п

# Under the Hump

#### SOCIETY BUSINESS

# UPCOMING EVENTS

### Sunday, August 14, South Duxbury

Join us at the Sunshine Hall at noon for our annual potluck picnic. Bring a dish to share with your neighbors, a lawn chair, and think summer weather!

# DO YOU KNOW THE CITY NICKNAMES FOR: BARRE BENNINGTON BURLINGTON MONTPELIER

RUTLAND

SPRINGFIELD

#### CAN YOU NAME THE ONLY U.S. PRESIDENT BORN ON THE 4TH OF JULY?

# Next Meeting

ur annual summer potluck picnic will be held on Sunday, August 14th, noon, <sup>a</sup> rain or shine, in the Sunshine Hall (next to the South Duxbury Church). Please bring a hot dish, salad, or dessert to share. Beverages and dinnerware will be provided. Don't forget your folding lawn chair and feel free to bring a friend and even a photoп graph for conversation. 

The picnic will be followed by a short business meeting. In place of the normal program, we will discuss Duxbury's semiguincentennial birthday, which is upcoming in 2013. 

## 5th Annual Plant Sale - A Success

e had our fifth annual plant sale and were pleased with a profitable day. With all the rain we have been having the saturated ground provided a good start for all the new plants. We had less than 50 orders and were able to raise over \$800. Bonnie Morse, Marge and Ed Gormel, as well as Kelly, Mary Ethel, and Donnie Welch made quick work of the deliveries. Maureen Harvey distributed signs and order forms and did a delivery run as well. Please consider supporting this fundraiser in the future. If you like to pick out your own plants you can buy a gift card to select your own plants at Claussen's greenhouse and support the Historical Society at the same time. Many thanks to all that placed orders and keep the plant sale in mind for your purchases next year.





UNDER THE HUMP

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#### OPEN HOUSE

he Duxbury Historical Society's open house was held on June 11 and was a great success. Numerous people with past links to this town were pleasantly surprised with the information in our archives that were pertinent to their very questions. This made for an interesting day to both our archival committee and to the visiting public.

Along those same lines, the refreshment committee wishes to thank all those generous donators that again made this a festive adventure. We also sold calendars, cookbooks, and gained memberships.

For those with historical inquiries, we are always available by appointment. Remember, our town's past is the foundation to our future.









OPEN HOUSE











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UNDER THE HUMP

### SOCIETY BUSINESS

#### Archival/Preservation Committee Report

Committee members: Eulie Costello, Lori Morse, Debbie Sweetser, Bonnie Morse, Mark Morse

The committee held regular meetings on May 14, June 11 (Open House), and July 09. During this quarter the committee has spent 16 hours transcribing genealogical records. In addition to those who came to the 6 hour open house to search our files regarding family or other Duxbury historical information, we provided 5 hours of assistance to other individuals seeking information. We are also in the process of researching our needs and desires for digital storage for our archives. Currently, our data is stored on multiple computers owned by the archival members. It is time that we purchase a computer for the society to hold all our information. With the support of the trustees we have begun the process of researching the society's needs. This includes not only the archival needs but also that of the newsletter committee, secretary, treasurer, webmaster, and program committee. The trustees asked the archival committee to review all the needs and to prepare a proposal for their review to assess if the purchase of a computer system will be feasible later this year. Everyone feels this is the best solution to having all our information in a central location if it is not cost prohibitive. More information will be forthcoming in later newsletter editions.

#### **Recently Donated Items**

- Turner family lineage, biographies, and CD Vernon Turner
- Information regarding known rescues on Camel's Hump Brian Lindner
- Hand-drawn maps of Ridley Brook watershed and circa 1860 residents of same area Lynn Lewis
- Author signed True Mountain Rescue Stories (one story regarding Camel's Hump rescue) Glenn Scherer, author
- Postcard Photos of 1906 North Duxbury train crash Brian Lindner

#### Monetary Donations

Elaine Clark Haskins - Research Support

#### DUXBURY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Chapter III

The War Escalates

By Mark H. Morse

n July of 1861 as the summer begins in earnest in the Green Mountains, the first recruits from Duxbury have been initiated into combat at the first battle of Bull Run (Manassas). Vermont continues to satisfy President Lincoln's request for more volunteers to stifle the rebellion. Duxbury like most towns, willingly supplies its share of able bodied men. Since May of 1861 the State has already filled three regiments of infantry and is in the process of filling three more with 3 year enlistment requirements. Generally, each company within a regiment was made up of soldiers from the same community.

The 4<sup>th</sup> regiment consists mainly of men from the eastern Vermont towns from Bennington, Caledonia, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor counties. It was mustered into service on September 21, 1861. The regiment totaled 1,690 members of which 159 were killed or died of wounds, 201 died from disease, 61 died in Confederate prisons, and 2 died from accidents. William H. H. Maynard of Duxbury was added to the 4<sup>th</sup>'s roster after enlisting on August 29, 1861.

The 5<sup>th</sup> regiment garnered recruits from towns such as St. Albans, Middlebury, Swanton, Hyde Park, Manchester, Cornwall, Rutland, Brandon, Burlington, Poultney, Tinmouth,

and Richmond and was mustered into service on September 16, 1861. The regiment totaled 1,618 members of which 201 were killed or died from wounds, 112 died from disease, 21 died in Confederate prisons, and 4 died from accidents. Abial Nash, Sailes Lozelle, Robert Johnson, and Lawrence Burton are assigned to the 5<sup>th</sup> after enlisting in August or September 1861.

The 6<sup>th</sup> regiment (the last regiment to be included in the famed 1<sup>st</sup> Vermont Brigade) mustered into service on October 15, 1861. Its soldiers were recruits from throughout the entire State. Losses to this 1,681 member regiment include 189 killed or died from wounds, 189 from disease, 20 from imprisonment, and 2 died in accidents. Duxbury recruits include Privates Arnold Shonio, Charles Armington, John Boyden, William Elliott, Zalucas Ward, Corporal Abel Gillett, and Wagoner Charles Franklin.

One other recruit was the first from Duxbury to join the 1<sup>st</sup> Vermont Cavalry. Joel J. Smith of Dowsville was assigned to Co. 'C' as a private after enlisting at age 33 on September 16, 1861. After several months of training during the winter of 1861 near Washington, DC he participated in battles beginning in 1862 at Middletown, Winchester, 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run (Manassas), and several skirmishes against Confederate Colonel John S. Mosby and his guerrilla fighters. However on July 3, 1863, during the last day's battle at Gettysburg, he was killed along with so many others. He left his wife Louise and 5-year-old daughter Clara back at their Dowsville homestead. He is buried in the Gettysburg National Cemetery. A cenotaph also exists in the South Duxbury cemetery.

## DUXBURY IN THE CIVIL WAR

William H. H. Maynard was living on a farm on Crossett Hill with Lucas and Mary Morse at the time of his enlistment. He often went by the name of Harrison, having been named after President William Henry Harrison. He served with Co. 'G' of the 4<sup>th</sup> regiment until his discharge on February 28, 1863 due to disability.

Abial Nash, the son of Henry & Lucretia Nash lived on a farm near the Atwood road intersection. Abial was 26 years old when he enlisted in September 1861. He was discharged in December of that same year due to an undisclosed disability.

Charles Armington and his wife Sylvia were raising their six children on Ward Hill at the time of his enlistment in September of 1861. Being 40 years old at the time, one can assume he volunteered for one of two reasons. He was either a strong proponent of the nation's unity or he was enticed by the pay and bounties. Being a day laborer working for neighbors or local businesses, perhaps he felt the army would afford him an opportunity to have steady income for support of his family. Charles is listed as a deserter during the Antietam battle in September 1862, however he later returns to service and serves until the end of the war, mustering out on June 26, 1865. He died in 1890 and is buried in the South Duxbury cemetery.

James Murray enlisted at age 37 on September 4, 1861. He lived with his wife Sarah and two children on present day route 100 near where Tom Quenneville currently resides. James was wounded on June 29, 1862 during the battle of Savage's Station where Vermont regiments suffered heavy casualties. He was taken prisoner before his own troops could rescue him from the field. He was imprisoned in Richmond, Virginia where he died on Independence Day 1862. Records indicate that he is buried in the Holy Cross cemetery in St. Albans, however no photo of his stone exists.

Arnold B. Shonio, the second of five Shonio brothers to enlist from Duxbury, lived in Dowsville in the area of the current Vigilante road. Arnold worked as a farm laborer on area farms to support his wife, three daughters and one son. At age 26 he enlisted and was assigned to the 6<sup>th</sup> Vermont Volunteers. He was wounded and captured by confederate troops at the battle of Salem Heights on May 3, 1863. He was paroled on May 16<sup>th</sup> and returned to Union army but he was unable to return to duty and was discharged due to his wounds on October 17, 1863. He returned to raise his family in Duxbury. He died in December 1896 at the age of 61 and is buried in Duxbury Corner cemetery.

John Boyden age 20, the younger brother by 5 years of Dexter (Duxbury's first enlistee) enlisted on September 10, 1861 just 4 months after Dexter. Soon after the battle of Lee's Mill, Virginia in April 1862, John became ill with Typhoid fever. He wrote his family that he was suffering with the fever in his head and unfortunately he succumbed to his ailment on June 19, 1862. There is a grave marker in the South Duxbury cemetery, however this is most likely a cenotaph, as he probably was buried in Virginia. His sister Esther, still mourning John's death, composed the following poem on February 17, 1863. This date marks her 16<sup>th</sup> birthday. Dear Bro., thou hast left us, Death hath bid thy spirit go, From this earthly form so beauteous, To the land where there is no woe.

When upon the field of battle, Thou did to thy bro. say, I am prepared to meet my Jesus, If they take my life away.

When thy friends did fall around thee, And among them thou did stand, Then with cool determination, Did thou lend a helping hand.

And then when strife was over, And to camp thou did return, Then did sickness fall upon thee, And with fever thou did burn.

Oh, how patient with the anguish, That did rend thy bosom dear, That did take thy young life from thee, In a land so vile and drear.

Thou wast patient "Angel Bro.", When from friends thou went to war, Then, oh, did sickness enter, Thy frail form, 'twas hard to bear.

When we got a letter from thee, And we read in words so clear, That your brain did rack in fever, And Typhoid you did bear.

Oh! 'Twas then with deepest anguish, That we knelt with grief & care, And to him who ever pities, Poured our earnest heartfelt prayer.

And 'twas then we did endeavor, With an honest upright heart, To say unto our Lord and Savior, "Thy will be done", for it is right.

And we think 'twas not regretted, Since, 'tis for the flag thou went, For thou loved that glorious banner, And sustained it as thou went.

And now farewell to you, Dear Bro, Quietly in old Virginia sleep. Thou wast tired and now thou'rt rested, Where good, watch the angels keep.

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UNDER THE HUMP

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#### DUXBURY IN THE CIVIL WAR

William R. Elliott was living with Henry & Sarah Tyler and their daughter in North Duxbury in 1860 on the lower portion of current day Camel's Hump road. He worked as a day laborer in the local sawmill along with Henry who was a sawyer. In November of 1861 he was promoted to Corporal just 3 months after his August enlistment. Upon his reenlistment in December 1863 he was promoted to Sergeant. In June of 1864 he was wounded in the battle at Cold Harbor. This didn't prevent him from continuing to perform his duties and he was once again awarded with promotion to 1st Sergeant on New Year's Day 1865. His wounds did cause him some problems however, and he was discharged due to this on June 1, 1865. He returned to Duxbury and from 1869 – 1906 he operated a sawmill making clapboards and boxes. Born in 1838, he died in 1922 at the age of 84 having served his country and community admirably. He is buried in the Hope cemetery in Waterbury.

Abel M. Gillett was a farm boy living in Dowsville near the presently named Vigilante road with his parents. He entered the 6<sup>th</sup> Vermont Volunteers on September 9, 1861 as a Corporal. He served out his enlistment with no major sicknesses or injuries. Prior to his discharge in October 1864 he was reduced to Private for currently unknown reasons. Abel returned to Duxbury and continued to farm with his wife and children. He died in 1886 at the age of 49 and is buried in the South Duxbury cemetery.

Charles Franklin, age 28 was a wagoner for the 6<sup>th</sup> Vermont Volunteers having enlisted in September 1861. He reenlisted in December 1863 and mustered out with the regiment in June 1865. I can find no record of Charles living in Duxbury, but he is credited to the Duxbury roles. In 1860 he was working as a farm laborer and living with George & Fedelia Johnson in Berlin, VT. By 1870 he is living in Bolton with his wife, the former Betsey Saxton and their two daughters continuing to work on area farms. The family which had grown by 3 more daughters and a son later lived in Colchester where Charles worked as a carpenter. Charles was buried in Lakeview cemetery in Burlington following his death in 1889 at the age of 56.

Sailes Lozelle and his wife Mary were living in Waterbury Center in 1860. He enlisted in September 1861 and his military record lists his residence as Duxbury. He is assigned to the 5<sup>th</sup> Vermont Volunteers. He worked as a day laborer for area farms and businesses. Due to the multiple spellings of both his first and last name in military and municipal records it is difficult to track his life during the mid to late 1800s. The only item of significance about his service is that he is listed as having deserted on 6/29/1865 which is the date his regiment mustered out after the war had ended. There is no indication of any disciplinary problems throughout his service. Perhaps he chose to return to his wife rather than wait to be formerly dismissed.

Robert Johnson enlisted in August 1861 at age 28. He was assigned to the 5<sup>th</sup> Vermont. He was wounded June 29, 1862 at the battle of Savage's Station and was taken prisoner and probably taken to Richmond along with James Murray. He was more fortunate however as he survived and

was paroled on July 25, 1862 and returned to the Union Army. On April 29, 1863 he was discharged due to the wounds he had received which prevented him from further service.

Lawrence Burton also served with the 5<sup>th</sup> Vermont. Enlisting at the age of 24 he was assigned to Co. 'K'. Lawrence, his wife Julia and three sons lived near the northern entrance to Crossett Hill in 1860, where he was working as a farm laborer. He too was wounded and captured at Savage's Station on June 29, 1862. Paroled on July 22, 1862 and discharged on November 27, 1862 due to his wounds, he retuned to civilian life and moved the family to Reading, Michigan where three daughters and two more sons were born. Lawrence remained in Michigan and lived into his 90's. He died in the 1930s and is buried in Hillsdale County, Michigan.

Zalucas Ward is yet another example of the many misgivings of this conflict. Zalucus was working as a farm laborer for D. R. & Minerva Montgomery on Scrabble Hill in North Duxbury, when at age 22 he enlisted in August 1861. Not mustered into service until October 15, 1861, he survived barely two months in Virginia, succumbing to the detriments of disease at Camp Griffin on December 14, 1861. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Site # 12154. A cenotaph exists in the South Duxbury cemetery to commemorate his life. In June 1874 Zalucas' mother Elizabeth Taylor filed for pension benefits. Elizabeth and her current husband Chandler Taylor resided in Waitsfield.

These men met with tough fighting early in the war. Many had very little training prior to entering combat and most were oblivious to hazards of armed conflict. Those who completed their enlistments would see the carnage of Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and countless other less notable but just as deadly campaigns. In nearly all instances the Vermont regiments were praised for their bravery and willingness to fight regardless of the unforeseen situations they would face. They were much more fearful of becoming a casualty of the many diseases that was running rampant throughout the region than to be wounded or killed by enemy infantry or artillery.

The battles that took place in 1861 were not well handled strategically by either Union or Confederate officers. However, the South certainly was more successful in these early campaigns than the north despite being outnumbered in troops. The southern troops were much more likely to go on the offensive to banish the Yanks from their home soil and were able to have the Union forces in retreat much of the summer and fall of 1861. The tactical advantage favored the Confederates in this early fighting and it was apparent to Lincoln that he needed to 'beef up' his military leaders and overpower the enemy by increasing Union troop strength.

In the next issue in addition to introducing the final enlistees for 1861, I will describe some of the battles that took place during 1861.

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**Sources:** Duxbury Historical Society – Family Archives; US Census; <u>Vermontcivilwar.org</u>

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### BOLTON FALLS DAM



View of Camel's Hump from Bolton Falls prior to dam construction.



A Brief History of Green Mountain Power

By Alison & Christian Magnani

The history of Green Mountain Power Corporation dates back to the late 1800s through a handful of acquisitions made by Peoples Hydro Electric Vermont Corporation (Peoples Hydro). Peoples Hydro was orga-



nized on March 10, 1926. That same year the Corporation acquired The Vergennes Electric Co., Inc. (founded in 1893) and Burlington Traction Co., Inc. (founded 1872). In 1927, Peoples Hydro acquired the Montpelier & Barre Light and Power Company, Inc. (founded in 1912) and Eastern VT Public Utilities Corp. (receivership in 1923). In 1928, Peoples Hydro acquired the Woodbury Granite Co., Inc. (founded 1926) and changed its name from Peoples PAGE 8

#### BOLTON FALLS DAM

Hydro to Green Mountain Power Corporation.

The Bolton Falls dam site was sold to the Consolidated Electric Light Company of Montpelier on July 30, 1898 and a contract was awarded to the Ward Company of Lowell, MA in September. Work on the dam started the third week of September. The original target date of completion was December 31, 1898 but it was never met due to high water, winter work conditions, and design changes.

#### Construction

The stone-filled timber crib dam was constructed at the lower end of the gorge, across the main channel of the river. It was designed as an overflow spillway section and was approximately 160' long, spanning between the left abutment wall and bedrock at the right abutment. The crib dam was constructed with 12" x 12" timbers (mostly hemlock) forming 8' square open cribs, filled with stone. The timbers were joined with 24" long steel drift pins.

The powerhouse was approximately 132' long was 25' wide with a concrete floor and tin roof. It contained two 450 kW General Electric generators with 27" twin horizontal

water wheels. The generator voltage was 12,000 volts. The *Waterbury Record* reported in September of 1898 that 60 men were working at the falls, mostly Italians some Americans. In December of the same year, the count doubled and the target completion date was January 10, 1899.



Original timber crib dam under construction.



Foremen viewing the progress of construction.

#### Complications

In the first week of January of 1899, there was a substantial ice jam that tested the construction of the dam. Damage was minor and work continued the second week of January after inspection by the Engineer, H.W. Allen, who congratulated the Contractor, Mr. Ward, on the condition of the dam after the ice jam. Around mid-March the dam was tested again but this time by high water and the breakup of ice in the river. When the water had gone down again in May, it was discovered that the dam had been significantly damaged. The *Waterbury Record* reported in June that the dam was to be rebuilt by the Contractor under protest and in August there were over 100 men working on the completion and repair.

Electricity was achieved before the end of 1899 and in January of 1900, it was said that "electricity for incandescent lights in Waterbury and Barre now comes from Bolton Falls." The last workers left the site by January of 1901 when work on the dam and hydroelectric plant was finished.

#### BOLTON FALLS DAM

By 1903, more power was needed so a third turbine generator unit was added and the powerhouse was expanded in 1905/1906. The turbine was a 277 rpm 39" twin horizontal wheel manufactured by the Allis Chalmers Company.



Original powerhouse prior to 1905/1906 expansion.



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UNDER THE HUMP

## BOLTON FALLS DAM



The flood of November 1927 brought heavy rainfall and the dam overtopped by approximately 31 feet of water. The flood waters overtopped the left abutment wall and washed away the brick superstructure of the powerhouse as well as other damages. Rework began as soon as possible and laborers built temporary wooded frame buildings over the generating equipment. Some of the wood used in the reconstruction was collected on site from the aftermath of the flood. The plant was fully functioning again on March 2, 1928.

After the flood, the original brick powerhouse structure was not rebuilt but stayed in operation until 1938 and was abandoned in 1939. There were multiple factors that contributed to its closing including damage due to the hurricane of March 1938, increased maintenance requirements, and leakage problems.



BOLTON FALLS DAM



The plant remained closed until 1986 when the dam was repaired and the new powerhouse was built. Construction began in 1985 with the new powerhouse located in the same area as the original. The structure was 75' long and 57' wide, much wider than the original. It contained two equally-sized turbine generator units with a combined capacity of

The Bolton Falls power station is still in operation today thanks to the hard work and dedication of many people over the course of 100+ years and counting. Does your power come from Bolton Falls?

Sources:

7,500 kW.

Northeast Engineering Associates, Inc. Bolton Falls Dam and Hydroelectric Project. December 1995.

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**Duxbury Historical Society Archives.** 

Left: Construction during the mid-1980s.

Below: The dam in 2010.



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#### DUXBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY CONTACT INFORMATION

President: Don Welch Vice President: Maureen Harvey Treasurer: Mark Morse Secretary: Eulie Costello

<u>General Questions</u> Don Welch, President 136 Hayes Road Duxbury, VT 05676

Membership Mark Morse, Treasurer 804 Vermont Route 100 South Duxbury, VT 05660 Phone: 802-244-7558 Phone: 802-244-0956 Phone: 802-244-7080 Phone: 802-244-1742 E-mail: vermontmaplemary@yahoo.com E-mail: mharvey@harveygear.com E-mail: markmorsevt@myfairpoint.net E-mail: euliej@gmail.com

Newsletter Maureen Harvey Kelly Welch Julie Wilder Alison Magnani Justin Blackman Skip Flanders

Phone: 802-244-0956 Phone: 802-244-5627 Phone: 802-223-0006 Phone: 802-244-1915 Phone: 802-244-5529 E-mail: mharvey@harveygear.com E-mail: kjowelch@aol.com E-mail: huckfinnvt@myfairpoint.net E-mail: a.magnani@yahoo.com E-mail: mail@ju5tin.com E-mail: wtbskip@comcast.net

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



Don't forget the next meeting - Aug. 14 So. Duxbury Church - Noon

DUXBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER 804 VT ROUTE 100 SOUTH DUXBURY, VT 05660

