

VERMONT & THE CIVIL WAR

visitors
guide

...VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY



1861-1865


VERMONT
www.VermontVacation.com

Vermont
CIVIL WAR
SESQUICENTENNIAL
www.VermontCivilWar150.com

Vermont welcomes you to **EXPLORE** its **CIVIL WAR HISTORY**

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 battlefield.



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).

VERMONT DECLARES WAR ON SLAVERY



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.

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.



ROKEBY MUSEUM

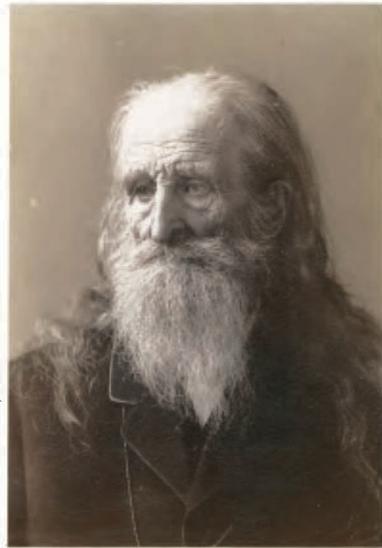
At the same time some Vermont families were helping escaped slaves start new lives in the North. Rowland and Rachel Robinson sheltered many fugitives from slavery at their farm in Ferrisburgh. Their home and farm is now the **Rokeby Museum**, one of the premiere sites in New England telling the stories 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.

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



ORSON MURRAY, BRANDON MUSEUM

Orson Murray

GREAT CONVENTION.

There will be **GREAT MEETINGS** to examine the question of American Slavery, in Ferrisburgh Centre, on Monday and Tuesday the 17th & 18th instant. George Bradburn, of Nantucket, for several years the able and successful champion for the slave in the Legislature of Massachusetts,—Frederick Douglass, the eloquent fugitive from slavery whose thrilling narration of his own history and sufferings while in bondage and powerful appeals for his oppressed brethren have accomplished so much in other states,—N. H. Whiting, of Massachusetts, the learned shoe-maker and J. A. Collins, of Boston, the devoted advocate of human-rights, will be present and address the convention. It is hoped that the friends in the towns of the surrounding counties will not fail to be present on this interesting occasion.

The hospitalities of the Ferrisburgh abolitionists will be extended to all strangers who may favor them with their presence.

North Ferrisburgh, July 1843-

ROWLAND T. ROBINSON,

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 STATE HOUSE



ST. ALBANS HISTORICAL MUSEUM

ON THE HOME FRONT

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 the war. 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.



...AMERICAN PRECISION MUSEUM

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.



...BENNINGTON MUSEUM

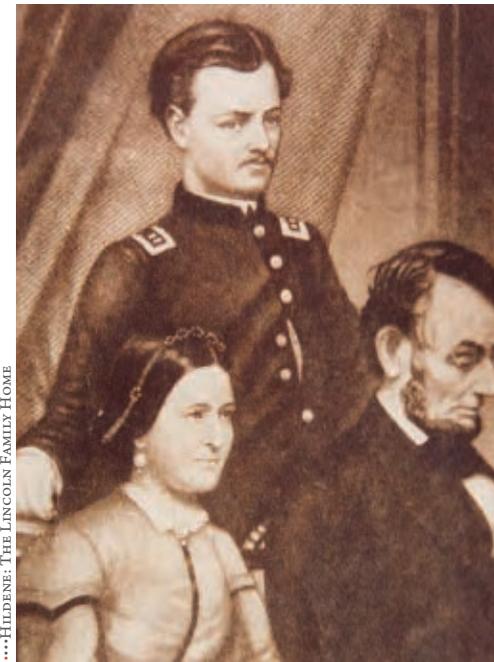
LINCOLN & VERMONT



NO STATE CAST

a higher per capita percentage of votes for Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 presidential election than Vermont.

Ironically, Vermont was also the home of Lincoln's rival, Democratic politician Stephen Douglas. Douglas was born in Brandon in 1813; his birthplace is now the **Brandon Museum and Visitor Center**. Counter to his political rival Abraham Lincoln, Douglas favored each state's and territory's right to determine its own policy on slavery.



...HILDENE: THE LINCOLN FAMILY HOME

First Lady Mary Todd Lincoln and her two sons spent the summer of 1864 at Manchester's Equinox House – now the **Equinox Resort & Spa** – and made reservations to vacation there with the President the following year. In anticipation, the proprietors constructed a special suite for their visit. Before

they had a chance to enjoy it, President Lincoln was assassinated on April 14 the following spring. Robert Todd Lincoln, their eldest son, returned to Manchester in 1905 and built a summer home called Hildene.

Today the restored house and grounds are open to the public as **Hildene: The Lincoln Family Home**.



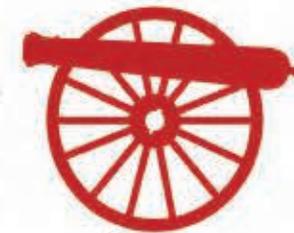
...HILDENE: THE LINCOLN FAMILY HOME

Vermonters were shocked to learn of Lincoln's death. "Hardly had the joyous 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 Vermonter 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.



VERMONT'S WAR EFFORT



ONLY 11 days after the firing on Fort Sumpter on April 12, 1861, lawmakers assembled and appropriated \$1,000,000 to support the war effort. Today the fully restored **Vermont State House** is host to special Civil War interpretive exhibits. Next door, the Vermont History Museum's Freedom and Unity explores Vermont's war commitment in part of this award-winning exhibit.

Recruiting events took place throughout the state. On Independence Day in 1862, nearly 2,000 Vermonters walked or rode to celebrate high atop Snake Mountain in Addison County. Military recruiters took advantage of the occasion to encourage enlistment. One of these new recruits, Myron Clark of the Second Vermont Brigade, was killed the following year at Gettysburg. Visitors can hike **Snake Mountain** or view it from the **Dead Creek Wildlife Management Area**.

People from all walks of life served in the military. Reverend Jonathan Woodward, pastor of the Westford Congregational Church, served as the chaplain of the First Vermont Cavalry Regiment from 1861 to 1865. Today his likeness tops a monument located on the **Westford Town Green** honoring the 109 Westford men who served – including Woodard's son who died in a skirmish near Hagerstown, Maryland.

The Union Army raised two sharp shooter regiments to be assigned to skirmish duty or to shoot at enemy officers. The First Vermont Regiment, bound for Virginia and the Battle of Big Bethel in 1861, assembled on the **Rutland Fairgrounds** where Sharpshooter tryouts were held.

Village physician Henry Janes, whose home now houses the **Waterbury Public Library & Historical Society**, served first as Surgeon of the Third Vermont Infantry

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.





...ROCHESTER (VT) HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Healing THE WOUNDS

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



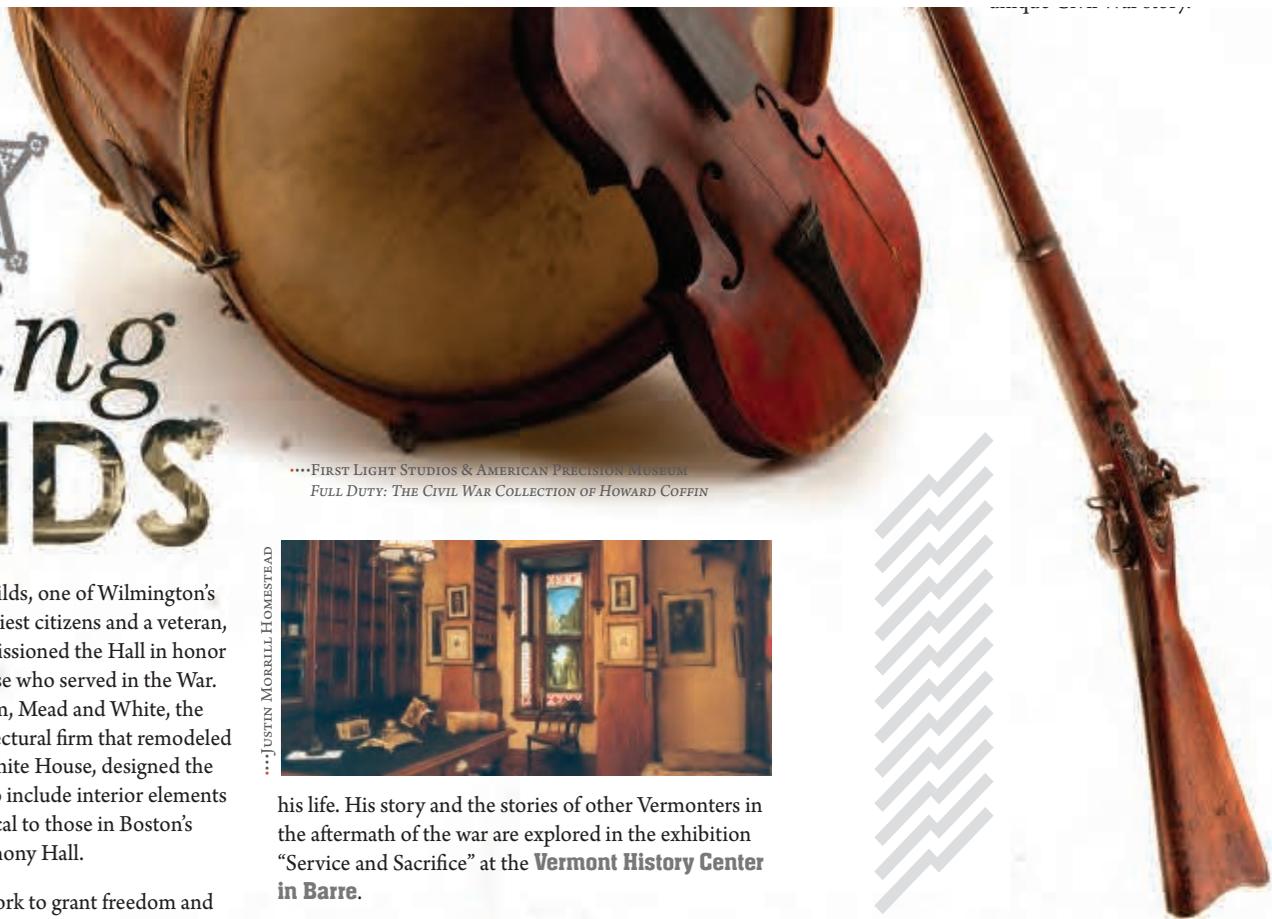
...VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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



...FIRST LIGHT STUDIOS & AMERICAN PRECISION MUSEUM
FULL DUTY: THE CIVIL WAR COLLECTION OF HOWARD COPPIN

...JUSTIN MORRILL HOMESTEAD



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**.

EPILOGUE

IN JUNE OF 1863

Major Richard Crandall was home on leave from the Sixth Vermont Regiment. He and a friend camped on the summit of Mt. Ascutney, a solitary peak that offers a fine view of southeastern Vermont and the Connecticut River Valley. On that early summer evening Crandall talked of being part of General John Sedwick's attack at Second Fredericksburg and remarked, "Oh to have lived a minute then was worth a thousand years."

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

Mt. Ascutney State Park welcomes visitors to take in Major Crandall's view, and reflect on Vermont's Civil War history.



Vermont CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL
www.VermontCivilWar150.com

American Precision Museum ①



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

Battery Park ⑦



1 North Avenue, Burlington, VT 05401
Open daily during daylight hours
(802) 865-7247 | www.enjoyburlington.com

Bennington Museum ⑤

75 Main Street, Bennington, VT 05201
Open daily 10 - 5 July - Oct.;
Feb - June & Nov. - Dec. closed Wed.;
closed Jan.
(802) 447-1571 | www.benningtonmuseum.org

Brandon Museum and Visitor Center ④ ①

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

Brattleboro Union High School ⑤

131 Fairground Rd.,
Brattleboro, VT 05301
(802) 451-3400 | www.buhs.k12.vt.us

Great Convention Historic Marker ⑥

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

Hildene the Lincoln Family Home ③



1005 Hildene Road
Manchester Center, VT 05254
Open daily 9:30-4:30
(802) 362-1788 | www.hildene.org

Justin Smith Morrill Homestead State Historic Site ④



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 ⑧

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

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historic Park ⑰

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 ⑧

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

River Street Cemetery ⑰

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

Rochester Civil War Memorial ①



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

Rokeby Museum ⑤

4334 Route 7, Ferrisburgh, VT 05456
Check website for hours
(802) 877-3406 | www.rokeby.org

Sleeping Sentinel Monument ⑩

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 ⑱



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

Burlington **Unitarian Church** ⑩

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

Chelsea **Highland Cemetery** ②



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

Christ Church Cemetery ⑮

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

Coventry **Civil War Memorial** ④

Coventry Congregational Church
1893 Coventry Station Road
Newport, VT 05855
Viewable during daylight hours
www.vermont.gov/portal/government/towns.php?town=55

Dead Creek Wildlife **Management Area** ③

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** ⑪

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

Equinox **Resort & Spa** ②

3567 Main Street
Manchester, VT 05254
Open daily
(800) 362-4747 | www.equinoxresort.com

Middlebury **Congregational Church** ③

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

Mt. Ascutney State Park ①

1826 Back Mountain Road
Windsor, VT 05089
Open daily 10-sunset
Memorial Day Weekend - mid - October
(802) 674-2060 | www.vtstateparks.com

National Museum **of the Morgan Horse** ③

34 Main Street, Middlebury, VT 05753
10-5 Wednesday-Saturday
(802) 388-1639 | www.morganmuseum.org

Norwich Congregational **Church** ⑦

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

Norwich Historical Society **Museum** ⑬

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

Norwich University ⑫

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

Old Constitution House **State Historic Site** ①



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

Snake Mountain ②

Junction of Willmarth 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** ⑨

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 ⑨

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** ⑭

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** ②

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

Townshend ⑥

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

Tunbridge ⑪

Rte. 110, Tunbridge, Vt 05077
(802) 889-5521 | www.tunbridgevnt.com



University of Vermont Morgan Horse Farm ②



74 Battell Drive, Weybridge, VT 05753
May - Oct.: Mon. - Fri. 9 - 4;
Nov. - Apr.: Mon. - Fri. 9 - 4,
Sat. 9 - noon
(802) 388-2011 | www.uvm.edu/morgan

Vermont College of Fine Arts ④

36 College Street, Montpelier, VT 05602
Mon. - Fri. except for holidays
(802) 828-8600 | www.vcfa.edu

Rutland Fairgrounds ④

175 South Main Street
Rutland, VT 05701
See website for
events/access to grounds
(802) 775-5200 | www.vermontstatefair.net

Vermont History Center ⑫

60 Washington St., Barre, VT 05641
Mon. - Fri. 9-4
(802) 479-8500 | www.vermonthistory.org

Vermont Historical Society Museum ⑬

109 State Street, Montpelier, VT 05602
10-4 Tuesday-Saturday
(802) 828-2291 | www.vermonthistory.org

Vermont State House ①



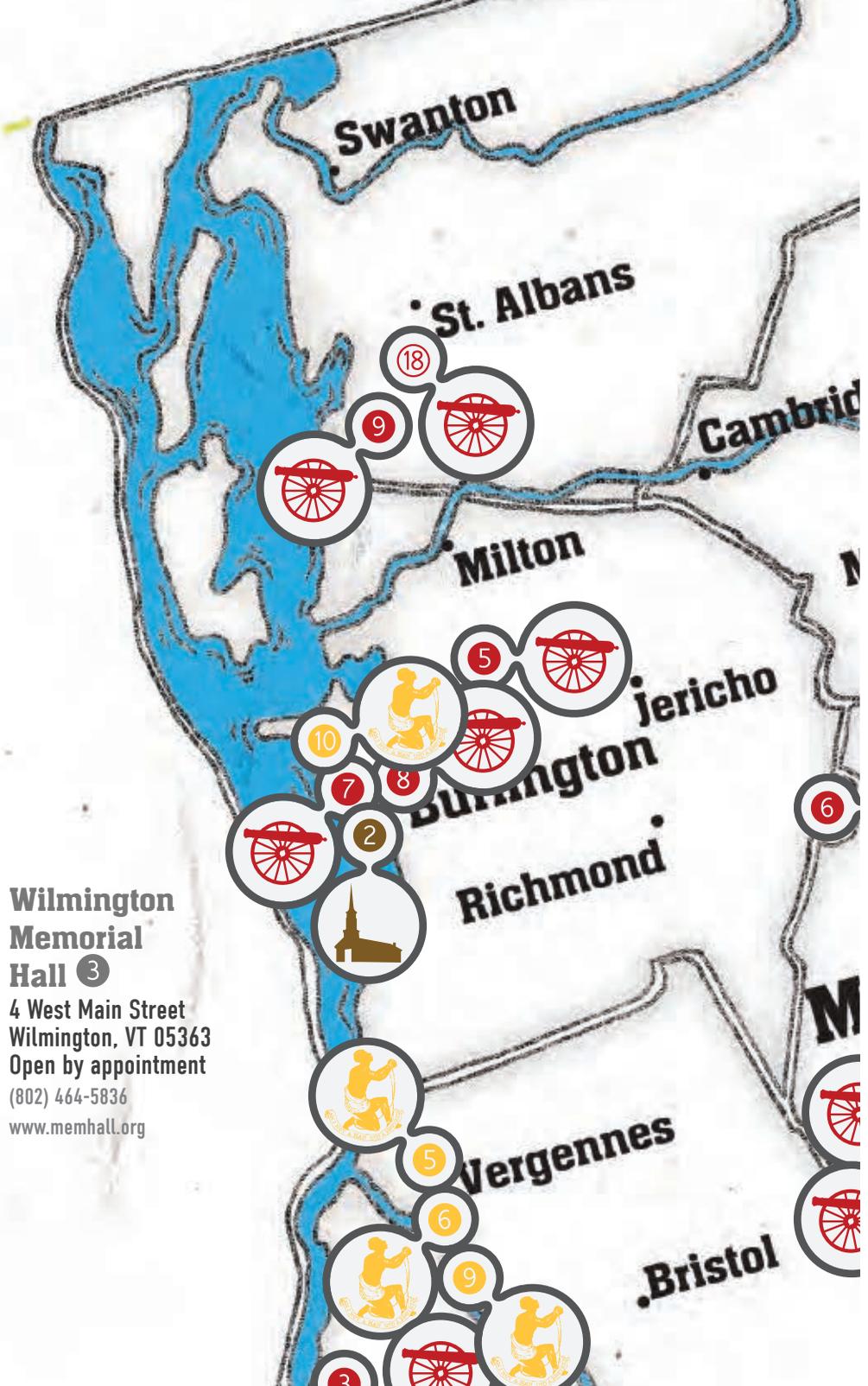
115 State Street, Montpelier, VT 05602
Mon. - Fri. 8 - 4 audio or guided tours
available
(802) 828-2231 | www.leg.state.vt.us/sthouse/sthouse.htm

Waterbury Public Library & Historical Society ⑥

28 North Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05676
Mon. - Wed. 10 - 8, Thurs. & Fri. 10 - 5,
Sat. 9 - 2 Sat. and 9 - noon summers
(802) 244-7036 | www.waterburyvt.com/library
and www.rootsweb.com/~vtwhs/

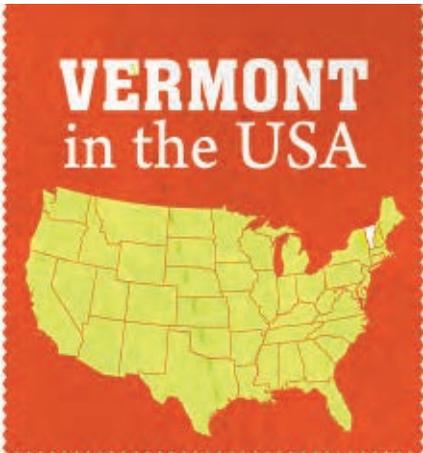
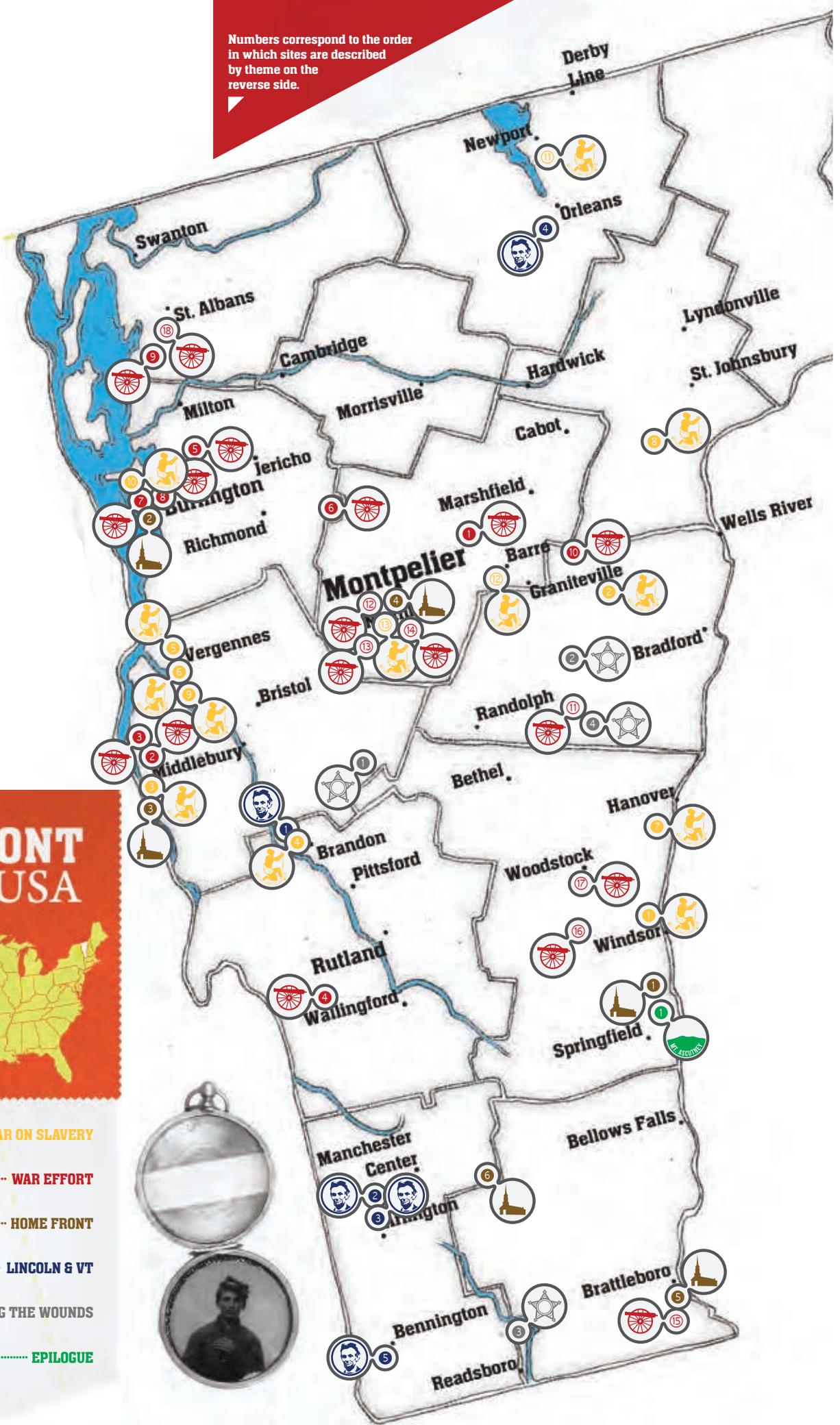
Westford Town Green ⑤

Rte. 128, Westford, VT 05494
Viewable during daylight hours
(802) 878-4587 | www.westfordvt.us



Wilmington
Memorial
Hall ③
4 West Main Street
Wilmington, VT 05363
Open by appointment
(802) 464-5836
www.memhall.org

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



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

