HEALING THE WOUNDS
Sat. 9 - noon

During the four-year War between the States, one in every nine men, women, and children sacrificed were critical on the home front and on the battlefront. In which sites are described here, more than 5,224 died of wounds or sickness. Men, women, and children — working landscape — still suggest the rural America in which the Civil War took place.

See website for Vermont Historical Society Sesquicentennial, to sites where Civil War history was made.

...and the compelling stories behind them — commemorate the contributions made by Vermont towns — for Howard Coffin for his contributions to this guide.

During the four-year War between the States, one in every nine Vermonters took up arms. 34,000 soldiers enlisted and by the War’s end, more than 5,224 died of wounds or sickness. Men, women, and children were greatly affected by the War, and their many acts of valor and sacrifice were critical on the home front and on the battlefront.

Today Vermont - with its preserved architecture, town centers, and working landscape - still suggests the rural America in which the Civil War took place.

This brochure identifies 46 of the hundreds of places that tell the stories of the Green Mountain State’s Civil War history. From museums with exhibits specially developed for the Civil War Sesquicentennial, to sites where Civil War history happened and to monuments and memorials that commemorate the contributions made by Vermont soldiers, together these sites recreate the home front experiences of a nation in civil war.

Special thanks to Vermont author and historian Howard Coffin for his contributions to this guide. For a guide to Civil War sites in all of Vermont’s 251 towns - and the compelling stories behind them - look for Coffin’s new book, Something Abides: Discovering the Civil War in Today’s Vermont (Spring 2013, www.countrymanpress.com).
IN 1777, a year after the signing of America’s Declaration of Independence, Vermont leaders gathered in Windsor in the Old Constitution House State Historic Site to approve the constitution of the Republic of Vermont. This constitution outlawed slavery, and that provision remained when, in 1791, Vermont officially joined the United States of America.

Nearly 90 anti-slavery organizations were active in Vermont by the 1830s, with a total membership of 12,000. Even in the small village of Topsham, United Presbyterian Church pastor Nathan Brown shared the podium with leading abolitionists of national importance. William Lloyd Garrison, editor of The Liberator, the most important abolitionist paper in the country; Wendell Phillips, a lawyer and advocate for human rights; and escaped slave William Wells Brown all spoke passionately against slavery in Topsham.

One hundred and twenty Vermonters gathered in the Middlebury Congregational Church to establish the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society just one year after the American Anti-Slavery Society was founded in Philadelphia. In nearby Brandon, the Brandon Museum and Visitor Center hosts exhibits exploring the town’s anti-slavery activists, including abolitionist Orson Murray who launched The Vermont Telegraph in 1835, one of two anti-slavery circulars published in Brandon.

At the same time some Vermont families were helping escaped slaves start new lives in the North. Rowland and Rachel Robinson sheltered many fugitives from slavery at their farm in Ferrisburgh. Their home and farm is now the Rokony Museum, one of the premier the sites in New England telling the stories of those who sought freedom in the North, and connecting visitors with the human story of the Underground Railroad. The Robinsons hosted Frederick Douglass when he addressed the Great Convention in 1843; this site is commemorated by a state historic marker in the center of Ferrisburgh.

That same year – 1843 – women gathered at the Norwich Congregational Church to establish an anti-slavery society. African American abolitionist and minister Henry Highland Garnet of Troy, New York, welcomed their aid and distributed the warm blankets, mittens, and clothes they gathered to runaway slaves.

The Johnson family of Peacham was celebrated for its abolitionist siblings. Oliver, a member of William Lloyd Garrison’s inner circle for more than 30 years, published articles and lectured against slavery. Martha travelled south to teach newly freed slaves in the South Carolina islands held by the Union forces. And it was Leonard who tolled the Peacham Congregational Church bell for one hour to mourn the hanging of revolutionary abolitionist John Brown in 1859.

Four days after his execution in Virginia, John Brown’s body traveled through Vermont en route to his final resting place in North Elba, New York. His widow Mary Day Brown paused for a gathering honoring her husband at the Stevens Hotel in Vergennes. Reverend Joshua Young of the Burlington Unitarian Church journeyed to North Elba for John Brown’s funeral where he offered a prayer.
VERMONT’S CONTRIBUTION to the Civil War extended far beyond its military effort. Engineers and workers at Windsor’s Robbins & Lawrence Armory designed and produced the machines that manufactured the majority of 1.5 million rifles and tens of thousands of pistols and carbines for Union troops. Today the Armory is the American Precision Museum. Current Civil War exhibits include Arming the Union, the story of Windsor’s men and the machines that made possible the production of guns on such a massive scale.

Full Duty: The Civil War Collection of Howard Coffin explores the day-to-day life of Vermont soldiers, doctors, and nurses in camp and on the battlefield and features letters, diaries, photographs, maps, paintings, and newspapers, along with uniforms, weapons, and other military accoutrements.

The Vermont Morgan Horse bred for its strength, speed, endurance, and steady manner, earned high praise as the horse of choice for wartime. The First Vermont Cavalry was Vermont’s only mounted regiment. Horses fared far worse than soldiers in Civil War. Only 200 of the original 1,200 First Cavalry horses – many of them Morgans – survived. Morgan horses are still bred today at the University of Vermont Morgan Horse Farm while the nearby National Museum of the Morgan Horse explores the history of the breed.

With many able-bodied men at war, Vermont women shouldered new responsibilities as they took charge of farms and businesses and supported the war effort.

Mary Collamer, wife of Vermont’s anti-slavery Senator Jacob Collamer, worked tirelessly from their home in Woodstock to raise money for essential supplies needed at the front and in hospitals in Burlington, Brattleboro, and Montpelier. The site of the Slocum military hospital in Montpelier now includes the Vermont College of Fine Arts. The Brattleboro hospital was part of a permanent encampment that hosted nine Vermont regiments, including the Second Vermont Brigade, which played a key role in the Battle of Gettysburg. The encampment grounds are now home to Brattleboro Union High School.

Townshend native Clarina Howard Nichols, editor of the anti-slavery newspaper, The Windham County Democrat, in Brattleboro, was a staunch champion of abolition, temperance, and women’s rights. She later established an orphanage for African American children in Washington, DC.

Henry Bedell – for whom a monument stands in Newport’s East Main Street Cemetery – was severely wounded in Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley in August 1864. Betty Van Metre, wife of a Confederate soldier, hid Bedell in her home and nursed him to health. In gratitude, the Secretary of War Edwin Stanton freed Van Metre’s husband from a Union prison. The Van Metres, no longer welcome in Virginia, immediately visited the Bedells at their home in late 1864. Mrs. Van Metre maintained this friendship after her husband’s death.

Vermonters were shocked to learn of Lincoln’s death. “Hardly had the joyful peals with which the bells announced the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee died upon our ear,” eulogized Reverend Pliny Whit at the Coventry Congregational Church, “when they were saluted by the melancholy knell that bewailed the nation’s bereavement.”

President Abraham Lincoln is eternally celebrated in Vermont by the Lincoln Trilogy sculpture, Clyde Du Vernet Hunt’s most ambitious work, which stands just outside the Bennington Museum; the bust of Lincoln by Vermonto Larkin Meade, which graces the hall of the Vermont State House; and the Coventry Civil War Memorial, which bears likenesses of Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses Grant, and Vermonters George Stannard and George Dewey.

Today the restored house and grounds are open to the public as Hildene: The Lincoln Family Home.
and later took charge of the wounded at Gettysburg. He was on the platform with President Lincoln when he delivered the Gettysburg Address.

In Burlington’s Battery Park stands the statue of Colonel William Wells, a medal-of-honor recipient who led the Vermont Cavalry in the last charge at Gettysburg. The nearby Lakeview Cemetery is the final resting place of Major General Oliver Otis Howard, who in 1865 was appointed director of the Freedman’s Bureau, a federal agency charged with integrating freed slaves in the South, and George Stannard, a teacher, farmer, and commander of the Second Vermont Brigade when it made the attack on Pickett’s Charge at Gettysburg. The Stannard Monument marks his birthplace in Georgia, Vermont.

Perhaps equally famous but for different reasons is Groton native William Scott. Private Scott drifted off to sleep one night while on duty in Virginia. He was caught, received a court martial, and was sentenced to death, but pardoned at the execution site. Scott, who became known as the “Sleeping Sentinel,” faithfully fought for the Union until he died in battle the following spring. The site of William Scott’s home is marked by the Sleeping Sentinel Monument.

One of the many Vermont villages that looks much the same today as they did during the war is Tunbridge, home to two prominent Civil War soldiers and writers. Franklin Aretas Haskel’s lengthy letter describing the events of Gettysburg ranks as one of the finest first-person accounts of the battle. Private Wilbur Fisk wrote close to 100 dispatches from the front to the Green Mountain Freeman, commenting on daily life and moral, political, and military issues.

Norwich University, American’s first military academy, made a bold statement when its entire class of 1862 enlisted en masse at graduation. Only West Point sent more officers to the Civil War. First located in Norwich, where the Norwich Historical Society offers a walking tour that includes University history, the University moved to Northfield in 1866. The Norwich University Sullivan Museum and History Center is hosting changing exhibitions on the Civil War through 2015.

Vermont soldiers came face to face with slavery when two regiments were dispatched to Louisiana in the second year of the war. Vermont Brig. Gen. John W. Phelps attempted to provide military training and arms to escaped slaves who wanted to fight. When told by his superiors they were to be employed only as manual laborers, Phelps replied:

“I must state that while I am willing to prepare African regiments for the defense of the Government against its assailants, I am not willing to become the mere slave-driver...”

He resigned and returned to Vermont. His grave is in Guilford’s Christ Church Cemetery.

Woodstock’s River Street Cemetery contains the graves of eight veterans of the Massachusetts 54th Regiment. African Americans were given the right to join the Union Army in all-Black regiments in 1862. Because Vermont had too few African Americans to form its own regiment, recruits from towns such as Rutland and Woodstock joined the 54th. George Hart, a Louisiana slave who was liberated and brought north by Vermont troops, was one such recruit. He settled in Woodstock after the war and is among those buried in the River Street Cemetery.

The Marsh–Billings–Rockefeller National Historic Park, also located in Woodstock, leads guided walking tours of Woodstock and the River Street Cemetery.

Causes and Consequences: The Civil War Home Front in Woodstock includes places associated with abolition meetings, the town’s free African-American community, and Woodstock’s citizens – such as Col. Thomas Seaver and Adjutant Gen. Peter Washburn – who played key roles in the war effort.

ST. ALBANS RAID

Even today, it’s possible to imagine the Northern most land action of the Civil War while standing on the St. Albans town green. October 19, 1864, a group of 21 escaped Confederate prisoners-of-war held up three banks in St. Albans, killed one citizen and attempted to burn down the entire town. Local militia pursued them across the border into Canada where they were captured. The incident attracted the attention of officials in Washington D.C., Canada, and England, and although the raiders were eventually released by a Canadian judge, international strife was avoided. Town-wide annual events and St. Albans Historical Museum exhibits tell more about this unique Civil War story.
HONORING THE WAR DEAD was much on the minds of Vermonters even before the war’s end. In 1863, the Vermont legislature authorized towns to erect monuments to the memory of deceased soldiers. The Rochester Civil War Memorial, on the maple-shaded town green, was dedicated just five years later in 1868, in honor of the town’s 196 men who went to war, 40 of whom died.

The Chelsea Highland Cemetery was consecrated in 1864 and became the final resting place for many Civil War dead. It is here that a soldier’s widow placed the famous inscription: “God has marked every sorrowing day/And numbered every secret tear,” on her husband’s memorial stone. Private Francis Skinner was buried where he died, at the Confederate prison in Andersonville, Virginia.

A different kind of memorial is the Wilmington Memorial Hall. Dedicated in 1902, the walls bear the names of Civil War veterans along with photographs of other prominent 19th century citizens. Major Fredrick W. Childs, one of Wilmington’s wealthiest citizens and a veteran, commissioned the Hall in honor of those who served in the War. McKim, Mead and White, the architectural firm that remodeled the White House, designed the Hall to include interior elements identical to those in Boston’s Symphony Hall.

The work to grant freedom and opportunity to all extended well beyond the Civil War. Vermont’s Representative Justin Smith Morrill championed the landmark College Land Grant Act of 1862, signed into law by Lincoln. While this important act created land grants to encourage colleges to “promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes,” it was the second act—the Morrill Act of 1890—that stipulated that race could not be a factor in admissions. Today Justin Morrill’s Gothic Revival cottage is preserved as the Justin Smith Morrill Homestead State Historic Site.

Not all Vermonters returned home. Captian Marshall Harvey Twitchell (pictured above) remained in Louisiana after the war, where he served as an agent of the Freedmen’s Bureau and in various political positions. Considered by many white southerners to be the quintessential “carpetbagger,” Twitchell remained in the South for more than a decade, despite attempts on his life. His story and the stories of other Vermonters in the aftermath of the war are explored in the exhibition “Service and Sacrifice” at the Vermont History Center in Barre.

Crandon was killed by a sharpshooter in the Cold Harbor trenches a year later.

Mt. Ascutney State Park welcomes visitors to take in Major Crandon’s view, and reflect on Vermont’s Civil War history.
Happened and to monuments and memorials during the four-year War between the States, one in every nine towns — and the compelling stories behind them — commemorate the contributions made by Vermont in which sites are described in this book.

Vermont was the birthplace of Vermont representatives in Congress and was the scene of the first battle of the Civil War. Vermont was the first state to approve the constitution of the American Union in March 1789 and was the only state where abolitionists, temperance advocates, and women’s rights advocates had a significant presence. In 1791, Vermont became the first state to adopt a state constitution that prohibited slavery, and that provision remained in force until 1833. Vermont was also one of only a few states to allow black soldiers to serve in the state militia during the War of 1812.

In Vermont, the Civil War is remembered not only for the battles fought on its soil but also for the role played by Vermont residents in the war effort. Vermonters served in both the Union and Confederate armies, and Vermont’s officers and soldiers played a significant role in the war’s outcome. Vermont’s contribution to the war effort was recognized by General Ulysses S. Grant, who said of Vermont: “The Vermonters are the best troops in the Union Army.”

In addition to the sites described in this book, Vermont is also home to several national historic parks and sites that commemorate the contributions made by Vermonters during the Civil War. These sites include:

- **American Precision Museum**
  - 196 Main Street, Windsor, VT 05089
  - Open daily 10 - 5 Late May - October
  - (802) 674-5781 | www.americanprecision.org

- **Battery Park**
  - Viewable during daylight hours

- **Bennington Museum**
  - 75 Main Street, Bennington, VT 05201
  - (802) 447-1571 | www.benningtonmuseum.org

- **Brandon Museum and Visitor Center**
  - 4 Grove Street, Brandon, VT 05733
  - Open daily 11-4, mid-May-mid-Oct.
  - (802) 247-6401 | www.brandon.org

- **Brattleboro Union High School**
  - 131 Fairground Rd., Brattleboro, VT 05301
  - (802) 451-3400 | www.buh.s.k12.vt.us

- **Great Convention Historic Marker**
  - US Rte 7 and Middlebrook Road
  - Ferrisburgh, VT 05456
  - Viewable during daylight hours
  - (802) 877-3429 | www.ferrisburghvt.org

- **Hildene the Lincoln Family Home**
  - 1005 Hildene Road
  - Manchester Center, VT 05254
  - Open daily 9:30-4:30
  - (802) 362-1780 | www.hildene.org

- **Justin Smith Morrill Homestead State Historic Site**
  - 214 Justin Morrill Memorial Highway
  - Strafford, VT 05072
  - Sat. - Sun. 11-5
  - Memorial Day - Columbus Day
  - (802) 828-3051 or (802) 765-4484 | www.historicsites.vermont.gov/Morrill

- **Lakeview Cemetery**
  - 455 North Avenue, Burlington, VT 05401
  - Open daily during daylight hours
  - (802) 863-2075 | www.enjoyburlington.com

- **Marsh–Billings–Rockefeller National Historic Park**
  - Rte 12, Woodstock, VT 05091
  - Visitor Center: 1-5 daily
  - Memorial Day Weekend-October 31
  - (802) 457-3368 ext. 22 | www.nps.gov/mabi

- **Peacham Congregational Church**
  - 56 Church Street, Peacham, VT 05862
  - Services Sundays at 9:30am
  - (802) 592-3330 | www.peachamchurch.org

- **River Street Cemetery**
  - 15 River Street, Woodstock, VT 05091
  - Open daily during daylight hours
  - (802) 457-3555 | www.woodstockvt.com

- **Rokeby Museum**
  - 4334 Route 7, Ferrisburgh, VT 05456
  - Check website for hours
  - (802) 877-3404 | www.rokeby.org

- **Sleeping Sentinel Monument**
  - Rte. 302 (2.4 miles west of junction of Rte. 302 & Rte. 232)
  - Groton, VT 05046
  - Viewable during daylight hours
  - (802) 584-3276 | www.grotonvt.com

- **St. Albans Historical Museum**
  - 9 Church Street, St. Albans, VT 05478
  - 1 - 4 Tues. - Fri., 10 - 2 Sat.
  - Memorial Day - Columbus Day Weekends
  - (802) 527-7933 | www.stamuseum.com

- **Vermont History Center**
  - Rte. 100, Rochester, VT 05767
  - Viewable during daylight hours
  - (802) 767-3631 | www.rochestervermont.org

- **Windsor, VT 05089**

- **and www.rootsweb.com/~vtwhs/**

- **Civil War Memorial**
  - Services Sundays at 9:30am
  - and www.rootsweb.com/~vtwhs/
Discovering the Civil War in Today’s Vermont

Look for Coffin’s new book,

This brochure identifies 46 of the hundreds of
in which sites are described
in which the Civil War took place.
sacrifice were critical on the home front and on the battlefront.

American
closed Jan.

Outdoor experiences of a nation in civil war.

Open daily during daylight hours
Addison, VT 05491

Rutland Fairgrounds
Mon. - Fri. except for holidays
36 College Street, Montpelier, VT 05602
See website for
(802) 877-3429 | www.ferrisburghvt.org

Ferrisburgh, VT 05456
Viewable during daylight hours
27 North Pleasant Street
Middlebury, VT 05753
Services Sundays at 10am
(802) 388-7634 | www.midducc.org

Norwich Historical Society
277 Main Street, Norwich, VT 05055
10-3 Wed. & Thurs., 10-noon Sat.
Memorial Day—October also by appointment
(802) 649-0124 | www.norwichhistory.org

Norwich University
158 Harmon Drive, Northfield, VT 05663
Open daily except for University holidays
(802) 485-2000 | www.norwich.edu

Old Constitution House
State Historic Site
16 North Main Street, Windsor, VT 05089
11-5 Sat. & Sun.
Memorial Day—Columbus Day Weekends
(802) 672-3773 | www.historicsites.vermont.gov/constitution

Stannard Monument
Rte. 7 South, Georgia, VT 05454
(3.7 miles south of St. Albans on the east side of Rte. 7)
Viewable during daylight hours
www.vermontcivilwar.org/pw/monu/stannard-georgia.php

Stevens Hotel
186 Main Street Vergennes, VT 05491
Now houses Citizen’s Bank
Open 9 - 5 Mon. - Fri.
(802) 877-6818 | www.citizensbank.com

Sullivan Museum and History Center
158 Harmon Drive, Northfield, VT 05663
Open 8 - 4 Mon. - Fri., except for Norwich University holidays
(802) 485-2183 | www.norwich.edu/museum/

Topsham United Presbyterian Church
4 Harts Road, Topsham, VT 05076
Call for hours
(802) 993-5560 | www.topshamvt.org

Townshend
Jct. of Rte. 30 & 35
Townshend, VT 05353
(802) 365-7300 | www.townshendvt.net

Tunbridge
Rte. 110, Tunbridge, Vt 05077
(802) 889-5621 | www.tunbridgevt.com

Norwich Historical Society Museum
277 Main Street, Norwich, VT 05055
10-3 Wed. & Thurs., 10-noon Sat.
Memorial Day—October also by appointment
(802) 649-1433 | www.norwichcongregational.org

Norwich Congregational Church
15 Church Street, Norwich, VT 05055
10-3 Wed. & Thurs., 10-noon Sat.
Memorial Day—October
(802) 649-1433 | www.norwichcongregational.org

Norwich University
158 Harmon Drive, Northfield, VT 05663
Open daily except for University holidays
(802) 485-2000 | www.norwich.edu

Stannard Congregational Church
158 Harmon Drive, Northfield, VT 05663
Open daily 10 - 5 Late May - October
(802) 388-1639 | www.morganmuseum.org

National Museum of the Morgan Horse
34 Main Street, Middlebury, VT 05753
10-5 Wednesday-Saturday
(802) 388-1639 | www.morganmuseum.org

Mt. Ascutney State Park
1826 Back Mountain Road
Windsor, VT 05069
Open daily 10-sunset
Memorial Day Weekend - mid - October
(802) 674-2060 | www.vtstateparks.com

Middlebury Congregational Church
27 North Pleasant Street
Middlebury, VT 05753
Services Sundays at 10am
(802) 388-7634 | www.midducc.org

Burlington Unitarian Church
152 Pearl Street, Burlington, VT 05401
Services Sundays at 10am
(802) 862-5630 | www.uusociety.org

Chelsea Highland Cemetery
Johnnycake Lane, Chelsea, VT 05038
Open daily during daylight hours
(802) 685-4460 | www.chelseavt.org

Christ Church Cemetery
Melendy Road and Rte. 5
Guilford, VT 05301
Open daily during daylight hours
(802) 254-6857 | www.guilfordschool.org

Coventry Civil War Memorial
Coventry Congregational Church
1893 Coventry Station Road
Newport, VT 05855
Viewable during daylight hours

Dead Creek Wildlife Management Area
Rte. 17, one mile east of Rte. 22A
Addison, VT 05491
Open daily during daylight hours
(802) 241-3700 | www.vtfishandwildlife.com

East Main Street Cemetery
East Main Street, Newport, VT 05855
Open daily during daylight hours
(802) 334-5136 | www.newportvermont.org

Equinox Resort & Spa
3567 Main Street
Manchester, VT 05254
Open daily
(802) 362-4747 | www.equinoxresort.com

Snake Mountain
Junction of Willamth and Mountain Roads, Addison, VT 05491 (trail begins on the east side of the junction; parking 500' north Mountain Road)
Open during daylight hours
(802) 759-2020 | www.addisonvt.com

Stannard Monument
Rte. 7 South, Georgia, VT 05454
(3.7 miles south of St. Albans on the east side of Rte. 7)
Viewable during daylight hours
www.vermontcivilwar.org/pw/monu/stannard-georgia.php

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Sullivan Museum and History Center
158 Harmon Drive, Northfield, VT 05663
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(802) 485-2183 | www.norwich.edu/museum/

Topsham United Presbyterian Church
4 Harts Road, Topsham, VT 05076
Call for hours
(802) 993-5560 | www.topshamvt.org

Townshend
Jct. of Rte. 30 & 35
Townshend, VT 05353
(802) 365-7300 | www.townshendvt.net

Tunbridge
Rte. 110, Tunbridge, Vt 05077
(802) 889-5621 | www.tunbridgevt.com
Today, more than 5,224 died of wounds or sickness. Men, women, and architecture, town centers, and newspapers, along with uniforms, weapons, and praise as the horse of choice for wartime. The First and Second Vermont Brigade, including Woodard's son who died in a duel, are host to Vermont families who served – including Woodard's son who died in a duel. At the same time some Vermont families were helping rival, Democratic politician Stephen Douglas. Douglas was elected president in 1860, after a higher per capita percentage of votes for Abraham Lincoln. The Battleboro hospital was part of a town to erect monuments. The encampment grounds are now home to other Civil War memorials. In which sites are described and newspapers, along with uniforms, weapons, and praise as the horse of choice for wartime. The First and Second Vermont Brigade, including Woodard's son who died in a duel, are host to Vermont families who served – including Woodard's son who died in a duel. At the same time some Vermont families were helping rival, Democratic politician Stephen Douglas. Douglas was elected president in 1860, after a higher per capita percentage of votes for Abraham Lincoln. The Battleboro hospital was part of a town to erect monuments. The encampment grounds are now home to other Civil War memorials. In which sites are described
Vermonters took up arms. 34,000 soldiers enlisted and by the War's commemoration, the contributions made by Vermont were recognized.

Memorial Day Weekend - mid-October
Open daily during daylight hours

Lakeview Cemetery
State Historic Site
east side of Rte. 7)

Manchester, VT 05254
4 Harts Road, Topsham, VT 05076
186 Main Street, Vergennes, VT 05491
(802) 877-6818 | www.citizensbank.com

Numbers correspond to the order in which sites are described by theme on the reverse side.

VERMONT in the USA

- WAR ON SLAVERY
- WAR EFFORT
- HOME FRONT
- LINCOLN & VT
- HEALING THE WOUNDS
- EPilogue