



**Montgomery Historical Society**  
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[www.montgomeryhistoricalsociety.org](http://www.montgomeryhistoricalsociety.org)

November 2021

In an effort to document and preserve the architectural heritage of Vermont, the State of Vermont attempted to document every building and structure in the State that was potentially “significant and worthy of preservation.” The effort began in the 1970s and was extensive.

The Montgomery Survey was released in 1983, and at the time there were over 25,000 properties identified Statewide. The Montgomery Historical Society added a copy of the Montgomery Survey to our archives several years ago.

The Montgomery Survey identified three Historic Districts as well as numerous individual buildings and structures outside those districts. Each structure is described in some detail and includes a picture circa 1983. The document is the size of a city phone book!

What follows on pages 2-7 is a description of the program which includes selection criteria, and then on page 8-18 are excerpts from the survey for the three Historic Districts;

Montgomery Village Historic District,  
Montgomery Center Historic District, and  
West End Montgomery Center Historic District.

The excerpts are limited to the description of each district and a map. In future we hope to scan the entire document and make it available on our web site.

MHS

UPDATE: The full 342 page survey is now on line at:  
<https://www.montgomeryhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/historicsitesurvey.pdf>

The Montgomery Historical Society Board is:

John Beaty, Pat Calecas, Tim Chapin, Bob Cummins, Marijke Dollois, Pat Farmer, Mary Garceau  
John Kuryloski, Roger Lichti, Bill McGroarty, Patty Perl, Scott Perry, Elsie Saborowski, & Sue Wilson

VERMONT HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES SURVEY  
AND  
STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Efforts to preserve our architectural heritage must be based on a thorough knowledge and understanding of the historic resources in an area. Surveys identify the buildings and structures that are significant and worthy of preservation. These inventories can be consulted by property owners, planners, researchers, and government officials as they develop projects that may affect these properties. The Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey, begun in 1971 and strengthened by provisions of the 1975 Vermont Historic Preservation Act, is the official state inventory of all buildings and structures that are significant locally, statewide, or nationally for their historic, architectural, or engineering merit. This list is compiled on a town by town basis. After the survey of a town is completed, it is reviewed by the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which officially enters it on the State Register of Historic Places. The Council includes governor-appointed preservationists with expertise in architecture, architectural history, archeology, history, and other related fields. Although the survey is not yet complete for all towns in Vermont, the list already contains over 25,000 properties. The State Register, by definition, includes all Vermont properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (see National Register section).

Historic properties may be significant for a number of reasons. The criteria for inclusion in the State Register of Historic Places cover four areas: architectural merit, engineering merit, association with an important person or group, or association with important events, trends, and patterns of history. The criteria are appended to this summary.

Buildings with architectural merit are defined as those that are noteworthy examples of historic architectural styles and/or methods of construction, the work of significant architects and master builders, rare or one-of-a-kind buildings, or historic districts made up of structures that may not be individually important but as a group create a significant historic environment. Elaborate houses, churches, and public buildings are easily evaluated on the basis of architectural merit. Their complex ornament, fine quality materials, substantial or innovative structural systems, and/or evidence of skilled craftsmanship and advanced concepts of architectural design and style set them apart from other buildings. These landmark buildings



represent only a small part of Vermont's historic structures, however. Most of the architectural fabric of the state is made up of buildings that are more common or have less elaborate architectural detail, but are equally important and equally eligible for the State Register. They may be vernacular interpretations of formal architectural styles, good examples of traditional building forms (such as Classic Cottage houses or bank barns), or good or unusual examples of building types (such as factories, silos, or early gas stations). By today's standards, these more common historic structures also exhibit high quality materials, design, and workmanship. Such historic resources as Cape Cod houses, rows of identical homes built for industrial workers, 19th century middle-class neighborhoods, and small commercial buildings each proclaim their status as architecture built to serve the needs of people in their everyday lives. They are what make up most of the cities, villages and rural landscapes that merit preservation.

Engineering significance applies to structures that are not buildings. Covered bridges, metal truss bridges, and masonry arch bridges, carefully designed and built of sturdy materials to span long distances, withstand inclement weather, and carry heavy loads, may be important for their engineering merit. Also eligible for inclusion on the State Register are historic dams and docks, engineering systems such as the intake and outflow of water in water-powered mills and in hydroelectric facilities, and industrial properties that retain machinery in place, thus illustrating historic technological solutions to production needs and problems.

Structures associated with important historic figures or groups are also eligible for the State Register. The figure may be a well-known historical character such as Vermont hero Ethan Allen. Oftentimes, however, he or she may be important for a contribution in a smaller sphere, perhaps as the owner of a major local industry. Critical in the assessment of a building under this criterion is whether or not the building has a direct relationship to the years when the person was most productive or achieved his or her greatest reputation. Therefore a birthplace might not be as significant as the home the person lived in while running the biggest factory in town. Buildings and historic districts can also be important for their associations with ethnic groups, for example, who left behind diverse neighborhoods, churches, schools, and farms bearing their distinctive imprints.

Also of significance are structures that have associations with important events, trends, and patterns in local,



regional, state, and/or national history. The events may be ones that occurred on a single day, such as a meeting that shaped the lives of people for many years thereafter. Historic resources associated with such events might include the meeting site or the homes of the key people involved in the meeting. Buildings can also be significant for their associations with broad patterns of history. The growth of government and development of county seats is reflected, for example, in village centers that developed around county courthouses. Readily visible evidence of the impact of the railroad can be seen in the historic train stations remaining throughout the state, but is perhaps even more noticeable in the rapid construction of adjoining warehouses and commercial buildings, the establishment of nearby industries that procured and shipped goods by rail, and even in the relocation of village centers to trackside sites.

The criteria for inclusion in the State Register are modified by several factors. One is age of the resource. In general, a structure must be fifty years old, the length of time generally acknowledged by historians as necessary to establish the importance of past events and trends and evaluate the resources associated with them in an unbiased way. Rare exceptions to this guideline may be made if a more recent resource is particularly fragile and scholarship has already established its importance. Some studies on such structures as motor courts, diners, gas stations, and World War II-related sites have already been conducted, partly in response to the destruction of so many, and allows for their evaluation and listing on the State Register now.

The second consideration applied to properties evaluated under the State Register criteria is integrity--the degree to which a structure retains its historic characteristics. To be eligible, structures must retain most of their important historic characteristics. These include location and setting (is it on its original site?), design, materials, and workmanship (does it retain its original important historic features, its original detailing, its evidence of historic craftsmanship?), and feeling and association (would people who knew the site or district during its period of historic significance recognize it today and does it still evoke that link with history?). In historic districts, while most properties meet both significance and integrity considerations and thus "contribute" to the historic character of the district, a minority of properties may not. They may either have been built too recently to be considered historic or may have been remodeled, altered, or moved to a new and inappropriate site. Because such structures are either too new or lack a



sufficient degree of integrity to merit status as contributing components of the district, they are classified as "non-contributing"; they are not protected by state and federal preservation laws and are not eligible for preservation grants.

The Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey documents historic resources on four different types of survey forms, reflecting the varied ways historic resources are associated with each other. Although the information is arranged differently on the various forms, the type of information recorded about each structure remains the same. Black-and-white photographs accompany the survey forms.

Individual buildings that stand alone or perhaps have one or two related structures, such as sheds, carriage barns, or garages, are recorded on Individual Structure survey forms. This form has check-off and fill-in-the-blank sections for standard building features, space for a narrative description of the building, a statement on its historical and architectural significance, a sketch map, room for information on up to two related structures, and accompanying photographs of each structure. Most rural houses are recorded on Individual forms, as are structures found in built-up areas with low concentrations of historic resources.

More than three historic buildings that are related by common use and/or ownership and form a single unit, such as farms and industrial facilities, are classified as a complex and are recorded on forms called Complex survey forms. This form includes a sketch map locating all the buildings, a statement of significance, and narrative descriptions of each structure in the complex. Each building in a complex is assigned a number used for identification on the map, in the description section, and in the photographs that accompany the form. A complex that has many modern buildings and only three or less contributing historic structures is recorded on an Individual survey form.

Large groups of buildings in town or village centers and neighborhoods are recorded on Historic District forms. They include a sketch map locating all the properties, a statement of significance for the district as a whole, and narrative descriptions of each resource in the district. Each building receives a number that is used for the map, the description, and for identifying the photographs.

In urban areas where the concentration of historic resources is so great that arrangement of survey information on any



basis other than by street address would prove unworkable, Urban forms have been used in surveys completed since 1980. Usually arranged alphabetically by street name, these forms contain a statement of significance, narrative descriptions, and a small photograph of each included building.

Much of the work for the inventory is done during the summer months when warm weather and the availability of graduate student interns combine to offer optimum conditions for conducting the survey. Every summer the Division for Historic Preservation employs architectural historians, usually students working on master's degrees in historic preservation, architectural history, and art history, and trains them in the history and architecture of Vermont and in survey methodology. Each architectural historian is assigned one or more towns to inventory. They research the history of the town using old maps, historic photographs, written histories, and the oral histories provided by knowledgeable older town residents. They then look at every structure in the town, identifying which appear to be historic, i.e., more than fifty years old. The background research points the way to the locations of many historic structures. Architectural details of the buildings themselves also indicate historic character to the trained eye of the surveyor. The surveyor then more fully investigates each identified site, inspects the exteriors of each building, and in non-urban settings, talks with building occupants about its history. If the building or structure appears to meet the State Register of Historic Places criteria, the architectural historian photographs it and records information on its architectural features and history on a survey form. Throughout this process the surveyor works closely with a supervisor who provides guidance and edits the completed survey forms. The forms are typed and bound with the photographs in volumes that are kept on file at the Division for Historic Preservation office in Montpelier. The records are available for inspection by the public and copies are often placed on file with the local town clerk or historical society. The survey records are also available on microfilm. State law prohibits use of the survey for commercial purposes.

In 1984 the Division began entering standardized information on each surveyed property in the State Register of Historic Places computer data base. Most sites have yet to be entered. Entries for each site include information on location, architectural style, property names, date(s) of construction, names of architects or builders if known, building materials, distinctive architectural features, and areas of architectural and historic significance. Scholarly



researchers wishing to use the data base should contact the  
Division for information on access policies and fees.



STATE OF VERMONT  
Division for Historic Preservation  
Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY  
District ☒ Complex ☐ Survey Form

COUNTY:	Franklin
TOWN:	Montgomery
LOCATION:	Along Route 118, TH #39, 42 and 1 in the Village of Montgomery
NAME OF DISTRICT:	Montgomery Village Historic District
TYPE OF DISTRICT:	Residential and Commercial
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURES:	Excellent 2% Good 50% Fair 47% Poor 1%
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
THEMES:	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Montgomery Village Historic District constitutes a well preserved, 19th century New England community organized about a small triangular village green located at a road intersection. It is predominantly a residential district; the houses clustered, and radiating outward from the "green" along the trade routes to its neighboring communities. The most popular of the 19th century architectural styles are represented as vernacular and high-style variations.

Historically, the village has been predominantly residential with mills located on its outskirts. An abundance of water power is available from Black Falls Brook, West Hill Brook and the Trout River. Small outlying communities also developed with the J. E. Smith Spool and Bobbin Company at Black Falls and on West Hill, also known as Hillwest. Given its crossroads location, Montgomery Village served these small communities. As a result, there is a preponderance of stylish homes which incorporate ornate detailing in the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne architectural idiom.

Although the mills have ceased to function, the village has survived substantially unaltered from its 19th century prosperity. The village store remains as the single general store and billboard for village activities. The sense of a community remains strong, reinforced by its physical organization and longstanding social cohesion. The outstanding examples of 19th century architecture abound with a minimum of intrusions and are generally in an excellent state of preservation.

THREAT TO STRUCTURES:

No Threat ☐ Zoning ☐ Roads ☐  
Development ☐ Deterioration ☐  
Alteration ☐ Other:

SURVEY NUMBER: 0610-1
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER(S): 83-A-185, 186, 187, 194: 84-A-1, 84-A-2
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing A Common: 18/686375/4974600 B C D
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP: Jay Peak, 15'
COMPLEX INFORMATION ONLY
COMMON NAME:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
TYPE OF COMPLEX:
TYPES OF STRUCTURES:
PRESENT USE:
ORIGINAL USE:
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive ☐ Negative ☐  
Mixed ☐ Other:



MAP: (1. Indicate NORTH in circle. 2. Represent each structure as an open box. 3. Number each structure inside of its box.)

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

See Continuation Sheet.

REFERENCES:

Lois Lumbra, Sandy Potvin  
Branthoover/Taylor

RECORDED BY:

Christopher C. Flagg

ORGANIZATION:

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation

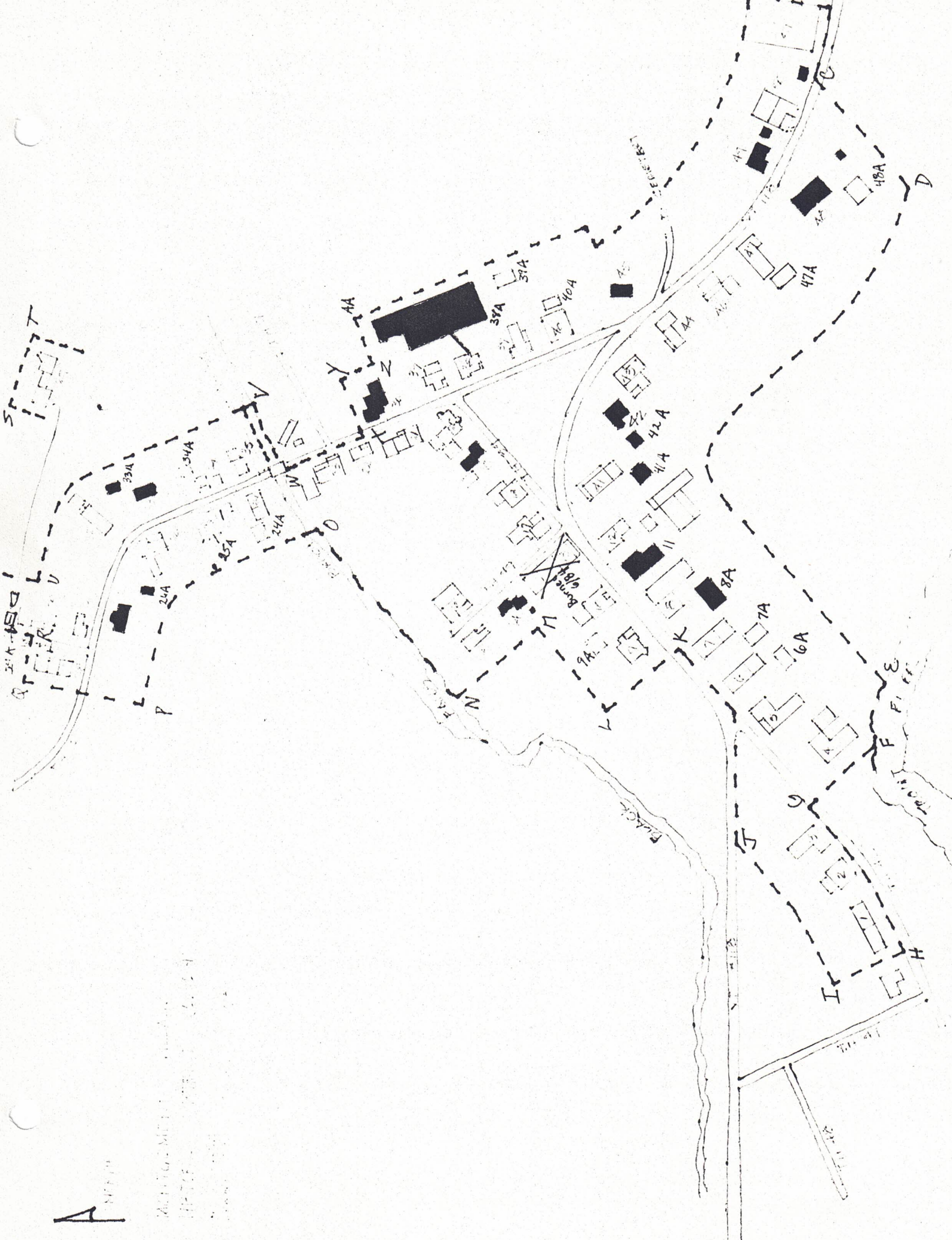
DATE RECORDED:

7/11/83



A

RECEIVED  
DATE  
TIME





## CONTINUATION SHEET

Survey Number: 0610-1

Montgomery Village Historic District

### Boundary Description:

The boundary begins at Point A, located at the intersection of a line 100' northeast of and parallel to the northeast edge of the right-of-way of Vt. Route 118 and the eastern boundary of the Montgomery Village Cemetery (on Vt. Route 118). It thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction along said boundary to Point B, located at the intersection of an extension of said boundary and the northern edge of the right-of-way of Vt. Route 118. The boundary thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said edge of said right-of-way to Point C, located at the intersection of said edge and the northeastern extension of a line 75' southeast of and parallel to the southeast wall of building #48. It thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction along said extension, crossing Vt. Route 118 and continuing along said line and a southwestern extension of said line to Point D, located at the intersection of said extension and a line 350' south of and parallel to the southern edge of the right-of-way of Vt. Route 118. The boundary thence proceeds in a northerly and then southwesterly direction along said line to Point E, located at the intersection of said line and the north bank of the Trout River. It thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the north bank of the Trout River to Point F, located at the intersection of the north bank of the Trout River and the southeastern extension of a line 30' west of and parallel to the west wall of building #4. The boundary thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said extension, said line and a northwesterly extension of said line crossing TH #42 to Point G, located at the intersection of said extension and the northern edge of the right-of-way of TH #42. It thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction along said edge to Point H, located at the intersection of said edge and the southern extension of a line 25' west of and parallel to the west wall of building #1. The boundary thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said extension, said line and a northwesterly extension of said line to Point I, located at the intersection of said extension and a line 200' north of and parallel to the northern edge of the right-of-way of TH #42. It thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said line to Point J, located at the intersection of said line and the southern edge of the right-of-way of Vt. Route 118. The boundary thence proceeds in an easterly direction, crossing TH #42 and then continuing in a northeasterly direction along said edge to Point K, located at the intersection of said edge and the southeasterly extension of a line 50' west of and parallel to the west wall of building #9. It thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said extension, crossing Vt. Route 118 and continuing along said line, and a northwesterly extension of said line to Point L, located at the intersection of said extension and a line 200' north of and parallel to the northern edge of the right-of-way of Vt. Route 118. The boundary thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said line to Point M, located at the intersection of said line and a line 100' west of and parallel to the western edge of the right-of-way of TH #49. It thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said line parallel to Point N, located at the intersection of said line and the southern edge of Black Falls Brook. The boundary thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said Brook to Point O, located at the intersection of said edge and a line 200' west of and parallel to the western edge of the right-of-way of TH #1. It thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along said line crossing Black Falls Brook and continuing to Point P, located at the intersection of said line



and a southerly extension of a line 50' northwest of and parallel to the west wall of building #28. The boundary thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said extension, crossing TH #1 and continuing along said line and a northerly extension of said line to Point Q, located at the intersection of said extension and the northwestern extension of a line 50' northeast of and parallel to the northeast wall of building #28. It thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along said extension, said line and a southeasterly extension of said line to Point R, located at the intersection of said extension and the southern edge of the right-of-way of TH #5. The boundary thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said edge to Point S, located at the intersection of said edge and the northwestern extension of a line 50' north of and parallel to building #29. It thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along said extension, said line and a southeasterly extension of said line to Point T, located at the intersection of said extension and a line 150' southeast of and parallel to the southern edge of the right-of-way of TH #5. The boundary thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction along said line to Point U, located at the intersection of said line and a line 150' northeast of the eastern edge of the right-of-way of TH #1. The boundary thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along said line, crossing Black Falls Brook and continuing to Point V, located at the intersection of said line and the southern edge of Black Falls Brook. The boundary thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction along said edge crossing TH #1 and continuing to Point W, located at the intersection of said edge and the western edge of the right-of-way of TH #1. It thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along said edge to Point X, located at the intersection of said edge and the southwestern extension of a line 25' north of and parallel to the northwest wall of building #36. The boundary thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said extension, crossing TH #1 and continuing along said line and a northeasterly extension of said line to Point Y, located at the intersection of said extension and the northwestern extension of a line 25' east of and parallel to the easternmost wall of building #38. It thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along said extension and line and a southeastern extension of said line to Point Z, located at the intersection of said extension and a northeasterly extension of a line 50' southeast of and parallel to the southeast wall of building #36. The boundary thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said extension to Point AA, located at the intersection of said extension and a line 100' northeast of and parallel to the northeast edge of the right-of-way of TH #1 and Vt. Route 118. The boundary thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction to Point A, the point of origin.



STATE OF VERMONT  
Division for Historic Preservation  
Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY  
District ☒ Complex ☐ Survey Form

COUNTY: Franklin
TOWN: Montgomery
LOCATION: Within the town of Montgomery Center; along VT. #118, VT. #242 and T.H. 51.
NAME OF DISTRICT: Montgomery Center Historic District
TYPE OF DISTRICT: Residential/Commercial
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURES: Excellent 10% Good 50 % Fair 40 % Poor %
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
THEMES:

SURVEY NUMBER: 0610-2
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER(S): 83-A-174,175,185,194;84-A-2
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing A 18/688975/4972075 B 18/688990/4971875 C 18/688300/4972275 D 18/688325/4972300
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
COMPLEX INFORMATION ONLY
COMMON NAME:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
TYPE OF COMPLEX:
TYPES OF STRUCTURES:
PRESENT USE:
ORIGINAL USE:
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Montgomery Center Historic District contains structures which reflect the village's early industrial development, as well as outstanding example of the major 19th century architectural styles. Collapse of the town's industrial foundation, during the Great Depression, along with its relative isolation from major transportation routes, has resulted in the preservation of much of the town's late 19th-century character.

With the opening of the Jay Peak road in 1957, which linked Montgomery Center to the Jay Peak State Park, new interest, more than 20 years in the making, has resulted in only sporadic architectural intrusions in the historic district. Furthermore, the intrusions consist mostly of renovations, rather than wholesale replacement of structures.

The historic district includes most of the town's residential neighborhoods. The district is dominated by VT. #118, which has served as the primary transportation route between the village and its neighboring communities, both north and south. The relationship of the Trout River with the town's industrial development is underscored by the row of former worker's housing along River Street (T.H. 51).

The Montgomery Center Baptist Church stands as the visual focus of the town center as well as a fine example of the vernacular Greek Revival style. The architectural styling of the town's residences runs the full gamut of 19th century styles and types: from vernacular Federal style, to Italianate and Queen Anne; as well as the more plain, vernacular homesteads and company-owned housing. As such, the Montgomery Center Historic District constitutes an architectural legacy of the town's social and economic development.

THREAT TO STRUCTURES: No Threat <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Roads <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
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LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
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MAP: (1. Indicate NORTH in circle. 2. Represent each structure as an open box. 3. Number each structure inside of its box.)

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

The boundary begins at Point A, located at the intersection of an easterly extension of the northern property line of the McElroy residence (Bldg. #1) and a line parallel to and 150 feet east of the easter edge of the right-of-way of VT. #242 remaining parallel and equidistant to the eastern edge of the right-of-way of VT. 118 where VT. 242 joins VT. 118 to Point B, located at the intersection of said line and northern bank of the Trout River. The boundary proceeds thence in a northwesterly direction along the northern bank of the Trout River, crossing VT. 118, to Point C, located at the intersection of the Northern bank of the Trout River and a southwesterly extension of a line parallel to and 75 feet northwest of the Soule residence (Bldg. #46). In continues thence in a north-easterly direction along said extension, said line, and a northwestern extension thereof, to Point D, located at the intersection of said extension and the southern

(Continued)

**REFERENCES:**

Branthoover/Taylor  
Beer's Atlas (Map), 1871

Lamore, Theresa, Town Clerk

**RECORDED BY:**

Chris Flagg

**ORGANIZATION:**

Vermont Div. for Hist. Pres.

**DATE RECORDED:**

7/6-8/83



## UTM REFERENCES CONTINUED

E. 18/688350/4972300  
F. 18/688400/4972325  
G. 18/688925/4971975  
H. 18/688950/4972075

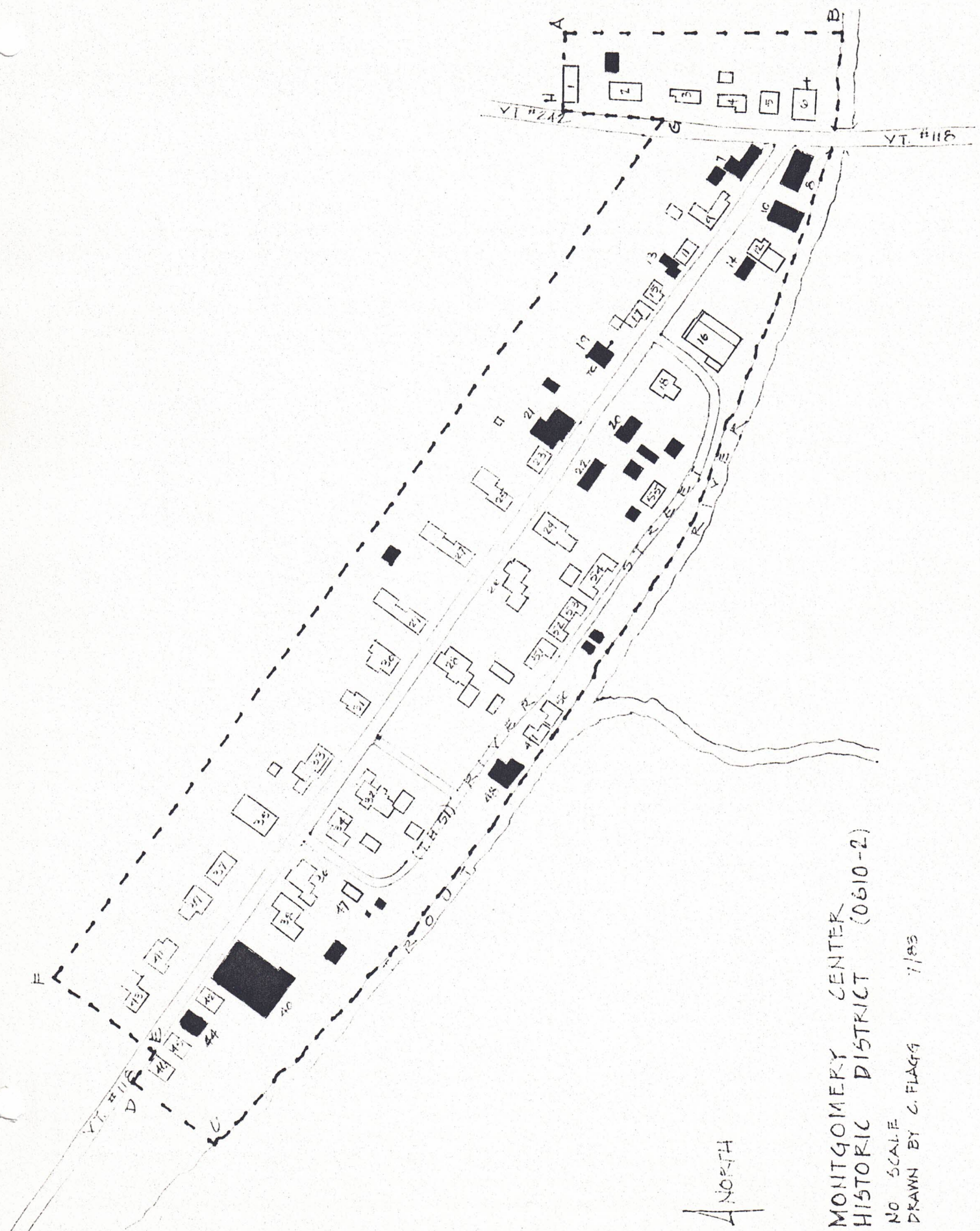
## Boundary Description Continued:

edge of the Right-of-way of VT. #118.

The boundary proceeds thence in a southeasterly direction along said right-of-way to Point E, located at the intersection of said right-of-way and a Southwestern extension line parallel to and 50 feet Northwest of the William and Elizabeth Sylvestor residence (Bldg. #44). It proceeds thence along said extension (crossing VT. #118), said line, and a Northwestern extension thereof to Point F, located at the intersection of said extension and a line parallel to and 175 feet northeast of the Northern edge of the right-of-way of VT #118.

The boundary proceeds thence in a Southeasterly direction along said line parallel to VT. #118, and a Southeastern extension thereof (crossing VT. 242) to Point G, located at the intersection of said extension and the eastern edge of the right-of-way of VT. #242. It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along the eastern edge of the right-of-way of VT. 242 to Point H, property line (Bldg #1). The boundary proceeds thence in an easterly direction along the northern edge of the McElroy property (Bldg #1) and an eastern extension thereof to Point A, the point of beginning.





MONTGOMERY CENTER  
HISTORIC DISTRICT (0610-2)

NO SCALE  
DRAWN BY C. FLAGG 7/83



STATE OF VERMONT  
Division for Historic Preservation  
Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY  
District ☒ Complex ☐ Survey Form

COUNTY:	Franklin
TOWN:	Montgomery Center
LOCATION:	On the south side of Vt. #118 .3 miles northwest of intersection with Vt. #242; western limit of Montgomery Ctr.
NAME OF DISTRICT:	West End, Montgomery Center
TYPE OF DISTRICT:	Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURES:	Excellent    %    Good    65 % Fair    35 %    Poor    %
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
THEMES:	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This district comprises six residences built by the Nelson and Hall Company for workers at their veneer and butter tub factory. The houses, all built in 1922, were identical two-story, hip-roofed, foursquare buildings. The houses have undergone few alterations; additions or modifications being limited to the porches and exterior siding material. The district remains recognizable as former company-owned housing by its architectural uniformity and spatial relationship.

Although additional houses constructed by the Nelson and Hall Company can be found nearby in the Town of Montgomery Center, itself an historic district, the six residences maintain a distinct and separate visual unit. The houses are clustered and focus in upon themselves rather than fronting upon the main street in a linear arrangement as do the other residences in the town. It is this type of spatial arrangement which maintains the image of a company-owned housing district.

THREAT TO STRUCTURES:

No Threat ☐ Zoning ☐ Roads ☐  
Development ☐ Deterioration ☐  
Alteration ☐ Other:

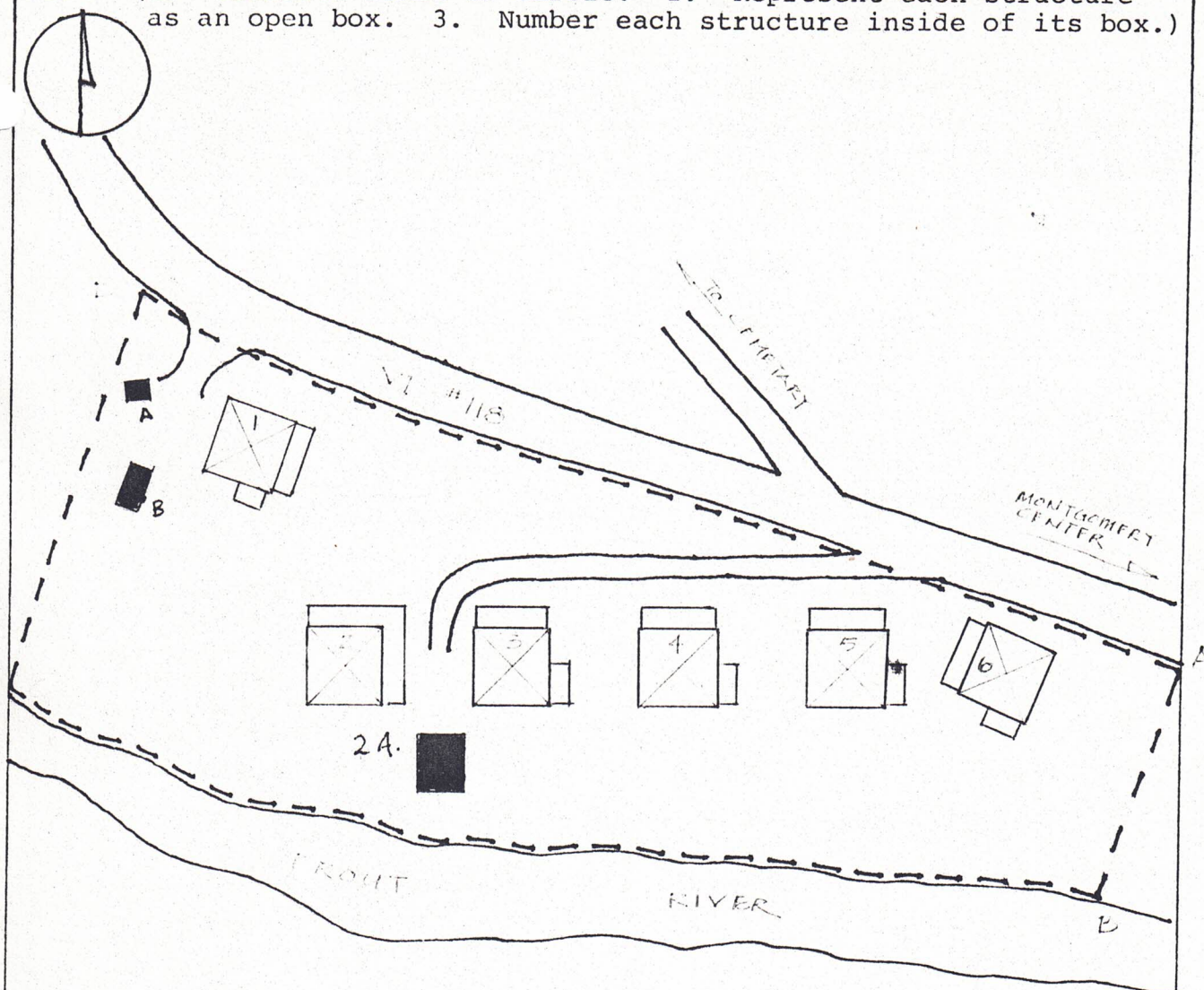
SURVEY NUMBER: 0610-3
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER(S): 83-A-173
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing A 18 / 688275 / 4972325 B 18 / 688250 / 4972275 C 18 / 688125 / 4972400 D 18 / 688200 / 4972450
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP: Jay Peak 15'
COMPLEX INFORMATION ONLY
COMMON NAME:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
TYPE OF COMPLEX:
TYPES OF STRUCTURES:
PRESENT USE:
ORIGINAL USE:
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive ☐ Negative ☐  
Mixed ☐ Other:



MAP: (1. Indicate NORTH in circle. 2. Represent each structure as an open box. 3. Number each structure inside of its box.)



**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:** The boundary begins at Point A located at the intersection of the southern edge of the right-of-way of Vt. #118 and the northern extension of a line parallel to and 75' east of building #6. It thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction along said extension, said line and a southwesterly extension of said line to Point B, being the intersection of said line and the northern bank of the Trout River. The boundary thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the said bank to Point C, being the intersection of said bank and the southern extension of a line parallel to and 75' west of building #1. It thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction along said extension, said line and a northeasterly extension of said line to Point D, being the intersection of said extension and the southern edge of the right-of-way of Vt. #118. The boundary thence proceeds in an easterly direction along said edge to Point A, the point of beginning.

**REFERENCES:**

Branthoover/Taylor, p. 70.

**RECORDED BY:**

Christopher C. Flagg

**ORGANIZATION:**

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation

**DATE RECORDED:**

07/05/83