AT THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR, THE UNITED STATES was ready for economic and physiological healing. Several Vermonter stepped into the postwar financial and health care vacuum, selling healing elixirs to their fellow countrymen. The names Paine, Wells, Greene, Smith, and Kendall became well known across the land as cases of patent medicines were shipped across the country to alleviate people's ailments and to create fortunes for their producers.

The term "patent medicine" had its origins in the late 17th century when European monarchs issued "letters patent" granting certain rights to individuals or companies, including the right to use royal endorsements in the marketing of medicines that the royals found beneficial. In this country, the term is generally applied to a wide array of elixirs, nostrum, salves, liniments, and tonics advertised as having broadly beneficial and often extraordinary health benefits along with "guarantees" of their effectiveness.

The formulations of these proprietary medicines were carefully guarded secrets but they often included roots, herbs, water, alcohol, and opiates; some had positive effects but many were dangerous and some produced addictions. The unbridled patent medicine marketplace was reined in by the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, but before that date many patent medicine companies achieved notable successes in the Green Mountain State.

In Vermont, one of the early, successful patent medicine enterprises was founded in 1855 by druggist John M. Henry of Waterbury. He advertised his product, "Henry's Vermont Liniment," as "The Best Pain Killer in the World." He warranted its use for "rheumatism, inflammation, cramps, sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, flesh wounds, spasms, toothache, sudden coughs, colds, bowel complaints, dysentery, etc."

When John's son, William Wirt Henry, returned to his hometown following the Civil War, he rejoined his father's company, Henry & Company. They soon brought into the company Waterbury native and much-decorated Civil War hero William Wells. Both veterans began simultaneous political careers in Waterbury and continued them in Burlington after the company moved there in 1868.

Henry & Company went through several splits with one of its offspring, Wells, Richardson & Co., founded in 1872, retaining the patent medicine business. In less than two years Wells, Richardson was supplying patent medicines, dyes, and flavoring extracts to a large portion of the druggist trade in New England and northern New York. Wells, Richardson grew to an internationally recognized brand through aggressive advertising techniques. In 1874, the entrepreneurs built a large, four-story building on College Street that not only housed their manufac-
turing areas but also included an extensive printing department to aid their vigorous advertising efforts. According to historian Don Fritsche, Wells, Richardson's advertising budget went from $4,000 to more than $500,000 in 25 years.

One of Wells, Richardson's most popular products was Paine's Celery Compound, a product that they purchased from Windsor druggist Milton K. Paine in the late 1880s. It contained celery seed, red cinchona, orange peel, coriander seed, lemon peel, hydrochloric acid, glycerin, simple syrup, water, and alcohol. In fact, when this product was analyzed after the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, it was found to have between 18 and 21 percent alcohol.

While M.K. Paine hit it big with his Celery Compound, he also had other products. His Union Hair Restorative was, he claimed, "the best preparation ever offered to the public." It possessed a variety of powers including restoring color to hair and beard, removing dandruff, preventing hair loss, promoting hair growth, and making hair "soft and lustrous."

Milton also advertised a product called Green Mountain Balm of Gilead and Cedar Plaster. Advertising his product with an engraving of nearby Ascutney Mountain, Milton bragged that his product "is universally acknowledged to be the best plaster ever known." It was supposed to dissipate soreness and extract "the coagulated poisonous impurities of the system." Milton, while...
IDOIT

Invariably Cures Loss of Appetite, All Gone and Tired Feeling, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Jaundice, Nausea, Faintness of the Stomach, Biliousness, Boils, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Gout, Nervousness.

A Medicine of Intrinsic Value, A Powerful Blood Purifier and Renovator.

It Cleanses and Purifies the Blood, in fact it makes

*PURE BLOOD.*

It is a True Tonic, an Active Alternative. It restores Strength and renews Vitality. It removes Torpidity of the Liver, and restores it to its normal condition, gives tone to the Stomach, and invigorates the Kidneys.

IDOIT

Increases the appetite, relieves that awfully tired feeling, builds one up, gives them a strong, healthy animation. No person who takes IDOIT can remain long unwell. Years ago it was found that IDOIT possessed remarkable alterative properties. It was approved by our best physicians, who recommended it to their patients, who in turn mentioned it to others, and thus its fame has been heralded far and near. It restores to the Sallow, Bilious complexion, the rosy hue of health and strength.

IDOIT

Manufactured by the IDOIT COMPANY, ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

The notion that the company's name might be easily transposed with the term for a feeble-minded, gullible person may have escaped this patent medicine advertiser in his rush to promote the I-do-it-all product.
B.J. Kendall's company, with offices in both Enosburg Falls, Vermont and Montreal, Quebec, Canada, was a prolific advertiser in the days before the first automobiles made their appearance.

admitting in advertising that he had made money on the product, emphasized that he was offering his product as a public service.

Wells, Richardson wasn't the only large patent medicine company in the state. Another was the Dr. B.J. Kendall Company of Enosburg Falls. Founder Burney James Kendall graduated from the University of Vermont Medical College in 1868 and developed a "spavin cure" to treat lameness in horses. He expanded his product line to include a variety of remedies for human and animal ailments. His company advertised that its "human flesh" formulation could cure rheumatism, corns, bunions, frostbites, bruises, cuts, sprains, and lameness. One advertising sheet contained a testimonial from Robert M. Krum of Lehighton, Pennsylvania: "I walked on crutches for ten years until I used your Spavin Cure."

Carmi L. Marsh, a local farmer and Civil War veteran, joined the company in 1879. Olin Merrill and Moses P. Perley soon joined the firm as business took off. The company eventually employed 30 to 40 people and had a large Victorian headquarters in Enosburg. Burney left the company in 1889 but the other three businessmen remained, becoming important philanthropists in their hometown.

Although not as prolific an advertiser as Wells, Richardson from the big city of Burlington, B.J. Kendall was still a formidable promoter. At the height of its popularity in the late 1890s, the company had an advertising budget of $75,000 a year and produced many pieces of advertising, including a stunning large chromolithographic poster of a woman standing beside a horse with the company's imposing factory building in the
John C. Coolidge (right), father of President Calvin Coolidge, and neighbor John Wilder sit near the stove at Cilley's Store in Plymouth Notch. Signs advertising Kemp's Balsam salve hang above their heads.

---

Vermont Country Contemporary. Great house in a great location with uninterrupted views of Haystack peak and ski area. Warm and inviting from the minute you walk in. 20 ft ceilings, floor to ceiling stone fireplace and wall of windows looking to the west. Recently remodeled kitchen, stainless steel appliances & large dining area. Main level has a generous foyer and a cozy den w/ fireplace. Master suite and guest bedroom with bath. Lower level features 2 bedrooms, ample storage, workshop and bath. Exterior boasts a 42X12 deck with incredible views, landscaped yard, stone walls, over sized 2 car garage and a paved driveway. Being Offered for $599,000. Call to find out more.

183 Route 100, West Dover, VT 05356 | Office: 802-464-3055 / Fax: 802-464-2069 | Info@HermitageDVRE.com
background that has become emblematic of the patent medicine trade in Vermont.

B.J. Kendall employed other advertising techniques in addition to print media. The company sent out distinctive wagons with matched pairs of horses, a driver, and a groomsmen to promote its products at agricultural fairs across the country. Dr. Kendall wrote two pamphlets, A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases and The Doctor at Home, which were widely circulated by the horse-drawn sales force and even translated into German.

A smaller yet prosperous company was operated by Lester H. Greene in Montpelier. Lester, who had operated successive drugstores in Swanton, St. Johnsbury, and Montpelier, claimed that his Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar was "sold by nearly every druggist in New England." The demand for his cold remedy became so great that in 1898 he formed a separate company for the manufacture of the syrup. The company erected a three-story building on River Street in Montpelier and employed numerous people there.

The label on the bottle of Greene's syrup claimed that it contained alcohol, heroin, and chloroform "compounded in proportions and by processes known only to the proprietors." In 1916, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont began an investigation into Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar not for its addictive and intemperate ingredients, but for its claims to be a remedy for cough and all throat and lung affections in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The company pled guilty for false advertising and the court imposed a fine of $50. The unwanted publicity from the lawsuit seemed to have put Greene's out of business because its manufacturing building was soon purchased by the U.S. Clothspin Company.

While Wells, Richardson & Co., Dr. B.J. Kendall Company, and Lester H. Greene were big names in the patent medicine business in the state, there were numerous other, smaller enterprises scattered around the state. According to historian J. Kevin Graffagnino, most Vermont patent medicine producers were quite small, consisting of a local druggist and a few employees. Although all areas of Vermont had their patent medicine companies, many were located in Franklin County. At least two other companies were located in Enosburgh: D.S. Green made a blood
TWO DOZEN

DR. ROYELLS
CELEBRATED
Invigorating Tonic
and
FAMILY MEDICINE.
The People's Favorite for affections of the
Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys.
25 Doses - 25 Cents.
125 Doses - $1.00.

PREPARED BY
DR. E. ROWELL, SON & CO.,
EAST FRANKLIN, Vt. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INDIAN LINIMENT.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Good for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache,
Aches in the Face, Sore Throat, Croup, Still Joints,
Inflammations of Cords, Burns, Fevers, Chills, Burns,
Colds, Dizziness in the Head, and for all kinds of
Soreness, &c.

DIRECTIONS.
For Rheumatism, bathe the parts affected or going to bed, if the
pain appears early in the morning, keeping the feet dry and the
feet warm. By a few applications the patient is relieved. For
Rheumatism, a few drops on cotton and placed in the back. Have the
patient in this state, and bathe the Jaw freely. Fire, Water
makes the Jaw freely, takes away a mucous cold. For internal use first
two to five drops in warm water and sugar.

Prepared by A. C. DOLLOFF, Conesus, Vt.

VERMONT ESTATE PROPERTIES

2,354 Acres in Marshfield
A trophy timberland investment - one of the largest parcels in
central Vermont. Nearly $3 million in timber value provides
a solid timber investment. In addition, the landscape is highly
scenic with mountain peaks and
lake views, is adjacent to
extensive state lands and is
close to Montpelier - making it a
compelling estate opportunity.
$3,620,000

218 Acres in Stockbridge
Panoramic views from north to
south from this high elevation
kingdom parcel. Level terrain
and established trails on the
ridge top facilitate recreation and
developing building sites. Close
to Killington and other
recreational amenities yet
exceedingly private in your own
mountain top domain. Timber
value estimated to be $197,000.
$296,000

fountainsland.com
Trusted brokers of
timberland and rural estates

Fountains Land Inc.
Michael Tragner
(802) 233-9040
fountains

Eleven men gather at an unidentified store in Harford, Vermont (below). An advertising man has ap­parently stopped by recently, pasting signs for El­mer's Pain-Killing Balm and Sloan's Liniment on the
front steps.
Among signs in the window of the general store in West Windsor (above) is one for Dr. Daniel’s Medicines and Diamond Dyes, made by Burlington patent medicine manufacturer Wells, Richardson & Co.

purer and nerve tonic while Kimball Brothers made Blackberry Balsam, Quick Relief, and other products. Bedell’s Balsam or “Indian Salve” came from Richford and Dr. Rowell’s “Invigorating Tonic” was produced in another nearby town, East Franklin. St. Albans was home to G.W. Lepper’s Unrivaled Healer and concoctions made by three generations of the Dutcher family, while Georgia hosted Smith’s Green Mountain Renovator, a tonic that used alcohol and other ingredients to cure syphilis and other diseases.

Franklin County did not have a monopoly on patent medicines. Farther south, C.F. Smith in West Topsham made Church’s Elixir and George G. Smith made Smith’s Rheumatic Cure in South Londonderry. In Newbury, F. & H. Keyes produced Dr. Carter’s Pulmonary Balsam while in Norwich, Israel Newton prepared bitters that were sold by M.K. Paine. Israel and Milton Paine claimed that “As a preservative of health, it ranks high, perhaps above anything ever before offered to the public. It strengthens the visera, adds tone and vigor to the whole system, and defends the constitution against moisture, cold and many contagious disorders.”

Despite their questionable ingredients and exaggerated claims, patent medicines were an economic force in post-Civil War Vermont. They generated fortunes for several veterans of that conflict and provided a presumed panacea to a populace reeling from the effects of war. Patent medicines also ushered in a new era of advertising in which bold graphics and oversized claims caught the public’s attention. Many examples of patent medicine advertising survive in repositories of historical artifacts across the state, including at the Vermont Historical Society in Barre. 

Paul Carnahan is the librarian of the Vermont Historical Society.