

# GL VER HISTORY

*Providing for the Future, Remembering the Past  
1783-2001*

Vol. 10, No. 1

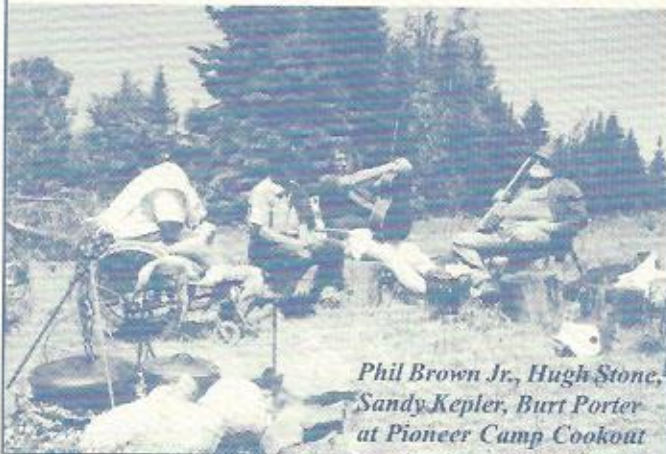
Glover Historical Society, Inc.

Winter 2001

## Inside:

*Parker Settlement—  
its geology, archeology,  
and history. It's where  
Glover began!*

*Glover's very own  
Pioneer Day Camp.*



*Phil Brown Jr., Hugh Stone,  
Sandy Kepler, Burt Porter  
at Pioneer Camp Cookout*

## Remember Your Dues!

Your mailing label indicates the expiration date of your paid up membership. Please continue to help the Glover Historical Society. Make your check out to the Glover Historical Society, and send it to Martha Alexander, Treas., GHS, 1225 Perron Hill, Glover, VT 05839.

## President's Report

The year 2000 marks the tenth anniversary of the birth of the Glover Historical Society. A handful of local people, led by Dick and Ruth Evans, Dean Bailey, Betty Putney and others were the founders. Since that time we have grown to over 150 members, some local and some scattered across the country. Your membership dues and donations help keep us solvent. Thank you all.

The Park at Runaway Pond was created by the Glover Historical Society in 1996 and it is most gratifying to see how many people are enjoying the running water, mill stone picnic tables, etc.

*Runaway Pond* is nearing publication by the Glover Historical Society and will contain all the early accounts of the 1810 event. It is an extensive document.

Other publications available from GHS are:

<i>1850 Glover Census</i>	\$20
<i>1800-1840 Glover Census</i>	\$20
<i>1926 Clark Genealogy (copy)</i>	\$20
<i>History of Glover</i>	\$20
<i>Union House</i>	\$ 6
<i>Brunning's Memories of Glover (as it was around 1850)</i>	\$10

Order from Martha P. Alexander, Treas., Glover Historical Society., 1225 Perron Hill, Glover, VT 05839. (Tel. 802-525-4419). Make your check out to GHS.

The above were all offered for sale at Town Meeting, Glover Day, the Craft Fair and at the Town Clerk's Office, as well as at the Glover Historical Society room.

This year we purchased an upright metal storage casing (mouse proof) to hold our publications.

Wayne H. Alexander

# A Brief History of Parker Settlement: *Acquisition*

The Parker Settlement, as the remnants of the first Glover settlement have come to be known, has an interesting lineage. As will be mentioned in the geological article about this area, it is situated on what was once the shore of Glacial Lake Memphremagog. This phenomenon left a natural plateau that was perfect for building on. Structures were erected starting in the late 1790s, including the West Glover Congregational Church in 1832. The settlement thrived until the 1850s when people migrated down to Boardman's Hollow (West Glover) to utilize the waterpower from Roaring Brook. At that point the farm on the corner of Bean Hill and the Parker Road included the Settlement land. During that period the farm was cleared, including Lone Tree Hill, and was used for sheep farming and later for dairy farming. It was eventually owned by the Champagne family (Giselle Clark's parents) and after that the Dupuis family. The Settlement was used for a grazing area and the cellar holes were filled in with stones from the pastures and slowly but surely the Settlement became something found only in the pages of the *History of Glover*. In the 1970s the land was logged and the Settlement appears to have been used as a staging area. As the Dupuis farming operation became less active, the Settlement was left for nature to take its course.

In the early 80s Betsy Day was looking for a permanent place to put down roots and was talking with Ken Barber about purchasing his house on Cemetery Loop Road. In walks around the neighborhood with Ken, she learned about the history of the area and the Settlement. That planted the seed of interest in her about the

Settlement. When Dupuis stopped farming, the land was divided up into smaller portions and auctioned off. The Settlement was situated in the middle of an 83 acre parcel which was bought by a development

company in White River Junction. Due to the restrictions of Act 250, they were unable to subdivide it and in a few years put it back on the market but for too much money. Meanwhile, we had started hiking on the land and taking note of the state of the cellar holes. Then in 1989 a small sign appeared that said, "Lot for Sale." Thinking that possibly a smaller portion might be available, we inquired, only to discover that the "Lot" was the entire 83 acres, but at a much reduced price. We gathered our resources and made an offer, which was accepted.

The question quickly arose as to what to do with this precious resource. According to the archeologists that have been consulted, it is very rare to find a complete Revolutionary period settlement that has remained relatively undisturbed by encroaching development. We knew that we wanted to preserve the historical integrity of the place with the possibility of turning it into an archeological site and researching and rebuilding some of the old buildings. With the help of Shirley Barber's old map and the stories of neighbors, we have identified the sites of the tavern, originally built in 1799 by Ralph and Hannah Parker, with a little store attached, as well as the schoolhouse on land donated by the Mooers brothers in 1806, Timothy Lyman's brick kiln, Ralph and Hannah's house and garden, and the original site of the West Glover Congregational Church, built in 1832 and pulled by a team of oxen to its present site in 1850. We have a few archeological test holes from which we have taken some old brick, forged nails and pieces of china and pottery. The bigger pieces of china that we have shown to the archeologists have been dated back to the 1700s and one particular pattern came from Europe. Near the hearth in Ralph and Hannah's house, we found an old pipe stem from a clay tavern pipe from the late 1700s.

We are still in the research stage of the project, hoping to put all of the known pieces of the puzzle together, and looking for more clues to the mystery. We have leads on people to talk to, town clerks in New Haven, Vermont where Hannah's family lived, and in Rochester, New York, to where Ralph and his five children removed in 1814. We're hoping to locate some of their descendants. As we have researched Ralph's and Hannah's lives, the idea has emerged of writing a historical romance with Ralph and Hannah as the principle characters and the settlement as the setting.

- Randy Williams

## ***Glover History***

An occasional publication of the  
Glover Historical Society, Inc.  
Municipal Building, Glover, VT 05839

President ..... Wayne Alexander  
Vice President ..... Bob Clark  
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Rita Lombardi, Elaine Magalis,  
Randy Williams

# Solving the Mystery of the History of Ralph Parker

The Town of Glover was chartered on June 27, 1781, by General John Glover, from Salem, Massachusetts, who served under George Washington during the Revolutionary War. When the war ended, Glover was granted 23,040 acres of land by the Congress of the United States. He commissioned Ralph Parker of New Haven, Vermont to survey the land, settle the town and sell the lots. Ralph and his wife, Hannah, moved to the new settlement and in 1799 built their house and a store and tavern on the Hinman Settler Road, above what is now called Lake Parker, in his honor. Timothy Hinman of Derby had built the Hinman Settler Road, connecting the Bailey-Hazen Military Road near Caspian Lake in Greensboro to Hinman's "pitch" in Derby Center.

The road was begun in 1791 and completed in 1793. In 1802, the first town meeting was held at Ralph Parker's tavern, he being the justice of the peace at the time. Ralph was the town's first representative in the Vermont Legislature and served from 1802 until 1814. He was also town clerk for a period of eight years during that time. At home, Ralph manufactured potash, but also had a number of business dealings in neighboring towns. He was involved in the construction of the mill in Irasburg and had numerous other contacts and negotiations with the Allen brothers as well as Timothy Hinman.

Hannah Parker ran the store and tavern at the settlement. Her father, Ezra Hoyt, was a respected merchant and town father in New Haven, Vermont. Hannah was very well respected in the town of Glover, was probably a nurse-midwife, and was said to have traveled three to four miles on horseback to sit with the sick. In

August of 1811, at the age of thirty-four years and eleven months, Hannah died of spotted fever (chicken pox), an epidemic which was moving north to Canada and "attacked the most robust of people." It killed 24 Gloverites. She left five children behind, including Donald Penfield Parker, the first baby-born in Glover. When Hannah died, people came from as far away as Derby Line to her funeral. The Reverend Salmon King came from Greensboro to preach the funeral sermon and Hannah's was the first eulogy printed in Orleans County.

In 1814, Ralph Parker "removed" to Rochester, New York, with his five children. He died there on February 25, 1852 of apoplexy. His grave is in the cemetery on Mortimer Street.

During the 17 years of Ralph Parker's residence in the town of Glover, he was very active in politics and business. His name is often found on the account ledgers of Timothy Hinman, who is reported to have also built a tavern and store in Glover, on the Hinman Road, but more southerly, nearer Greensboro. It has come to my attention recently that at some point, Ralph Parker, Timothy Hinman, and a man named Melvin Vining took out a loan for \$11,000 from the Vermont State Bank. When they defaulted on the loan, Vining slipped across the border and disappeared into Canada and Hinman was thrown into debtors' prison. It is possible that that is why Parker "removed" to Rochester. [See Gail Sangree's article below!]

- Betsy Day

## Ralph Parker and Timothy Hinman

Ralph Parker's relationship with Timothy Hinman was complex and stormy. Both of them established new towns, working hard to attract settlers. They served their towns as selectmen, justices of the peace, and moderators of town meeting. They sold land, collected taxes, and served on numerous committees. Both represented their towns in the Legislature, usually voting as a block along with Jesse Olds of Westfield and Samuel Crafts of Craftsbury in opposition to the Republican faction.

Additionally, Parker and Hinman both had mercantile ambitions, centered around trading with the British through Canada. To that end Hinman had constructed a road from Greensboro north through what was to become Glover to his new town of Derby, which sat directly on the border with Canada. He petitioned the Legislature tirelessly to lay taxes upon towns in Orleans County for road and bridge construction. Once Derby was a growing enterprise,

Hinman operated a tavern and store where he sold local goods, such as pork and buskins, but also imported British wares, such as velvet, silk, rum, gin, and brandy.

According to Hinman's account book, which is at the Vermont Historical Society Library, Parker was working with Hinman by 1800. Notations such as "to Mr. Parker 6 hundred of hay" and "Mr. Parker 4 hundred of hay took away the heifer the 29 day of March" indicate trade arrangements, but later Hinman notes, "In the summer of 1802 Parker worked 17<sup>o</sup> days."

In October 1805 Parker joined Hinman and others in petitioning the Legislature for approval of a Boston to Montreal turnpike. Parker and Hinman were loosely associated with a group of men hopeful of establishing a trade route east of the Green Mountains to the St. Lawrence. Although the turnpike was incorporated the following year, it was never built. This was one of many Hinman plans to create a means to establish trade with the British.

By December 1808 another plan was launched. Hinman as principal, with Ralph Parker and a young Derby man named Melvin Vining as securities, borrowed \$11,000 from the Burlington Branch of the Vermont State Bank, a loan that would prove disastrous for all of them. The next year Hinman built a large store at Rock Island, directly on the Canadian border to serve as a wholesale depot for his store in Derby and Parker's in Glover.

Unfortunately, the Embargo Acts of 1808-9 enacted under Jefferson's administration prohibited trade with Britain, including overland trade "with intent to export, transport or convey the same on board any foreign ship or vessel." (*Annals of Congress*, Tenth Congress, First and Second Sessions, 1808-1809.) Perhaps as a result of this unfavorable economic climate, the State Bank recalled Hinman's loan only a few months after granting him the money. In 1810, when the March session of the Orleans County Court was convened by Chief Judge Timothy Hinman, he and his associates Parker and Vining were in deep financial trouble. Hinman's Boston suppliers were demanding payment of their bills, and he had no cash to pay them.

On March 21, 1810, in an effort to raise money to pay his debts, Timothy sold land in Salem and a "large part" of Glover to Parker, "provided...[that] if the sd Timo Hinman...shall well and truly pay...to the sd Ralph Parker, his heirs or assigns, within one year, a certain Bond, of this day's date, for twenty thousand dollars,

conditioned that the sd Timothy should at all times see the sd Ralph harmless from a certain note, signed by the sd Timothy, Ralph, and Melvin Vining, payable to the President and Directors of the Vermont State Bank at their office at Burlington for eleven thousand dollars. Now, if sd Bond shall be well and truly paid, according to the terms thereof, then this Deed to be null and void, otherwise to...remain in full force & virtue." (*Orleans County Deeds*, Vol. II, Book 2) Derby's land records also contain a document in which, for the sum of \$5,000, Hinman conveyed all the land which he owned in Derby (*Derby Land Records*, I, 437). However, these efforts fell short of raising the money Hinman owed, and by 1811 he was incarcerated for debt at Danville, where he remained for more than two years.

With no financial resources, Melvin Vining absconded to Canada. In order to avoid prison himself, Parker petitioned his colleagues in the Legislature in 1812, stating that when he had co-signed the papers for the State Bank loan, the amount of the loan had been left blank and that Parker had thought it was for \$1,000, like others he had signed in the past. When he learned the amount of the loan, he notified the Bank that they should take immediate steps to call in the loan, but by that time, Hinman's other creditors were already suing him for money owed to them. Parker proposed that he turn over to the state land valued at \$9,000 if the state would release any further claims upon him, and the Legislature agreed to this plan.

In 1813, Parker brought suit against Hinman, declaring that Hinman had never paid him the \$20,000 he owed, and that despite Hinman's assurances, Parker had been held liable for the bank debt, which he had been obliged to pay "at a great sacrifice of his real and personal estate." (*Supreme Court Records*, 3, 186) This was one of seven suits Parker brought against Derby men that year, most of which concerned failures to pay promissory notes. One suit, however, dealt with Parker's seizure of thirteen kegs of tobacco, which two Derby men, one of them the chief law enforcement officer of the town, were transporting to Canada in violation of the law.

By the time the Legislature granted Hinman a two year furlough from prison in 1814, Parker had moved to New York state. In the turmoil surrounding Hinman's financial ruin, Parker forfeited substantial amounts of land, but, as these lawsuits indicate, he lost something more valuable: trust in his neighbors and associates.

- Gail Sangree

# The Archeology of Parker Settlement

The Parker Settlement is on the shores of what used to be Glacial Lake Memphremagog. When the waters receded, they left deposits of clay that, during settlement times were dug and made into bricks. Timothy Lyman built a brick kiln there in 1806, the remains of which can be found beside the main brook draining into Lake Parker. In addition, we have found cellar holes, the cornerstones and foundation of the Congregational Church built at the Settlement in 1832 and subsequently moved in 1850, pulled by teams of oxen, down the Hinman Road to Boardman Hollow (the present West Glover Village) and placed on a new foundation. We have also identified the foundations of Hannah and Ralph's house and tavern (1799) and the school (1806), the building of which was warned in 1802 at the first town meeting.



*Campers study History of Glover.*

old structures as they were during Settlement times. We have consulted with geologists, archeologists, and historians who have given us a great deal of insight into how to proceed carefully and correctly in order to best use this precious site for its archeological and educational advantages.

Through projects like the Pioneer Day Camp, we hope to involve the children and the future stewards of Glover's history in the research and the archeological process. Already we have mapped the Hinman Road and the settlement in grids on graph paper, and we have taught the kids how to do a test dig, documenting what they found on graph paper. We have found the original section of the Hinman Road between the church

foundation and the West Glover Cemetery. There's plenty more to do and the Pioneer Day Camp, storytelling and demonstrations with the Old Stone House, and liaisons with the Glover Community School will inspire a sense of curiosity and commitment to our local history and its preservation.

- Betsy Day



*Campers visit the cemetery.*

Hannah's herb garden is still growing wild between the tavern and their house. Its contents include tansy, lovage, lady's mantle, catnip, peppermint, spearmint, and many other cultivated, non-native plants.

It is our intention to study and to preserve this historical site and possibly to rebuild some of the

# Geology of the Parker Settlement

In preparation for a natural history group for Pioneer Camp in 1999, we invited Bud Ebbett, the retired geology professor from Lyndon State College, to meet with us at the Parker Settlement and explain the geological history of the place. It was a warm spring day, and Mr. Ebbett and his



*The campers at the 2000 Pioneer Day Camp gathered on Lone Tree Hill.*

wife arrived to spend a few pleasant hours looking over the land with the Pioneer Camp organizers. We talked about the forces that over millions of years had pushed up and carved out this place on the planet and shaped it into its present form.

We were sitting near the lake, and we mentioned that there had been a clay kiln at the Settlement. Mr. Ebbett noted that if there was a clay deposit then this land was under water at one time. It occurred to him that the part of the land where the clay formed was once underneath glacial Lake Memphremagog.

He quickly pulled out his big topographical maps. He had marked a line along the 415 meter elevation contour line on the maps, outlining the highest level of the lake that formed in Northern Vermont and Quebec for 1,000 years while the last glaciers were receding. As the glaciers melted on their southern edges, the ice still blocked the natural northern outlets of the rivers and streams. The water rose between the hills until it reached the lowest place where it could flow out to the south. In the case of glacial Lake Memphremagog, he believes, at first it was near the site of Runaway Pond. The ground that gave way when the early settlers began digging was made up of glacial sediments of sand and gravel.

Lake Parker used to be a part of glacial Lake

Memphremagog, and the hills behind the settlement were a spillway into the lake, as were the hills of Barton east of Crystal Lake. Looking at the 460 meter elevation of the Settlement, it would have been above the shoreline of glacial Lake Memphremagog. Mr. Ebbett speculates that perhaps a landslide from the

hills above onto the lake sediment created the flat spot that so appealed to the settlers coming north on the Hinman Road. A landslide would have occurred when the land was still bare of vegetation, scraped off by the glacier.

Large boulders found in the area of the Settlement are glacial erratics, which may have broken off of large outcroppings to the north near Newport, which were pushed along by the glaciers as they encroached to the south, and dropped off as the glaciers melted.

The slate in the tiny quarry that Bob Clark led us to last summer along the Hinman Road north of the Settlement dates from a much earlier time. After being deposited as sediment in the deep sea, about 300 million years ago, the bedrock was deeply buried, folded, pressed and squeezed. Then it was uplifted and eroded as the north-south ridges and valleys were formed. We suspect that when some of the cellar holes at the Settlement are excavated we will find the same flat rocks from the quarry used for hearthstones.

The mere 200 years that white men have occupied this land is but a miniscule speck in the geological history of this place. One wonders how the land will continue to change when we are gone.

- Peggy Day Gibson

# The Concept and Vision of Glover Pioneer Day Camp

Glover Pioneer Day Camp is a weeklong hands-on history camp for Glover elementary school children, held in late June, about a week after school is out. The summer of 2001 will be the fifth year for the camp, which is organized and sponsored by the Glover Public Library. We have received funding in past years from Vermont Council on the Humanities and Vermont Agency of Human Services, Howard Bank and Community National Bank, private individuals, and the Town of Glover through the library appropriation.

Activities include old time games and crafts, storytelling, oral history, and hiking on the old trails through town. The first Pioneer Camp in 1997 was based at the Town Hall. We left just before noon each day to take our picnic lunches on a hike of a different stretch of the Hinman Road as it runs the length of Glover. We checked out cellar holes and stone walls, visited the old cemetery, and ended up at the Parker Settlement. Exploration of the settlement has been a focus of each subsequent camp. In 1998 the Town Hall was again our base, and our hikes centered around the old Slab City area near Shadow Lake, looking at early industry in Glover, visiting the ruins of an old sawmill and a granite quarry. In 1999 and 2000 we were able to use the West Glover Church as our morning base and hiked from there to the Parker Settlement each day, along a different route. We have looked closely at West Glover Village, Lone Tree Hill, and the Hinman Road from both directions. In the future we'd like to explore the Keene Corners end of town, and follow the old path from there towards Runaway Pond.

Each year at Pioneer Camp we try to surround the children with the history of this place where we live. We want them to get a sense of walking where people walked 200 years ago, seeing the same mountains in the distance, and realize that the evidence of the past is something they see every day.

We have about 35 children participating in the camp each year, ranging from first graders to eighth graders. They have a lot of fun. And though they may not realize it, they are absorbing history.

We sandwich the informative programs between fun physical activities. We play games first thing in the morning, go on a hike with a picnic lunch in the middle of the day, and swim in Parker Pond at the end of the day before

their parents pick them up at 3. History is related as stories, about the early settlers as well as oral histories from some of the older residents. Historical research is the detective work of observing evidence, taking measurements, and finding clues in old records. The children develop connections with the early settlers by learning traditional crafts and skills, and by retelling their stories through writing, art and drama. On Friday afternoon at the end of the camp week we have a family celebration up at the Parker Settlement, with a cookout, music, demonstrations of traditional skills, and a presentation. The kids get to show off their forts, which they have built in the woods with their friends during the week.

Participation in Pioneer Camp builds in the children a sense of being part of their community, past and present, and an understanding of time and the changes that a place goes through over time. They come to realize that their story today will be the history of tomorrow.

We don't only look at the long ago past, which is visible from records and ruins. We invite older members of the community to share their oral histories and show us some of the old tools they used. These experiences will become more valuable to the children as they grow up and the older people are no longer around. Having met and talked to the past generation will establish continuity with the future generations. All of these connections will help keep our small town a vital and unique community.

- Peggy Day Gibson



*Merle Young, Sr. shows campers an old pair of snowshoes and a yoke to haul buckets.*

# Some Comments about Pioneer Day Camp: *From the Older Campers*

## *Camp Historians Do Some Detective Work*

What do a detective and a historian have in common? That was the question I put to the children attending Glover Pioneer Camp. In my mind, historians are detectives—asking questions, formulating theories, searching for clues to solve historical mysteries, fitting pieces of information together to get a better understanding of the past. After asking the kids to put on their detective hats, I presented them with a scenario in which they discovered an old object that they wanted to learn more about (a fragment of a clay pipe stem).

What questions would help us discover what this object was? What can we learn from the object itself? What is the object made out of? How was the object made and used? Who made it and used it? Where was it made and used? What can we learn from the context in which the object was found? The kids came up with dozens of great questions.

Then we moved on to the issue of where to look for answers. Our list included places like the town clerk's office, libraries, historical societies and museums. We also came up with a long list of sources which historians use, such as newspapers, maps, photographs, court records, diaries, letters, deeds, birth, death and marriage certificates, ledgers, and people's recollections. After learning how to think like detectives, Glover's young historians were eager to try out their new skills by looking at copies of old documents.

- Darlene Young

### **In Memoriam**

Alonzo Phillips, local member of  
Glover Historical Society, passed away  
in Virginia in October 2000.

## *Everyone Learned!*

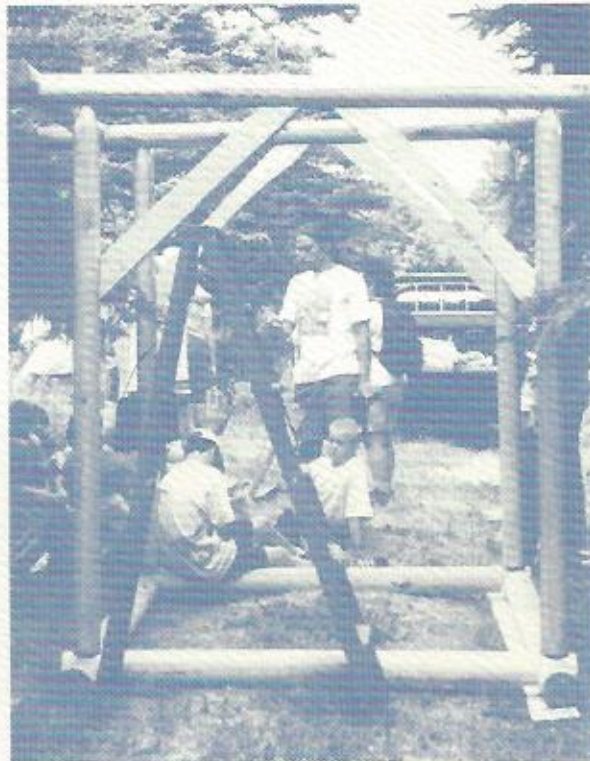
I had the double good fortune to be keeping my granddaughter company during the week of Pioneer Camp and to be asked to help out at the Camp. I discovered the program is as engrossing for the grown-ups as it is for the children. Each morning we participated first in a workshop, led by a Northeast Kingdom professional, which delved into some aspect of the process of recreating history, and then the campers conducted an "oral history" interview. In other words, first the speaker fascinated us with the process and then we got to do it! With only a brief snack break between sessions, children were happily asking great questions for more than two hours.

Several of the oral history interviews were particularly resonant for this grandmother.

In the early 1920s, Barbara Wright taught in Bennington where my mother began her teaching career. They missed each other by a year. Paul Daniels and Richard LaFont, just about my age, described growing up and farming in the Northeast Kingdom. The similarities and the differences to my grandparents' farming community in western Massachusetts during the same period were fascinating.

In mid-day, we hiked different routes between the church and the site of the Parker Settlement where we spent the afternoon engaged in learning various skills which endure over the ensuing two hundred years. As we hiked across West Glover and rummaged through the anecdotes of its early history, I was struck by the unique immediacy of history in Glover for all of us because the contours and the use of the land have not changed. Maybe more cleared land and smaller trees, but we could see clearly how it was because it still is.

- Jane Hamburger



*A post and beam model of the church built by Keone Maher was assembled by the campers.*



# More Comments

## *From the Younger Campers*

### ***Why I Like Pioneer Camp***

Because I liked playing my great-great-great grandfather, Timothy Lyman. He had a kiln. He made bricks. I like making bricks.

-Mit Lyman, grade 2

### ***Learning about Glover's Pioneers***

During Pioneer Camp, all the children had the task of finding the graves of the pioneers of Glover they would be in the show at the end of the week. When I saw the extremely old cemetery, I immediately fell in love with it for I have always been interested in the things that happened a long time ago. I was Ruby Beach Lyman and I learned a great deal about her. About a month later, I found myself within a five minute walk from my new house. I now walk there almost every day.

-Paula Hernandez, grade 5



*Two "oxen" drag the church down from the settlement into West Glover Village in a dramatic re-enactment.*



*Torin Porter and his oxen give campers a ride to Parker Settlement.*

### ***Pioneer Camp***

In pioneer camp I do tons of activities. Some of the activities we do are going on hikes.

When we go on our hikes all of us go to an old trail that nobody's been on for a while. Our teachers Peggy Day and Barbara Delzio tell us about the history of the trail we would be walking on. I like this because it tells how the people back then lived like. In Glover we have tons of history and these hikes tell some of the history.

One of the other things we do are we make forts. The forts we make don't always come out as we want them to. One of the reasons we do them is to see how hard it was back then when the pioneers made forts to live in. One of the skills you need when you get older is team work and doing this helps us learn to work together. Back then you had to work together to live.

The last thing we do is we split into three groups and we do crafts about Glover history. When we do these sometimes we do skits to go along with the subject your group had. This is what pioneer camp is all about. I go to this camp because it is fun and makes learning history fun.

### ***Building a Fort***

"Boo," said Krystal Lemire, who had come up behind me and scared me out of my wits. We were at the Parker Settlement in West Glover in Pioneer Day Camp and were building a fort together. Inside our fort in the woods, we had an eating room, main room, which had big rocks that we sat on, a hallway that

was really just an opening that had small trees that had brush tied on it and a bathroom and changing room that had brush covering it so no one could see in. The bathroom had a tree to lean against while you stood on a dead tree. In the changing room no rain came in but everywhere else rain would pour in. Krystal and I had worked really hard and now we were ready to play.

-Meg Andrews, grade 4

- Logan Perron, grade 6

# Treasurer's Report — January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2000

Starting Balance, Checking \$1,637.37

## Income:

Membership dues	\$1,069.00
Donations	467.00
<i>Glover History</i> books	260.00
Life Memberships	300.00
<i>Union House</i> booklets	102.00
<i>Runaway Pond</i> booklets	26.00
Video tapes	30.00
Memorial (Ruth Jordan Evans)	100.00
<i>1800-1840 Glover Census</i> book	80.00
<i>1850 Glover Census</i> book	102.00
Maps	10.00
<i>Clark Genealogy</i>	20.00
<i>Memories of Glover (Rev. Brunning)</i>	<u>160.00</u>
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$2,726.00</b>

## Expenses:

Insurance	\$ 246.00
January newsletter (typeset/printing)	789.00
June newsletter (typeset/printing)	199.00
Postage (newsletters, etc.)	228.04
Supplies (poly photos pages, 48 notebooks)	235.74
Fire extinguisher & handrail	44.00
1800-1840 Census	89.20
Vermont Historical Society membership	30.00
Cemetery listings (Westlook, Andersonville)	472.00
VT Secretary of State	15.00
History workshop	60.00
Typing <i>Runaway Pond</i> texts & Brunning letters)	172.50
Storage cabinet/shelves	205.97
<i>Memories of Glover</i> booklet (typeset/printing)	<u>329.95</u>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$3,116.40</b>

<b>Closing Balance, Checking</b>	<b>\$ 1,246.97</b>
CD # 1741752 (incl. \$86.63 int.)	1,833.27
CD # 1820435 (incl. \$52.85 int.)	1,074.54
CD #1789773 (incl. 64.48 int.)	<u>1,216.09</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,370.87</b>

Martha Alexander, Treasurer

Glover Historical Society  
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