

Under the Hump

UPCOMING EVENTS

- November 11th - Meeting at CBMS at 7PM
- Don Welch Book signing of CAUSE OF THE WILL after the Nov. 11th meeting.
- Bring your sold and unsold raffle tickets to Mark Morse at the meeting.



CAN YOU IDENTIFY THIS HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBER?



Last Issue
Audrey Sherman Ireland

SUMMER PICNIC

Once again, the summer picnic was held at the South Duxbury Church for the August meeting. The turn out was lighter than in previous years probably due to the uncertainty in the weather and others using the warm day to catch up on outside projects that the many days of rain had postponed.

Those that did attend were treated to a delicious pot luck style buffet. The STUMP TO MILL exhibit that was presented at the Vermont History Expo in Tunbridge was set up so that the members who did not get a chance to see it at the Expo were able to see the display. Carol Collins did a refurbish job on the organ in the hall and played it for members after the meeting. Other exhibits were set up in the church for review by those in attendance and a good time was had by all.

REMINDERS

Time to renew your membership so save on postage and paper and renew with Mark Morse at the meeting.

Bring your raffle tickets sold or unsold to Mark at the November meeting



BOOK SIGNING

Don Welch has completed his book CAUSE OF THE WILL a pictorial history and text of Crossett Hill. Historical Society members will have an opportunity to purchase an autographed copy after the meeting on November 11th for the price of \$20.

Just in time for the cold weather you can purchase a copy for yourself for a good read on a cold winter day or purchase some to take care of some names on your holiday gift list.

Donnie will gladly autograph books after the Tuesday meeting. If you are not able to make the meeting and would like to obtain a copy you can contact him directly at 802-244-7558 or by email at vermontmaple-mary@yahoo.com.



I N D E P E N D E N T O R D E R O F G O O D T E M P L A R S

When the Puritans loaded provisions onto the *Mayflower* before casting off for the New World, they brought on board more beer than water. This reflected their traditional drinking beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors—they saw alcohol as a natural and normal part of life. Their religious tradition taught them that alcohol was created by God and inherently good. Jesus had used wine and approved of its moderate consumption. Their experience showed them that it was safer to drink alcohol than the typically polluted water. Alcohol was also an effective analgesic, provided energy necessary for hard work, and generally enhanced the quality of life. Alcohol was also thought to serve as a social lubricant, provide entertainment, facilitate relaxation, contribute to the enjoyment of food, and provide pharmacological pleasure.

In colonial America, informal social controls helped maintain the expectation that the abuse of alcohol was unacceptable. There was a clear consensus that while alcohol was a gift from God its abuse was from the Devil. "Drunkenness was condemned and punished, but only as an abuse of a God-given gift. Drink itself was not looked upon as culpable, any more than food deserved blame for the sin of gluttony. Excess was a personal indiscretion.

As the colonies grew from a rural society into a more urban one, drinking patterns began to change. Rum became increasingly popular.

As the American Revolution approached, economic change and urbanization were accompanied by increasing poverty, unemployment, and crime. These emerging social problems were often blamed on drunkenness. "This simplistic scapegoating of an intoxicant . . . now seems a predictable accompaniment of social unrest and economic problems."

By 1810, there were at least 2,000 distillers producing more than two million gallons of whiskey. By the 1820s, whiskey sold for twenty-five cents a gallon, making it cheaper than beer, wine, coffee, tea, or milk. Annual consumption may have been as high as ten gallons per person.

This level of consumption was over four times the current rate. However, "liquor tended to be taken in small quantities throughout the day, often with

Independent Order of Good Templars.
Credential for Representatives to Grand Lodge.

From Sunshine Lodge, No. 104 of South Duxbury
TO THE GRAND LODGE OF VERMONT:

This is to certify that Glencora F. reman.
has been duly elected Representative and Ermine Griffith.
has been duly elected Alternate Representative from this Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Vermont to serve for one year from the second Wednesday in October, A. D. 1800

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our names and the seal of this Lodge this 28 day of Aug A. D. 1800

Myrtis A. Butler, Secretary. Wm. M. Johnson, Chief Templar.

TO THE GRAND CHIEF TEMPLAR:
A. E. Butler is hereby recommended as a competent and qualified person for the office of Deputy G. C. T. for this Lodge and we respectfully ask that a commission be granted.

By order of the Lodge,
Myrtis A. Butler, Secretary.

N. B. Two of these blanks are sent to each Lodge. Immediately after election the Secretary should fill them out and forward one to the Grand Secretary and give the other to the Representative to take to Grand Lodge, so as to guard against loss or errors.
In case a Lodge has two Representatives, the name of BOTH Representatives and both Alternates should be put in EACH blank.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

meals. Instead of a morning coffee break, Americans stopped work at 11:00 a.m. to drink. A lot of work went undone but in this slow paced, preindustrial age this was not always a problem. A drunken stage coach driver posed little threat, since the horses knew the route and made their own way home"

Solitary drinking, unencumbered by social control, increased during this time. "A sizeable number of Americans for the first time began to drink to excess by themselves. The solo binge was a new pattern of drinking in which periods of abstinence were interspersed every week, month, or season with one to three-day periods of solitary inebriation". "Middle- and upper- class Americans cut back their drinking drastically because it was no longer considered appropriate for an industrious life. As alcohol was eliminated from the ordinary daily routines of the middle class, when people did drink, they were more likely to go on binges where they drank all out.

It was in this environment that people began seeking an explanation and a solution for drinking problems. One suggestion had come from one of the foremost physicians of the period, Dr. Benjamin Rush. In 1784, Dr. Rush argued that the excessive use of alcohol was injurious to physical and psychological health.

Apparently influenced by Rush's widely discussed belief, about 200 farmers in a Connecticut community formed a temperance association in 1789. Similar associations were formed in Virginia in 1800 and New York State in 1808. Within the next decade other temperance organizations were formed in eight states, some being statewide organizations

But some stalwart leaders persevered in pressing their cause forward. The American Temperance Society was formed in 1826 and benefitted from a renewed interest in religion and morality. Within 10 years it claimed more than 8,000 local groups and over 1,500,000 members.

Between 1830 and 1840, most temperance organizations began to argue that the only way to prevent drunkenness was to eliminate the consumption of alcohol.

The Temperance Society became the Abstinence Society. The Independent Order of Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, the Templars of Honor and Temperance, the Anti-Saloon League, the National Prohibition Party and other groups were formed and grew rapidly.

While it began by advocating the temperate or moderate use of alcohol, the movement now insisted that no one should be permitted to drink any alcohol in any quantity. And it did so with religious fervor and increasing stridency.

ROOT BEER

"Root beer" was a temperance product developed in the hope that it would replace beer in popularity... it did not.

(Goshen, C. E. Drinks, Drugs, and Do-Gooders. New York: Free Press, 1973, p. 14.)

One of the first groups seems to have been the Sons of Temperance, which began in New York City in 1842. Unlike many fraternal organizations, the "Sons" admitted men and women into its doors. There were, as with most fraternal orders and societies, secret rituals, passwords and handshakes. Members wore regalia. Although noble in its ambitions it met with some contrary thought in the growing temperance movement. Many people felt that a "Secret Society" might not be in the best interests of the movement.

The Good Templars was founded in 1851 in Utica, New York, as a fraternal temperance society for teetotalers of either sex. It has since spread worldwide and publishes the National Good Templar 10 times a year. In 1994, there were 5,000 members in the United States alone.

The Good Templars promotes total abstinence from alcohol. The founder, Daniel Cady, had been a member of the Sons of Temperance (founded 1842), which had assumed a number of fraternal and benevolent characteristics while trying to reform drunks and keep them

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS



reformed. His Knights of Jericho (1850) soon metamorphosed into the Good Templars in 1851, survived schism and reunification the following year (the short-lived Independent Order of Good Templars) and went on to prosper. It always admitted women on the same basis as men, and has, according to its own literature, always been racially mixed. In 1868 the organization spread to England.

SAP BEER

1 lb hops in a clean barrel

Take it to the orchard

Fill barrel with sap and set it away

In about two weeks it will be fit for drinking and will remain good till June

From Walton's VT Register Page 6—1859

At the turn of the century, the Good Templars in the United States boasted about 350,000 members. It has shrunk drastically since then, but seems to be on the rebound from the low of 2,000 quoted by Schmidt in his *Fraternal Organizations* in 1979.

Originally, the Good Templars worked three Degrees, namely Heart, Charity, and Royal Virtue. The rituals and regalia were much diminished in the 1970s as the organization tried to make itself more modern and relevant.

Although similar to the Sons of Temperance they claimed that their organization was superior because they weren't bothered with selling life insurance to the membership, something their predecessors were actively engaged in.

In 1859 the Good Templars formed their platform of six items concerning their stand on the temperance movement:

"1st - Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

2nd - No license in any form or under any circumstances for the sale of such liquors to be used as a beverage.

3rd - The absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes-prohibition by the will of the people, expressed in due form of law with the penalties described for a crime of such enormity.

4th - The creation of a healthy public opinion upon the subject by active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to an enlightened philanthropy.

5th - The election of good, honest men to administer the laws.

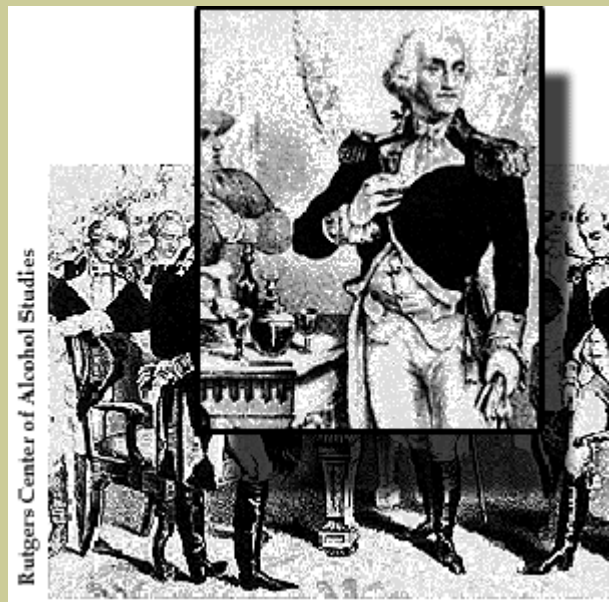
6th - Persistence in efforts to save individuals and communities from so direful a scourge against all forms of opposition and difficulty until our success is complete and

The Watchman and State Gazette of September 19, 1931 reported that the temperance movement was active in Duxbury and when the churches were combined with Fayston and Moretown the society's membership numbered about sixty with Calvin Huntley as the minister. Alice DeLong made a transcript of the charter of the Independent Order of the Good Templars that hung in the South Duxbury church hall. The South Duxbury organization was known as the Sunshine Lodge No. 104. She also made a comment on the transcript that she was surprised that her relative Charles E. Backus was listed as a Templar. One member made the comment after reviewing the member roster that some members had joined purely for the social life of the group or to put up a good front.

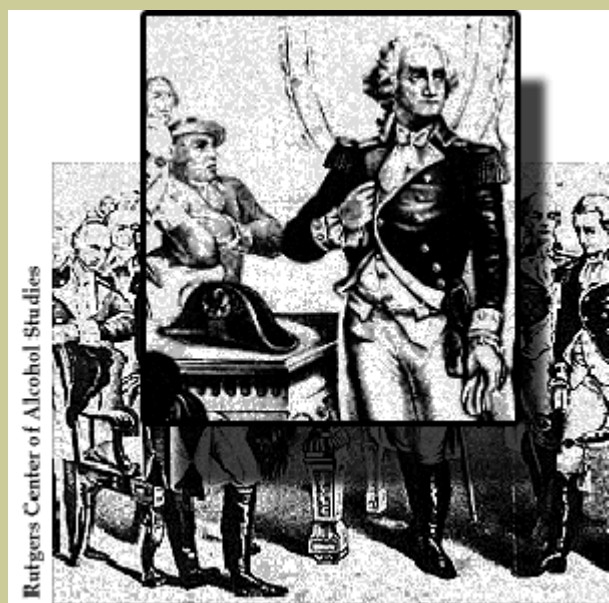


Sources: Templarhistory.com & Potsdam University website

IN THIS CURRIER AND IVES PRINT OF 1848, GEORGE WASHINGTON BIDS FAREWELL TO HIS OFFICERS WITH A TOAST IN HIS HAND AND A SUPPLY OF LIQUOR ON THE TABLE.



REFLECTING THE POWER OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT, A RE-ENGRAVED VERSION IN 1876 REMOVES ALL EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL. GONE IS THE GLASS FROM WASHINGTON'S HAND AND THE LIQUOR SUPPLY IS REPLACED WITH A HAT.



Independent Order of Good Templars

To All ToWhom These Shall Come Greetings

Know Ye, We, the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the State of Vermont do grant unto

Mrs. Laura Kellogg

C. M. Kellogg

Ila Johnson

Mary Butler

Lilla Sherman

E. G. Atkins

Arthur Butler

L. S. Hills

Alva Butler

Roy W. Kellogg

R. C. Atkins

W. D. Turner

Charles E. Backus

Wendell C. Kellogg

Annie M. Barteld

Mrs. R. C. Atkins

Mrs. E. G. Atkins

Phila C. Turner

Betsey Woodard

And their Associates, this charter constituting them a Lodge to be known as Sunshine Lodge No. 104 Independent Order of Good Templars to be located at South Duxbury county of Washington.

The following officers installed for the present term:

C. M. Kellogg - CT

Mrs. E. G. Atkins - V. T.

Phila L. Turner - Chap.

Lester Hill - Sec.

Lilla Sherman - A.S.

Arthur Butler - F. S.

R. W. Kellogg - Treas.

Roy Atkins - M

Ila M. Johnson - D. M.

Mary S. Butler - Guard

Wendell Kellogg - Sentinel

E. G. Atkins - L. D.

Edith Butler - S. J. T.

Betsey E. Woodard - P. C. T.

Dated December 6, 1897

C. D. Edgerton, G. S.

B. F. Parker, R.W.G.S.

Channing Hayden, G. C. T.

D. H. Mann, R. W. G. Templar

Our principals - Abstinence and Prohibition.

Our field is the world.

Our mission to save and reclaim.

Found in So. Duxbury Church - 1916

Prohibition Song

Tune: ("Tipperary")

Clear across the country,
Hear them sing this loud refrain;
Eighteen other states join in
With Prohibition Maine.
Kansas, Oklahoma, Georgia.
Colorado, true,
And Idaho and Iowa,
And there's Arizona, too.

CHORUS

It's a long way to Prohibition,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to Prohibition,
To the only cure I know:
Good-bye, still and brewery,
Farewell, rum-shop's glare,
It's a long, long way to Prohibition,
But my heart's right there.

Tennessee, Virginias,
North Dakota, Arkansas,
Carolinas, Washington,
Have stopped the trade by law.
Alabama, Mississippi,
Oregon, and wait!
VERMONT will soon be counted
As a Prohibition state.

Chorus

Waterbury tried it
Only one short year ago.
Two saloons down Main street way
Another one on Stowe.
Nevermore, no nevermore, Oh!
Prohibition, say!
What's good for Waterbury
Can not hurt the U. S. A.

Chorus

Jan. 31, 1916.

Rev. Wm. Luke Boicourt
Born in Gaylord, Kansas - 1877
Cong'l. minister in Wat

DR. CLARENCE TRUE WILSON.

This Noted Lecturer Will Speak at the
Opera House Next Monday Evening.

Next Monday evening at the Opera House at eight o'clock, Dr. Clarence True Wilson of Topeka, Kansas, one of the foremost leaders in the recent successful dry campaigns in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, will speak on the Vermont situation as it affects the nation.

For three weeks this experienced orator-fighter will give his services in the struggle to free our state utterly and finally from all saloon domination and to be rid once and for all of partnership in the liquor business. So many misleading statements are circulated concerning the real intent of the Prohibitory Referendum Law to be voted upon next March, that many people will appreciate its interpretation by a master mind, one who is able to show us what it really means for Vermont and what it means also for the whole United States.

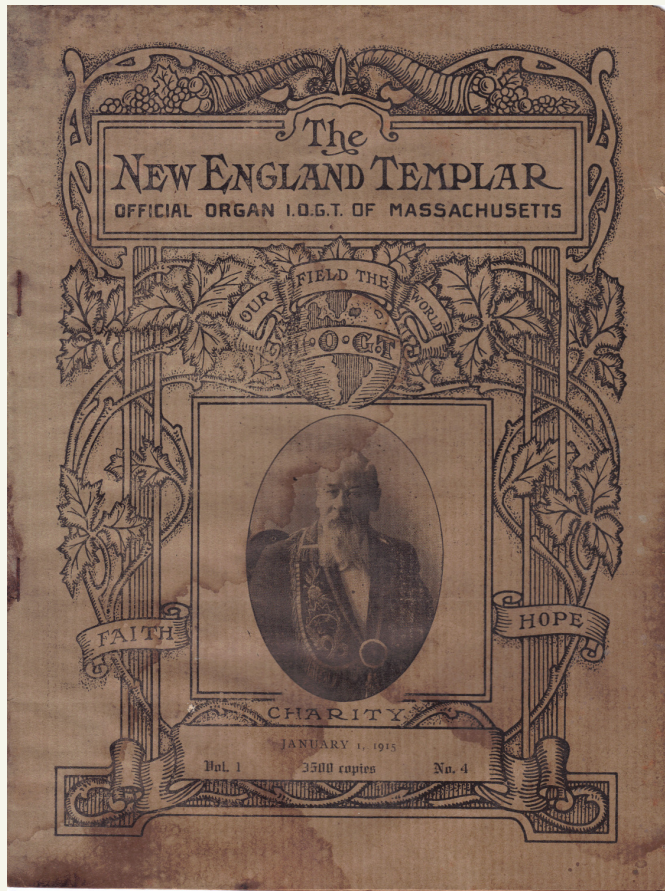
Let the house be packed. License men and Local Option boosters will enjoy this speech even if they don't believe a word of it. Come and hear anyhow. There will be no charge for admission but a collection will be taken for the expenses of the state campaign.

"Waterbury Record"
— Jan. 26, 1916 —

TEETOTALERS

During the early 1800's, temperance societies offered two pledge options: moderation in drinking or total abstinence. After those who pledged the preferred total abstinence began writing "T.A." on their pledge cards, they became known as "teetotalers."

(MENDELSON, J. H., AND
MELLO, N. K. ALCOHOL: USE
AND ABUSE IN AMERICA. BOS-
TON, MASSACHUSETTS: LITTLE
BROWN, 1983, P. 34.)



*Mother's in the kitchen
Washing out the jugs;
Sister's in the pantry
Bottling the suds;
Father's in the cellar
Mixing up the hops;
Johnny's on the front porch
Watching for the cops.*

LIQUOR LAWS OF 1874

THE ONLY ONE WHO COULD SELL LIQUOR WAS A LAWFUL AGENT
APPOINTED IN EACH TOWN

LIQUOR WAS SOLD FOR MEDICAL, CHEMICAL OR MECHANICAL USES
ONLY

PENALTIES

FOR SELLING OR FURNISHING

\$10.00 & COSTS - FIRST OFFENSE

\$20.00 & COSTS - SECOND OFFENSE

\$20.00 & COSTS & 6MONTHS- 3 YEARS IN JAIL- THIRD OFFENSE

FOR MANUFACTURING

\$100.00 - FIRST OFFENSE

\$200.00 - SECOND OFFENSE

\$200.00 & IMPRISONMENT- THIRD OFFENSE

LIQUOR KEPT FOR UNLAWFUL SALE COULD BE SEIZED AND DUMPED
KEEPERS COULD BE FINED AND/OR IMPRISONED
UNLAWFUL SELLER WAS LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGE RESULTING
FROM LIQUOR SOLD

DUXBURY LIQUOR AGENTS RECEIPTS

MARCH 4, 1862
LIQUOR MONEY REC'D FROM
SELECTMEN \$82.00

MAY, 1862
LIQUOR MONEY REC'D FROM
SELECTMEN \$24.00

MAY 12, 1863—EDWARD
CROSSETT LIQUOR AGENT
\$170.00

MAY 7, 1866—LIQUOR AGENT
\$200.00

MAY 9, 1867— LIQUOR
AGENT \$200.00

APRIL 20, 1867—LIQUOR
AGENT \$200.00

JULY 16, 1867—LIQUOR
AGENT \$75.00

SEPTEMBER 4, 1867—I
HUNTLEY \$92.98

FEBRUARY 22, 1968—LIQUOR
AGENT \$20.48

FEBRUARY 18, 1869
LUCUS MORSE LIQUOR AGENT
FOR LIQUOR FURNISHED BY
HIM BY THE TOWN \$94.73

FEBRUARY 18, 1869
LUCUS MORSE LIQUOR AGENT
FOR LIQUOR FURNISHED BY
HIM BY THE TOWN \$186.69

FINES & PENALTIES

JUNE 15, 1853 MONEY PAID
BY CHARLES BUCKLEY FOR
FINE OF O. CLARK FOR VIO-
LATING THE LIQUOR LAW
\$7.50

JUNE 16, 1853 MONEY PAID
BY CHARLES BUCKLEY FOR
FINE OF CHARLES ATKINS
FOR VIOLATING THE LIQUOR
LAW \$9.00

LOCAL COMMENT ON THE TEMPERANCE FOLKS

RUBEN MUNSON

In the old days when the use of strong drink was universal, he erected a grater cider mill, operated by water power. For two or three years he did a brisk business. The Temperance movement arose, and he early enlisted under its banner. One day one of Mr. Munson's neighbors, addicted to the use of intoxicating beverages, was talking to him. During the conversation Mr. Munson pleaded with the neighbor to stop his vile habit and to sign the pledge. After a few minutes the neighbor retorted, "You are a pretty one to preach to me about mine! My taking an occasional glass of good New England rum or a mug of good hard cider certainly is no worse a habit than snuffing that yaller stuff like you do!" Ruben thought a minute, then took out his snuff box and emptied it, saying, "I thank you; never more will I indulge in so much as one pinch of snuff!"

From the sermon of Rev. Leslie Pennington

DR. GOULD

"Dr. Gould made his own medicine and peddled it I believe. It may have been horse or otherwise but I know when we didn't feel good we would say we ought to have some of Dr. Gould's medicine.

Letter from Mrs. Glenora Kellogg to Alice DeLong

Dr. Gould was at Butler's some. It was before laws were made controlling the purity of foods and drugs. His "medicine" was about 90% whiskey. That's where people for the saying regarding his medicine if anyone felt ailing – "You should get some of Dr. Gould's medicine!" Probably few of the women folk realized that Gould's elixir contained such potency! It was common knowledge among most of the men, however."

The men were known to buy whole barrels of whiskey to store down cellar. One Duxburyite known to practice this was Jacob Andrews who lived in Dowsville.

Both Stories told by Harry Backus in 1964

BUILDING THE TEMPLAR'S HALL

The Good Templar's Hall was built in the summer of 1897. I don't know who started the idea, but it was a community-bee project and the labor, and I feel sure, all the materials were donated. I don't remember of there being anything going on to raise money so it could be only a little for dues on hand. I don't remember any dedication.

The meetings were held in the schoolhouse before the hall was built. A Dr. Gould of Randolph and a Mr. Hayden who was then at the head of the State Association of Good Templars were the ones that got the lodge started.

As for the members there were not too many we are sure of. But it seems as though there must have been more:

Charles Kellogg - Laura Kellogg - Ila Johnson - Alva Butler - Leroy Kellogg - Mable Atkins - Lester Hills - Mary Butler - Walter Turner - Glencora Freeman Kellogg - Ermine Griffith - Lilla Sherman Hills - Orville Sherman

From recollections of Glencora Freeman Kellogg

MINUTES OF THE 1901 MEETINGS

MINUTES OF THE WEEKLY MEETINGS

MAY 14TH,
21ST &
28TH OF
1901

84

South Duxbury Vt. May 14, 1901
Sunshine Lodge No 104. I. O. G. T.
Opened in form. C. T. Alva Butler in the
chair. Protem appointments.
Harry Backus V. T. Gilbert Nelson G. Roy Clark
S. J. Sec. called the roll of officers, the following
were absent. V. T., G. S., D. M., S. J. T.
G. D. read a communication from the Inter-
national Supreme Lodge.
Intermission. Called to Order.
Committee of investigation reported that Joe
Cota acknowledged the violation of the pledge, and
recommend that he be given two weeks to come
back and be reobligated, at the end of that time
if he don't come, he shall be declared expelled.
Calling list of officers absent last session M., &
Good of the Order consisted of Reading by Mrs. John-
son. Reading by Ila Johnson
Singing by Ila Johnson and Mary Butler.
Number present 12
Receipts of the evening \$2.10
Closed in form
Submitted in Faith, Hope & Charity
Mary Butler Sec.

MINUTES OF THE 1901 MEETINGS

85

May 21, 1901, Sunshine Lodge No 104. I. O. G. T. So. Duxbury
 Vt. Opened in form E. T. Alba Butler in the chair
 Protom appointments.
 Sister Wheeler V. T. Brother Backus D. M.
 M. reported all correct four brothers from Fidelity
 Lodge No 13, one brother from Maple Lodge No 11.
 F. Sec. called roll of officers, the following respond
 E. T., P. E. T., E. M., S. S., Sec., F. Sec., T.
 The name of Kathryn Wheeler was proposed for
 membership by Ida Johnson.
 Committee on the name of Kathryn Wheeler, Mrs. B.
 Johnson, Ida Johnson, Gilbert Nelson.
 Intermission, Called to Order.
 Calling list of officers absent last session.
 Good of the Order consisted of
 Remarks by Bro. Elliot of Fidelity Lodge. Water
 bury Center Vt.
 Remarks by Bro. Kingsbury of Maple Lodge Moretown
 Reading by Bro. Alba Butler.
 " " Sister Jannett Johnson.
 " " Mrs. W. C. Johnson
 " " " Ida Johnson
 This completed the program for the Good of the
 Order.
 F. Sec. reported the receipts of the evening a
 Number present 16 - 5 visitors
 Committee for the Good of the Order for next
 W. Turner, H. Nelson, Guy Hunt. Closed in
 Submitted in F. H. & E. Mary Butler Sec.

Johnny Appleseed probably distributed apple seeds across the American frontier so that people could make fermented apple juice ("hard" cider) rather than eat apples.

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the US, stated that "It has long been recognized that the problems with alcohol relate not to the use of a bad thing, but to the abuse of a good thing."

President Lincoln, when informed that General Grant drank whiskey while leading his troops, reportedly replied "Find out the name of the brand so I can give it to my other generals."

The Manhattan cocktail (whiskey and sweet vermouth) was invented by Winston Churchill's mother.

A raisin dropped into a glass of champagne will repeatedly bounce up and down between the top and the bottom of the glass.

The pressure in a bottle of champagne is about 90 pounds per square inch. That's about three times the pressure in automobile tires.

Adolf Hitler was one of the world's best known teetotalers or abstainers from alcohol; his adversary, Sir Winston Churchill, was one of the world's best known heavy drinkers.

National Prohibition led to a boom in the cruise industry. By taking what were advertised as "cruises to nowhere," people could legally consume alcohol as soon as the ship entered international waters where they would typically cruise in circles. The cruises quickly became known as "booze cruises."

Desi Arnaz's grandfather was one of the founders of the largest rum distillery in the world.

86

South Duxbury Vt. May 28, 1901
 Sunshine Lodge No 104. I. O. G. T.
 Opened in form E. T. Alba Butler in the
 chair.
 Protom appointments.
 V. T. Sister Wheeler. F. Sec. Brother Harmon
 Nelson. S. Brother Clark. S. Brother Hunt
 F. Sec. called roll of officers the following
 responded E. T., P. E. T., E. M., D. M., T., F. Sec.,
 Sec. read minutes of last meeting which
 were approved. — Intermission
 Called to Order.
 The committee on the name of Kathryn
 Wheeler report favorably
 M. spread the ballot on the name of
 Kathryn Wheeler. the ballot was favorable
 and she was elected as candidate for
 admission.
 Calling list of officers absent last
 session.
 Good of the Order consisted of
 Reading by Sister Jannett Johnson
 " " " Mary Butler
 " " " Ida Johnson.
 Jol. Cota was declared expelled.
 Number present 17
 Committee for the Good of the Order for next
 meeting Ida Johnson, Roy Clark, Harry Backus
 Closed in form.
 Submitted in F. H. & E. Mary Butler Sec.

President: Don Welch
Vice President: Julie Wilder
Treasurer: Mark Morse
Secretary: Eulie Costello

Phone: 802-244-7558
Phone: 802-223-0006
Phone: 802-244-7080
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E-mail: markm@gmavt.net
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Email: mharvey@harveygear.com

If you have any comments or contributions for the newsletter we would love to hear from you.

[www. DuxburyVT.com](http://www.DuxburyVT.com)

DON'T FORGET THE NEXT MEETING NOVEMBER 11TH
CROSSETT BROOK MIDDLE SCHOOL - 7 PM

D U X B U R Y H I S T O R I C A L
S O C I E T Y N E W S L E T T E R
1 2 9 3 R I V E R R O A D
D U X B U R Y , V T 0 5 6 7 6

