

On the Record:
VSARA's Favorite Things





A Few of Our Favorite Things

Marginalia on paper and metadata in files
Staff retrieving records from the vault aisles
An upgraded website complete with hyperlinks
These are a few of our favorite things
Legislative intent and the results of election races
Optimistic researchers looking for ancient places
White gloves opening court records bound with strings
These are a few of our favorite things
Public open data ready to be mashed
Apostilles with seals and grommets attached
Silver halide film to which an imaged record clings
These are a few of our favorite things
When the leather rot
When the program crashed
When original order was shot
We simply remember our favorite things
And know that we accomplished quite a lot!

By Tanya Marshall

Nancie Austin-Bradley

Administrative Services Coordinator

*“Resolved by the Senate and
House of Representatives:*

*That Robert Lee Frost be
declared the Poetlaureate
of the State of Vermont.”*

Joint House Resolution 54 of 1961 declaring
Robert Frost the Poet Laureate of Vermont.

Legislative Blank No. 1 196 M 8-46

54
J. R. H. 1961. JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARING ROBERT LEE FROST TO BE THE POETLAUREATE
OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas, the fame of the poet Robert Frost is world-wide and unsurpassed, and
Whereas, at the inauguration of the President of the United States he performed
the duty, without the name, of a poetlaureate, and
Whereas, he has for many of his years chosen to live in Vermont, now therefore
be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That Robert Lee Frost be declared the Poetlaureate of the state of Vermont, and
be it further

Resolved: That His Excellency the Governor be requested to present to him on
some fitting occasion, a copy of this resolution.

Leo E. Lawrence
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wash. Loomer
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

Our term

APPROVED: 7/15/61
[Signature] GOVERNOR

Sherrel Baldwin
Program Services Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH
STATE OF VERMONT
By authority of Chapter 183, V. S. 47, as amended
183

DH VS 3-2M-52

1. **PLACE OF BIRTH** Registered No. 1348
(a) County Chittenden
(b) City or Town Burlington

2. **FULL NAME OF CHILD** (Print or type) Theodore Robert Bundy *de 187 FL*

3. Sex Male 4. Color White 5. Date of birth November 24 1946
(Month) (Day) (Year)

FATHER		MOTHER	
6. Father's name <u>Johnnie G. Bundy</u>	12. Full maiden name <u>Eleanor Louise Nelson</u>	7. Residence <u>1620 So. Sheridan Street Tacoma, Washington</u>	13. Residence <u>1620 So. Sheridan Street Tacoma, Washington</u>
8. Color <u>White</u>	9. Date of birth <u>April 23, 1921</u>	14. Color <u>White</u>	15. Date of birth <u>Sept. 21, 1924</u>
10. Birthplace <u>Elizabeth City, No. Carolina</u>	16. Birthplace <u>Philadelphia, Penna.</u>	11. Occupation <u>Cook</u>	17. Occupation <u>Housewife</u>

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING
WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFAADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

CERTIFICATION OF ISSUING OFFICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing certificate is issued pursuant to Chapter 183, Vermont Statutes, 1947 Revision, or Chapter 420, Vermont Statutes, 1947 Revision as amended by Acts of 1949.

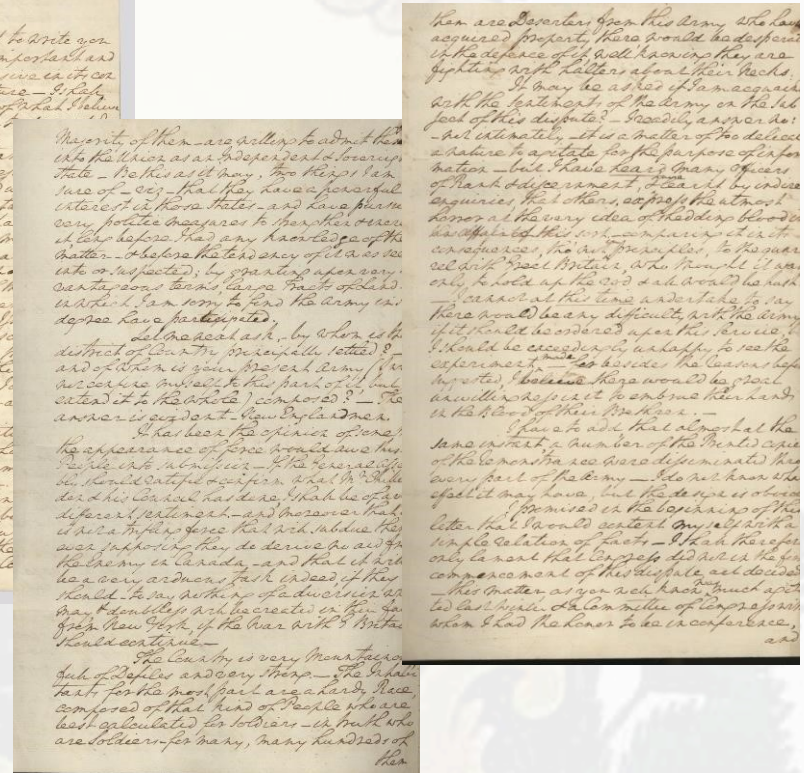
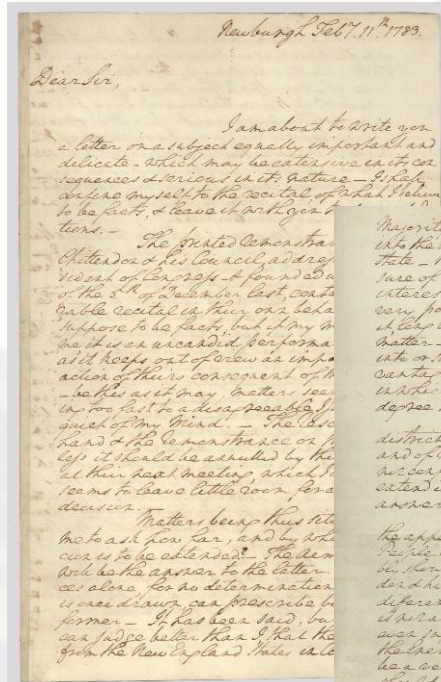
Signed H. F. Wagner City Clerk
(Governor city clerk or Judge of Probate)
District or County Chittenden
Town or City Burlington, Vermont
Date signed Jan. 24, 1980

Date received by local registrar JAN. 24, 1980 Registrar's signature H. F. Wagner

Amended birth certificate of Ted Bundy, 1946

Paul Beliveau Records Center Technician

“The country is very mountainous, full of defiles, and extremely strong. The inhabitants, for the most part, are a hardy race, composed of that kind of people who are best calculated for soldiers...”

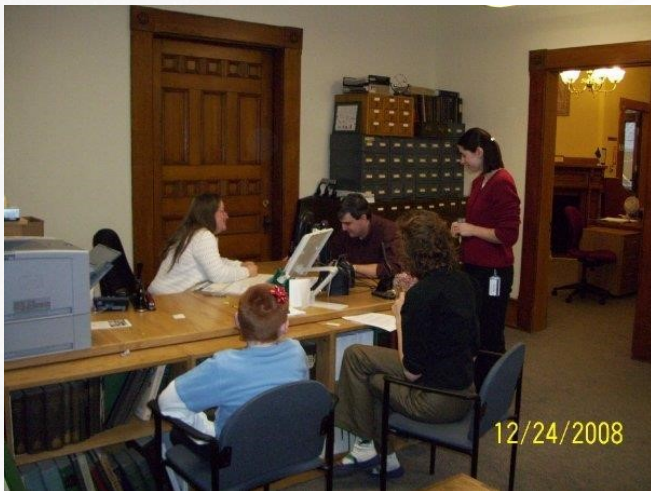


Letter from George Washington
about the Vermont Republic, 1783

On July 1st, the new Vermont State Archives and Records Administration was born, the fruit of the union of the State Archives (Secretary of State's Office) and the Public Records Division (Department of Buildings and General Services).

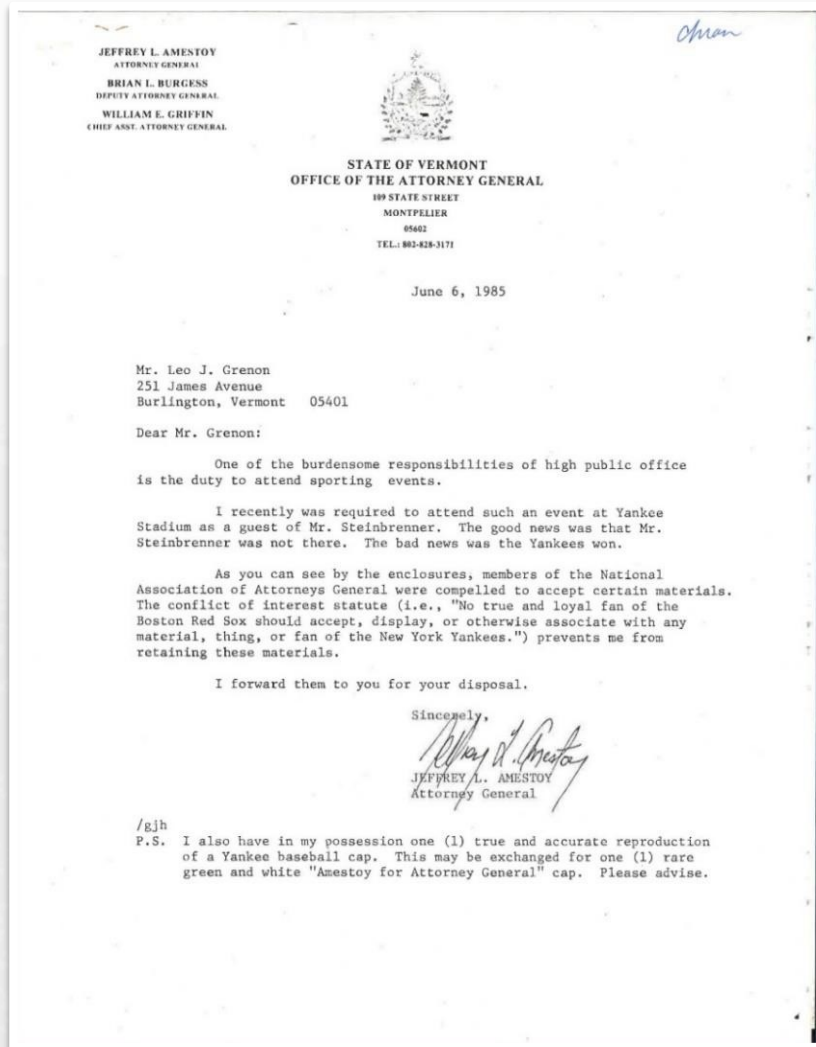


Redstone, ca. 1925



Redstone, 2007 - 2008





Sally Blanchard-O'Brien Archivist

"No true and loyal fan of the Boston Red Sox should accept, display, or otherwise associate with any material, thing or fan of the New York Yankees"

Letter from Attorney General Jeffrey L. Amestoy
Opinion on a Red Sox/Yankee's game, 1985

Jim Condos Secretary of State

Vermont State Archives and Records Administration
Office of the Vermont Secretary of State

Spotlight on Records

Open Meetings

The right to attend public meetings is a part of Vermont's tradition of open government, symbolized by town meeting. Vermont's open meeting laws, however, are relatively recent, [the first being enacted in 1957](#). By 1973, some legislators and citizens feared that there were too many loopholes in the law and proposed changes. Opponents countered that too broad an open meeting law would put the volunteer nature of municipal government at risk. Testimony on the proposed open meeting bill (S.15) in [January](#) and [February 1973](#) captures the perspectives of proponents and opponents alike. Bill S.15 became [Act 78 of 1973](#).

The general assembly continues to re-examine the open meeting through their current deliberations on [bill S.67 of 2012](#). The earlier committee transcripts can be found in the State Archives in Record Series [PRA-102 "House and Senate bills committee meetings and hearings records, 1966-2000."](#)

NO. 122—AN ACT RELATING TO EXECUTIVE SESSIONS,
AND MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF LEGISLATIVE
BODIES, OR STATE OR LOCAL AGENCIES AND TO
PROVIDE A PENALTY RELATING THERETO.

[S. 35]

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Section 1. Declaration of Public Policy. In enacting this law, the legislature finds and declares that public commissions, boards and councils and other public agencies in this state exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business and are accountable to them pursuant to Article VI of the Vermont constitution.

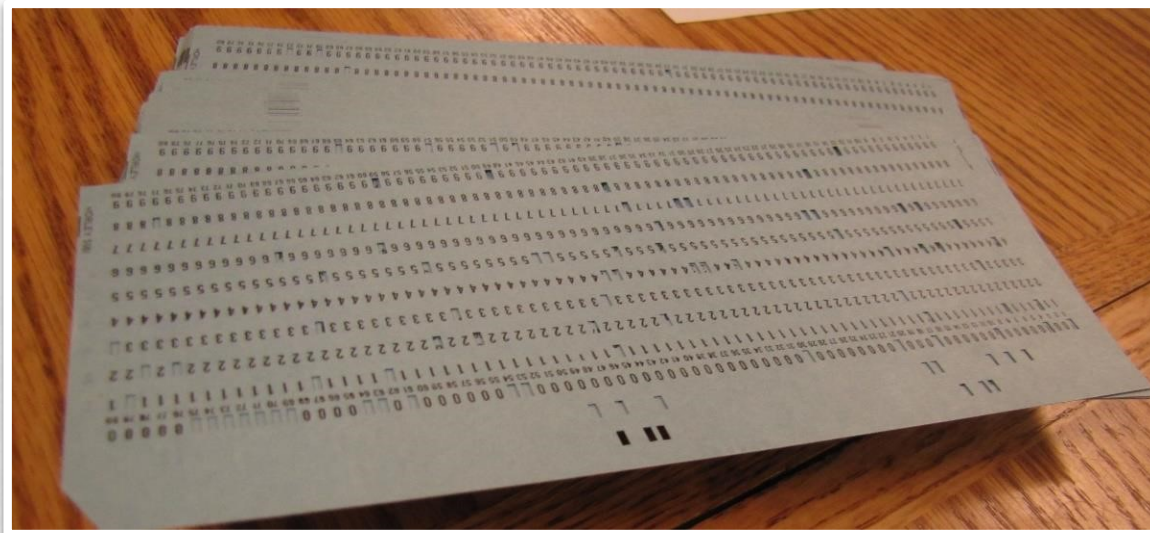
Sec. 2. Public Agencies, Executive Sessions. All meetings of the legislative bodies, or state, or local agencies, including town officers, shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meetings of these bodies except as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 3. Unless otherwise provided by charter, nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent such legislative bodies, boards and commissions from holding executive sessions from which the public is excluded, but no ordinances, resolutions, rules, regulations, contracts or appointments shall be finally approved at such executive sessions. Such legislative bodies,

Spotlight on Records Online Exhibit
Open Meetings, 1973

Nick Connizzo

Digital Archivist / Digital RIM Specialist



Tabulation punch cards used to record data
Committee to Study the Correctional Systems of the State, 1967

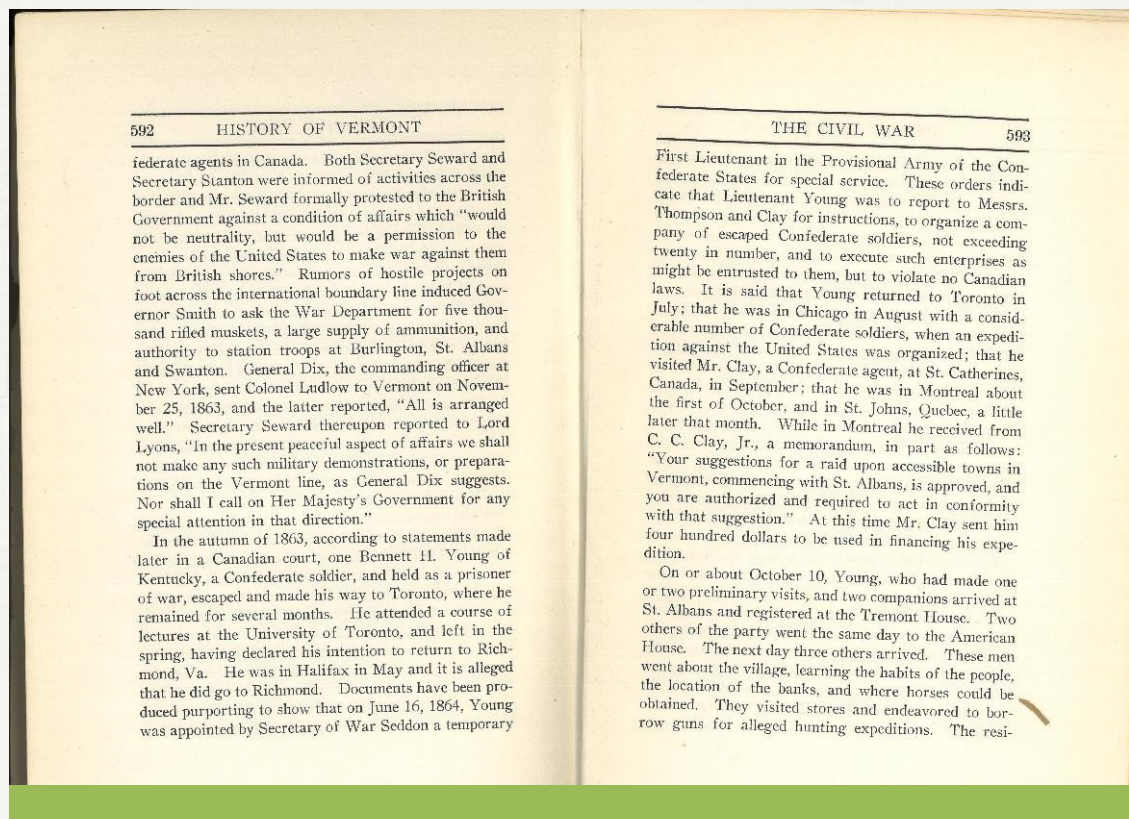
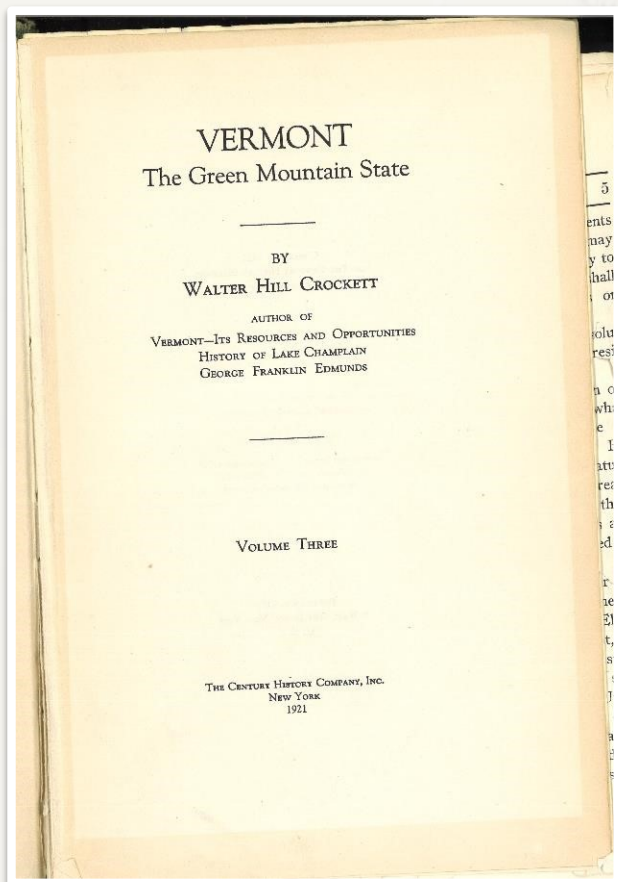


Moving into Middlesex, 2009



Louise Corliss

Administrative Assistant



Vermont: The Green Mountain State, 1921
by Walter Hill Crockett

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE D. AIKEN, GOVERNOR
OF THE
STATE OF VERMONT

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the GENERAL ASSEMBLY in Act Number One of the Acts of 1937, has ordained that the GREAT SEAL of VERMONT shall be a faithful reproduction, cut larger and deeper, of the original seal designed by Ira Allen, cut by Reuben Dean of Windsor, October 26th, 1778, and accepted by resolution of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY on February 20th, 1779, and,

Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, the Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs has caused such reproduction to be made, and has presented it to me,

Now therefore,

I, GEORGE D. AIKEN, GOVERNOR,

in compliance with the law, do hereby put this GREAT SEAL into Commission, in the presence of the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, and the SECRETARY OF STATE, and in their presence have damasked the die and counter of the former seal of which an illustration is here printed: thereby destroying its virtue and authority.



Given under my hand and the GREAT SEAL of VERMONT, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the Year of OUR LORD one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the UNITED STATES the one hundred and sixty-second.

Signed:

George D. Aiken

GOVERNOR

Countersigned:

Wm. H. Mills

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Malcolm H. Barrett

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Laura C. Myers

SECRETARY OF STATE

By the Governor:

Robert Pierce

SECRETARY OF CIVIL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



Mariessa Dobrick Archivist



Great Seal of Vermont
Counter made by Tiffany and Co., 1937

Bethany Fair
Archivist

*"I cordially tender my services to take
that or any other flag of that character
down with its possessor also."*

Hiram Turner's letter seeking authority to
remove a neighbor's confederate flag, 1861

East Randolph N. May

Gov Fairbanks Dear Sir

I was credibly informed I believe, that there are secession
raised within three miles of
this place, and now floating
to the breeze, I have been
desired to take it down,
and only wait for legal
authority to do so, If you
think fit of any importance
I cordially tender my services
to take that or any other
flag of that character down
with its possessor also,

your Obedt Servant
Hiram Turner
Gov Fairbanks

New staff and events, 2010 - 2012





Chris Flora
State Records Center Supervisor



Pet contest from Recreation Board, ca.1948

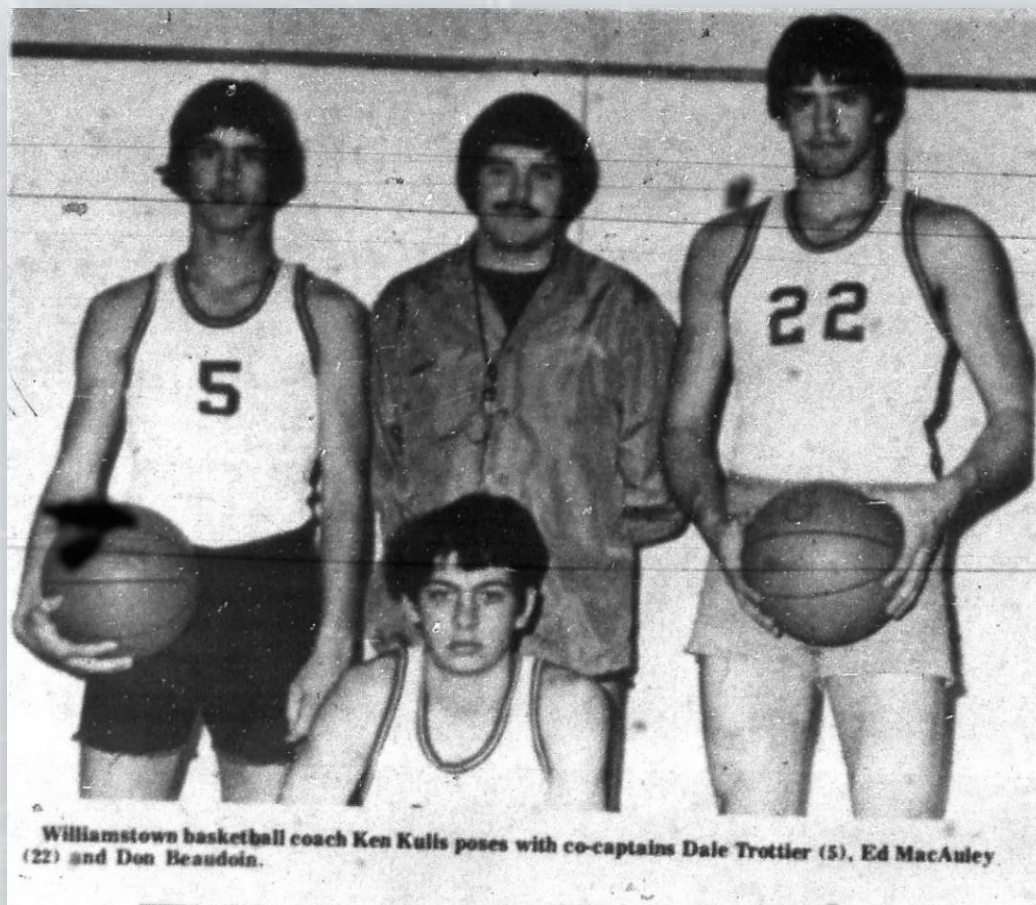
Jenne Greaves

RIM Specialist



Man in a Tower
Board of Agriculture and Forestry, ca. 1911 - 1914.

Ed MacAuley
Records Center Technician



Newspaper microfilms, 1783 – 2017
From *Times-Argus*, December 9, 1974

GREEN MOUNTAIN PARKWAY



Events and exhibits, 2013 – 2014



Tanya Marshall
State Archivist



State of Vermont

AGENCY OF ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Secretary

DEPARTMENTS OF:
Budget & Management
Finance
Personnel
Taxes

DIVISIONS OF:
Public Records
Purchasing
State Buildings

February 17, 1976

Representative James H. Douglas
District - Addison 5
State House
Montpelier, Vermont

Dear Jim:

Apparently, you find my "scribbling" hard to decipher!

Let me, therefore, respond to your letter of the 13th in a more precise, more formal manner.

First, as you well know, the \$10 million item was not, is not and will not be an "administration proposal" as you allege.

You are correct in your assumption that I "don't really intend to give it to" you. The Governor made it quite clear in his earlier communication on this matter that the tabulation would be made available for the consideration of the Appropriations Committee(s) upon request of the chairman. We did not and do not intend to encourage the use of this document or any other draft of a possible contingent plan to be used for non-constructive purposes.

I'm also certain that your understanding of my "promise" is precisely the same as mine; namely, subject to the conditions as described above.

Additionally, I must reject as pure hogwash your contention that the administration is not interested in working with the General Assembly. You know, I know, the House and the Senate know that this is simply not true.

Sincerely,

ROBERT M. WILSON
Secretary of Administration

RMW/jlg



STATE OF VERMONT
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MONTPELIER
05602

February 13, 1976

Robert Wilson, Secretary
Agency of Administration
Pavillon Office Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Dear Bob:

It has been nearly two weeks since I requested a copy of the administration's proposal to reduce spending by \$10 million and one week since you promised to give it to me. Since I have not received it, I can only conclude that you don't really intend to give it to me. In addition, it is obvious that this administration is not interested in working with the General Assembly to achieve the lowest reasonable level of state spending, despite the governor's statements to the contrary.

I sincerely hope that the administration will soon adopt a more cooperative attitude so that we can work together to adopt a budget which serves the best interests of all the people of Vermont.

Best wishes,

Rep. James Douglas
Addison-5

JD/cf

*was NOT
IS NOT
and WILL NOT BE
an
ADMINISTRATION
PROPOSAL!*

*④
OBVIOUSLY
NOT TRUE!*

*② Right
NOT
UNTIL?*

*③ waiting for
request from your chair
re: GOV's committee*

Correspondence of future Governor Jim Douglas and Secretary of Administration Robert Wilson, 1976

JUNE TERM 1830 368

Example of all others in like cases offending, and contrary to the Sense, Force & effect of the Statute in such case made, and provided, and against the peace & dignity of the State. -

And now the Respondants here in Court are put to plead to said Indictment, and solemnly plead not Guilty -

Whereupon the Jury being called, come, to wit; Benjamin Richardson, William Savage, Moses Nanny, Hambleton Sears, Abijah C. Moshu, Thomas Lovjoy, Nubus Dugbes, John S. Paine, Daniel Barrington, Elias Water, Homer White & James Wallace, all good & lawful Freeholders of the County, who were sworn to well & truly try, and true deliverance make; between the State, and the Respondants, whom they shall have in charge; -

On Counsel in behalf of the State, with the Evidence adduced are heard in support of the Indictment, and the Respondants are heard in their defence, and thereupon the Jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid return their Verdict, that the Respondants are not Guilty of the charge in the Indictment -

It is therefore Ordered by the Court here, that the said Respondants be discharged and go without day. -

Attest Jerry Swan Clerk

“...and the dead body of one Polly Chamberlain, there lately before laid in a coffin and interred in the same burying ground, did then and there unlawfully dig up, disinter, remove from the said coffin...”

Rachel Muse
Senior Archivist



Windsor County Court
State v. Gibson and Cleveland
Acquitted of Bodysnatching, 1830

Attest Jerry Swan Clerk

The State vs Otis Gibson & John S. Cleveland

The Grand Jurors within & for the body of the County of Windsor duly empanelled & sworn upon their oath present that Otis Gibson & John S. Cleveland of Woodstock in the County of Windsor, on the sixth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & thirty, about the hour of One O'Clock at night of the same day, with force and arms at Barnard in said County the Public burying ground, situated & being near the Farm formerly owned & occupied by the Revd Joel Davis in said Barnard unlawfully did enter, and the dead body of one Polly Chamberlain there lately before ~~that~~ laid in a coffin, and interred in the same burying ground, did then & there unlawfully dig up, disinter, remove from the said coffin, disturb & carry away, to the evil

★
Rachel Onuf

Historical Records Program Coordinator



Vermont Potato Queen, 1967
Department of Agriculture Photographs

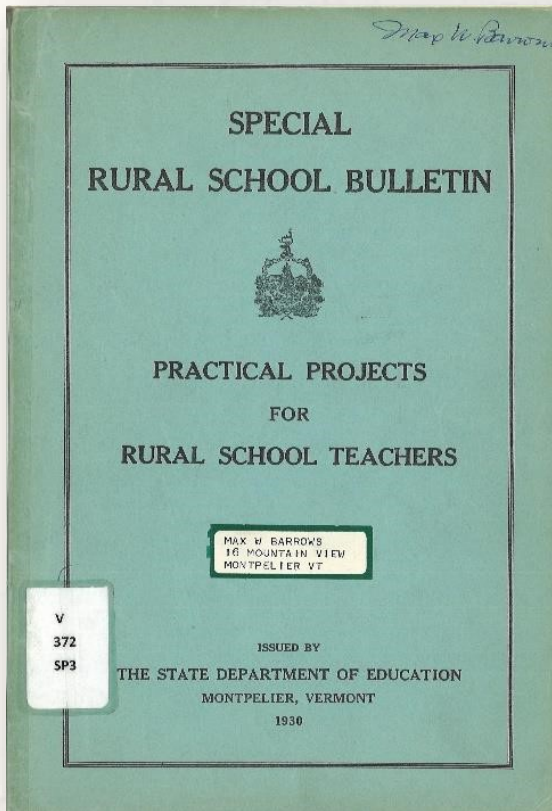


Events, 2015



Andrew Rais

RIM Specialist



opportunity for self-expression which is valuable to them in every walk of life.

We started a young people's choir for developing interest in the churches, and on many a cold Sunday morning one could see a whole group of big boys and girls walking over the hill from South W. — to attend the 9:30 service at the Center church. Just for an example one Easter morning I asked the choir to sing in both churches and thirty young people were in the choir at South W. — and eight older folks in the audience. Our ambition was to make the elder folks see the need of a union of the churches and a resident pastor. There was much opposition to such a union on the part of the elder folks as the churches were of different creeds, but the union of the young folks was a reality in spite of creed when the high school was established.

The children began early in the fall to make requests for some form of athletics. I promised them that we would find a way for basketball. I was told that it was impossible but I had promised so I went after it. There is an old hall called Union hall in town, which was not being used and which seemed to be the only possible place for our enterprise, even though it was much too small and inadequate in other ways. Although the school building was provided with a splendid hall we were not allowed to use this for basketball or other public purposes by reason of trouble which had arisen in the community some years ago over the use of this hall for dances and a temporary injunction had been issued against its use. Although no one seems to have taken the trouble to find out whether the injunction was then in force or not, all seemed to be.

The secretary of the Union gave a direct refusal to our request to rent the hall, said the boys would tear everything to pieces. Quietly I had the youngsters speak to their parents who belonged to the Union and reports began to come that they were all willing and that a vote would be taken. The result was nearly unanimous in favor of our using the hall for basketball without any real, on the conditions that we would put in proper protection to lights and windows, and that I would be there at every practice to see that the hall was not damaged. Things which seemed so impossible worked out almost miraculously, for immediately an experienced basketball player from Montpelier Seminary who was spending the winter in town offered his services as coach, free of charge. He was faithful throughout the year and basketball practice was held four nights a week, and two boys' teams and two girls' teams were organized, one for school children and one for those not attending school. Everyone in town enjoyed basketball and we were able to clear all of our expenses and save thirty dollars for the next year. We found that this kept the boys out of the pool rooms and helped to develop a loud pride in the school on the part of parents and citizens as well as gave the children an opportunity to et otherwise boys and girls in the different communities. While we did not have the winning team in Washington County we believe few

schools or players received more real benefit from that winter's work than did ours.

There had always been a good deal of trouble about the use of the school hall here at W. —. It was such a fine hall that they were anxious to keep it so. The ideal was right but at the same time this fine hall was benefiting no one. We needed a larger place for basketball as well as other school functions, so at Town Meeting we asked the public for the use of the school hall for these purposes. After some investigation as to the injunction referred to and after our purposes were explained in the meeting and our promise to purchase netting for complete protection to the hall, we were given the use of the hall with no opposition. We now have the use of a really fine and adequate hall for basketball and other public and school functions.

It was our thought that the development of a school of this kind could be best accomplished by personal contacts. The background of the town made it difficult for many boys and girls to realize the value of education. I came in contact with two boys through my Sunday School class, having discovered their minds there, I wanted them in school. They had been discouraged the year before but were finally influenced to come back and finish the year's work.

Other examples of taking personal interest in the students would show how important and necessary such contacts are. Several times I have walked back on to the hills and talked the boys with their shaves and more definitely to encourage them back to their duties at school. Just two days ago one of my girls and myself were in a position to overhear an argument as to whether these youngsters could do better in a city school or in a smaller school in the home town. She said, "I don't know what ever would have become of me if I had gone to H. or B. I never cared to study and I liked to raise the dickens too well when I left the eighth grade." I can testify now to her thoroughly dependable character and to a most unusual enthusiasm for her studies, as well as a secret ambition to win the scholarship to U. V. M. when she graduates.

One of the important influences which brought definite results was the sending of two delegates to the Girl's Conference at Rutland. I had had a constant struggle with one of my girls. She could not see the value of school, at the same time she was very capable. She studied just enough to "get by" and her only reply to my reprimands were, "I don't care, I wouldn't go to school if Pa didn't make me." Having had talks with her father I tried to be patient almost beyond reason because of a mental conflict which I knew she had to bear. When she returned from the Conference she said for the first time in her life, according to her father, "I enjoyed every minute, I didn't know there were such nice folks in the world as I met there." Now after that did she say, "I don't care," but on the other hand, "I must study harder." I saw a victory coming, and only

Special Rural School Bulletin:
Practical Projects for Rural School Teachers, 1930



Gregory Sanford

State Archivist Emeritus



"Minimum needs for the individual in the way of shelter, clothing and fuel must be provided."

A Social Security Program for Rural Vermont

As we look forward to the years following the war, many of us expect to see history repeat itself in some ways. War seems to stimulate the inventive genius of every one who is gifted, so that just as we increase the machine for human destruction to unbelievable levels, we at the same time discover how to produce faster and easier for peace time needs.

We appreciate that food and airplanes are a necessity, both in the war and in the post war era. There are probably many other items that classify as continuous needs. Research to prevent human suffering and death will always be essential.

There is one concern that many of us have about this matter of abundance; it could happen that when a nation of people becomes able to provide food, shelter, clothing, and other desirable things with a minimum of effort, then great masses of people may become indolent, selfish, unreliable, and immoral.

It seems to us that any future technological advance in this country might be either the forerunner of disaster or the promise of greater culture and contentment, depending on whether or not Christianity becomes our all-important goal.

We believe that the youth of this nation during their teens need some stern discipline and a continuing environment which is Christian in its teachings. When young people who have truly learned the Spirit of Unselfishness start on their life work they will not trample down their fellow men in a headlong attempt to reach financial security.

An abundant life to us means the right food, housing, clothing, education, medical care, vacations and other recreation for all people who are willing to give as well as to receive.

One million or more American boys are now paying a tremendous price because true Christianity has not been the all-guiding star of American life. Many of these boys, however, will come back better Christians than before because they have seen the grim realities of life which some of us at home have overlooked.

We hope to prepare ourselves to join these boys in an appreciation of Christian ideals. When we are sure that these always stand first in our own lives, then we are safe to strive for abundance in more material things. To this end we urge our fellow Vermonters to associate themselves with the local church of their choice. In this way we shall more firmly take hold of those things which are abiding and eternal.

We feel that the purpose of a social security program, in so far as that is humanly possible, should be the liberation of men from the fear of want and of insecurity. In no true democracy should any substantial portion of the human population be forced to live weighted down by such fears.

While inequalities have always existed, and will always continue to exist in this, our imperfect world, it is inconsistent with the very spirit of democracy that men should continue to live and work under conditions where, in addition to the physiological handicaps which may pursue one through life, there are also economic and social handicaps of equal or even greater importance. Through the vagaries of chance a child may be born into a home where he will have a childhood stifled with privation, will receive an incomplete education, and be forced into employment not of his own choosing by reason of his constantly developing fear of

M2163/4-1/44-50

- 2 -

want; He will probably marry and raise a family in this psychological atmosphere of oppression, suffer without adequate treatment from avoidable or curable maladies, and eventually be buried under conditions which may either place a stigma upon his family or else leave them to struggle for years beneath the added burden of debt which results from burial charges.

We feel this to be necessary in a country which is glorifying its "Four Freedoms." We feel it unwise to accept this condition as inevitable. We feel every citizen of a democracy has certain privileges as of right and without proof of individual merit. We feel our country should assure every one of its citizens the economic substance of a decent life.

In a recent issue of "Fortune" magazine Geoffrey Crowther discusses the essentials of a successful economic democracy. In the text of the article there is a statement of Social Security which this committee has adopted as its definition:

"The citizen of a democracy should be guaranteed, as of right, enough food to maintain him in health. He should be assured of a minimum standard of shelter, clothing, and fuel. He should be given full and equal opportunities of education. He should have leisure and facilities for enjoying it. He should be secured against the risks of unemployment, ill health, and old age. Above all, the presence of children should not be allowed to bring with it misery for the parents; deprivation for the children; and poverty for all. All these things inhere in the individual as his citizen's rights."

An adequate supply of food of the kind and quality prescribed by our nutritionists is essential. A sub-committee dealing with nutrition has been set up and has undoubtedly attended to this phase of the program.

Minimum needs for the individual in the way of shelter, clothing, and fuel must be provided. In a free world men ought not to be asked to live in houses unsatisfactory according to modern standards. Our sub-committee on housing has studied this side of the security program.

Similarly the health of our people requires consideration. Regardless of their economic status our men, women, and children must be assured medical, nursing, and hospital attention. These services, furthermore, should be so assigned to the various sections of our state by the Vermont State Medical Society in a manner similar to that employed by an annual state Church Conference. The concentration of facilities in urban areas does not assure all rural people of the health security to which they are entitled. This and other angles of the health problem are considered by the sub-committee covering rural health services and facilities.

Few people challenge in theory the right of every child to full and equal opportunities of education. In practice, however, often because of the economic circumstances of the parents, many children, especially in rural areas, have hope of training beyond that of the local elementary school. We believe all qualified children should, if they and their parents feel it desirable, have an

M2163/5-1/44-50

Vermont Rural Policy Committee's
Social Security Program for Rural Vermont, 1944

Kathy Watters

Administrative Assistant



Death warrant of
Mary Rogers, 1905

MAVWP, Vol. 97, p. 25d-3

*copy
to
Sheriff
Watts*

To ~~the~~ Sheriff of the County of Windsor and State of Vermont,
Sheriff of said Bennington County, to take the body of
GREETING:
Whereas, Mary M. Rogers, of Bennington, in the County
of Bennington, and State of Vermont, was, by the consideration
and judgment of the Honorable County Court in and for the
County of Bennington, and State of Vermont, begun and held at
said Bennington, on the first Tuesday of December, 1903, duly
convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, to wit,
the murder of Marcus M. Rogers, on the 12th day of August,
1902, and was in said Court then and there sentenced by said
Court in session in the following words, to wit:
"The sentence of the Court is that you, said Mary M.
Rogers, on the third day of February, in the year of our Lord
one thousand nine hundred and five, between the hours of one
and two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, within the walls
or enclosed yard of the State Prison at Windsor in the
County of Windsor, be hung by the neck until dead. And
it is ordered that a warrant be issued by the Clerk of the
County Court within and for said County of Bennington under
the seal of said Court, to the sheriff of said County of
Windsor, commanding said sheriff to cause said sentence to be
carried into effect. And it is also the sentence of this
Court that in the meantime you, said Mary M. Rogers, be
confined in said State Prison at hard labor therein until
within three months of the said time fixed for said execution
and for and during three months next prior to the time fixed
for said execution, and up to said execution, you, the said
Mary M. Rogers, be confined in solitary confinement in the
said State Prison."
And whereas under and by virtue of the said judgment
and sentence of the said Court, there was, by the Clerk of the
said Court, and under the seal of said Court, on January 1,
1904, duly issued a mittimus directed to the said sheriff of
the said County of Bennington, therein reciting said judgment
and sentence of said Court, and commanding him, the said

Megan Wheaton-Book Senior RIM Specialist

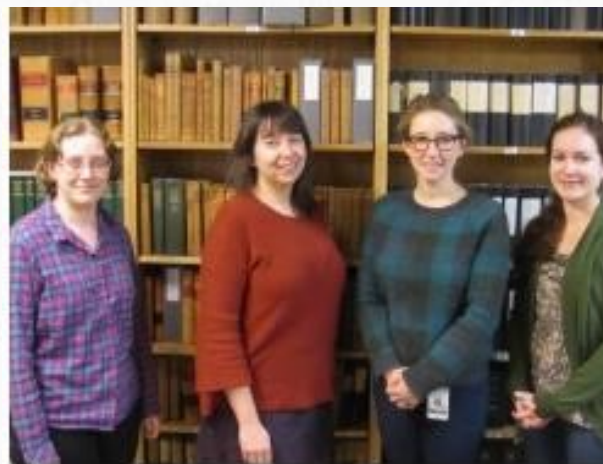
A COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS of the WEEKS SCHOOL at Vergennes, Vermont, offered to the SCHOOL'S Director, Mr Greenleaf, for his kind permission to roam over the same grounds on which, some 40 years ago, my father's men dug, dynamited and sweated. It is offered, too, as a concrete expression of feelings engendered by thoughts of the "smallest city in the world" where contact with American history was first made; democratic tolerance first experienced; Roman Catholic and Protestant church services first attended, and where the seed for the appreciation, later, of the glories of English literature was first planted.

Samuel Leger

Bayonne, New Jersey
October 20, 1954



Photograph of Craft Shop
Weeks School Scrapbook, 1954



Staff and events, 2016 - 2018

Zack Whitaker
Digital RIM Specialist



Masquerade at the Vermont State Hospital, 1916

Chris Winters

Deputy Secretary of State

Name of Licensee Luvia I. Lafirira
 Residence RFD # 1
Plainfield, VT 05667
 Date of Birth 4/2/02
 Place of birth Plainfield, VT

Height—
 Weight]
 Color of e
 Color of h

FORTUNE TELLING LICENSE
 No. 63
 Montpelier, Vermont
 January 5, 1976

Received of Luvia I. Lafirira
RFD #1
Plainfield, VT 05667

By: DM

IC 2-62

Fortune Telling License of Great-grandmother
 Luvia I. Lafirira, 1967 - 1976

#31
 DEC 21 1967

SECRETARY OF STATE
 DIVISION OF LICENSING & REGISTRATION
 MONTPELIER, VERMONT

LICENSE APPLICATION

ITINERANT VENDOR'S LICENSE: (Title 32, V.S.A., Chap. 221)	Submit Application in Duplicate. Fill in Lines 1-7, inclusive only. The applicant must deposit the sum of \$500.00 with the State Treasurer. License expires one year from date of issuance.	Fee \$25.00
ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHER'S LICENSE: (Title 32, V.S.A., Chap. 219)	Fill in all lines with the exception of Lines 6 and 7. Please attach photograph. License expires on December 31 of the year issued.	Fee \$10.00
FORTUNE TELLER'S LICENSE: (Title 32, V.S.A., Chap. 215)	Fill in all lines with the exception of Lines 6, 7 and 11. Applications for this type of license must be notarized. License expires on December 31 of the year issued. Please attach photograph and fingerprints.	Fee \$15.00 <i>By letter above new supplied</i>
AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE: (Title 32, V.S.A., Chap. 203)	Fill in Lines 1-5, inclusive, and line 11. Fee covers license for a two-year period from date of issuance.	Fee \$25.00
PRIVATE DETECTIVE'S LICENSE: (Title 32, V.S.A., Chap. 225)	Fill in all lines with the exception of Lines 6 and 7. A bond with sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State must be furnished in an amount not to exceed \$5,000.00. License expires on December 31 of the year issued.	Fee \$25.00
PEDDLER'S LICENSE: (Title 32, V.S.A., Chap. 223)	Answer all questions. License expires on December 31 of the year issued. Any license of this type issued to take effect after July 31, shall require a fee of one-half the amount specified below: A. If travelling by foot is \$15.00. B. If travelling or transporting goods by beast of burden or by public conveyance, fee is \$30.00. C. If travelling or transporting goods by motor vehicle not exceeding one and one-half tons, fee is \$50.00. D. If travelling or transporting goods by motor vehicle exceeding one and one-half tons, fee is \$100.00.	Fee \$15.00

NOTE: ALL APPLICATIONS MUST BE SIGNED BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: "SECRETARY OF STATE"

- Type of license applied for fortune teller Date Dec. 15, 1967
- Have you ever had a license of this type denied or revoked? No
- Name Luvia Page Lafirira
- Address RFD # 1
- City Plainfield State Vermont Zip 05667
- Character or kind of goods, wares or merchandise to be sold:
- State whether you travel by motor vehicle, railroad, team or on foot
- Place of birth Plainfield, Vermont
- Nationality White
- Description: Date of Birth April 11, 1902 Height 5 ft. 2 in. Weight 146 lbs.
 Color of eyes Blue Color of hair gray Complexion Light
- Name and address of principal place of business of employer

Luvia Page Lafirira
 Signature of Applicant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December AD 1967 At Plainfield
 County of Washington State of Vermont

Paul Moore
 Notary Public

Form of State
 11-28 1960 544

