love and other ideas aroused the resentment of the local people and he was compelled to flee the town."<sup>31</sup> He and his followers reestablished their community in Oneida, N.Y. They organized the Oneida Community plated silverware company, which is now one of the major manufacturers of silverware in the U.S.<sup>32</sup>

Sources: Vermont, General Information

<sup>1</sup>All of above information from Vermont Legislative Directory, 1975-76, p. 140.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Ray Bearse, Ed., Vermont; A Guide to the Green Mountain State, Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1966) p. 15.

<sup>4</sup>Vermont Legislative Directory, 1975-76, p. 140.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>Bearse, Vermont; A Guide, p. 15.

<sup>7</sup>Vermont Legislative Directory, 1975-76, p. 140.

<sup>8</sup>Information sheet "Vermont" distributed by the Vermont Agency of Development and Community Affairs, Montpelier.

<sup>9</sup>Above "Climate" information from Vermont 1976 Visitors Handbook (Montpelier: the Vermont Agency of Development and Community Affairs) pp. 7-8.

<sup>10</sup>Bearse, Vermont; A Guide, p. 29.

<sup>11</sup>Madeleine Kunin and Marilyn Stout, The Big Green Book; A Four-Season Guide to Vermont (Barre, Mass.: Barre Publishing, 1976) p. 8.

<sup>12</sup>Bearse, Vermont; A Guide, p. 33.

<sup>13</sup>Kunin and Stout, The Big Green Book, p. 22.

<sup>14</sup>Bearse, Vermont; A Guide, p. 34.

<sup>15</sup>George D. Aiken, Pioneering With Wildflowers (New York: Stephen Daye Press, 1935).

<sup>16</sup>Information sheet "Vermont".

<sup>17</sup>Ibid.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid.

<sup>21</sup>Bearse, Vermont; A Guide, p. 104.



Vermont, General Information, Sources

<sup>22</sup>Ibid., p. 106.

<sup>23</sup>Information sheet "Vermont".

<sup>24</sup>Ibid.

<sup>25</sup>"Writers of Vermont; A Literary Map", published by The Vermont Council of Teachers of English, c 1974 Vermont Bicentennial Commission.

<sup>26</sup>Bearse, Vermont; A Guide, pp. 114-117.

<sup>27</sup>Above information in this section from information sheet "Vermont".

<sup>28</sup>Information in this part from "Vermont, Historical Scenes and Sites Map, 1976" (Hardwick, Vt.: David F. Maunsell, Editor and Publisher, 1976).

<sup>29</sup>Jerome E. Kelley, "Vermont 1976 Guide; Bicentennial Edition" (Montpelier: Agency of Development and Community Affairs, 1976) p. 18c.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid., p. 5.

<sup>31</sup>"Vermont, Historical Scenes and Sites Map".

<sup>32</sup>Bearse, Vermont; A Guide, p. 85.

## Vermont, General Information

## Study Guide

Vocabulary: Learn the meaning and the spelling of the words below. Use each one in a sentence; be sure you can pronounce them correctly.

Location:	the Green Mountains	Vermont
	Lake Champlain	New York
	the Connecticut River	Massachusetts
	Canada	New Hampshire

directions: north, south, east, west  
northeast, northwest  
southeast, southwest

Note: Proper names (names of states, rivers, mountains, etc.) are capitalized. "The" is used before the name of a river (the Connecticut River), and a mountain chain (the Green Mountains), but "the" is not used before the name of a state or lake.

Area: approximately

Population: estimated

Climate:	temperature	foliage
	variable	spring, summer, autumn
	average	(fall), winter
	hot, warm, cool, cold	season
	precipitation	

Topography and Geology:

minerals	the Taconic Mountains
rocks	the Green Mountains
fossils	vertical
	center

Wildlife and Vegetation:

animal	tree
fish	flower
variety	plant

Government:	senator	legislator
	representative	Montpelier

Agriculture: dairying  
maple syrup

Industry:	electronics	printing
	machine tooling	tourism
	wood products	
	stone quarrying and finishing	

## Vermont, General Information, Study Guide

Education: college  
university

Recreation: hunting  
camping  
hiking  
fishing

boating  
skiing  
resort

Architecture:

wood  
slate

covered bridge

History: to discover  
to establish  
explorer  
famous

monument  
railroad  
independent  
birthplace

### Questions and Activities:

What did you know about Vermont before you came to SIT?

What have you learned about Vermont since you arrived here?

Does your country have seasons similar to those in Vermont?  
How is the climate in your country different from the climate in Vermont?

What other countries lie at the same latitude as Vermont?  
the same longitude?

What two states have populations smaller than Vermont?

How does Vermont compare in area and population to your country? to a state or province in your country?

What is your favorite sport? Will you be able to practice it while you are at SIT? If not, why not?

What is the most popular recreation activity among vacationers in your country?

Tell the class about a famous person from your city, state or province.

In the U.S., a building that is 200 years old is thought to be very old indeed. In your country, when is a building "old"?

Write a paragraph describing Vermont to your family and friends at home.

## Vermont, General Information, Study Guide

Learn the name of one animal, one fish, one tree and one flower found in Vermont. Find them in books in the library. Describe them to the class; bring a picture if possible.

Visit a dairy farm.

Visit an apple orchard.

Observe sugaring, if it's the season, or at least taste some maple sugar! Compare the way maple sugar is made now with Elias Smith's description of the procedure in 1783 (see page 19).

Attend a Town Meeting.

Visit the Scott Covered Bridge in Townshend, or another covered bridge in or near Brattleboro.

In Brookline, north of Brattleboro, there is a round schoolhouse. Why is it round? Find out the story connected with this unusual building.

Ask your teacher to arrange for your class to visit a nearby town for a day. Divide the class into teams of two people, and assign each team a subject for research: shops, restaurants, businesses, town government, etc. In class, make a list of questions you will want to ask and practice them with your classmates.

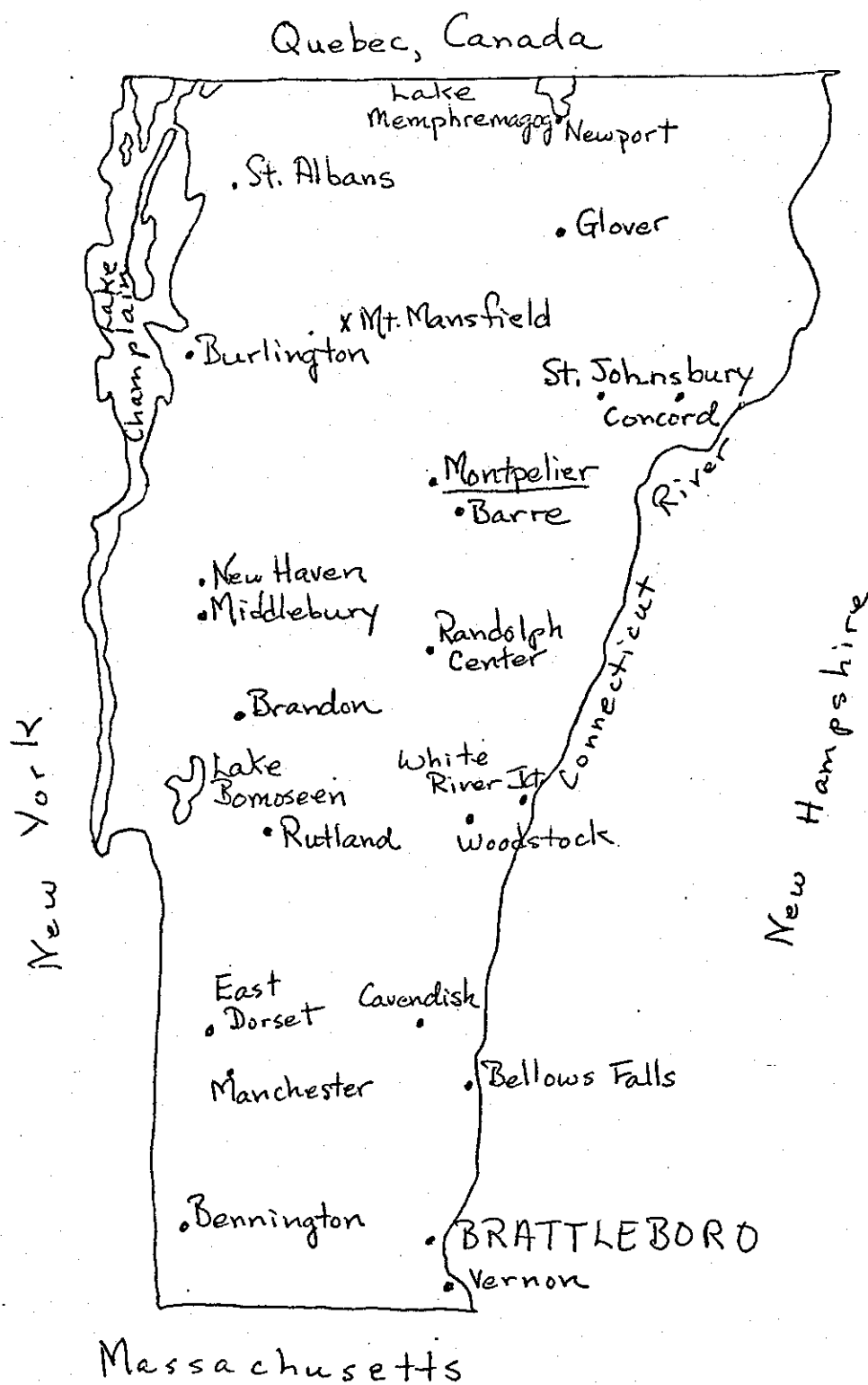
Arrive in your town by 9:30 or 10:00 a.m. and spend the morning finding out as much as you can about your topic. Write the information in a notebook, and note also the names and addresses of people who are especially helpful to you so you can write them thank-you notes when you return to campus. If you find a shop or school or office you think the rest of the class would like to visit, ask the person in charge if you can return in the afternoon with some or all of your classmates.

At noon, meet the class at an agreed-upon place. Ask the team who looked into restaurants to tell you what they found out; perhaps you will want those who researched shops to tell you what they learned about food stores in the town. Then decide on a restaurant for lunch, or perhaps on a shop where you can buy food for a picnic lunch. During lunch, ask each team to report briefly on what they found out. Decide on one or two places you would like to visit, as a group, during the afternoon. When you return to campus, write a description of "your town." And don't forget to write thank-you notes to people who were especially helpful to you.

## Vermont, General Information, Study Guide

Vermont -- and New England -- has a special kind of humor that can be characterized as witty, whimsical, and showing a knack for a picturesque, vivid style of expression. At the library, find books about Vermont humor. Share a story or anecdote with your class. Do you think it's funny? Why do you think Vermonters think it's funny?

## MAP OF VERMONT



## Map of Vermont

## Study Guide

Vocabulary:

Vermont	Brattleboro
New Hampshire	Montpelier
New York	north, south, east, west
Massachusetts	northeast, northwest
Quebec Province, Canada	southeast, southwest
Lake Champlain	border
the Connecticut River	

Questions and Activities:

In what part of Vermont is Brattleboro located?

Where is Montpelier?

What cities are north of Brattleboro on the Connecticut River?

What cities are located near Lake Champlain?

What city is closest to Canada?

What state is to the east of Vermont? to the west? to the south?

Turn back to the general information about Vermont, to the section on Famous Vermonterers and Events. Locate on your map the places mentioned, or find them on a larger, more detailed map.

## READINGS ABOUT VERMONT AND VERMONTERS



## The Morgan Horse

"Perhaps the most famous animal associated with the State of Vermont is the Justin Morgan horse -- named after the man who brought the original stallion to Vermont from Massachusetts in 1791.

"The many fine and unusual characteristics of the original horse resulted in a new breed which traditionally could 'out-draw, outrun and out-trot' any other horse. By the mid-1800's, the Morgan horse had proven its many virtues and was in widespread use throughout the expanding nation. From the Morgan breed also came several others -- American Saddlebred, Standardbred and the Tennessee Walking Horse. Today, the Morgan breed, still bearing the unique traits of its Vermont sire, is one of the favorite saddle, family and endurance horses in America.

"In 1961 the Morgan horse was designated as the official state animal of Vermont."

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Jerome E. Kelley, "Vermont 1976 Guide; Bicentennial Edition" (Montpelier: Agency of Development and Community Affairs, State of Vermont, 1976) p. 18c.

## Maple Syrup

"Legend has it that maple syrup was first discovered by an Algonquin Indian who after stewing some meat in maple sap, found that the sap boiled down to a tasty syrup. White settlers learned of maple syrup from the Indians, and first made it for home use as a sweetener. Sugar harvesting was done in the early days with the use of oxen teams which would carry huge wooden buckets of sap to wood fires -- where the sap would be boiled down to sugar.

Maple syrup in Vermont did not develop into much of a cash crop until methods of boiling and storage were developed which allowed more efficient operation and uniform grades of syrup. The sugarhouse, with its chimney-like evaporator, then became a legendary part of the Vermont landscape. Although maple syrup is only a small part of Vermont agriculture in terms of cash sales, it has, in many ways, become one of the major symbols of the state."

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Jerome E. Kelley, "Vermont 1976 Guide; Bicentennial Edition" (Montpelier: Agency of Development and Community Affairs, State of Vermont, 1976) p. 18d.

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In 1782 Elias Smith, thirteen years old, left Connecticut with his family and settled a new home in the woods of Vermont. Years later he wrote of the poverty and misery of those first years, describing many aspects of their life including making maple sugar.

"In the latter part of this winter, we prepared for making sugar in the woods. The weather was so mild that we made some in February; and while making troughs with my father, I cut my foot very bad, so that he carried me home through the snow on his back, nearly half a mile, leaving the blood on the snow as we passed along. I recovered of my wound, and was able to attend to the business in about one month.

"This work of making sugar was very hard. The way we attended to it was this: we dug a large place in the snow, which was generally three or four feet deep in March. Here we made our fire, and hung our kettles. Near the fire place, we trod down the snow, put four small poles down in the snow, and others on the tops of them; covered them with hemlock bows; laid some straw on the snow, for our bed, and had a blanket to throw

## Maple Syrup

over us. We were obliged to go on snow-shoes to gather the sap which run [sic] from the trees that stood around our camp. We had a kind of yoke which we put on our shoulders, so that we could carry two pails with ease. Sometimes a limb or bush would hold the snow-shoes, which would cause a person to fall his whole length forward. I had many such advances, and sometimes had a bucket of sap on me to add to the trouble. All the fatigue of the day, hard fare, and sleep on the snow, under hemlock boughs, never injured my health, as I had been inured to hardships from early life."

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Thomas D. Seymour Bassett, Editor, Outsiders Inside Vermont; Travelers' Tales over 358 Years (Brattleboro, Vt.: Stephen Greene Press, 1967) p. 38, quoting Elias Smith, The Life, Conversion, Preaching, Travels, and Sufferings of Elias Smith (Portsmouth, N.H.: Printed by Beck & Foster, 1816) pp. 35-43.

## New England Weather

"It was the Spring of 1816 in Vermont. The long Winter was over, the weather began to warm, and the snow cleared from the fields as it always did. Then it came time for the Summer of 1816 in Vermont but that Summer never arrived.

"On June 6, 1816, it began to snow in Vermont, and by Saturday, June 8, there were 18 inches in Cabot, a foot near Randolph, and six inches in Rutland.

"In early July and in middle and late August there was frost and much of the corn, and some of the potatoes, cucumbers, squash and beans were killed. It was the worst crop year in the history of the state and the people suffered terribly as hunger and deprivation followed the crop failure.

"1816 in Vermont, the year without a Summer, the year of famine -- has come to be known as 'Eighteen Hundred and froze to death.'"

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Jerome E. Kelley, "Vermont 1976 Guide; Bicentennial Edition" (Montpelier: Agency of Development and Community Affairs, State of Vermont, 1976) p. 18m.

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"There is a sumptuous variety about the New England weather that compels the stranger's admiration -- and regret. The weather is always doing something there; always attending strictly to business; always getting up new designs and trying them on people to see how they will go. But it gets through more business in Spring than in any other season. In the Spring I have counted one hundred and thirty-six different kinds of weather inside of twenty-four hours."

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Samuel Langhorne Clemens ("Mark Twain"), "New England Weather", Speech at Dinner of New England Society, New York, Dec. 22, 1876, quoted in John Bartlett, Familiar Quotations, 11th Edition.

## New England Weather

"The Center for Northern Studies in Wolcott conducted a 5½-year climate study in the late 1960s, determining that Wolcott was subarctic, by definition, and colder than many places in Alaska. And Wolcott, about 15 miles from Stowe, is by no means at the northernmost reaches of the state. According to the study, northeastern North America and Manchuria have by far the coldest climates in their latitudes. In Vermont this is apparently so because of the cold Labrador Current to the east and the even colder Hudson Bay to the northwest. Seward, Alaska, and Leningrad, both 1,000 miles north of Vermont, have comparable climates, even though Vermont is at about the same latitude as Florence, Italy."

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Madeleine Kunin and Marilyn Stout, The Big Green Book; A Four-Season Guide to Vermont (Barre, Mass.: Barre Publishing, 1976) p. 7.

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"A Vermont year is 9 months of winter and 3 months of damn poor sleddin'."

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Ray Bearse, Editor, Vermont; A Guide to the Green Mountain State, Second Edition (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1966) p. 28.

## Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys

Ethan Allen (1737-1789) was an American soldier during the Revolutionary War. He was a daring, fiery frontiersman, quick of speech and action.

"Allen was born at Litchfield, Conn. When he was a young man he moved to the New Hampshire Grants, now Vermont. This territory was claimed by both New York and New Hampshire. In 1770 a band of troops was organized to drive New York settlers from the New Hampshire Grants. They were called the Green Mountain Boys, and Allen was made leader. The governor of New York offered a reward of \$750 for his arrest.

". . . At the outbreak of the American Revolution the colonists forgot their petty warfare for a time. Allen and his Green Mountain Boys were ordered to advance on Fort Ticonderoga. They seized the garrison in the early morning of May 10, 1775, while the British slept. Later that same year Allen joined an expedition against Canada. He and his men were taken prisoners while attempting a surprise advance on Montreal. In A Narrative of Colonel Ethan Allen's Captivity (1779), Allen told of his imprisonment.

"After Allen was released in 1778, he became a lieutenant colonel in the Vermont militia. He went to the Continental Congress to ask that Vermont be admitted to the Confederation . . . . While Congress hesitated, the commander of the British forces in Canada suggested that Allen make Vermont a British province. Their correspondence was discovered, and Allen was accused of treason. His guilt or innocence was never proved. In 1787 Allen settled at Burlington, Vt. There a memorial was erected to him in 1855."

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The World Book Encyclopedia (Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc., 1949) pp. 230-31.

## John Stark

John Stark (1728-1822) "was an American patriot and military leader. He was born in Londonderry, N.H. As a boy he was captured by the Indians, who called him 'the young chief.' Stark fought with Robert Rogers' Rangers during the French and Indian Wars and rose to the rank of captain.

"When the Revolutionary War broke out in 1776, Stark was appointed a colonel. He gave his fortune to his soldiers in order to persuade them to re-enlist. He fought with George Washington at Trenton and Princeton. As commander of the New Hampshire troops at the Battle of Bennington, he led an attack on the British with the order, 'There they are, boys. We beat them today or Molly Stark's a widow.'

"Stark's victory paved the way for General Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. Stark was raised to the rank of brigadier general and later was given command of the Northern Department."

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The World Book Encyclopedia (Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc., 1949) p. 7701.

### Thaddeus Fairbanks

"While lying awake one night in 1830, Thaddeus Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, developed an idea for a platform scale which would make the weighing of large, bulky items quicker and simpler. Along with his two brothers, Erastus and Joseph, Fairbanks formed the E.T. Fairbanks Company of St. Johnsbury and, before long, the Fairbanks platform scale became known throughout the world.

"The company developed a reputation for precision. When the city of Washington was threatened by Confederate troops during the Civil War, the U.S. Government's weight standards were transferred to St. Johnsbury for safekeeping.

"One of Fairbanks's assistants, Charles Hosmer Morse, became a partner in the firm and reorganized it into the Fairbanks, Morse Company. Under Morse's leadership the company diversified its activities and began the production of pumps, generators, ball bearings and diesel engines."

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Jerome E. Kelley, "Vermont 1976 Guide; Bicentennial Edition" (Montpelier; Agency of Development and Community Affairs, State of Vermont, 1976) p. 18e-f.



## Calvin Coolidge

"The United States of America has had 37 presidents -- and two of them were born in the state of Vermont -- Chester Arthur and Calvin Coolidge. Coolidge, the 30th President of the United States, was born on July 4, 1872, in Plymouth Notch, Vermont. Coolidge graduated from Amherst College and settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he practiced law and engaged in Republican Party politics.

"In 1919 Coolidge, who was then Governor of Massachusetts, received national fame when he put down a policeman's strike in Boston. The following year he was elected Vice-President of the United States and became President when Warren G. Harding succumbed to illness. In 1924 Coolidge won re-election to the Presidency in a landslide victory.

"Calvin Coolidge died in Northampton, Massachusetts on January 5, 1933, and is buried at the Coolidge Homestead in Plymouth Notch, Vermont."

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Jerome E. Kelley, "Vermont 1976 Guide; Bicentennial Edition" (Montpelier: Agency of Development and Community Affairs, State of Vermont, 1976) p. 18f.

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"Vermont is a State I love, I could not look upon the peaks of Ascutney, Killington, Mansfield, and Equinox without being moved in a way that no other scene could move me. It was here that I first saw the light of day; here I received my bride; here my dead lie pillowed on the loving breast of our everlasting hills. I love Vermont because of her hills and valleys, her scenery and invigorating climate, but most of all because of her indomitable people. They are a race of pioneers who have almost beggared themselves to serve others. If the spirit of liberty should vanish in other parts of our Union and support of our institutions should languish, it could all be replenished from the generous store held by the people of this brave little State of Vermont."

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Calvin Coolidge, Address from train platform, Bennington, Vermont, September 21, 1928, quoted in John Bartlett, Familiar Quotations, 11th Edition.

### Ann Story

"It was the year 1774 and a widow named Ann Story left her Connecticut home for the wilderness of Salisbury, Vermont, determined to settle the land which her late husband had cleared and on which he had built a home. With packhorse and rifle, she made her way to the crude cabin her husband had finished before death took him.

"Ann Story developed a reputation as a woman who could cut off a two foot log as quick as any man in the settlement. When the Revolution came many settlers fled the area to avoid the fighting. But Ann Story and her family stayed and fought. When her home was burned by the enemy she built it again. To the Green Mountain Boys she said, 'Give me a place among you, and see if I am the first to desert my post.'"

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Jerome E. Kelley, "Vermont 1976 Guide; Bicentennial Edition" (Montpelier: Agency of Development and Community Affairs, State of Vermont, 1976) p. 18n.

## Social Reform -- Slavery

"The State of Vermont, as much as any state in the Union, took the lead in the fight against slavery. Vermont's constitution was the first in the nation to prohibit slavery -- and the state continued its strong opposition to that 'peculiar institution' until the Civil War brought the question to a head.

"As the quarrel among the states over the question of slavery became more and more bitter, Vermont -- through its Legislature -- was outspoken. It opposed the annexation of Texas as a slave state, and contributed \$20,000 to the anti-slavery forces struggling in Kansas, and issued many proclamations against slavery.

"In 1855 a committee of the Vermont State Senate summed up the State's feeling on the question. 'Born of a resistance to arbitrary power -- her first breath that of freedom -- her first voice the declaration of the equal rights of Man -- how could her people be otherwise than haters of slavery!'

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Jerome E. Kelley, "Vermont 1976 Guide; Bicentennial Edition" (Montpelier: Agency of Development and Community Affairs, State of Vermont, 1976) p. 18j.

### Today's Vermonter

The characteristics of today's Vermonter include stubborn independence and self-reliance. "If a Vermonter wants your advice, he will ask for it . . . . Vermonters do not like meddlers. . . .

". . . They are tolerant of almost everything except aggression. Tolerance, of course, goes with individualism. If you are constantly with men of strong personal opinions, opposed to your own, the only course open to you, if you want a peaceful life, is to take a 'live and let live' position, to acknowledge that if you have a right to your opinion and a right to rule your own conduct, so has the other fellow. If you have not enough opinions in common with him to leave an ample field for pleasant talk, you let him alone. You do not quarrel with him unless the matter is serious, unless it touches your rights in some way that seems to you important. For the Vermonter, as I know him, is not quick tempered. However, he does stick to his opinion, or an adopted course of action, with an admirable tenacity, not to say stubbornness.

"Another quality of the Vermonter is respect for money. . . . If he has a little he's proud of it . . . [because it shows he has] industry, thrift and shrewdness . . . . To the pioneers financial independence was an almost universal goal.

"Another quality . . . is their realistic outlook on life . . . . They have learned not to believe in short cuts to success, luck, easy money. . . . [They are] quiet, uncomplaining, undaunted folk . . . [showing] courage under private affliction . . . [and] public calamity."

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Ray Bearse, Editor, Vermont; A Guide to the Green Mountain State, Second Edition (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1966) pp. 4,5.

## "Life in the Valley"

"Early settlers ate bean porridge for breakfast and, often, for supper. Dinner, the noon meal, usually consisted of boiled meat and some vegetable (frequently turnips). After milk became plentiful it was served with brownbread, usually with the evening meal. Cooking was done in iron kettles hanging in the fireplace; baking was done in a brick or stone oven, sometimes built into the fireplace: hot coals were removed, the oven swept clean and the article for baking placed directly on the bare heated brick or stone.

"Pumpkins were a staple food and much preferred to squash. They were baked the same as bread, partly filled with milk, for six to eight hours, and eaten with milk. The most common vegetables were turnips and parsnips. Very few potatoes were used. Yellow (not sweet) corn was grown. Wheatcakes, however, were mostly for company. Boiled and baked Indian puddings were a common part of the diet. Great quantities of meat were consumed and the streams abounded with fish. But, for all of this, privation was never far away. When the average family set 10-20 places for every meal 'great quantity' was the rule.

"Granted, cold water was substituted when nothing strong could be obtained, but strong drinks were seldom unavailable. Malt beer was common and grandmother made a kind of yeast from the 'emptyings'. 'Flip,' a powerful drink, was usually made of foaming hot beer with a red hot 'loggerhead' poured into a glass of rum. Rum and milk were used to make milk punch; blackstrap was made of rum sweetened with molasses; spiked eggnog was also popular. As soon as orchards began bearing, cider was made in great quantities. Last but not least, there was plenty of hop beer, grape and dandelion wine.

"Garments for summer were made of tow cloth or linen spun from flax. Wool was used for winter garments and bed clothing. Carding, spinning, weaving, coloring and the preparation of flax for spinning was all women's work. Male members of the family, sometimes the women, too, usually went barefoot in the summer. Women owning shoes were careful of them, often carrying them most of the way to church.

"The first homes were rude structures made of unhewn logs, the open spaces filled with clay and mud, the roof shingled with bark -- one room with a dirt floor and, at one end, a massive fireplace capable of holding four-foot slabs of wood. Home building progressed from those of rough logs and dirt floor to hewn log houses with split plank floors, then to frame houses. The earliest frame homes were built around 1770-80 in most settlements.

## "Life in the Valley"

"First there were wooded [sic] plates, then pewter and later 'Queensware' dishes. Light came from fireplace flames and tallow-dip candles. Later there were oil lamps, then kerosene. Matches had not been invented. Utmost care was taken to keep the home fires burning.

"Social lines were distinctly drawn: On a list of 100 Freemen no more than four or five people would be distinguished with a title like Mr. or Mistress. The commontitle of the times was 'good man' and 'good woman,' often abbreviated to 'goody.' Amusements were few, yet exceedingly social. Husking and quilting bees, house and barn raisings, the muster, Thanksgiving and the Fourth of July were all they had. A church was built and organized, always, as soon as the settlers were able. Sunday and church attendance was much appreciated and it is suspected that the social relaxation after church services was as much appreciated by these lonely people as was the minister's sermon.

"Travel was by foot or on horseback. Every house had a horseblock for easy mounting; a man, his wife and two children could ride conveniently on the back of a strong horse. The one 'hoss' shays and sleighs came much later, when adequate roads were laid out.

"Before the fence law, cattle were grouped together and put in charge of a 'Hayward.' Swine were looked after by 'Hog Haywards,' and generally left to forage off the forest until after the first killing frost when they were slaughtered.

"Tithing men were peace officers, so names [sic] because of their charge of 10 families. Deer Reeves were game wardens, protecting this game from January to August."

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Truxton R. Gale, "Historical Notes" in West River Valley -- 1976 Guide to scenic highways 30 and 100 (Distributed by the West River Valley Association, Vermont, 1976) pp. 7-8.

## "Historical Events in the Valley"

"Records show most West River Valley towns were originally chartered by the colonial governor. Thus, as individual town histories show, the trials and tribulations of one town were generally common to all.

"The first land grants in southeast Vermont were known as the 'equivalent lands.' They included parts of Brattleboro, Dummerston and Putney. The Colony of Connecticut received these lands as an 'equivalent' or replacement of other properties mistakenly taken by the Colony of Massachusetts. In April, 1716 Connecticut sold these lands at auction to William Dummer (Dummerston), Anthony Stoddard, William Brattle (Brattleboro), and John White.

"The first permanent English settlement in what is now Vermont began in 1742, in the southeast corner of Brattleboro, with the construction of Fort Dummer as protection for Massachusetts colonists against depredations by local Indian tribes.

"For 16 years Massachusetts and New Hampshire contested control of the 'equivalent lands' territory. Finally, in 1740, King George II decreed it was in the Province of New Hampshire -- thence to be known as the New Hampshire Grants; later to become Vermont.

"Between 1749 and 1760 New Hampshire Governor Benning Wentworth granted 118 town charters west of the Connecticut River to the supposed boundary with New York, 20 miles east of the Hudson River. In granting each township Wentworth reserved for himself 500 acres -- and was fast becoming the richest man in the colonies.

"Wentworth's activities caused great jealousy on the part of New York Governor Tryon, who responded by claiming for his state all territory east to the Connecticut River and north of Massachusetts. Consequently, this great territorial dispute between New York and New Hampshire caused hardships for settlers of the area. Towns chartered by New Hampshire were being rechartered by New York.

"Eventually, this dispute resulted in the founding of the Republic of Vermont, and, subsequently, birth of the State of Vermont."

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Truxton R. Gale, "Historical Notes" in West River Valley -- 1976 Guide to scenic highways 30 and 100 (Distributed by the West River Valley Association, Vermont, 1976) pp. 6-7.

## BRATTLEBORO

## General Information

Slogan: "Where Vermont Begins"

Location: Brattleboro is located in Windham County, southeastern Vermont, at the junction of the following highways: U.S. 5; Interstate 91; Vermont 9, 30, and 142. The town covers nearly 20,000 acres and is at approximately 260 feet above sea level.<sup>1</sup>

Population: Approximately 13,000.<sup>2</sup>

Transportation: In the town there are three taxi companies and a local bus route. For long distance travel, Brattleboro is served by two bus companies -- Greyhound and Vermont Transit. One can travel north as far as Montreal and south to Washington, D.C. by train, but the schedule is limited.

Newspapers: the Brattleboro Reformer (daily except Sunday)  
the Town Crier (twice weekly)

Radio Stations: WTSA (1450kc) and WKVT (1490kc).

Hospitals: Brattleboro Memorial Hospital (general)  
Brattleboro Retreat (mental)

Schools: There are public grammar, junior and senior high schools. Private schools and colleges in or near Brattleboro include the Austine School for the Deaf, SIT, Winston Prouty Center for Child Development, Community College of Vermont (Brattleboro), Marlboro College, St. Michael's Parochial School, Putney School, and Windham College.

Government: Brattleboro has representational town government. The town is divided into units. The voters in each unit elect a representative to the annual town meeting. Brattleboro is located in Windham County, of which the county seat (or "shire town") is Newfane. County elective offices include: probate court judge, assistant judges of the county court, county clerk,<sup>3</sup> state's attorney, high bailiff, treasurer and sheriff.<sup>3</sup> In the U.S., courts are usually open to the public; Windham County Court is located in Newfane, the State of Vermont District Court is at 230 Main Street, Brattleboro, and the U.S. Court of Appeals is in the Post Office Building in Brattleboro.<sup>4</sup>

Recreation: A great variety of recreational activities and cultural events are available year-round in or near Brattleboro.



## Brattleboro, General Information

Employers with 100 or more Employees: (as of April 1, 1976)

<u>Company Name and Location</u>	<u>Principal Products</u>
American Optical, Putney Road	Lens Manufacturing
American Stratford, Putney Road	Composing Division
Boise Cascade, Paperboard Division, Putney Road	Pressed Board Manufacturing
The Book Press, Division of General Educational Services, Putney Road	Book Manufacturing
Brattleboro Memorial Hospital, Belmont Avenue	(General Hospital)
Brattleboro Retreat, Linden Street	(Mental Hospital)
Cersosimo Lumber Company, Vernon Road	Wood Products
Dunham Bros., Inc., Vernon Road	Boots and Shoes, Wholesale
Holstein-Fresian, Main Street	Cattle Registry
Erving Paper, Riverside Lane	Paper Napkins, Towels, etc.
H. Margolin Co., Inc., Canal Street	Ladies Handbag Manufacturing 5

History: "Brattleboro, named for William Brattle, a land speculator, was the site of Vermont's first permanent white community. It was established in 1724 at Fort Dummer, which was located between the present Brattleboro and what is now the Town of Vernon. The old fort is commemorated by a granite marker, although the actual location of the fort is now under water. Fort Dummer played an important part in the early history of the state and around it grew the present town of Brattleboro.

"Brattleboro's history has many outstanding events and personalities. The grandfather of Rutherford B. Hayes [a President of the United States] was a resident, and in 1791 built a tavern which still stands today. The first Vermont hospital for the insane was established in 1836. In 1845 and 1846, Postmaster Palmer issued the first postage stamps in America -- rare collector's items today.

"Between 1845 and 1870 the Brattleboro Hydropathic Establishment, better known as the 'Water Cure,' brought thousands of neurasthenics to the town, among whom were many famous people. . . . A monthly water cure magazine with a circulation of 30,000 was published at that time.

"For many years, Brattleboro was the home of the famous Estey Organ Company, the greatest producer of pipe organs in its era. In the year 1890 alone, 14,000 organs were produced. The famous Estey organs became known throughout the world.

"Stearns & Co. was a respected tool shop in Brattleboro for many years. The company later moved to New Britain, Conn. and became the Stanley Tool Works.

"The great Vernon dam, just south of the town, furnishes

## Brattleboro, General Information

an immense amount of electric power to the cities and towns of Southern New England, and backs up the waters of the Connecticut River, forming a lake twenty miles long which floods the original site of Fort Dummer.

"Brattleboro has grown steadily, becoming a leading trade and industrial center, with a population of nearly 12,500. Diversified industry includes the manufacture of furniture, paper, leather products, plastics and optical products. Extensive commercial printing, book printing and book binding are also important to Brattleboro's industry."<sup>5</sup>

Brattleboro is the only "Brattleboro" in the world, and received the "All American City" award in 1956.<sup>6</sup>

Famous people born in Brattleboro and distinguished residents have included: painter William Morris Hunt, architect Richard Morris Hunt, sculptor Larkin Mead and architect William Rutherford Mead. Rudyard Kipling married a Brattleboro woman and they lived here for several years. Rutherford Hayes (father of U.S. President Rutherford Hayes), Alonzo Church (president of the University of Georgia for more than thirty years), and Wesleyan College co-founder Wilbur Fisk were Brattleboro natives.<sup>7</sup>

"Brattleboro was the early home of James Fisk (1834-1872), the jovial, impudent voluptuary and stock manipulator, whose unscrupulous method of making a fortune and spectacular manner of dissipating it outraged and amused the American public. It is just possible that Fisk's disregard of business ethics was partly due to a Brattleboro venture of his father, who opened a temperance hotel here in 1849, but was forced to close the idealistic establishment the following year for lack of patrons."<sup>8</sup>

Sources: Brattleboro, General Information

<sup>1</sup>Ray Bearse, Ed., Vermont; A Guide to the Green Mountain State, Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1966) p. 184.

<sup>2</sup>Brattleboro Vermont (Published by the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce) Revised 1977, p. 4.

<sup>3</sup>Bearse, Vermont; A Guide, pp. 92-93.

<sup>4</sup>Brattleboro/Bellows Falls Area Telephone Directory, September 1976, pp. 56-57.

<sup>5</sup>Map of Brattleboro, Windham County, Vermont --"All Vermont in One County" (c The National Survey, Chester, Vt.; distributed by the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce).

<sup>6</sup>Brattleboro Vermont (Published by the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce) Revised 1977, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup>Bearse, Vermont; A Guide, p. 187.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 186.

## Brattleboro, General Information

### Study Guide

Vocabulary: Learn the meaning and the spelling of the words below. Use each one in a sentence; be sure you can pronounce them correctly.

Brattleboro	dam
Windham County	electric power
town	trade
transportation	industry
newspaper	manufacture
radio station	printing
hospital	furniture
government	

### Questions and Activities:

Compare Brattleboro in size and population to your hometown.

Compare the local government of Brattleboro to the government in your city or town.

The first permanent white community in the Brattleboro area was established in 1724. Is your hometown older or newer than Brattleboro? How much?

Brattleboro has been famous for the production of organs. Today the products of industry here include furniture, paper and optical products, and book printing and book binding are also important businesses. What are some of the important products of your city or country?

What is "gingerbread?"

Who are SIT's neighbors? What do they do? Where do they work?

Listen to the local radio stations, WTSA and WKVT. What do they broadcast -- music? news? what else?

Ask the Student Advisor to arrange for you to visit the Windham County Court in Newfane or the State of Vermont District Court or the U.S. Court of Appeals in Brattleboro. Tell the class about your visit. Compare the court system in the U.S. with that of your country.

Read the Brattleboro Reformer and the Town Crier. Look for announcements of activities that would interest you. Arrange to participate in at least one local event or activity.

## Brattleboro, General Information

Through your teacher or the Student Advisor, arrange to visit a local school. The children will be glad to tell you about their school, and they will want to learn about you and your country.

The sculptor Larkin Mead (1835-1910) grew up in Brattleboro and considered it his home. "He came to public notice through the 'Recording Angel' [also known as 'Snow Angel'] which he sculpted in snow on New Year's Eve, 1856, at Linden and Main Streets. Rain and cold preserved the iced statue for several days, and -- snow sculpture not being the common thing it now is -- newspaper reporters came from Boston to write about it. James Russell Lowell celebrated it in a poem, 'A Good Word for Winter.' [The Annals of Brattleboro<sup>1</sup> quotes a report from the 'Vermont Phoenix': 'It was about 8 feet in height and represented the Recording Angel that may be supposed to wait upon Time, making up her record at the close of the year.'] Mead later did several replicas in marble of what was originally an artistic prank. His best-known Vermont work is his colossal statue of Ethan Allen (1861) in the Capitol portico at Montpelier."<sup>2</sup>

One of the replicas of the "Recording Angel" is in the Brooks Memorial Library in Brattleboro. Find the statue, look at it carefully, then see if you can copy it in snow on campus, or make a "snowman" of your own design.

Another sculpture executed by Mead was a tombstone, commissioned by citizens of Brattleboro, for James Fisk (see p.35). Read the account of Fisk's life in "Downstreet: A Guide to Brattleboro", pp. 9-10; find Fisk's tombstone in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

<sup>1</sup> The Annals of Brattleboro 1681-1895, p. 719.

<sup>2</sup> Ray Bearse, Ed., Vermont; A Guide to the Green Mountain State, Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1966) p. 116-16.

## MAP OF BRATTLEBORO

Use the "Map of Brattleboro, Windham County, Vermont; All Vermont in One County" -- available for \$.50 from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce -- or other clear, detailed map of Brattleboro and vicinity.

### Study Guide

#### Vocabulary:

near	street
far	next to
left, right	in front of
straight ahead	behind
(a) block	downtown
north, south, east, west	shopping plaza
northeast, northwest	mall
southeast, southwest	

#### Questions and Activities:

Practice giving and following directions:

How do I get from SIT to the Brattleboro North Shopping Plaza?

How do I get from Brattleboro North Shopping Plaza to downtown Brattleboro? How far is it?

Where is the Post Office? How can I get there from SIT?

Where is the Fire Station?

Where is the Police Department? Where is the Municipal Building? How do I get from the Police Department to the Fire Station?

Where is the Library? How do I get there from the Brooks House Mall?

How do I get from SIT to the West Village Meeting House in West Brattleboro?

Where is there a covered bridge in Brattleboro?

(Now make up your own questions to ask your classmates.)

## READINGS ABOUT BRATTLEBORO

In 1866, Henry M. Burt wrote a book called The Attractions of Brattleboro; Glimpses of the Past and Present (published in Brattleboro by D.B. Stedman, Printer). Following are some excerpts from that book. Read them and answer the questions that follow.

## "First Sights and First Impressions"

"'Brattleboro!' shouts the Conductor, and the traveler is soon energetically engaged in making his way to the platform of the low and unpretending station house, while perhaps a fat man with several ladies and some small children are as energetically striving to enter the car at the same time. The conflict is 'short, sharp, and decisive,' in which the strongest comes off the victor. Jostling through the crowd he soon finds himself in a position to take a view of the surroundings. Looking northward, he catches a glimpse of the Connecticut, which is here perceptibly smaller than when first looked upon . . . nearer the sea. To the right, and almost overshadowing the beholder, stands old Wantastiquet, grim and solemn, rearing its head skyward. To the left is the town's 'back-door,' with all the unsightliness usually attending such places. 'What! is this Brattleboro! that beautiful place of which I have heard so much?' Yes, stranger, this is Brattleboro, or at least, the darker side of the picture. But don't get discouraged -- appearances are sometimes deceitful . . . . Passing the old mill, look down in the deep chasm at the right into which Whetstone Brook is pouring. If a heavy rain has recently fallen you can catch a view of Niagara in miniature. Here is Horse Shoe Falls, and if the sun is southward, the rainbow, with all its gorgeous coloring, is visible. Rising the hill into Main Street, a more favorable impression is gained, although the narrow street makes one feel as though there is want of more elbow-room."

[Burt, pp. 7-8]

### Questions and Activities:

Describe the feelings of the person who wrote this when he arrived in Brattleboro. How did you feel when you arrived here? Describe your feelings. Did you arrive by train? by bus? by car? Describe your arrival. What did you see when you arrived? Has Brattleboro changed since 1866? What was your hometown like 100 years ago?

Underline all the adjectives and adverbs in this paragraph. Read the paragraph again leaving out these words. Read it once again as it was originally written. How do these adjectives and adverbs affect the description (an arrival in Brattleboro)? What are some other adjectives and adverbs that could be used in such a paragraph?

Now draw a circle around the verbs, except the verb "be." Notice how many different ones there are; notice how they clarify and strengthen the description.



"First Sights and First Impressions"

Now look at a description you have written about your arrival in Brattleboro; write it again adding adjectives and adverbs and changing verbs if necessary to make your paragraph more interesting and alive.

Who or what is "old Wantastiquet"?

### "The Common"

"Having rested . . . the visitor will first walk northward up Main Street to The Common. This is delightfully situated, and is a place of favorite resort with strangers in pleasant weather, especially at twilight. Through it are well made walks, one of which winds along on the brow of the plateau, overlooking the [Brattleboro Retreat] . . . and the broad meadow east and north of it. . . . Beyond The Common is West River, a wide, yet shallow stream that flows into the Connecticut, less than half a mile north of this place. Still farther northward are a succession of high hills that at once attract the eye. Each has its peculiar shape and beauty, while combined they form a group that the visitor never tires in gazing upon. . . . Beyond West River on the hill-side is The Bliss Farm, a place that is much visited and from which there is a beautiful view."

[Burt, pp. 9-11]

### Questions and Activities:

Follow the walk described in this paragraph. Does it seem to be the same now as it was in 1866? Describe what you see.

The Big Green Book; A Four-Season Guide to Vermont, on page 57, describes a walk you might take: "A scenic walk can be taken along the old West River Railroad bed northwest of Brattleboro, which closely follows the West River. The best place to get on the walk is just north of Brattleboro on Route 5. After crossing an iron bridge, take the second left turn; the trail starts by the Maple Farms milk plant."

Take this walk. Were you able to find the trail easily? Would you recommend this walk to others? Why?

## "Wantastiquet Mountain"

"A prominent feature of the landscape scenery, and one which is closely connected with Brattleboro, is Wantastiquet Mountain, situated on the opposite side of the Connecticut, in New Hampshire. Its name is derived from Indian origin, and is the same as was given to West River by the . . . [Indians]. It rises abruptly from the river, and while the view from the summit is not so fine as from some mountains along the valley, much can be seen that is of interest . . . . On reaching the summit, the first objects of interest to the visitor are the Connecticut and the village of Brattleboro. West River is seen at the right, winding among the hills, while farther beyond is Wickopee Hill, the high lands of Marlboro, and Haystack Mountain -- the latter situated near the village of Wilmington. To the left are seen Guilford hills and prominent elevations in Massachusetts. Very little of the valley and the river can be seen, except from the southern end of the mountain. Here the view is very beautiful and excels that seen from any other point. . . . The summit is reached by a foot path which extends in a zig-zag course up the western side, and along it at different places are many interesting geological formations."

[Burt, pp. 19-20]

### Questions and Activities:

With your class, or another group, take a hike up Wantastiquet Mountain. Can you identify the landmarks Burt described? What else can you identify? Can you see SIT? Did you see any interesting flowers, animals or geological formations as you walked? Describe them.

### "The Bliss Farm"

"A favorite drive with all, and the one commanding the most striking view, is that to The Bliss Farm, which lies in sight of the town and about three miles distant. On leaving the village continue northward up Main Street, crossing West River on a substantial covered bridge at its confluence with the Connecticut. The road is wide and generally smooth, and the scenery along it is varied and beautiful. After crossing [the] West River and having gone nearly a mile, take the left hand road, which soon bears off to the north and again to the west. On coming to a fork in the road turn to the left and this you will find to be a pleasant drive by the side of a small stream that winds among the hills. Here a cool shade covers the road and a little further on where the stream is crossed there is a beautiful cascade. The water leaps impetuously down the rocks on your right, and the scene is so charming that one lingers long and leaves with regret. From this place the road curves to the right, and you ascend the hill, the highest elevation of which is in front of The Bliss Farm buildings. Here is such a scene as is rarely witnessed. Looking down the valley you behold a beautiful panoramic view. The village of Brattleboro on an uneven surface stands midway between high summits, with its taper like church spire pointing heavenward. Beyond is the Connecticut, resembling a silvery cord and stretching away into dim distance. The scene is so lovely and enchanting that the eye never tires in gazing upon it and feelings of the deepest emotion are enkindled. You can return to town by keeping to the right and thence into the road by which you came, or proceed northward by the left hand road and a ride of two or three miles will take you into the main road to Brattleboro."

[Burt, pp. 45-46]

#### Vocabulary:

favorite	pleasant	cross
view	stream	valley
Bliss Farm	hill	shade
wide	landmark	scene
smooth	directions	distance
mile	direction	leave
left, right	turn	continue
fork	curve	

## "The Bliss Farm"

### Questions and Activities:

What is the present name of "Bliss Farm"?

Beginning in Brattleboro -- on foot if you like long walks, or by car if you have one -- follow the directions given in this paragraph. Where do they take you? Do things look the same as they did 100 years ago? What has changed? Do you think the drive was more beautiful then? Why?

Starting from SIT, take a walk of about a mile. Write directions so others can take the same walk, making use of vocabulary in the list above; be sure to note distances, turns and landmarks. Exchange papers with a classmate -- you follow their directions and they will follow yours. Did you have difficulty following their directions, or they yours? Make any corrections or additions necessary and leave a copy in the Student Activities Office for others who would like suggestions of interesting places to walk near SIT.

# SOURCES OF INFORMATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES, AND ACTIVITIES IN BRATTLEBORO AND VERMONT

The following fifteen lessons will give you information about facilities, activities and events in Brattleboro; the last lesson also includes information about places of interest in other parts of Vermont. The vocabulary and questions and activities with each lesson will suggest things to do and ways to get more information about whatever especially interests you. Remember that knowledgeable people are obviously one of the best sources of information, and although they are often very busy, they are generally anxious to help you. They will be most useful as resource people if you come with specific questions in mind -- so plan your visit in advance!

## 1. THE LIBRARY

The library of the Town of Brattleboro, Brooks Memorial Library, is located at 120 Main Street. The telephone number is 254-5290. The library is open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Friday and on Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The person in charge of the library is called the librarian. He or she and the other staff members are always happy to help you find what you need and to show you how to use the library facilities. The library has books, magazines, records, reference works, newspapers; some of these may be borrowed from the library for a specific period of time, some must be used in the library. The library also sponsors films and other activities from time to time; and it contains some works of art, sculpture, and a law library founded by the local attorneys.

### Study Guide

#### Vocabulary:

library	card catalogue
librarian	borrow
books	return
magazines	upstairs
newspapers	main floor
records	stacks
reference	biography
fiction	film
non-fiction	

#### Questions and Activities:

Visit the library. Introduce yourself to a staff member and ask him or her to show you how to use the library. Look at the magazines and newspapers available; find the Brattleboro newspapers and Vermont Life magazine and read them to learn what is happening in this area that might interest you and to learn about the people here. Visit the Children's Room upstairs; there you may find interesting books that are easy to read.

Look in the newspapers, or on the bulletin board at the library for information about activities sponsored by the library, such as films. Many of these are free. Ask the Student Advisor to help you arrange transportation if you would like to attend one of the activities.

## 2. THE YELLOW PAGES

In the back of every telephone directory is a section called the "yellow pages" because it is printed on yellow paper. (The main part of the directory is printed on white paper and is sometimes called the "white pages.") In the yellow pages you will find the addresses and telephone numbers of offices, businesses, schools, hotels, services, etc. which are located in the area covered by that telephone directory. You will find things listed according to category. For example, if you want to telephone for a taxi, look under "Taxicabs" (page 121 in the September 1976 Brattleboro telephone book); then look at all the taxicab companies to find the ones located in Brattleboro. If the listing says "see advertisement," look for the advertisement; it will tell you of any special service or limit on service that company offers.

### Study Guide

#### Vocabulary:

yellow pages	category
telephone book, phone book	heading
telephone number, phone number	listing
address	information

#### Questions and Activities:

Imagine you would like to go out to dinner. Look in the yellow pages under "Restaurants." Study the listings and advertisements, then choose a restaurant in Brattleboro. Perhaps you would want to telephone the restaurant to find out the approximate cost of dinners there, or to make a reservation, or to ask where the restaurant is located. Practice this with your classmates.

Perhaps you need to shop for clothes. If you look in the yellow pages under "Clothes," it says "See Children's Apparel headings; Clothing; Dresses; Uniforms; Women's Apparel -- Retail." Now look under whichever of those headings is appropriate. Many department stores carry clothing, so remember to look under that heading also. Find a store that is in Brattleboro and perhaps within walking distance from SIT -- Mammoth Mart, for example. Telephone the store and ask what hours they are open. You might also want to ask whether they will accept traveler's checks. Practice this with your classmates first if you are nervous about using the telephone.

Use the yellow pages whenever you want information about a business or service. It will save you a lot of time and trouble.



### 3. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce is located at 180 Main Street, Brattleboro. Their telephone number is 254-4565. The Chamber of Commerce is an organization sponsored by local businesses and professional people. They can give you, or help you find, almost any information you need about Brattleboro, facilities and events here or elsewhere in Vermont. If you are a professional person, or are interested in a specific profession (for example, law, teaching, medicine), or if you are a businessman or woman, the Chamber of Commerce might be able to give you names of organizations which might be of help to you in locating someone here who shares your interests.

#### Study Guide

##### Vocabulary:

information	organization
map	club
directions	business
brochure	profession
hotel, motel	museum
restaurant, lounge, bar	art gallery
entertainment	music

##### Questions and Activities:

Visit the Chamber of Commerce, and ask for information about something in Brattleboro that interests you, something you would like to do -- for example, ask where one can swim or ski, where one can go to dance, or to listen to music. Ask for a map if you need one -- some are free, most will cost a small fee. Look at the brochures available; take a copy of one that describes a place you would like to visit, then ask your teacher or Student Advisor to help you arrange a visit.

If you would like to meet someone from Brattleboro who shares your professional or business interests, ask the Student Advisor to contact the Chamber of Commerce who will provide listings from which you can locate someone sharing your interest.

#### 4. NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

There is one daily (afternoon) newspaper in Brattleboro, the Reformer. It can be purchased at the newsstand in most grocery stores, drug stores and book stores. In it you will find some national and international news in addition to local news. Also, there will be advertisements placed by local businesses as well as by individuals who want to sell or buy something; and there will be notices of events and activities which you might like to attend. You will find that some types of news (for example, local, national, international, sports) appear everyday, while news on some subjects appears regularly once a week. Examples of the latter include: Recreation Calendar (usually Saturday); "Birdsville Bulletin" (written by Mrs. Mullin, every other Wednesday); Family News (Wednesday); "The Connecticut River Valley" (including the towns of Putney, Dummerston, Guilford and Vernon -- news of and announcements concerning meetings, church services, etc. -- on Friday); religious services (location, time -- Saturday); Entertainment (usually two pages -- Wednesday); Library (Wednesday -- on the Family Page); Business Community (Saturday on the Business and Industry Page); action of the Board of Selectmen (on Wednesday, following regular Tuesday meetings); Country Living (Friday -- issues and problems of the farming community and University of Vermont Extension Service, 4-H Clubs, homemakers groups, and individuals).

The Brattleboro Town Crier and the Town Crier Weekend Reporter are published weekly. You can get a copy at their office (140-142 Elliot Street), or you can buy a copy at the newsstand in most grocery stores, drug stores, or book stores. This newspaper contains advertising, and also many notices for local events as well as some local news.

Another source of information is the "Monthly Merchant", a "monthly magazine" you can get free at the Chamber of Commerce in Brattleboro. It contains advertisements and articles on subjects of historical interest as well as current local activities, resources and personalities and new businesses.

And finally there are Vermont Life magazine (an excellent quarterly magazine full of pictures and articles about Vermont and Vermonters, published by the Vermont Development Commission) and Blair and Ketchum's Country Journal (a magazine published in Brattleboro). Both of these magazines can be purchased at newsstands and in book stores.

# Newspapers and Magazines

## Study Guide

### Vocabulary:

newspaper	publish	column
magazine	issue	sports
daily, weekly	newsstand	comics, cartoons
semi-weekly	classified ad	opinion
bi-weekly	writer	photographs
quarterly	editor	weather
news	headline	editorial
advertisement	subscription	local
announcement	feature	national
notice	article	international

### Questions and Activities:

Buy a copy of the Reformer or read it in the SIT library or the public library in Brattleboro. How many different kinds of information does it contain (national news, local news, advertisements, announcements, weather, comics, etc.)? What section is the most useful to you? In addition to those listed above, what columns or features appear every day? Notice the advertisements along the bottom of the front page. Read the supermarket advertisements; what special items are on sale? What is the "Birdsville Bulletin"? Compare the Reformer to the newspaper in your hometown.

Buy a copy of the Town Crier, or read it in the SIT library or the public library in Brattleboro. How many different kinds of information does it have? What is the most interesting? the most useful to you? Look in the section "Coming Events." Is there something you would like to do? Ask the Student Advisor to help you arrange it.

Read copies of Vermont Life and the Country Journal. What does the Country Journal contain? Is it similar to or different from Vermont Life? In what way(s)?

Read the advertisements in the Town Crier. You will notice that in addition to the advertisements of businesses and organizations, many "ads" have been placed by individuals who want to buy or sell goods or services. What unusual or interesting items can you find? What can you learn about local life and lifestyles from these advertisements?

## 5. RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are two radio stations in Brattleboro: WTSA (1450 kc) and WKVT (1490 kc). Both are AM radio stations and they broadcast sports, news, announcements of local events, weather, and of course music. If you have an FM radio, perhaps you will hear stations from Canada, New York, or Massachusetts. On FM stations you will hear mostly music, but there will also be some news and sports, and programs about topics of special interest. WTSA also broadcasts on FM (96.7).

Television programs are received here from Boston and New York. There are news, sports, movies, and other entertainment. You will find the program schedule in the Brattleboro Reformer, or in TV Guide, which can be purchased at most newsstands.

### Study Guide

#### Vocabulary:

radio	weather
television, TV	music
station	announcements
channel	advertising
program	commercial
news	schedule
sports	broadcast

#### Questions and Activities:

Understanding a radio broadcast in a language other than your own is always difficult, but with practice you will find it becomes easier. Listen to the radio with an American friend; ask him to explain what you don't understand. From what cities can you receive broadcasts on your radio at SIT? AM? FM?

On television you will find many programs you can understand even though you don't understand every word that is spoken. Watch a variety of programs. Make a list of the ones you like best. Compare lists with your classmates, and exchange ideas about American television. Many students of English enjoy such children's programs as "Sesame Street," "Electric Company," and "Zoom." Watch at least one of these programs. Did you enjoy it? What did you learn? You can learn a lot of vocabulary by watching television.

## Radio and Television

In Brattleboro it is possible for individuals to subscribe to "cable TV" -- for a monthly fee, their TV set is attached to a cable, and this gives them better reception and also allows them to tune in more channels. In many towns and cities in the U.S. cable TV is used by individuals and organizations to disseminate information about local events, and it is often a forum for discussion of local issues. Find out how many channels -- and which ones -- one can receive on the cable in Brattleboro. How is cable TV being used by Brattleboro individuals and groups? by Vermont individuals and groups?

## 6. BANKS

Two kinds of banks in the U.S. are commercial banks and savings banks. Both kinds usually offer savings accounts and checking accounts, but the fees will differ. Some commercial banks also are able to exchange currencies. Most banks sell traveler's checks. Since it is not a good idea to carry a lot of money in cash, you should visit a bank and open a savings account or a checking account, or perhaps buy traveler's checks.

### Study Guide

#### Vocabulary:

bank	to deposit
savings account	to withdraw
checking account	to exchange currency
checkbook, passbook	to open an account
deposit, deposit slip	to close an account
withdrawal, withdrawal slip	exchange rate
balance	traveler's check
credit	signature
debit	statement

#### Questions and Activities:

There are two banks near SIT, in addition to the Student Bank at the Accounting Office on campus. Visit one or both of these banks and ask for information about opening an account. Decide which kind of account is best for your situation. Remember that if you decide to open an account at a bank in Brattleboro, you should close the account at the end of your stay here, before you leave for other parts of the U.S. or for your home.

## 7. POST OFFICE

The Post Office in Brattleboro is at 204 Main Street, and the telephone number is 254-4110 or 254-2198. In the telephone book you will find the Post Office listed under "United States Government, Post Offices." The Post Office is open weekdays from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and on Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 12 noon, as of this writing.

The Post Office handles delivery of letters, newspapers, magazines, and packages. The Post Office does not have anything to do with telephone service or cables or telegrams. They do sell money orders (checks for specific amounts of money which can only be cashed at a Post Office).

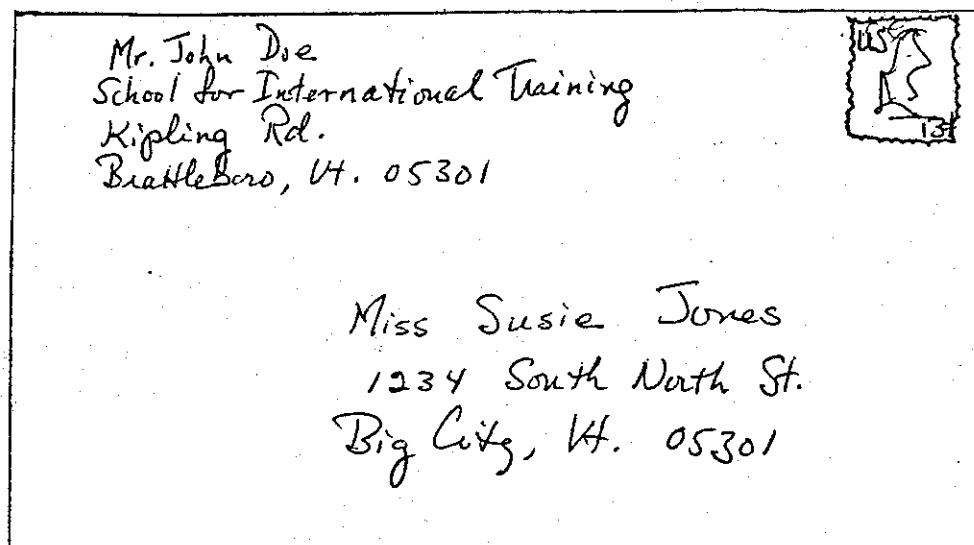
In the U.S. the charge for mailing letters and packages depends on weight and destination, and for postcards on destination only. In some cases you have a choice of sending your letter or package or postcard by air mail or sea mail. The Post Office also sells aerogrammes (letter paper for overseas air mail with the postage already on it), and they offer certain other services -- for example, for a fee you can have a package insured so that if it is lost or damaged you can request reimbursement for the amount for which the package was insured. Also, for an additional fee you can send a letter by "registered mail" or by "certified mail" -- in both cases a record is kept, and the person receiving the letter must sign for it; for an additional fee you will receive notification that the letter was received. This service is used for mailing valuable papers or documents such as passports.

For specific information about rates and services, visit the Post Office.

Letters and packages are addressed in the following way in the U.S.: In the upper left-hand corner put the sender's name, and under that his address -- first the house number and street, then on the next line the town, state and ZIP code. In the center of the envelope (or package), put the receiver's name; under that put his street address, and under the street address put the city, state and ZIP code; if the letter is going out of the U.S., the name of the country is put on the next line. Postage goes in the upper right-hand corner. Remember to use the ZIP code if you are mailing something to an address in the U.S.

See the example which follows on the next page.

## Post Office



## Study Guide

Vocabulary:

Post Office  
 delivery  
 letter  
 package, parcel  
 money order  
 aerogramme  
 postcard  
 stamp  
 regular mail  
 air mail  
 sea mail

envelope  
 mailbox  
 parcel post  
 small packet  
 insured  
 registered  
 customs declaration  
 address  
 return address  
 ZIP code

Questions and Activities:

Be sure that you have correctly addressed letters, postcards and packages before you take them to the Post Office.

Do not send cash in a letter; use a check or Postal Money Order.

Compare the services of the U.S. Post Office with the Post Office in your country. How are they similar? different?

Do you collect stamps? Find out if there are other students or staff who also collect stamps. Is there a Stamp Collectors' Club in Brattleboro? Attend a meeting. Do not take stamps off



Post Office

another person's letter or package -- that is a federal offense and is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

## 8. LAUNDROMATS

Some people prefer to send their dirty clothes to a laundry, but that can be inconvenient and expensive so most students wash their own clothes. It's not difficult to do, but there are certain procedures you should follow in order to have your clothes look the way you want them to.

First of all, be sure everything you take to the laundromat is washable; some clothes must be dry cleaned. Next, separate clothes by color. Put white things in one pile and colored things in another pile. Now look at the white clothes -- can everything be washed in hot water? In the U.S. every article of clothing must have a label in it giving washing directions; look at the label. White and light colored sheets and towels and some clothes can be washed in hot water, but some require warm water. Colored clothes are usually washed in cold water.

Now put the clothes in machines -- the tub of the machine should be about three-quarters full; if you put in too many clothes they will not be washed clean. If you have half a load of whites for hot water and half a load for warm water, put them together and use warm water. Put the colored clothes in another machine. Select the water temperature for wash and rinse on each machine. Now put the correct coins into the slot, push it and the machine will start. According to the directions on the machine, add soap, and bleach or water softener if you want them. Use the amount of soap, bleach, and water softener suggested by the directions for the machine, or on the soap box. Now take a walk or read a book for about 30 minutes!

When the machine has stopped, take out the clothes and shake them to get out the wrinkles. Some clothes cannot be put into a dryer -- look at the directions in each garment to be sure you can put it in the dryer. If anything cannot be put in, it will have to be "drip dried" or "line dried" -- that is, hang it on a hanger or clothesline. Now put the other clothes into the dryer and select the temperature if that is possible; warm or medium is usually best -- too hot a temperature may shrink some clothes. Put coins into the slot and the dryer will start; clothes are dried by time -- for example, 6 minutes for each 10¢. When time is finished, the machine will stop; take your clothes out right away or they will be wrinkled.

Be careful about washing sweaters and socks. Do not put wool into a washing machine or dryer. Wool garments should be washed by hand in gentle soap and cold water, then squeezed in a towel and laid flat to dry.

If you have any questions when you are doing your wash, ask the person in charge of the laundromat, or another customer, to help you -- they will be glad to show you what to do.

## Laundromats

## Study Guide

Vocabulary:

laundromat  
laundry, wash  
washable  
hot, warm, cool, cold  
machine  
tub  
wash, rinse, spin  
soap, water softener, bleach

white, colored  
dryer  
temperature  
drip dry, line dry  
shrink  
change  
dime, nickel, quarter

Questions and Activities:

Have you done your laundry in a laundromat here? Did you have any problems? What were they? Do you know what you did wrong? At home, who washes your clothes? How? How do you feel about doing your own laundry?

## 9. BEAUTY AND BARBER SHOPS

In the U.S., a woman has her hair washed, cut and set in a beauty shop, and a man can get a haircut and a shave in a barber shop, although now many shops will cut and style both men's and women's hair. Barber shops do not usually require appointments, but beauty shops usually do. Most shops offer additional services such as manicures. Fees are set, and usually you tip the person who serves you (unless he or she is the owner of the shop, then you do not tip) about 15% of the fee.

### Study Guide

#### Vocabulary:

beauty shop	short(er)
beauty parlor	long(er)
barber shop	manicure
hair cut	shave
trim	dryer
wash	blow dry
set	color, bleach
permanent	style
curl, wave, straight	

#### Questions and Activities:

Find out how much it costs to get a haircut in Brattleboro. How much does it cost to have a manicure here? How does this compare with prices in your country? Many students in the U.S. earn money by cutting hair -- how much do they charge?

## 10. TRANSPORTATION

A. Local. If you don't have a car, and you can't or don't want to walk, you'll need to take a taxi. Look in the yellow pages under "Taxicabs." You will find many companies listed -- look for those in Brattleboro. When you telephone for a cab, you will need to say where you are, where you want to go, and when you want to go; ask if they can tell you what the fare will be. Usually a passenger tips the driver about 15% of the fare.

There is a local bus service in Brattleboro. People's Bus Line runs an hourly bus on weekdays only, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Their telephone number is 254-9455.

B. Long distance. For trips away from Brattleboro you will probably want to take the bus. The bus station is located at the junction of Interstate 91 and Vermont Route 9 at the Texaco Station. Buses go from here to Boston, New York, Montreal and many other cities. You can telephone the bus station to ask for information about schedules and fares; the number is 254-6066.

There is train service south to Washington, D.C. and north to Montreal on Amtrack. Trains stop during the night at the train station in downtown Brattleboro. For passenger service information and reservations, telephone (800) 523-5720 -- this is a special telephone number, there is no charge for the call, and you should follow instructions for long distance station-to-station dialing. The railroad waiting room and ticket agency are in back of the stone building on the corner of Vernon and Main Streets which houses the Museum and Art Gallery.

### Study Guide

#### Vocabulary:

taxi	schedule	bus station
bus	fare	train station
train	information	taxi stand
railroad	destination	bus stop
express	reservation	one way
non-stop	departure	round trip
local	arrival	ticket

#### Questions and Activities:

If you are planning a trip out of Brattleboro, telephone for schedule and fare information yourself, or ask the travel agency in Brattleboro to help you. A travel agency will not charge you a fee for their services. They are able to make

## Transportation

plane, train and hotel reservations for you, give you schedule information, and sell you tickets or tell you how to get them yourself. They can also give you information about sightseeing tours and interesting places to visit.

## 11. MEDICAL AND EMERGENCY AGENCIES

### Emergency telephone numbers:

if you need police assistance: 254-2321

in case of fire: 254-4544

if you need the Rescue Squad (ambulance): 254-4544 or "0"

Also, an organization called Rescue Inc., located at 52 Canal Street, can be called in case of emergency -- they have an ambulance and attendants on duty 24 hours every day; their number is 254-2010.

If there is an emergency on campus, first contact the nurse or the watchman or head dorm counsellor. They will call for assistance.

The above telephone numbers are for requesting emergency assistance only. If you want information about the Fire Department, telephone 254-4831; if you want information about the Police Department, telephone 254-2322; and if you want information about Rescue Inc., telephone 257-7679. If you would like to learn about these agencies and perhaps visit them, ask the Student Advisor to arrange an interview or a visit for you.

In Brattleboro there are two hospitals: the Brattleboro Memorial Hospital (a general hospital), and the Brattleboro Retreat (a mental hospital). If you would like to visit either of them, ask the Student Advisor to arrange a visit for you.

Hotline for Help, Inc.--FISH is located at 17 Elliot Street (telephone 257-7989). They are available to counsel, or refer to another agency, anyone who wants help with alcohol and drug problems, marriage and family problems, legal and medical questions, pregnancies, and so on. Their service is free and confidential, and they can be reached by telephone 24 hours a day.

### Study Guide

#### Vocabulary:

emergency  
police, policeman/woman  
fire, fireman  
ambulance  
rescue  
report  
accident

hospital  
doctor  
nurse  
advice  
counselling  
referral

## Medical and Emergency Agencies

### Questions and Activities:

If you are a nurse, doctor, policeman, fireman, medical technician, psychologist, administrator, or social worker -- or are just curious -- ask the Student Advisor to arrange for you to visit one of these agencies. The people there will welcome you and will be glad to show you their facilities and explain their work.

How do the medical and emergency facilities in Brattleboro compare to those of a town this size in your country?

In addition to Hotline, an organization offering counseling in Brattleboro is the Women's Community Center at 21 Elliot Street. They specialize in service by and for women, and if you are interested in learning about the women's movement in the U.S. the Women's Community Center would be a very good place to begin looking for information.



## 12. PLACES OF WORSHIP

In or near Brattleboro there are many places of worship -- churches of several Protestant denominations, Roman Catholic churches, Society of Friends (Quaker) Meetings, and Mormon, Jewish, and Baha'i groups also. Usually in the Friday and Saturday issues of the Brattleboro Reformer you will find a list of churches and religious groups and the time of their weekly worship services. In the U.S. many social activities are centered around religious groups; these are also listed in the newspaper, or you can find out about them by telephoning the church or stopping by their office. You will be warmly welcomed by any group for worship or social activities, and this will give you an opportunity to get to know people who live in the area. Some religious groups are listed under "Churches" in the yellow pages of the telephone directory; most are listed in the white pages according to the name of the group. You will find a list of religious groups, and the number to telephone for information about them, on page 62 of "Downstreet: A Guide to Brattleboro," a booklet you can purchase for \$1 at the Chamber of Commerce.

### Study Guide

#### Vocabulary:

church, temple, meeting house	social activities
worship service	social hour
Sunday school	bazaar, fair
religion	priest, preacher
faith	minister, rabbi

#### Questions and Activities:

Look in the newspaper, or ask the Student Advisor to help you find out whether there is a religious group of your faith in Brattleboro. Find out when and where their worship service takes place and join them. Ask about social activities, prayer or discussion groups you might like to join.

Compare the function of religious groups in American society with that of religious groups in your own country. How are they similar? different?

### 13. SHOPPING

Some stores specialize (book, food, photography, etc.). Other stores sell many types of things -- department and discount stores, for example, often sell clothes, jewelry, books, hardware, sports equipment, housewares, and many other things. These stores usually do not have as large a selection in each department as a specialty store, but they are convenient. Prices in discount stores are usually less than prices in other stores, but in discount stores there are fewer clerks to help you. In most stores prices are fixed; occasionally in a small shop the owner will bargain with you, but this is generally not the custom. Things bought "on sale" usually cannot be returned. Things bought at regular prices can usually be returned if you can give the manager the sales slip (exceptions are such things as bathing suits, underwear and stockings); sometimes the store will return cash to you, sometimes they will give you credit (a receipt allowing you to spend that amount of money somewhere else in the store) or they will let you exchange the item for one that is a different size or color. Most stores that sell clothes have a place ("fitting room") where you can try on clothes; usually you are allowed to bring only three or four items into a fitting room at one time.

Shoplifting (taking things and not paying for them) is a serious crime in the U.S.; if you are caught -- and many stores have sophisticated systems for guarding their merchandise -- you will be arrested and taken to court. Conviction means a fine and/or jail sentence and newspaper publicity. Obviously this can cause a person, his friends and others a lot of trouble and embarrassment; most people are proud of the fact that they have the money to pay for the things they need, and they believe it is foolish and dishonorable to take something and not pay for it.

If you are thinking about buying a car here, you should consider carefully whether you will use it enough to make it worth the expense; remember that driving in winter in the northeastern U.S. is often very dangerous. Have you had practice driving in rain? snow? Whether you buy a new or a used car, you must buy insurance (in the state in which the car is registered), have the car inspected, have it registered, get a driver's license, and of course pay for gas and maintenance. If you need a car only occasionally for trips, you should consider renting or leasing a car. There are many reputable dealers in the Brattleboro area -- look in the yellow pages under "Automobile Dealers -- New Cars," "Automobile Dealers -- Used Cars" or "Automobile Renting and Leasing." Individuals who want to sell their cars often put notices on bulletin boards at SIT or in stores and laundromats in Brattleboro.

## Shopping

If you plan to do a lot of driving, perhaps a membership in the American Automobile Association (AAA) will be useful to you. They offer certain types of insurance, emergency road service, and travel services (hotel reservations, road maps, etc.). In Vermont their address is 97 State Street, Montpelier; their telephone number is (802) 223-6373.

## Study Guide

### Vocabulary:

department store	sports equipment	color
discount store	cosmetics	small, large
specialty store	shoes, boots	medium
drug store	toys	price
general store	housewares	expensive
sales slip, receipt	yard goods	inexpensive
clothes	notions	cheap
hardware	fitting room	sale
stationery	size	bargain

### Questions and Activities:

Visit Mammoth Mart. How many different departments do they have? What did you find in the hardware department? in the stationery department? in notions? Where do you go for information if you can't find what you want? Do they accept traveler's checks? Where do they sell records? Compare the clothes they sell with clothes sold in other stores in Brattleboro (variety, price, quality).

Visit the "Drug Department" in the Grand Union. What do they sell there? Visit a drug store in Brattleboro. What do they sell there? Do prices differ?

Visit a supermarket. What is sold in a supermarket? Compare prices (for fresh vegetables, for example) in a supermarket and a small grocery store. What kinds of games do supermarkets sponsor? How do you play? What else do they do to attract customers? What food items, sold in the stores in Brattleboro, are grown locally?

If it is summer, visit the farmers market. What do they sell? Compare prices there with prices in the supermarkets. Is there a fruit or vegetable you have never tasted before? Learn its name. Try it!

What fresh fruits and vegetables are sold in winter? Where do they come from?

## Shopping

What information is printed on cans and packages for the consumer? How is this useful? Is this information given on packaged foods in your country?

What has most surprised you about American stores? Most confused you? What do you like best about shopping in the U.S.?

How much does gasoline cost in Brattleboro? How does this compare with the price in your hometown? How much does it cost for car maintenance -- an oil change? lubrication? tune up? How much does it cost to register a car in Vermont? Where and how do you get a driver's license in the U.S.?

#### 14. DINING, DRINKING, DANCING, AND MOVIES

Many tourist brochures give information about restaurants -- location, hours meals are served, type of menu, approximate price, and telephone number. You will also find current information in the newspapers -- information about restaurants, movies, and other entertainment.

In or near Brattleboro there are many restaurants; prices vary, and so do the types of food served -- steak and salad, health food, Italian, French, Dutch, seafood, and so on. Some restaurants do not accept reservations; at others a reservation is necessary, or at least a good idea if you don't want to wait to be seated during the busy dinner hours.

In the U.S. there are many "fast food" restaurants and ice cream parlors. Some are open from early in the morning to late at night, others open mid-morning and close early in the evening. All have a limited menu, and are generally inexpensive.

Bars, nightclubs and lounges usually open in the afternoon and stay open until late at night; hours depend on city and state laws and local custom. Some restaurants serve liquor, some only beer and wine, and some do not serve any alcoholic beverages.

In most U.S. restaurants you will find waiters and waitresses pleasant and helpful, and they expect customers to be pleasant and courteous too. Customers who are demanding and rude will not receive good service.

You will find information about movies and other entertainment in the newspapers: schedule of performances (a showing of a movie or a theater performance in the afternoon is a "matinee"), and sometimes prices of tickets and a telephone number for other information. At most movie theaters you can buy candy, popcorn, soda, and ice cream; food is not always sold at other theaters, and if it is it usually is expensive.

## Dining, Drinking, Dancing, and Movies

## Study Guide

Vocabulary:

restaurant	breakfast	fast food
ice cream parlor	brunch	serve
bar, lounge	lunch	order
nightclub	dinner	check
meal	supper	waitress
liquor	menu	waiter
beer	a la carte	hostess
wine	special (of the day)	cashier
		take out

Questions and Activities:

In class, practice ordering meals; practice asking for information about the restaurant or the bar or the menu, etc.

Take a "field trip" to an ice cream parlor or restaurant. Learn the names of different dishes, flavors of ice cream, drinks. What foods are "American"? How does a customer address a waiter or waitress -- in the U.S.? in your country?

## 15. ENTERTAINMENT, ACTIVITIES, SPORTS, CULTURAL EVENTS AND PLACES TO VISIT.

A. In Brattleboro and the surrounding area there are many opportunities to engage in sports, visit museums, farms, businesses and industries, and enjoy local entertainment and cultural events. The list of possibilities which follows is by no means complete and is meant merely to give you an idea of the kinds of things that are available. Further information about these and other events and facilities can be obtained from the Student Advisor, the Chamber of Commerce, or the organization itself as well, of course, as in the newspapers and on the radio. Remember to check in advance on location, hours, admission fees, and whether advance arrangements are necessary. The Student Advisor can help you.

### Entertainment and Cultural Events:

The newspapers are one source for up-to-date information about events taking place in the area -- for example, movies, plays, poetry readings, musical programs. Some organizations or programs you might want to contact directly are:

- Bach Festival, Marlboro College
- Brattleboro Music Center
- Friends of Music at Guilford
- Brattleboro Center for the Performing Arts
- Chelsea House Cafe and Folklore Center
- Common Ground
- Moles Eye Cafe
- The West Village Meeting House
- Opera House (Bellows Falls)
- Windham College Concert Series
- Marlboro College Entertainment
- Flaherty Film Festival

### Sports:

In addition to sports facilities available at SIT, the Brattleboro Recreation and Parks Department has a professional staff who supervise year-round recreation for people of all ages in Brattleboro. Some activities take place at Living Memorial Park and some at the Community Recreation Center downtown. Activities include sports (skiing, skating, baseball, swimming, tennis, basketball, volleyball, dance, boxing, archery, and so on), and facilities for bridge, movies, picnics, band concerts in the summer, arts and crafts, and other special programs. You can get information about these programs from

## Entertainment, Activities, etc.

the Student Advisor, the Chamber of Commerce, or the Recreation Department (207 Main St., telephone 254-5808).

The Brattleboro Outing Club activities include skiing, tennis and outings. Membership information can be obtained by writing to Box 335, Brattleboro, Vt., 05301.

The Action Barn, Inc. (Marlboro Rd., West Brattleboro) offers swimming year-round, a health gym, sauna and whirlpool.

Other sports that can be engaged in include bicycling, boating, bowling, billiards, golf, horseback riding, ice skating, roller skating, karate, skiing.... Ask the Student Advisor if you need help finding information about where to go, equipment, fees, or instruction.

For hiking -- first of all, look around you! If you want to go farther afield, you may want to hike part of the Long Trail or the Appalachian Trail -- guidebooks can be purchased at the Book Cellar or other bookstore. Information about other hikes can be found in "Vermont -- Guide to State Parks and Forest Recreation Areas" (published by the Vermont Agency of Environment Conservation, Department of Forests and Parks, Montpelier; available at the Chamber of Commerce). Ask the Chamber of Commerce or library about other sources of information about places to go, equipment you will need and precautions you should take (for example, watch out for hunters when in the woods in autumn, especially October and November; be sure to wear boots or sturdy shoes and take enough warm clothing; go with someone who knows the way; take good maps and a compass). If you want to hire a guide, contact the Vermont Guide Service, Inc. (a private system of guides -- they arrange reservations for any type of outdoor activity; headquarters for the organization are in Bondville. But if you just want to go on a picnic or take a leisurely walk, try nearby parks: Living Memorial Park (Guilford St., Brattleboro), Dutton Pines State Park (Putney Road, Dummerston), Ft. Dummer State Park (Old Guilford Rd., Brattleboro), or Molly Stark State Park (Wilmington).

## Museums, Schools, Monuments, and Other Places to Visit:

Following is a short list of some of the places of interest in or near Brattleboro. Additional information about these (hours, location, fees, etc.) as well as information about many others can be obtained from the Student Advisor. The Student Advisor would be delighted to receive information about other places you discover that you think would interest student at SIT. Note that in some cases a visit should be arranged in advance through the Student Advisor. Always learn as much as you can about an organization or museum etc. before you visit it, and be prepared with some questions for your host or hostess.



## Entertainment, Activities, etc.

Austine School for the Deaf  
 Town of Brattleboro Offices: Fire Dept., Health Dept.,  
 Libraries, Policy Dept., Public Works, Recreation  
 Dept., Schools, Sewage Disposal, Water Dept., Housing  
 Authority  
 The Brattleboro Museum and Art Center  
 Brattleboro Adult Education Program, Brattleboro Union  
 High School  
 Chelsea House Folklore Center  
 Community College of Vermont, Brattleboro  
 The Cow Palace, Westminster (animal display, auctions,  
 shops and souvenirs)  
 Covered Bridges -- Creamery Bridge, Brattleboro; West  
 Dummerston Bridge  
 Dwight Miller & Son Orchards (sugar maple, apple and  
 peach trees; strawberries; sheep)  
 Farms (through the Farm Host Program)  
 Fishin' Town, Putney  
 James Fiske Monument  
 The Robert and Frances Flaherty Film Study Center  
 Fort Dummer  
 Harlow's Year-Round Sugar House, Putney  
 Living Memorial Park  
 Luman Nelson Museum of New England Wildlife, Marlboro  
 Marlboro Historical Society  
 Naulakha (not open to the public), Dummerston  
 Nuclear Power Plant, Vernon (for a different viewpoint on  
 nuclear power contact the New England Coalition on  
 Nuclear Pollution, Inc. in Brattleboro)  
 Putney Historical Museum  
 Putney Nursery (especially known for wildflowers)  
 Santa's Land, Putney  
 Senior Center (center for Senior Citizens in Brattleboro)  
 Vermont Maple Museum, Route 9 west of Brattleboro  
 Westminster Historical Society  
 Windham County Historical Society Museum, Newfane

## Local Events and Activities:

Throughout the year clubs, churches, schools and other  
 groups sponsor a variety of activities such as dances, fairs,  
 antique shows, bazaars, craft shows, church suppers, game  
 dinners, the Washington's Birthday Cross-Country Ski Race,  
 Winter Carnival, club meetings, movies, quilting bees, the  
 Putney School Harvest Festival, the Fourth of July parade,  
 auctions, flea markets, hayrides, etc., etc. Everyone is  
 welcome. Information can be obtained from the Student Advisor,  
 the library, the Chamber of Commerce, newspapers, magazines  
 and radio. Other things to look for or at: beaver dams, wild  
 animals, birds (duck migration April 1 - May 15), wildflowers,  
 old cemeteries, bookstores, fall foliage, kayak and canoe races  
 (Jamaica, each spring). . . .

## Entertainment, Activities, etc.

B. In Vermont, outside of the Brattleboro area, there are many interesting places to visit; some are listed below. You can get information about these and other places from the Chamber of Commerce, the library, or the Student Advisor. Be sure to check in advance on hours, admission fees, location, and whether advance arrangements are necessary. The Student Advisor can help you.

### Arlington

The Battenkill River  
The State Seal Tree  
The Norman Rockwell Museum

### Ascutney

Ascutney Forge -- see wrought iron items being hammered out by skilled smiths

### Barre

Rock of Ages Granite Quarry -- tour (call in advance)

### Bellows Falls area

Rockingham Village -- Old Rockingham Meetinghouse (off Route 103)  
Athens -- one room, 6 grade schoolhouse  
Adams Grist Mill  
Walpole Historical Society Museum  
Saxtons River Historical Society Museum  
Westminster -- Court House  
Brockways Mills -- gorge  
Steamtown -- 26 mile steam train ride and railroad museum

### Bennington

Bennington Battle Monument  
Bennington Museum  
Park-McCullough House -- Victorian mansion; museum and center for cultural and educational programs  
Deer Park  
Fish Hatchery -- make arrangements in advance  
Topping Tavern Museum  
The Bennington Gallery  
Greenmont Center -- weaving supplies, demonstrations and classes  
Bennington College  
Southern Vermont College

### Bennington, Burlington and other towns

Vermont Symphony -- concerts beginning mid-September, schedule, dates and location available from Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce

### Bromley Mountain -- Manchester

Alpine Slide and Scenic Chairlift

Entertainment, Activities, etc.

Chester

Green Mountain Cabins, Inc. -- log homes and "weird wood"  
The National Survey -- map making

Danby

The Vermont Winery, Inc. -- the state's only winery, wine  
made from apples, rhubarb, maple and honey

Grafton

Grafton Historical Museum -- featuring two centuries of pin  
cushions, 1773-1972

Hinsdale, N.H.

Hinsdale Raceway -- 4 miles east of Brattleboro on Route 119,  
Nov.-April, dog racing; April-Nov., horse racing

Jacksonville

Stone Soldier Pottery -- hand-thrown stoneware pottery,  
firsts, seconds, tours

Manchester

Mt. Equinox -- toll road to top  
Orvis Co. -- one of America's oldest manufacturers of fish-  
ing tackle; Orvis Museum of Trout Fishing

Montpelier

The Vermont Museum  
The Vermont Historical Society  
The Vermont State Capitol

Perkinsville

Vermont Soapstone Co. -- visitor can watch stoves, griddles  
and bun warmers handcrafted in much the same manner they  
were many years ago

Poultney

Green Mountain College  
Museum -- printing office of the "Northern Spectator" where  
Horace Greeley and George Jones worked as young men

Proctor

The Vermont Marble Co. -- exhibit

Shaftsbury

Shaftsbury Historical Museum  
The Governor Galusha House  
The Whipple Mill  
Eagle Manufacturing Co. -- largest manufacturer of steel  
carpenter squares in the world

Stratton

Daniel Webster Monument

Entertainment, Activities, etc.

Townshend

The Scott Covered Bridge

Weston

The Weston Community Center -- summer theater, antiques show, etc.

Vermont Guild Grist Mill Museum and Craft Center

Weston Bowl Mill and Annex

Cottage Crafts of Vermont

Weston Priory -- home of Benedictine Monks, visitors welcome at specified hours

Studio on the Hill Gallery -- paintings, prints, art classes

Farrar-Mansur House -- 1797 tavern, now a museum of local history

The Weston Playhouse -- Vermont's oldest professional summer theater

Whitingham

Natural phenomena -- largest boulder in New England, called the Green Mountain Giant, estimated to weigh 3,400 tons; floating island on Sadawga Pond

Monument -- birthplace of Brigham Young

Wilmington

Coombs Beaver Brook Sugar House

Windsor -- "The birthplace of Vermont"

The Old Constitution House

The American Precision Museum

## Entertainment, Activities, etc.

## Study Guide

Vocabulary:

information	industry	hiking
hours	entertainment	concert
admission fee	cultural	nature trail
adult, child, student	music	amusement park
reservation	theater	State Park
location	art	National Park
demonstration	activities	quilting bee
sports	meeting	arts and crafts
museum	film	outing club
farm	lecture	health spa
business	dance	wildlife

Questions and Activities:

Choose one of your own professional or hobby interests. Find out where in Brattleboro, or elsewhere in Vermont, you can practice your hobby, or meet other people sharing your interest. With your classmates, practice asking for information, such as how to get to a museum or meeting, the price of admission, etc. Ask your teacher to help you with vocabulary. Make a visit to a park, museum, meeting or place of interest, or attend a cultural or other local event. Report to the class on your experiences.

Choose a sport or other skill or hobby you have wanted to learn. Find someone in the Brattleboro area (or on campus) who can teach you. After you have had a lesson or two, tell the class about your experiences.

A number of Vermont farms have been in the same family for over a century -- the Vermont Department of Agriculture can supply you with a list. Make a study of how a single farm has changed and adapted.

Visit a park. Make sketches or photographs of the flowers or wildlife you find there.

Attend a demonstration of a craft (pottery-making, quilting, jewelry-making, wood carving, weaving, etc.). Describe to the class the process the artist used and what the final product looked like.

Teach someone a skill you know.

Find another interesting place to visit and add it to this list.

## VERMONT PROSE AND POETRY

"In good measure Vermont's distinctive literary voice is attributable to Vermont's relatively isolated development, . . . With rare exceptions, the state's writers have chosen to explore the local and familiar as subject matter rather than the exotic or sensational. For themes they have looked to the comforts of hearth and home, the uncertainties of rural life, and their relationship to the environment. Sometimes nostalgic toward the past, usually sympathetic toward the limitations of the present, these authors have sought to maintain a perspective of themselves and their place in the scheme of things through a recognition of the ironies of existence. A dominant element in the literature is a sense of proportion: seriousness is tempered by a wry humor, idealism balanced by stubborn realism."

(The Literature of Vermont: A Sampler, Arthur W. Biddle and Paul A. Escholz, editors. The University Press of New England, Hanover, N.H. 1973)

Following are a few selections of "Vermont" prose and poetry which can be used for pronunciation practice, for development of vocabulary, and as a stimulus for discussion and other activities. These selections were written by Vermonters or by writers who lived in Vermont for a while and wrote about their experiences and observations here.

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

"Ella Warner Fisher was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont, on January 29, 1852. She was a teacher before her marriage to Henry P. Fisher. Thereafter she lived in Vergennes, Vermont, writing and publishing poetry regularly. Among her volumes of verse are Green Mountain Echoes and Homeland in the North. She died in 1937."

(Arthur W. Biddle and Paul A. Escholz, editors, The Literature of Vermont: A Sampler [Hanover, N.H.: The University Press of New England, 1973] p. 362.)

"Robert Frost, born in San Francisco in 1874, came to Vermont late in life. Reversing the usual pattern of American migration, his family moved east to Massachusetts when the boy was ten. He wrote poetry in high school; after graduation he attended Dartmouth College, then Harvard College, but finished neither. In 1900 he became a farmer and English teacher in Derry, New Hampshire, where he stayed until he and his wife moved to England in 1912. During those years he continued to write, but recognition was delayed until his residence in England, when he published two books of verse, A Boy's Will and North of Boston. He returned to New Hampshire, remained four years, then moved to a farm near South Shaftsbury, Vermont, in 1919. In the years that followed his teaching took him to Michigan, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, as four Pulitzer Prizes for poetry and other honors came his way. During the time that he resided at Ripton, Vermont, he was instrumental in the founding of the Bread Loaf School of English. In 1961 he read his poem "The Gift Outright" at the presidential inauguration of John F. Kennedy. Frost died in 1963."

(Arthur W. Biddle and Paul A. Escholz, editors, The Literature of Vermont: A Sampler [Hanover, N.H.: The University Press of New England, 1973] p. 363.)

E.F. Johnstone "was born in Waterville, Nova Scotia, in 1867. He earned degrees at the University of Michigan in law and later in dentistry which he practiced in Brandon, Orwell, Shoreham, and Bristol, where he died April 8, 1938. The poem "No Vermonsters in Heaven" appeared originally in the Rutland Daily Herald and was written in 1914."

(Vermont Life, v. 5 no. 4, Summer 1951, p. 56)

## About the Authors

Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, India in 1865; at about 5 years of age he was sent to England where he studied until he was 17, when he returned to India. In 1892 he married Caroline Balestier, a woman from Brattleboro, and they lived in Brattleboro from 1892 to 1894. His first winter in Vermont was spent in the Bliss Cottage; later he and his family moved to their home, Naulakha, just up the road in Dummerston. While in Vermont, Kipling wrote many articles, stories and poems, including the Mowgli stories which became The Jungle Books; he collected and began to write Captains Courageous, the Just So Stories, and sketches which later became Kim. He died in 1936.

(Howard C. Rice, Jr., "Kipling's Winters in Vermont"  
[UpCountry: Vol.2, No. 2, Feb. 1974])

Marguerite Hurrey Wolf was born in Montclair, New Jersey, in 1914. After graduation from Mount Holyoke College and the Bank Street College of Education, she taught at the Bank Street Nursery School and at Sarah Lawrence College. She is married to Dr. George Wolf, former Dean of the University of Vermont College of Medicine. After an absence of nine years in Kansas, the Wolfs returned to Vermont with their two daughters. Mrs. Wolf has written four books. . . and has contributed many articles. . . . Presently, she is a resident of Jericho Center, Vermont."

(Arthur W. Biddle and Paul A Escholz, editors, The Literature of Vermont: A Sampler Hanover, N.H.: The University Press of New England, 1973 p. 369.)

William D. Mundell was born in South Newfane, Vermont in 1913. At one time he pioneered in running a ski area; from 1942-45 he served in the U.S. Marine Corps, after which he returned to Vermont and established his own construction firm. Later he became district maintenance foreman for the state highway department and a Selectman for the Town of Newfane. In 1969 Mundell was elected to The Poetry Society of American and became Assistant Editor of Poet Lore; he is the author of two volumes of poetry -- Hill Journey and Plowman's Earth.

("About the Author", Hill Journey [Brattleboro, Vt.: The Stephen Greene Press, 1970] p. 5; "Writers of Vermont; A Literary Map")



Leaves From A Winter Note-Book

Rudyard Kipling

We had walked abreast of the year from the very beginning, and that was when the first blood-root came up between the patches of April snow, while yet the big drift at the bottom of the meadow held fast. In the shadow of the woods and under the blown pine-needles clots of snow lay till far into May, but neither the season nor the flowers took any note of them, and, before we were well sure Winter had gone, the lackeys of my Lord Baltimore in their new liveries came to tell us that Summer was in the valley, and please might they nest at the bottom of the garden?

Followed, Summer, angry, fidgety, and nervous, with the corn and tobacco to ripen in five short months, the pastures to reclothe, and the fallen leaves to hide away under new carpets. Suddenly, in the middle of her work, on a stuffy-still July day, she called a wind out of the Northwest, a wind blown under an arch of steel-bellied clouds, a wicked bitter wind with a lacing of hail to it, a wind that came and was gone in less than ten minutes, but blocked the roads with fallen trees, toppled over a barn, and -- blew potatoes out of the ground! When that was done, a white cloud shaped like a dumb-bell whirled down the valley across the evening blue, roaring and twisting and twisting and roaring all alone by itself. A West Indian hurricane could not have been quicker on its feet than our little cyclone, and when the house rose a-tiptoe, like a cockerel in act to crow, and a sixty-foot elm went by the board, and that which had been a dusty road became a roaring torrent all in three minutes, we felt that the New England Summer had creole blood in her veins. She went away, red-faced and angry to the last, slamming all the doors of the hills behind her, and Autumn, who is a lady, took charge.

No pen can describe the turning of the leaves -- the insurrection of the tree-people against the waning year. A little maple began it, flaming blood-red of a sudden where he stood against the dark green of a pine-belt. Next morning there was an answering signal from the swamp where the sumacs grow. Three days later, the hill-sides as far as the eye could range were afire, and the roads paved, with crimson and gold. Then a wet wind blew, and ruined all the uniforms of that gorgeous host; and the oaks, who had held themselves in reserve, buckled on their dull and bronzed cuirasses and stood it out stiffly to the last blown leaf, till nothing remained but pencil-shading of bare boughs, and one could see into the most private heart of the woods.

Frost may be looked for till the middle of May and after

## "Leaves From A Winter Notebook"

the middle of September, so Summer has little time for enamel-work or leaf-embroidery. Her sisters bring the gifts -- Spring, wind-flowers, Solomon's Seal, Dutchman's-breeches, Quaker-ladies, and trailing arbutus, that smells as divinely as the true May. Autumn has goldenrod and all the tribe of asters, pink, lilac, and creamy white, by the double armful. When these go the curtain comes down, and whatever Powers shift the scenery behind, work without noise. In tropic lands you can hear the play of growth and decay at the back of the night-silences. Even in England the tides of the winter air have a set and a purpose; but here they are dumb altogether. The very last piece of benchwork this season was the trailed end of a blackberry-vine, most daringly conventionalized in hammered iron, flung down on the frosty grass an instant before people came to look. The blue bloom of the furnace was still dying along the central rib, and the side sprays were cherry red, even as they had been lifted from the charcoal. It was a detail, evidently, of some invisible gate in the woods; but we never found that workman, though he had left the mark of his cloven foot as plainly as any strayed deer. In a week the heavy frosts with scythes and hammers had slashed and knocked down all the road-side growth and the kindly bushes that veil the drop off the unfenced track.

There the seasons stopped awhile. Autumn was gone, Winter was not. We had Time dealt out to us -- more, clear, fresh Time -- grace-days to enjoy. The white wooden farmhouses were banked round two feet deep with dried leaves or earth, and the choppers went out to get ready next year's stores of wood. . . . White pine, hemlock, and spruce share this country with maples, black and white birches, and beech. Maple seems to have few preferences, and the white birches straggle and shiver on the outskirts of every camp; but the pines hold together in solid regiments, sending out shirmishers to invade a neglected pasture on the first opportunity. There is no overcoat warmer than the pines in a gale when the woods for miles round are singing like cathedral organs, and the first snow of the year powders the rock ledges.

The mosses and lichens, green, sulphur, and amber, stud the copper floor of needles, where the feathery ground-pine runs aimlessly to and fro along the ground, spelling out broken words of half-forgotten charms. There are checker-berries on the outskirts of the wood, where the partridge (he is a ruffed grouse really) dines, and by the deserted logging-roads toad-stools of all colours sprout on the decayed stumps. Wherever a green or blue rock lifts from the hillside, the needles have been packed and matted round its base, till, when the sunshine catches them, stone and setting together look no meaner than turquoise in dead gold. The woods are full of colour, belts and blotches of it, the colours of the savage -- red, yellow, and blue. Yet in their lodges there is very little life, for

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the wood-people do not readily go into the shadows. The squirrels have their business among the beeches and hickories by the road-side, where they can watch the traffic and talk. We have no gray ones hereabouts (they are good to eat and suffer for it), but five reds live in a hickory hard by, and no weather puts them to sleep. The woodchuck, a marmot and a strategist, makes his burrow in the middle of a field, where he must see you ere you see him. Now and again a dog manages to cut him off his base, and the battle is worth crossing fields to watch. But the woodchuck turned in long ago, and will not be out till April. The coon lives -- well, no one seems to know particularly where Brer Coon lives, but when the Hunter's Moon is large and full he descends into the corn-lands, and men chase him with dogs for his fur, which makes the finest kind of overcoat, and his flesh, which tastes like chickens. He cries at night sorrowfully as though a child were lost.

.....

The bear does not run large as a rule, but he has a weakness for swine and calves which brings punishment. Twelve hours' rail and a little marching take you up to the moose-country; and twenty-odd miles from here as the crow flies you come to virgin timber, where trappers live, and where there is a Lost Pond that many have found once but can never find again.

Men, who are of one blood with sheep, have followed their friends and the railway along the river valleys where the towns are. Across the hills the inhabitants are few, and, outside their State, little known. They withdraw from society in November if they live on the uplands, coming down in May as the snow gives leave. Not much more than a generation ago these farms made their own clothes, soap, and candles, and killed their own meat thrice a year, beef, veal, and pig, and sat still between-times. Now they buy shop-made clothes, patent soaps, and kerosene; and it is among their tents that the huge red and gilt Biographies of Presidents, and the twenty-pound family Bible, with illuminated marriage-registers, mourning-cards, baptismal certificates, and hundreds of genuine steel-engravings sell best.

.....

..... In a few weeks, if we have anything of a snow, the back farms will be unvisited save by the doctor's hooded sleigh. It is no child's play to hold a practice here through the winter months, when the drifts are really formed, and a pair can drop up to their saddle-pads. Four horses a day some of them use, and use up -- for they are good men.

Now in the big silence of the snow is born, perhaps, not a little of New England conscience which her children write about. There is much time to think, and thinking is a highly dangerous

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business. Conscience, fear, undigested reading, and, it may be, not too well cooked food, have full swing. A man, and more particularly a woman, can easily hear strange voices -- the Word of the Lord rolling between the dead hills; may see visions and dream dreams; get revelations and an outpouring of the spirit, and end (such things have been) lamentably enough in those big houses by the Connecticut River which have been tenderly christened The Retreat. Hate breeds as well as religion -- the deep, instriking hate between neighbours, that is born of a hundred little things added up, brooded over, and hatched by the stove when two or three talk together in the long evenings. It would be very interesting to get the statistics of revivals and murders, and find how many of them have been committed in the spring. But for undistracted people winter is one long delight of the eye. In other lands one knows the snow as a nuisance that comes and goes, and is sorely manhandled and messed at the last. Here it lies longer on the ground than any crop -- from November to April sometimes -- and for three months life goes to the tune of sleigh-bells, which are not, as a Southern visitor once hinted, ostentation, but safeguards. The man who drives without them is not loved. The snow is a faithful barometer, foretelling good sleighing or stark confinement to barracks. It is all the manure the stony pastures receive; it cloaks the ground and prevents the frost bursting pipes; it is the best -- I had almost written the only -- roadmaker in the States. On the other side it can rise up in the night and bid the people sit still as the Egyptians. It can stop mails; wipe out all timetables; extinguish the lamps of twenty towns, and kill man within sight of his own door-step or hearing of his cattle unfed. No one who has been through even so modified a blizzard as New England can produce talks lightly of the snow. Imagine eight-and-forty hours of roaring wind, the thermometer well down towards zero, scooping and gouging across a hundred miles of newly fallen snow. The air is full of stinging shot, and at ten yards the trees are invisible. The foot slides on a reef, polished and black as obsidian, where the wind has skinned an exposed corner of road down to the dirt ice of early winter. The next step ends hip-deep and over, for here an unseen wall is banking back the rush of the singing drifts. A scarped slope rises sheer across the road. The wind shifts a point or two, and all sinks down, like sand in the hour-glass, leaving a pothole of whirling whiteness. There is a lull, and you can see the surface of the fields settling furiously in one direction -- a tide that spurts from between the tree-boles. The hollows of the pasture fill while you watch; empty, fill, and discharge anew. The rock-ledges show the bare flank of a storm-chased liner for a moment, and whitening, duck under. Irresponsible snow-devils dance by the lee of a barn where three gusts meet, or stagger out into the open till they are cut down by the main wind. At the worst of the storm there is neither Heaven nor Earth, but only a swizzle into which a man may be brewed. Distances grow to nightmare

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scale, and that which in the summer was no more than a minute's bare-headed run, is half an hour's gasping struggle, each foot won between the lulls. Then do the heavy-timbered barns talk like ships in a cross-sea, beam working against beam. The winter's hay is ribbed over with long lines of snow dust blown between the boards, and far below in the byre the oxen clash their horns and moan uneasily.

The next day is blue, breathless, and most utterly still. The farmers shovel a way to their beasts, bind with chains their large ploughshares to their heaviest wood-sled and take of oxen as many as Allah has given them. These they drive, and the dragging share makes a furrow in which a horse can walk, and the oxen, by force of repeatedly going in up to their bellies, presently find foothold. The finished road is a deep double gutter between three-foot walls of snow, where, by custom, the heavier vehicle has the right of way. The lighter man when he turns out must drop waist-deep and haul his unwilling beast into the drift, leaving Providence to steady the sleigh.

In the towns, where they choke and sputter and gasp, the big snow turns to horsepondine. With us it stays still; the wind, sun and rain get to work upon it, lest the texture and colour should not change daily. Rain makes a granulated crust over all, in which white shagreen the trees are faintly reflected. Heavy mists go up and down, and create a sort of mirage, till they settle and pack round the iron-tipped hills, and then you know how the moon must look to an inhabitant of it. At twilight, again, the beaten-down ridges and laps and folds of the uplands take on the likeness of wet sand -- some huge and melancholy beach at the world's end -- and when day meets night it is all goblin country. To westward, the last of the spent day -- rust-red and pearl, illimitable levels of shore waiting for the tide to turn again. To eastward, black night among the valleys, and on the rounded hill in slopes a hard glare that is not so much light as snail-slime from the moon. Once or twice perhaps in the winter the Northern Lights come out between the moon and the sun, so that to the two unearthly lights is added the leap and flare of the Aurora Borealis.

In January or February come the great ice-storms, when every branch, blade, and trunk is coated with frozen rain, so that you can touch nothing truly. The spikes of the pines are sunk into pear-shaped crystals, and each fencepost is miraculously hilted with diamonds. If you bend a twig, the icing cracks like varnish, and a half-inch branch snaps off at the lightest tap. If wind and sun open the day together, the eye cannot look steadily at the splendour of this jewellery. The woods are full of the clatter of arms; the ringing of bucks' horns in flight; the stampede of mailed feet up and down the glades; and a great dust of battle is puffed out into the open, till the last of the ice is beaten away and the cleared branches take up their regular chant.

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Again the mercury drops twenty and more below zero, and the very trees swoon. The snow turns to French chalk, squeaking under the heel, and their breath cloaks the oxen in rime. At night a tree's heart will break in him with a groan. According to the books, the frost has split something, but it is a fearful sound, this grunt as of a man stunned.

.....

\* \* \* \* \*

What season is it now? Does Kipling's description of it help you see or hear things you hadn't noticed? Can you imagine, from his descriptions, what the other seasons are like? If you like to draw, sketch some of the scenes he has described.

Look out the window or go to an unfamiliar place. Write about what you see, what you hear.

Kipling described two ways in which the isolation, long nights and bitter cold of winter can affect people -- they can either be overcome by fear and dreams and hate, or they can find joy and delight in the snow and sounds and sights of winter. If it's winter, can you see these effects in people? Do you see other effects? If it's summer, do you see the weather affecting the way people behave? Describe your observations.

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Rudyard Kipling, "Leaves from a Winter Notebook," Letters of Travel (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1920) pp. 108-123.

## Pig in a Bucket

Marguerite Hurrey Wolf

I should no longer be surprised that our pleasure in raising pigs is not an emotion widely shared. In any group there are those who champion tropical fish, Labrador retrievers, or tuberous begonias, but not pigs. This wouldn't surprise me in Manhattan, or even in Westchester. But in northern Vermont even those who live in the country but earn their living in the nearby city, suffer sporadic attachments to saddle horses, a small flock of sheep or some bantam chickens. This attachment, however, does not seem to extend to pigs, even among our neighbors, most of whom are dairy farmers.

When a recent guest, a psychiatrist, explained in great detail that his success in trout fishing was based on his ability to think like a trout, I exclaimed happily, "Of course! The same thing is true in catching pigs."

The ensuing silence and tolerant glances in my husband's direction indicated that in the minds of the other guests, the psychiatrist's time in our home would be better spent professionally than socially.

On the way to thinking like a trout, the psychiatrist used many years and half the equipment in L.L. Bean's catalogue. The same thing has been achieved by intuitive country boys with garden worms and a willow wand.

Twice a year the psychiatrist escapes from the demands of his work and renews his strength with a fishing vacation. Twice a year we cannot escape from the fact that our two pigs are large enough to be butchered, and that we must renew the diminishing stock of pork in the freezer. We share two things in common with the psychiatrist. Both he and we can eat the products of our efforts, and both he and we backed into our respective skills through learning how NOT to catch our quarry.

There are all sorts of books on trout fishing, some with yellow sou'wester waterproof covers, so that you may go right on reading when you step into a deep hole and begin feeling like a trout. I have never seen a book on catching and loading pigs into a half-ton truck. It probably wouldn't be a fast moving item in most book stores.

We keep two pigs all the time for a variety of reasons. We have a large barn at a good distance from the house. They save us money in food bills. They require a minimum of care, and most important but least understood, we like pigs.

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However, twice a year they must be loaded into the truck and taken to the slaughter house. A seven-month-old pig weighs about two hundred and fifty pounds, which is distributed in such a streamlined fashion that there is nothing to hang on to. Even if you could put a halter on a pig, it cannot be pulled. The harder you pull the harder the pig pulls the other way, and the pig has the edge on most of us in weight. Shoving won't work either, even if you have another pig fancier pulling on the front end. The pig, screeching in blood-curdling tones, whether you are holding a leg or an ear, will thrash and twist out of your grasp.

The first time we were faced with this problem was ten years and forty-six pigs ago. The memory of that morning is still too painful to describe objectively. We tried to fasten ropes around the pigs, but they slithered loose. We chased them through the garden and fields. Finally, by luck rather than skill, we cornered the two pigs in the barn where they were confined, though far from being loaded in the back of the Jeep station wagon. Shaken and bruised from head to foot, George leaned against the barn door and threatened to shoot the pigs. Only the fact that he was too exhausted to move postponed their doom. Hours later, we finally dragged the shrieking floundering pigs up a wooden ramp into the wagon and set off on a limp journey to town.

In true Vermont fashion, none of our neighbors offered unsolicited advice to George. But when I described our struggle to one friend, he told me that all you had to do was put a bucket over a pig's head and back it to whatever destination you had in mind. When he added that it helped if someone else grabbed the tail and steered the pig, I suspected that my city-bred leg was being pulled once more, and dismissed his words from my mind.

It was not until the next summer that I remembered his suggestion and offered it tentatively to George. Softened by the memory of bruises and a sprained knee, my husband agreed to let me try. I put a little grain in the bottom of a pail and climbed into the pen with the pigs. While George knocked off the boards on one side, I enticed the pig to try a bite. The moment her head was in the bucket, George grabbed her tail, while I pushed from the bucket end, and all three of us sailed out of the pig pen, up through the barnyard and were inside the Jeep in three minutes!

It couldn't be true. It was too easy; just luck. So with some doubts, the next season we once again started to load pigs.

This time it was early morning and George and I were going to load the pigs before he went to his office. We had only a half an hour. When neither pig showed any interest in the pail,



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George lunged at them and all was lost. He and the two pigs chased each other around making angry noises. We gave up and went in for breakfast.

After breakfast, with George at work and the children at school, I began to wonder. The Jeep was still parked half-way in the barn door. The ramp was in place on the tail gate. Could I . . . ? Would it be possible to load those two pigs by myself? When, if I got one in the station wagon, could I keep it there while I loaded the other? With pounding heart, I planned my strategy. First I put an appetizing mound of lettuce leaves in the back of the Jeep. Then I mixed some grain and water in the pail. Singing Brahms' lullaby with words improvised for pig loading, I held the pail in the pig pen and tried to act disinterested. Immediately one pig thrust her snout in the pail. I jammed it farther onto her head and backed her out of the pen. The ramp was narrow, and without George's guiding hand on the curly rudder, she backed off the side on to the barn floor. But I stayed with her, keeping the pail over her head and shoving with all my strength. The air was limited in the pail. She was gasping. So was I. The thought that she was weakening gave me second wind and we plunged up the ramp into the Jeep. She immediately became engrossed in the lettuce, as I had hoped, and I crawled out to find the other pig.

He was grunting curiously at the tail gate. I slammed the pail over his head and backed him in a wide arc so that his rear end would come around to the wooden ramp. There's a lot of strength in a pig. I was losing mine rapidly along with the skin from several knuckles. My arms were quivering from exertion. Halfway up the ramp he began to fold his hind legs under him and sit down.

"Please . . ." I gasped. "PLEASE get in there!"

I shut my eyes and strained till little lights danced before my eyes. Miraculously, the pig backed up the ramp and into the Jeep. With shaking hands I closed the tail gate and leaned against it, panting. I was dripping wet. I was also streaked with a gruel of grain and water. I staggered into the front seat and slowly drove off with my shifting grunting cargo.

It wasn't necessary to go past George's office to get to the slaughter house; in fact it was quite a bit out of the way. But there are times when the shortest distance is beside the point. The driveway at the Medical College went right under the windows of George's office. I pulled up beneath the windows and serenaded him with the horn. The pigs added their hoarse baritones. No response, so I leaned on the horn with more than necessary fervor. I had hoped to see George, but in a moment four heads appeared at the windows. A family affair was one

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thing, but I was hardly dressed for an executive committee meeting. Four jaws dropped. Four noses were grasped between thumb and forefinger, and four mouths burst into laughter.

There are a few moments in life which are too tightly packed with emotion to allow space for words. The laughter was applause, and I was giddy with pride.

\* \* \* \* \*

Write or give orally a summary of this story.

Tell what you learned from the story -- about pigs; about Vermonters. Why did Mr. and Mrs. Wolf keep pigs? When do Vermonters give advice?

Have you ever accomplished a task you almost didn't attempt because it seemed too difficult? Describe your feelings.

Find in the story five new words which you would like to remember. Make a list; learn the meaning of each word and use it in a sentence.

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Marguerite Hurrey Wolf, "Pig in a Bucket," from Anything Can Happen in Vermont (Coral Gables, Fla.: Wake Brook House, 1965, pp. 69-73, as quoted in The Literature of Vermont: A Sampler, Arthur W. Biddle & Paul A. Escholz, editors (Hanover, N.H.: The University Press of New England, 1973) pp. 321-24.

A Thesis

Rudyard Kipling

". . . I venture to submit for your consideration this thèse Sorbonnique: That the nations of the world betray their essential characteristics and ideals more intimately and more precisely in the folk-tales which they tell to their children, than through any other medium. In public assemblies, man makes use of the lie proper to the occasion; but beside his own hearth, among his own family, he reveals unconsciously the absolute truth concerning all that he desires or fears. The folk-tales of a race never lie. . . ."

\* \* \* \* \*

Do you agree with Kipling? Describe a folktale from your country to back up your opinion.

What American folktales have you heard? What "desires and fears" do they describe? Do you think these describe most Americans' desires and fears?

---

Rudyard Kipling, "A Thesis," A Book of Words (Garden City, N.Y.; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1928) p. 183. (Selections from speeches and addresses delivered between 1906 and 1927; "A Thesis": Sorbonne Banquet, November 1921.)

One Guess

Robert Frost

He has dust in his eyes and a fan for a wing,  
A leg akimbo with which he can sing,  
And a mouthful of dye stuff instead of a sting.

\* \* \* \* \*

Listen to your teacher read this riddle-poem. How many words have the /i/ sound? Have you included these words in your list -- in, wing, sing, sting, akimbo, with, which, instead? Read the poem aloud; listen to your classmates read it. What is the writer describing?

---

Robert Frost, "One Guess," A Further Range (N.Y.: Henry Holt & Co., 1936) p. 70.

Dust of Snow

Robert Frost

The way a crow  
Shook down on me  
The dust of snow  
From a hemlock tree

Has given my heart  
A change of mood  
And saved some part  
Of a day I had rued.

\* \* \* \* \*

Listen to your teacher read this poem two or three times. What is a crow? a hemlock tree? What does "to rue" mean? Read the poem aloud; be careful to pronounce vowel sounds correctly. Listen to your classmates read it. Memorize the poem. Have you had an experience similar to this? Describe it.

---

Robert Frost, "Dust of Snow," You Come Too (N.Y.: Henry Holt & Co., 1959) p.80.

The Three-Legged Doe

William D. Mundell

She wallowed deep  
In February snow  
Searching uncertainly  
Halfway to spring.

Even old paths  
Were strange;  
She tripped and fell  
All trembling.

Here, as in all fields she knew,  
The swifter herd  
Had cleared this orchard  
To its outer rim.

There was the warming wind.  
-- And yet it seemed  
Her longing rose and loosed  
One frozen apple from the empty limbs.

\* \* \* \* \*

Vocabulary:

doe	to wallow	herd
uncertainly	to search	orchard
path	to trip	limb
swift	to tremble	

Questions and Activities:

Listen to your teacher read the poem once or twice before you look at it. Notice how many /s/, /ʃ/ and /z/ sounds there are -- snow, she, fields. . . . What kind of sounds are these? What kind of feeling do they create? Now read the poem aloud yourself.

---

William D. Mundell, "The Three-Legged Doe," Hill Journey  
(Brattleboro, Vt.: The Stephen Greene Press, 1970) p. 14.

Gathering Leaves

Robert Frost

Spades take up leaves  
 No better than spoons,  
 And bags full of leaves  
 Are light as balloons.

I make a great noise  
 Of rustling all day  
 Like rabbit and deer  
 Running away.

But the mountains I raise  
 Elude my embrace,  
 Flowing over my arms  
 And into my face.

I may load and unload  
 Again and again  
 Till I fill the whole shed,  
 And what have I then?

Next to nothing for weight,  
 And since they grow duller  
 From contact with earth,  
 Next to nothing for color.

Next to nothing for use.  
 But a crop is a crop,  
 And who's to say where  
 The harvest shall stop?

\* \* \* \* \*

Listen to your teacher read this poem once or twice. Do you understand all the words? What season is the poet describing? Listen for /l/ and /r/ sounds. Practice saying the words with these sounds. Read the whole poem; listen to your classmates read it.

---

Robert Frost, "Gathering Leaves," You Come Too (N.Y.: Henry Holt & Co., 1959) p. 85.

Both Sides

William D. Mundell

Sherman was high bidder on an old style plow  
 At the village auction. That started  
 Some of the river-land farmers joking  
 About his hill farm. One asked him,  
 "Do you still plow with oxen?"  
 They never could figure how his farm  
 Grew hay enough for his twenty cows.  
 Another asked, "How can you turn a furrow  
 Without starting a landslide. A tumble  
 Of hay up there must look like an eagle's nest.  
 Do your seed potatoes have eyes like a hawk?"  
 That prompted Sherman to talk back.  
 "I wouldn't swap for river-land," he said.  
 "Land up there's worth double.  
 I wouldn't own a field that didn't stand up  
 So's a man could farm both sides of it."

\* \* \* \* \*

## Vocabulary:

bidder	swap	eagle's nest
auction	furrow	eyes like a hawk
plow	landslide	

## Questions and Activities:

Here is an example of a poem in which the last words in the lines don't rhyme. Listen to your teacher read the poem. Study the vocabulary. What characteristics of Vermonters is the author describing? Read the poem aloud yourself; listen to your classmates read it.

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William D. Mundell, "Both Sides," Hill Journey (Brattleboro, Vt.: The Stephen Greene Press, 1970) p. 28.



The Road Not Taken

Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveler, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves no step had trodden black.  
Oh, I kept the first for another day!  
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh  
Somewhere ages and ages hence;  
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I --  
I took the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the difference.

\* \* \* \* \*

Listen to your teacher read this poem two or three times.  
What does "diverge" mean? What is the poem's message? Do you  
agree? Read the poem aloud; listen to your classmates read it.

---

Robert Frost, "The Road Not Taken," You Come Too (N.Y.:  
Henry Holt & Co., 1959) p.84.

## The Cedars

Ella Warner Fisher

On each side of the path  
Straight and tall,  
Bronzed by the weather,  
Voices of the wind  
Whispering among their branches.

Planted long ago  
With children playing about them,  
They were rooted in the soil.  
They grew up together . . .  
The children and the trees,  
But the children went away!

Now, when the night falls early  
And the windows shine out in the darkness,  
There are long shadows on the white roadway  
Cast by the cedars standing straight and tall . . .  
Listening . . . listening for homing footsteps  
With the wind whispering among their branches.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Vocabulary:

cedar	bronzed	listening
path	rooted	footsteps
straight	darkness	branches
whispering	shadows	

### Questions and Activities:

Listen to your teacher read this poem once or twice before you look at it. Study the vocabulary. Picture this place in your mind. Read the poem aloud, first in a loud voice, then softly; listen to your classmates read it. Draw a picture of this scene.

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Ella Warner Fisher, "The Cedars," Green Mountain Echoes (Rutland, Vt.: Tuttle, 1927) p. 51 as quoted in The Literature of Vermont: A Sampler, Arthur W. Biddle & Paul A. Escholz, editors (Hanover, N.H.: The University Press of New England, 1973)pp. 158-59.

## No Vermonters in Heaven

E. F. Johnstone

I dreamed that I went to the city of gold,  
 To Heaven resplendent and fair;  
 And, after I entered that beautiful fold,  
 By one in authority there I was told  
 That not a Vermonter was there.

"Impossible!" said I. "A host from my town  
 Have sought this delectable place,  
 And each must be here with a harp and a crown,  
 A conqueror's palm and a clean linen gown  
 Received through merited grace!"

The angel replied, "All Vermonters come here  
 When first they depart for the earth,  
 But after a day or a month or a year  
 They restless and lonesome and homesick appear  
 And sigh for the land of their birth.

"They tell of its many and beautiful hills  
 Where forests majestic appear;  
 Its rivers and lakes and its streams and its rills  
 Where nature the purest of water distills  
 And they soon get dissatisfied here.

"They tell of ravines, wild, secluded, and deep,  
 Of flower-decked landscapes serene,  
 Of towering mountains, imposing and steep,  
 Adown which the torrents exultingly leap  
 Through forests perennially green.

"We give them the best that the Kingdom provides;  
 They have everything here that they want,  
 But not a Vermonter in Heaven abides--  
 A very short period here he resides,  
 Then hikes his way back to Vermont."

\* \* \* \* \*

Listen to your teacher read this poem. Make a list of the different vowel sounds you hear in the rhyming words at the end of the lines. Did you include these words in your list -- gold, town, here, deep, hills, grace, provides? What words rhyme with them? Read the poem aloud paying special attention to vowel sounds.

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E.F. Johnstone, "No Vermonters in Heaven" as quoted in Vermont Life v.5 no. 4, Summer 1951, p. 56.

All good people agree,  
And all good people say,  
All nice people like Us are We  
And everyone else is They:

But if you cross over the sea,  
Instead of over the way,  
You may end by [think of it!]  
looking on We,  
As only a sort of They!

Rudyard Kipling

\* \* \* \* \*

Listen to your teacher read this poem two or three times.  
Read it aloud yourself; listen to your classmates read it.  
What is the poet's message? Do you agree with him?

---

Rudyard Kipling as quoted in Learning About People and Cultures, Seymour Ferish, Ed. (Evanston, Ill.: McDougal, Littell & Co., 1974) p. 24.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS

### Agencies and Organizations

Listed here are a few agencies and organizations that can be helpful in locating information about specific topics. Many of the useful and interesting pamphlets published by these organizations are listed under "Pamphlets" on pages 104-108 in this project.

#### The Arts Council of Windham County, Inc.

103 Main St., Brattleboro: 254-5511

"The Arts Council of Windham County is a service organization for the arts organizations, schools, artists and craftspeople in the County. While the Arts Council is primarily a coordinating and consulting body, its staff also produces ARTSCENE, a weekly 45-minute radio 'magazine' featuring interviews, music, readings, previews; a RESOURCE DIRECTORY listing the area's artists, musicians and craftspeople; SCHOOL ARTS COORDINATORS, trained volunteers in 12 Brattleboro area schools; as well as the on-going work of arts advocacy in the community, coordination of the Brattleboro Community Television Board, special workshops and seminars, and foundation research."

(quotation from their February 1977 Calendar)

#### Brooks Memorial Library

220 Main St., Brattleboro: 254-5290

#### Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce

180 Main St., Brattleboro: 254-4565

#### Government Offices and Agencies

See listings in the yellow pages of the Brattleboro telephone directory. U.S. Government Agencies include Agriculture Dept. (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation, County Committee; Farmers Home Administration, County Office; Soil Conservation Service); Courts (U.S. Attorney, Judges, District Court, U.S. Court of Appeals, etc.). County and Town agencies' staff can also be a good source of information and may be willing to meet with students.

#### Vermont Historical Society

Pavilion Building, State St., Montpelier, 05602

"The Vermont Historical Society is a nonprofit, educational corporation founded in 1838 and dedicated to the collection, preservation, and display of those artifacts, books, and papers which tell the story of our state's history. It publishes VERMONT HISTORY, a scholarly journal, VERMONT HISTORY NEWS, books, a newsletter for local historical societies, and other materials; confers awards; operates the Vermont Museum in the Pavilion Building and the Kent Tavern Museum in Calais during

## Sources of Information for Teachers

the summer months; maintains a historical reference library; and carries on an educational program and other activities designed to enhance the knowledge of our state's history."

(quotation from statement in "Vermont History News")

## Newspapers and Magazines

### Blair & Ketchum's Country Journal

139 Main St., Brattleboro: 257-1321

Available by subscription or on the newsstand. Contains articles on many subjects -- current events and issues, history, crafts, nature, etc.

### Monthly Merchant

138 Elliot St., Brattleboro: 254-5313

Available by subscription or free at the Chamber of Commerce. Contains advertisements; articles on subjects of historical interest as well as current local activities, resources and personalities, new businesses.

### The Old Farmer's Almanac

Available on the newsstand; published in Durham, N.H. Contents include planting tables, zodiac signs, recipes, 16 regional weather forecasts, astronomical tables, tides, holidays, eclipses, puzzles, games, anecdotes and pleasantries, etc.

### Brattleboro Reformer

71 Main St., Brattleboro: 254-2311

Daily newspaper, containing the usual features. Serves Windham County, Vt. and southwestern N.H.

### Brattleboro Town Crier

140-142 Elliot St., Brattleboro: 257-7771

Published twice a week. Contains local news of the Brattleboro area, public announcements, retail advertisements, services, classified advertisements, coming events, entertainment, restaurants.

### Vermont History News

Vermont Historical Society, Pavilion Building, Montpelier, Vt. 05602; can be purchased (35¢) at the VHS Bookstore.

Published six times a year by the VHS. Contains short articles on matters of historical interest, as well as announcements of meetings, new books, and other news of interest to members of the Society.

## Sources of Information for Teachers

### Vermont Life

Available by subscription or on the newsstand. A quarterly magazine published by the Vermont Development Commission, Montpelier. Contains many beautiful color photographs as well as articles on many subjects.

### Pamphlets

All Vermont in One County. Published by the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

This booklet contains a lot of useful information -- transportation, reading list, things to do and see. Supplement contains more specific information about Brattleboro (attractions; gift shops; camping and picnic facilities; hotels, motels, restaurants, inns; things to do; sports; religious services, theater).

Archaeological Resources for Teachers: "Archaeology in Vermont," Marjory W. Power; "Vermont Indians and Prehistory for Schools, a Bibliography," William A. Haviland. Published by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier; available free to Vermont teachers.

"This brief summary is intended to provide teachers with a basic background for the introduction of prehistoric or historic archaeology in Vermont schools -- the methods and goals of archaeology, the current status of research in the state, and suggested resource material and projects for classes."

As you enter . . . Brattleboro Memorial Hospital. Developed by the BMH Public Relations Committee, 1975. Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Pamphlet for patients entering BMH. Describes procedures and facilities of the hospital.

A Bibliography of Great Vermont Books. Prepared by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier. Available free to Vermont teachers.

See comments at the beginning of its Bibliography for suggested uses.

Brattleboro Clubs and Organizations. Published by the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce. Updated September 1976.

A very complete list which will be useful to teachers and the Student Adviser in arranging for speakers, field trips, and individual contacts for students.

Brattleboro Vermont. Published by the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce. Revised 1977. (\$.50)

Statistical information and general description of the

## Sources of Information for Teachers

town, its facilities and resources.

### A Catalogue of Educational Materials for Use in Vermont Schools.

Published by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.  
Free to Vermont teachers.

Thirteen projects aimed primarily at Vermont schools, grades 7-12. Pamphlets or other materials of interest to teachers at SIT are listed separately in this project.

### A Guide to Field Trips in Vermont. Published by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier. Free to Vermont teachers. Prepared Fall, 1975.

Written for use of grammar and high school teachers.  
Twenty-one points of interest in Vermont, by location.

### Medical Directory. Published by the Brattleboro Memorial Hospital. October 1976..

Contains names, addresses, phone numbers, specialties, and other information about doctors practicing in Brattleboro.

### Membership Roster and Business Directory. Published by the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce. Revised June 1976.

Names, addresses, telephone numbers listed according to category (Attractions; Auctioneers; Automotive, Car Dealers, Service Stations & Suppliers . . . Wholesalers).

### Oral History and Folklore Research for Vermont Schools. Published by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier. Free to Vermont teachers.

Short discussion of "the ways in which oral history and folklore research can personalize our American experience" and suggestions about how "to apply this tool to the education of our children." Includes bibliography.

### Research the Environment; Brattleboro Area. Prepared at SIT by MAT VII. Copies may be available from the MAT office.

### Toward Tomorrow Fair (program). June 26-27, 1976 at Univ. of Mass., Amherst.

Lists of participants and advertisements will provide teachers with names of many organizations and businesses involved in ecology, pollution, sources of energy, environmental affairs, health, education, and many other issues.

### (Town Reports)

Students who are interested in "what it takes" to run a town in Vermont should have a look at any town's Annual Report -- e.g. Townshend, year ending December 31, 1975. Included: lists of town officers, their reports for the year (activities, expenses, requests for the coming year), reports on town meetings (agenda; decisions), statistics,



## Sources of Information for Teachers

budgets, etc.

A Trail Guide to the West River Valley Greenway. Published by the Conservation Society of Southern Vermont, Townshend, Vt.. Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

The Underground Railroad in New England. Published by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Available at the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Map, photographs and information about selected stations on the Underground Railroad, through which fugitives from slavery escaped to freedom during the Civil War period. A brief introduction describes how the system worked. A short bibliography is also included.

Using What's Around You. Published by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier. Free to Vermont teachers.

"All you ought to know about local historical resources and haven't yet discovered."

Vermont Fairs and Field Days Agricultural -- 1976. Prepared by Market Division, Vt. Dept. of Agriculture, Montpelier. Published by Vt. Agricultural Fairs Assoc. Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Fairs take place from April to January, mainly July - September. See schedule for date, location, person in charge.

Vermont History News. Published six times a year by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.

Vermont History Reprints 1975. Published by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.

"A Collection of Articles of Lasting Interest about Vermont's Early Days."

Vermont 1976 Events and Foliage Tours. Published by the Agency of Development and Community Affairs, Montpelier. Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Published seasonally. Contains information about year-round attractions, continuing attractions, special events, foliage tours.

Vermont Guide to State Parks and Forest Recreation Areas. Published by the Vt. Agency of Environmental Conservation, Dept. of Forests and Parks, Montpelier. Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Complete information about location, facilities, fees, dates of operation, etc.

Vermont 1976 Guide, Bicentennial Edition. Published by the Agency of Development and Community Affairs, Montpelier.

## Sources of Information for Teachers

Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Contains a sampling of things to see, do and experience in Vermont -- organized by areas ("The Southern Counties," "The Land of Marble, Milk and Honey," etc.). Also includes a special section, "Vermont Vignettes."

Vermont 1976 Visitors Handbook. Published by the Agency of Development and Community Affairs, Montpelier. Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Contains brief general information about the state, and "Visitors' Services" (shops, restaurants, motels, etc.) by town.

Vermont Period BroadSides. Prepared by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.

Printed on 8½x11" paper; cover many topics. May be useful in discussing Vermont history.

A Vermont Songbook; Being a Small Collection of Truly Vermont Songs. Reprinted by the Vermont Historical Society. Free to Vermont teachers.

Eight songs; some are available on recordings. See Foreward for comments on each song.

Vermont on United States Stamps. Published by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier. Free to Vermont teachers.

"This 6 page leaflet lists every United States stamp which has any connection with Vermont or Vermonsters, a surprising total of well over 50. Compiled by L.T. Hayward, editor of 'The Vermont Philatelist,' this list gives the Scott Catalogue number, year of issue, and an explanation of the Vermont connection for each stamp. Some little-known facets of Vermont's history may surface through this project, for the beginning or experienced collector."

Vermont Sings. Compiled by the State of Vermont Board of Recreation, Montpelier. Published by Cooperative Recreation Service, Inc.

Writers of Vermont; A Literary Map. Published by the Vermont Council of Teachers of English. Available from the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier. (\$.35)

Map and brief biographical information about native Vermont writers and "Sojourners."

1976 Booklist; Books About Vermont. Published by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier. Free to Vermont teachers.

Extensive bibliography, books listed by subject (and in index by title) with comments on each.

1976 Guide to Scenic highways 30 and 100. Distributed by the West River Valley Association. Available from the Brattle-

## Sources of Information for Teachers

boro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Complete -- contains information on events, services, businesses, "Life in the Valley," points of interest, etc.

## Slide-Tape

The following information has been taken from A Catalogue of Educational Materials for Use in Vermont Schools (see "Pamphlets" above).

A. "A series of four slide-tape shows presenting an illustrated overview of Vermont history from early settlement to this century has been prepared for the Vermont Historical Society. Each show is complete in itself and some may even suggest more than a single class period for presentation and discussion."

### #1 -- Vermont History 1760-1850.

"This slide show covers the period from the end of the French and Indian Wars to the coming of the railroads in Vermont. The 50 color slides portray Vermont's early settlement, the self-sufficient farms, the rise of village centers, and the start of industrial life. Written text accompanies the woodcut and steel engravings prepared as slides."

### #2 -- Vermont History 1850-1910.

"This slide show depicts the period from the coming of the railroad to the coming of the automobile. Emphasis is put on the reasons for the decline of rural life in Vermont, the mass movement to the westward areas and cities, Vermont as a declining region of New England, the reasons for Vermont's climbing out of its poor 'sheep economy' into one of dairy productivity, the opening of the quarries, the rise of the tourist industry. 45 period photographs in black and white illustrate this text."

### #3 -- Vermont History: the Depression Years.

"This slide show portrays Vermont in the troubled 1930's and early 1940's up into the early war years. It uses Farm Security Administration photographs which were taken by the Federal Government during those years to assess the plight of rural Americans in the depression. Approximately 35 black and white slides and the accompanying text describe the events that precipitated such projects as the CCC and the WPA."

### #4 -- Vermont History and the Role of Transportation.

"This slide show details with black and white slides the entire transportation story of Vermont from Samuel de Champlain's canoe trip in 1609 to jets landing at Burlington airport

## Sources of Information for Teachers

airport in the 1970's. In between, slides with accompanying text discuss conveyances of Vermont travel from wagons to canal boats, and steam locomotives to the automobile. Approximately 40 slides."

B. Vermont Architecture Slide Show. "This show was assembled to create interest and awareness in our schools for the manmade environment in Vermont. Recent interest has focused on our natural environment; it is hoped that similar interest and support will be turned to Vermont architecture -- the buildings, bridges, townscapes, urban centers, and other man-made structures on the land.

"This slide show of about 150 slides with accompanying text can be used as five distinct presentations."

#1 -- "'History of Vermont through its Architecture' traces the history of the state through its buildings and other man-made structures. From the way pioneers first shaped their fields to the latest examples of housing developments, the show traces man's hand on the Vermont land."

#2 -- "'Then and Now' traces the history of individual buildings in Vermont and comments on the changes that have occurred in the time span of approximately 100 years. In some cases the buildings have been totally changed or even destroyed."

#3 -- "'Churches and Meeting Houses' illustrates the significance of these buildings to Vermont over the last two centuries."

#4 -- "'Montpelier -- Then and Now' is about Vermont's capital city, focusing on the history of its buildings and the changes they have undergone."

#5 -- "'Current Trends in Vermont Architecture' deals with the theme of adaptive re-use of commercial, industrial, and residential buildings. The show discusses remodeling, recycling, rehabilitation, and reconstruction."

"This series of slide-tape shows may be used by teachers as a single unit or as five presentations. They will, however, be sent only as a total group from the VHS."

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## Video

The following has been taken from A Catalogue of Educational Materials For Use In Vermont Schools (see "Pamphlets" above).

"This series of five videotapes on  $\frac{1}{2}$ " stock is now available for school use. They are on unrelated subjects and should be ordered as separate items.

#1 -- 'The Home of Calvin Coolidge' is about the birthplace of America's 30th President, Calvin Coolidge, in Plymouth, Vermont. This Vermont videotape shows the buildings and history of one of Vermont's most historic places.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

#2 -- 'A Prophet from Vermont' is a Vermont ETV videofilm about the Mormons and their history in the 1800's, detailing the life and times of two of their leaders, Vermont-born Joseph Smith and Brigham Young.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

#3 -- 'Orien S. Dunn, Blacksmith' was made by a Goddard College filmmaker. It gives a glimpse into the life and trade of a Northeast Kingdom blacksmith whose specialty is boring pumplogs, an early technique for using cedar logs for water pipes. The film portrays Dunn along with his apprentice, David Tucker, who made the film. 18 min.

#4 -- 'Thirty Six Miles of Trouble' is a videofilm about the much beleaguered West River Railroad that ran between Brattleboro and South Londonderry. In its 56 year history, more things went wrong with this railroad than went right. Filmed by Vermont ETV, this film is light and humorous, yet gives us a good picture of the Vermont valley 100 years ago.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

#5 -- 'Jens L. Wennberg, Broom Squire' and 'Shirley Lund, Dowser' are two short videofilms made about two craftsmen. The Wennberg tape was filmed at the Madison County Historical Society in Oneida, N.Y., and details the process of making a traditional country broom from broom corn. 16 minutes.

The Shirley Lund film portrays a Gallup Mills, Vermont, man and his son, explaining and demonstrating the art of 'dowsing' or finding water veins in the earth by the use of a green branch or a wire. 8 minutes."

## Sources of Information for Teachers

### Films

1975-76 Vermont Filmlist. Prepared by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.

See the Filmlist for titles and descriptions of films, as well as information about whom to contact regarding use. There are quite a few which look like they would be useful to ESL teachers. The following comments, from the Filmlist, give a general idea of the films available and how to arrange to use them.

"The Vermont Historical Society has attempted to draw together from many sources a listing of films designed for Vermont teachers. While some of the listed films are historical in nature, others deal with the many aspects of Vermont life.

"The films are in five categories:

1. Films dealing with Vermont
2. Films on the American Revolution
3. Outdoor films
4. Films from Colonial Williamsburg
5. Full length commercial films.

"All films are 16 mm and are sound films unless otherwise stated.

"The Vermont Historical Society has a dual pricing policy for film rental. Films to be used for schools and local historical groups bear a \$5 rental fee. The charge is \$10 for other groups. A few films available from them have a common \$1 fee. For reservations in advance to assure booking, write the VHS, Pavilion Office Bldg., Montpelier 05602 or phone (802) 828-2291.

"Films available from the Vermont Dept. of Libraries (DOL) are free of charge to schools, libraries, historical societies, fraternal organizations, and other groups. Individuals may not order films. DOL sends films primarily to libraries and on a limited basis to schools. Schools should call ahead to see if films are available. (802) 828-3271.

"This list was compiled in April, 1975. Rental fees and film availability may change with time."

## Sources of Information for Teachers

### Maps

Here are just a few of the many maps available -- some good ones are in free brochures available through the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

"General Highway Map -- Windham County, Vt." Published by the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce. (\$.50?)

Map shows back road tours, camping grounds, cross-country ski trails, foliage tours, streams, lakes and ponds, ski areas and a special chart of the Connecticut River. This map is useful as a reference and source of information, but is a little difficult to read -- not good for group use in the classroom.

"Map of Brattleboro and Windham County, Vt." Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce. (\$.50)

Excellent map of Brattleboro. A little small for classroom use but good for small groups. Good county map. Also information on: camping and picnic areas, ski areas, hunting, fishing, points of interest, churches, public swimming areas, public golf courses, fall foliage, history of Brattleboro, Windham County.

"Vermont, Historical Scenes and Sites Map, 1976." David F. Maunsell, Editor & Publisher, Hardwick, Vt. Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Good map -- lots of information, interesting and entertaining.

"Vermont 1976-77 Official Highway Map." Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

"The Vermont Highway Department in Montpelier publishes county maps showing every road in the area with details of abandoned schoolhouses, sawmills and graveyards. These may be purchased for a small fee either individually or in sets. Contact the Vermont Highway Department for a price list."

(from Vermont; 1976 Fall Events and Foliage Tours, p. 28.)

"Writers of Vermont; A Literary Map." Published by the Vermont Council of Teachers of English. Available from the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier. (\$.35)

Map and brief biographical information about native Vermont writers and "Sojourners."

## Sources of Information for Teachers

### Books

The following are a few of the books that have been especially helpful in the preparation of this project. For others see the bibliography. See also A Bibliography of Great Vermont Books (Vermont Historical Society); 1976 Booklist; Books About Vermont (Vermont Historical Society); and check the SIT and Brattleboro libraries.

The Big Green Book; A Four-Season Guide to Vermont, Madeleine Kunin and Marilyn Stout. Barre Publishing, Barre, Mass. 1976.

Downstreet: A Guide to Brattleboro, written by the Class of 1979 at Brattleboro Union High School. Available from the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce. (\$1.00)

Contains "interesting stories of Brattleboro and the surrounding areas . . . little known facts about familiar landmarks, maps and tours, local legends, intriguing epitaphs" as well as information about transportation, things to do, sports, and other amusements, hotels, grocery stores, religious services, etc.

The Literature of Vermont: A Sampler, Arthur W. Biddle and Paul A. Escholz, editors. The University Press of New England, Hanover, N.H. 1973.

Oral History for the Local Historical Society, 2nd edition, revised. Willa K. Baum. American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tenn. By special arrangement with the Conference of California Historical Societies. 1971. Available from the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier. (\$3.00)

A good handbook for anyone thinking about beginning an oral history program or using those techniques in the language classroom.

Outsiders Inside Vermont; Travelers' Tales Over 358 Years, compiled and edited by T.D. Seymour Bassett. The Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vt. 1967.

Pioneering With Wildflowers, George D. Aiken. Stephen Daye Press, New York. 1935.

Vermont; A Guide to the Green Mountain State, Second Edition; Revised and Enlarged. Ray Bearse, Editor. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1966.



## Sources of Information for Teachers

### Other Local Resources

The following list, taken mainly from the Brattleboro yellow pages (Sept. 1976), gives an idea of the range of professional resources available in or near Brattleboro. Teachers may want to make contact simply for information, or possibly to arrange for a speaker, a field trip, or a professional contact for an individual student. This is a short list and many occupations are not listed; for additional information, check the yellow pages; Brattleboro Clubs and Organizations published by the Brattleboro Area Chamber of Commerce; and the Toward Tomorrow Fair program.

#### Animal Breeders and Dealers

Denali Boarding Kennels, Guilford Ctr.: 254-9285

#### Associations

Brattleboro Music Center, Brooks Hse. Apts.: 254-6652

Brattleboro Mutual Aid Assoc., Maple: 254-4977

Chamber of Commerce, 180 Main St.: 254-4565

Eastern Amateur Ski Assoc., 22 High: 254-6077

Home for the Aged, 46 Western Ave.: 254-4155

New England Coalition on Nuclear Pollution, Inc.: 257-0336

Planned Parenthood, 208 Canal: 257-0534

Rescue Inc., 52 Canal: 257-7679

#### Bookbinders

The Book Press, Putney Rd.: 257-7701

#### Clinics

Green Mt. Health Clinic, 36 High: 257-1135

#### Clubs and Fraternal Organizations

Grange (Patrons of Husbandry), W. Dummerston No. 401  
(1st and 3rd Tues.)

Masonic Temple Club, Bellows Falls

Putney Community Center, Inc., Christian Sq., Putney:  
387-5864

Sportsmen Inc., Guilford St. Ext.: 257-1192

Sterling Ski Club, Sunset Lake Rd.: 254-8996

Trout Club, Weston: 824-5822

Valley Lions Club, Riverbend Inn, Newfane (2nd and 4th Wed.)

#### Communications

New England Telephone, 15 Harris Place: 254-9911

Brattleboro Communications Services (answering service,  
secretarial, etc.), 8 Park Place: 257-7252

#### Concert Bureaus

The Arts Council of Windham County, 103 Main: 254-5511

Windham Production Assoc., Putney: 387-5551

## Sources of Information for Teachers

### Data Processing Services

Datatronic Inc., 1 Main: 257-0555

Vermont National Bank, 100 Main: 257-7151

### Herbalist

W.C. Murdock, Putney (see article in "Monthly Merchant,"  
Vol. 3 No. 39 - July 1976): 387-5353

### Livestock Dealers

Frank Arena, Westminster: 722-4342

Westminster Commission Sales (sale every Thurs.),

Westminster: 722-9816

### Day Nurseries, Nursery Schools and Kindergartens

Brattleboro Child Development Day Care Ctr., 3 Bradley  
Ave.: 257-7477

Brattleboro Nursery School, Inc., 3 Bradley Ave.: 257-7281

The Bunny Hutch, Sunset Lake Rd.: 257-1386

Hilltop Nursery School, 193 Main St.: 257-0500

The Little School, Weston: 824-3405

### Musical Instruments

Anderson, R.V. Sons, Inc., Organ Pipe Manuf., Guilford:  
254-6915

Litwin Luthiers (Whol. & Mfrs., Repairing), Re. 9, West  
Brattleboro: 257-1592

### Nurserymen

Putney Nursery Inc., Rt. 5, Putney: 387-5577

### Publishers

Stephen Green Press (books), Fessenden Rd.: 257-7757

Blair & Ketchum's Country Journal (periodical), 139 Main:  
257-1321

### Veterinarians

Brattleboro Veterinarian Clinic, Marlboro Rd.: 254-8140

Vermont/New Hampshire Veterinary Clinic, E. Dummerston:  
254-5422

Windham Veterinary Clinic, Putney Rd.: 254-9412

### Social Service Organizations

Birthright, 8 Washington: 254-5383

Brattleboro Senior Meals-Wheels, 190 Main: 257-1236

Council on Aging for Southeastern Vt., 139 Main: 257-0569

Community Action Brattleboro Area, 53 Frost St.: 257-7051

Homestead Non-Profit Housing, 33 Western Ave.: 257-0300

Hotline for Help - FISH, 17 Eliot: 257-7989

Morningside House, Morningside Rd.: 257-0066

Planned Parenthood Assoc. of Vt., 208 Canal: 257-0534

Red Cross Windham Area Chapter: 254-2377

### Sources of Information for Teachers

RSVP, 9 Belmont Ave.: 257-0126  
Senior Center, 193 Main: 257-7570  
Southeastern Vt. Audubon Soc., RFD #2, Box 180, West  
Brattleboro  
Southeastern Vt. Community Action Inc., 53 Frost: 257-7051  
United Way Brattleboro Area, Townshend: 365-4308  
Vermont State of, Alcoholic Rehabilitation Board, 67 Main:  
254-4159  
Vermont State of, Social & Rehabilitation Service Dept.,  
4 Park Place: 257-1381  
Volunteer Clearinghouse, 139 Main: 257-1133  
Windham County Mental Health Services, Inc., 9 Belmont Ave.:  
254-6028  
Winston Prouty Ctr. for Child Development, 2 Oak: 257-7852  
Windham Southeast Supervisory Union Learning Disabilities  
Center, 230 Main (Rm. 203): 254-9661  
Women's Community Center, 21 Elliot St.: 257-7858  
Youth Services Commission Inc., 139 Main: 257-1133

### Youth Organizations and Centers

Wilson House, 14 Clark Ave.: 254-2095

## SOURCES CONSULTED

In addition to the newspapers and periodicals (pp. 103-104), pamphlets (pp. 104-108), maps (p. 112) and books (p. 113) listed in this project in the section "Sources of Information for Teachers," the following books and magazines were consulted in the preparation of this project:

- Belanger, Martha S., Editor. Vermont Legislative Directory and State Manual, Biennial Session 1975-1976. Prepared Pursuant to Law by Richard C. Thomas, Secretary of State.
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- Frost, Robert. Collected Poems of Robert Frost, Reprint Edition. Garden City, N.Y.: Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., 1942.
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- Morley, Christopher, Editor. John Bartlett, Familiar Quotations, 11th Edition. Louella D. Everett, Assoc. Ed. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1938.
- Mundell, William D. Hill Journey. Brattleboro, Vt.: The Stephen Greene Press, 1970.

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New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. Brattleboro/Bellows Falls Area Telephone Directory. September, 1976.

Rice, Howard C., Jr. "Kipling's Winters in Vermont," UpCountry, Vol. 2 No. 2, Feb. 1974.

The Vermont Development Commission. Vermont Life, V. 5 No. 4, Summer 1951. Montpelier, Vt.

World Book Encyclopedia. Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc., 1949.

Yeomans, Thomas. "Gestalt Theory and Practice and the Teaching of Literature," The Live Classroom, Innovation Through Confluent Education and Gestalt. Edited by George Isaac Brown with Thomas Yeomans and Liles Grizzard. New York: The Viking Press, 1975.

