UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 2 0 1980

DATE ENTERED JUN 3.0 1980

		COMPLETE APPLICABI	LE SECTIONS	<u> </u>
NAME				
HISTORIC	Union Meeting House			
AND/OR COMMON	The Old Meeting Hou	se, East Montpelie	r Center	
LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER	The Center Road			
CITY, TOWN	East Montpelier		CONGRESSIONAL DISTR Vernont	CT
STATE	Vermont	CODE 50	COUNTY Washington	CODE 12
CLASSIFIC	ATION	***************************************		
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
_XBUILDING(S)		UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	X_RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATIO
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER OF	PROPERTY			
	The Old Meeting Hou	se Society		
STREET & NUMBER	RD #1			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	st Montpelier Center	VICINITY OF	Vermont	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,E	ETC.Office of the City	Clerk		
STREET & NUMBER	Moin Crmoot			
	Main Street			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
CITY, TOWN	Montpelier	ING SURVEYS	state Vermont	· · ·
CITY, TOWN		ING SURVEYS		· · · · · ·
CITY, TOWN	Montpelier TATION IN EXIST		Vermont	
CITY, TOWN	Montpelier	tes & Structures Su	Vermont	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
CITY, TOWN <b>REPRESEN</b> TITLE	Montpelier TATION IN EXIST Vermont Historic Si	tes & Structures Su	Vermont	
CITY, TOWN <b>REPRESEN</b> TITLE	Montpelier TATION IN EXIST	tes & Structures Su federal $\frac{X}{2}$	Vermont urvey STATECOUNTYLOCAL	

# 7' DESCRIPTION

CONI	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE		
_XEXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	LUNALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE		
GOOD	RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED DATE		
FAIR	UNEXPOSED				

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Old Meeting House is a  $l_2^1$ -story, 3 x 5 bay clapboarded structure with a central pedimented entrance pavilion and steeple. The pavilion has two six-panel Christian doors with plain surrounds and cap-molded lintels. Two 12/8 windows above the doors illuminate the gallery within. There is a semi-circular louvered vent in the tympanum of the pavilion pediment.

The main block of the meeting house sits on a dry-laid stone foundation which is buttressed at the base with additional courses of stone. The portions of the facade flanking the entrance pavilion are blind walls and the front gable is pedimented. There are 12/12 double-hung windows with clear panes on the sides and rear of the structure. Originally, the windows contained hand-blown glass panes, some of which were still extant in 1969. Thin cornerboards, a simple box cornice with plain fascia, and a plain sill board at the base of the clapboards frame the main block. The fascia and a cap molding return slightly on the rear facade, which also exhibits a round louvered vent in the gable. The original wood shingles which covered the roof were replaced by slate shingles around the turn of the century.

The three-stage steeple is the dominant feature of the meeting house's design. Its square base straddles the roof ridges of the main block and the lower entrance pavilion and has rectangular louvered vents and a simple projecting cornice. A balustrade with cut-out panels and urns on the corner posts surmounts the roof of this stage. The flushboarded second and third stages are octagonal, with rectangular louvered vents and projecting cornices. An octagonal bellcast roof with a heavy tapering spire and ball ornament topped by a stylized fish weathervane caps the steeple.

The front doors of the meeting house open into a small room which contains stairs to an overhead singer's gallery and two doors to the main meeting room.

The open meeting room has a plastered coved ceiling, supported on a series of central posts. Unpainted, pegged pine box pews face the wide elevated pulpit located between the two doors to the entry. A curved paneled balustrade defines the gallery behind and above the pulpit. Two wood-burning box stoves set in front of the first pews have overhead stove pipes which run the length of the meeting room to the rear chimney. Electrified candle sconces hang from the ceiling.

Also located on the meeting house grounds is a hip-roofed open shelter housing a large bell. The mid-19th century bell was salvaged from the Universalist Church in North Montpelier when that structure was razed in 1954.

<sup>1</sup>Lyman, Dot, "At East Montpelier Center: Special Survivals of a Colorful Past", <sup>2</sup> <u>Vermont Sunday News</u>, St. Albans, Vermont, August 31, 1969, Page 16. <sup>1</sup>Ibid.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	XRELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799 X_1800-1899 1900-	ART COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY	music philosophy Xpolitics/government	THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1823-1826

The Old Meeting House at East Montpelier Center, constructed between 1823 and 1826, is an outstanding example of Federal Vermont meeting house architecture. Its signigicance is greatly enhanced by the fact that both its exterior and interior have retained an unusual degree of architectural integrity. In 1940, a noted authority on Vermont architecture wrote that the Old Meeting House was the ". . . only [meeting house] in Vermont that is now just as it was when the builders finished it . . ." In 1970, a furnace and electricity were installed for the first time.

The Old Meeting House stands on land originally part of a town common set aside by Parley Davis, the first surveyor of the town, who believed that it would be the center of the new town of Montpelier. The first quarterly meeting of the Methodists organizing to found the church took place in this "Center Grove" in 1820. A lease for the site was signed September 9, 1822, with payment pledged in money, beef cattle, butter or pork. Pews were sold for twenty to fifty dollars and were usually paid for in services or in kind.

Pines from the site and from the "land owned by Carroll Strong, 'northeasterly up the road a piece'" provided lumber for the building. "In true New England fashion, word of mouth relates that the church was planned and built through community effort, and to this day, none has been able to point to any one of the men who had a part in its building to say: 'This man was its architect; that man, its contractor'".

In addition to serving several religious denominations for church services, the Old Meeting House was the site of Montpelier's Town Meetings until 1849. In that year, East Montpelier became a separate town, and its Town Meetings continued to be held in the Meeting House until about 1890, when a town hall was constructed.

<sup>1</sup>Congdon, Herbert Wheaton, <u>Old Vermont Houses</u>, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1946. <sup>2</sup>East Montpelier Bicentennial Souvenir Booklet, 1976. <sup>3</sup>Lyman, Dot, "At East Montpelier Center: Special Survivals of a Colorful Past",

Lyman, Dot, "At East Montpelier Center: Special Survivals of a Colorful Past", <u>Vermont Sunday News</u>, St. Albans, Vermont, August 31, 1969, page 16. <u>-Ibid.</u>

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet 9-1

ITM NOT	VERIFIED
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA + ACREAGE N	OT VERIFIED
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY <u>3/4 acre</u>	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000
UTM REFERENCES    A  1.3  6  9.7  3.10.10  4.19  0.16  0.9.15  B     ZONE  EASTING  NORTHING  ZONE  EA    C    D   D	STING NORTHING
GLILLII CILLII HLIL	
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Same as property boundary of the Old Meeting House the deed describing this property is in V.S., P.529 montpelies La Usub's citrue ( see phone report of 6/26/20). UST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING	d Records, Montpelier City
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
NAME/TITLE Betsy Bouton and Nancy E. Boone, Architect ORGANIZATION Division for Historic Preservation STREET & NUMBER Pavilion Building	DATE March 1980 TELEPHONE 2002-328-3226
CITY OR TOWN Montpelier	state Vermont
<b>12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER</b> THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WINNATIONAL	
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation officer for the National Historic Preservation or inclusion in the National Register and certify the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	hat it has been evaluated according to the
TITLE Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	C DATE (Digred on 5/13/80 - 200 Phone report of 6/26/80)
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL F	p · · · ·
for Lyon & Roube	DATE (1)12 30, 1910
ATTEST: FATURE AND AND A REGISTER CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	DATE 6/22/58
	GPO 921-803

#### United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



date entered UN 30 1980

Continuation sheet 8-2	Item number 8	Page 2
Continuation sheet 0 -2		rage 2
والمستوي والمترجي والمترجي والمستقلة والمستقل فالمستوغ فالتستيقا وفاتهم ويروا والمروب والمتتروي والمتتروي والمت		

For many years in the present century, services at the Meeting House were irregular and few. In 1965, the non-denominational Old Meeting House Society was formed and the united church currently shares a minister with the Old Brick Church in East Montpelier (nominated to the National Register April 9, 1980).

The Old Meeting House remains rich in architectural value and historical associations, and is today an important part of community life in East Montpelier Center.

The boundary of the nominated property coincides with the boundary of the Meeting House lot. A line of old trees marks the southern and western boundaries. A road (Town Highway 3) defines the northern edge of the property, and a change to residential use marks the eastern boundary. Continuation sheet 9-1

#### United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



	Child,	Hamilton,	Gazetteer	$\mathbf{of}$	Washington	County,	Vermont.	Syracuse	e: The	Syracuse	
Journal Company, 1889.											
	Congdon	1 Herhert	Wheaton	610	Vermont Ho	ISAS N	ew York.	Alfred A	Knonf	1946	

Item number

9

Congdon, Herbert Wheaton, <u>Old Vermont Houses</u>. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946. Hemenway, Abby Maria, <u>Vermont Historical Gazetteer</u> Montpelier, Vermont: Vermont Watchman and State Journal Press, 1882. Volume 4.

Lyman, Dot, "At East Montpelier Center: Special Survivals of a Colorful Past", Vermont Sunday News. St. Albans, Vermont, August 31, 1969. Page 16.

Sinnott, Edmund W., Meeting House and Church in Early New England. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1963.

East Montpelier Bicentennial Souvenir Booklet, 1976.

Copy of original lease for the Meeting House. Copied in 1956 by Ellen Hill.







# THE OLD MEETING HOUSE

EAST MONTPELIER CENTER, VERMONT



O OLD TREES