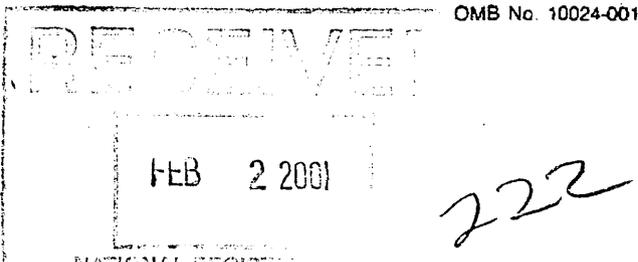


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
other names/site number Memorial Church

2. Location

street & number East side of T.H. #2, .10 mile south of intersection not for publication
city or town Enosburg vicinity
state Vermont code VT county Franklin code 011 zip code 05450

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Elsa Gilbertson, National Register Specialist 1/29/2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of commenting official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other. (explain:)

Edson R. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3/2/01

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Religious Buildings, Sites, and Structures in Vermont

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Weatherboard

roof Metal

other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

The Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church, located on the Old Boston Post Road in the village of Enosburg Center, Franklin County, Vermont, faces west. The building is a well preserved example of the Italianate ecclesiastical style with a sanctuary above, and meeting room on the ground floor. The massing and roof pitch of the building are the Greek Revival style, but the bell tower and building ornamentation are Italianate. The building was first constructed in 1820, was significantly repaired in 1849-50, and rebuilt and expanded to its present configuration in 1870. Among the significant features are the diamond-pane, stained glass windows, the clapboard exterior, and the Italianate door/window hoods with brackets. Significant features of the interior include the vestibule with main stairs leading to a large meeting room, side stairs leading up to the sanctuary, and the floor plan of the sanctuary with a raised choir behind the altar (east end) and a raised gallery in the rear (west end) of the sanctuary. South of the building is the original parsonage. The building retains its integrity in design, setting, construction, materials, workmanship and feeling from the 1870 Italianate reconstruction.

Exterior

Facing to the west on the Old Boston Post Road in Enosburg Center, Memorial Church is a Italianate structure built in 1820, and rebuilt in 1870. The white clapboarded church has a wooden plaque stating "Memorial Church Built 1820 Rebuilt 1870" above the front entrance that leads a vestibule with stairs to the upper and lower interior levels. The massing of the church is a rectangle, three bays wide and three bays deep, slightly longer than wide, and is capped by a standing-seam metal roof. Centered on the front facade is a square Italianate tower with steeple, half-detached from the Greek Revival front pediment. The corners are decorated with raised panel pilasters, above wooden quoins. Rising above six poured concrete steps of various sizes to the level of the vestibule, an intermediary level between the two interior floors. The rear has a ground level entrance even with the floor of the lower interior level. The stone foundation is visible to either side of the front entrance, but is barely visible on the sides. There is the suggestion of outbuildings, probably a stable, by elder surviving members of the congregation, but remains are not visible and would require archeological survey to locate.

On the front facade, a square Italianate tower is centered with front entrance in the base. The tower's clapboards rise unbroken, to above the roof-line of the main mass. At this level there is one blind oculus located in the south, west, and north sides. The oculi have labeled

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2 Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

lintels and dentils around the flat plane of the interior, which is recessed into the tower surface. Above the oculi are the first of two breaks in plane, where the square tower is ringed with decorative moldings supporting a slightly pitched roof. This roof surrounds a stepped in section, where arched vents are located around the four sides of the tower and molded quoins decorate the corners. These vents are slightly higher than wide, and have arched, labeled lintels with keystones. Pilasters line their vertical sides. The next visual break, with intricate moldings on the soffit, leads to another roof. The third level up is octagonal, with vents surrounding the structure. These louvers run practically edge to edge, and are finer openings than the level below. The spire crowns the tower, and rises from a slightly flared base to a considerable height. Wooden shingles roof the spire.

Returning to the base of the tower, the front entrance is located in the center, with a round arch, labeled lintel crowning a molded archivolt over a semi-circular transom above a pair of long vertically paneled doors. This entrance is surmounted by a horizontal roof extending a foot out from the plane of the tower. The flat-roofed door hood is supported by two decorative Italianate brackets, and decorative moldings with a scrollwork filigree beneath. Midway between the hood and the blind oculus on the front is the aforementioned plaque.

On the plane of the front facade are the two rectangular flanking windows, which are stained glass with sliding sash in three sections with diamond shape panes, or quarrels. The profile of the window is long and thin, with a flattened arch at the top. Above the window is another flat hood supported by the two Italianate brackets. The corners of the main mass of the church have quoins rising from the foundation. A wooden "string-course" surrounds the building above the quoins, separating the pilasters with Doric capitals above from the string course below.

Three bays deep, there are two courses of windows on the symmetrical side facades. The ground floor has two-over-two sash windows, while the second floor has stained glass windows, as described in the front facade. On the north facade, the window on the ground floor, west end, has shutters flanking. These appear to be an anomaly as no other mounting hardware for any of the other windows can be detected, but there are surplus shutters in the storage area in the first floor.

Centered in the rear facade there is a narrow tower, projecting some seven feet out from plane. The top of the tower is below the crest of the roof, and is in the shape of the pediment of the main mass, on a smaller scale, complete with returns and Doric capped pilasters. On the

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

south side of the tower is an entrance door with two arched windows. On the second floor is a one-over-one stained glass sash window, which is duplicated on the north side. Just to the south of the tower, on the plane of the main facade, is a thin brick chimney which rises to pierce the soffit and extend above the roof.

Interior

Entering through front doors, there is a small vestibule with a broad set of stairs descending to the east and the meeting room, and a more narrow set to the north and south, leading to the main sanctuary. Descending into the meeting room, there are large, rectangular tables with Windsor benches standing on a gray painted, wide-boarded pine floor. On the east wall are three doorways leading to three back rooms along the east (or back) wall of the church. Flanking the entrance with the stairs on the west wall are two doors, one to the north, and the other on the south side. There are two windows in the north wall, and two in the south. Standing in the north-west and south-west corners of the room are two large wood burning furnaces with vents leading to the sanctuary above through large open vents. The northern furnace is a Boyton's Salamander No. 40, patented May 14, 1869, and produced by Richardson, Boyton, & Co., 234 Water Street, New York, New York. The southern furnace is a Household Oak, made by the White Warner Co. of Tauton, Massachusetts. The cast iron covers for these vents, on the floor of the sanctuary above, have pentagrams within a geometric pattern. There is an "Orchestral Grand" model piano on the east wall, manufactured by Augustus Baus & Co., New York, New York, and an organ produced by Wilcox & White, Meridian, Connecticut on the west wall.

Moving to the rear of the room (towards the east) are the three rooms. The south room contains a east facing window, a large cupboard, and a counter stretching the west wall. The center room is deeper than the flanking rooms to the north and south, as it extends towards the east the six feet of the rear tower. A door on the east wall leads to a narrow stair that rises to the back of the choir. Also in the center room are a cast iron stove, the rear entrance to the building, a set of counters on the north wall, and a door passing to the north room. This northern room has a counter stretching the east wall, with a dry sink centered under the window. The remainder of wall space is occupied by four large cupboards.

Returning to the main meeting room, there are two doors on the west wall flanking the stair that rises to the entrance vestibule. The door to the south provides access to a storage area under the tower and vestibule; this area stretches around the descending staircase. The

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Section number 7 Page 4 Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

storage room contains various scraps and building materials, including clapboards, beams, and shutters. The north door from the meeting room leads to a small storage room that also accesses the "building material" storage room, and also provides access to a small lavatory through a door to the north. This lavatory contains a sink centered under a window (the one with the shutters), and a rudimentary toilet. Both the sink and the toilet consist of holes in wooden counters or decks, with the sink having a porcelain coated metal basin installed. The sink and toilet have unheated running water supplies, with pipes exposed, suggesting that the plumbing may have been added at a later date. The floor of the room is tiled in a geometric pattern of brown and white.

Returning up the stairs to the entrance vestibule, two more sets of stairs, one to the north and another to the south, rise to the level of the sanctuary. At the level of the sanctuary, the stairs turn 180 degrees at a landing to rise to a raised gallery at the back of the sanctuary. On this landing, doorways lead to the side aisles of the main sanctuary.

The main sanctuary stretches the length of the main mass of the building, excluding the bell tower, but including the rear (east end) extension which houses the raised choir and a second Wilcox & White organ. Along the wall adjacent to the altar is a Ivers & Pond piano, made in Boston, and having various patents ranging from October 4, 1887 to October 18, 1892. Windows line the walls for illumination and ventilation, and there is also a chandelier hanging in the center of the room that has been converted from gas to electricity. The wall sconces along the sides of the windows, three to each side wall, have likewise been converted to electricity. The walls of the sanctuary are plaster, which is probably original considering the cracked, but intact, condition. The arched ceiling of the sanctuary has been covered in twelve inch acoustic tile adhered to the plaster surface. This is one of the only "modern" alterations to the entire building.

The pews are arranged in three sections, forming four aisles, and are curved around a radius radiating from the pulpit. The pews have curved backs and are elaborately decorated with brackets and raised panels on the ends. The pulpit is decorated in a similar style, with raised panel pilasters at the corners and multi-layered cornices. Behind the pulpit is a reredos, consisting of a wall of some two feet, decorated in a similar style, and capped by a short curtain hung from a brass railing.

The choir is tucked into the extension off the main mass and is tiered. The choir members are seated in individual chairs, as opposed to benches, and the organ sits on the top tier. The

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Section number 7 Page 5 Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

organ faces to the east, so a mirror has been mounted at eye level so the organist may see the choir director behind them. Beside the organ is the top of the “secreted” stair that rises from the lower floor. Elders tell of Santa Claus mysteriously appearing from these stairs at Christmas festivities.

In the rear of the sanctuary, to the west, there is a raised gallery separated from the main sanctuary by a low wall decorated as the reredos. There are three tiers of pews in the gallery, and a third Wilcox & White organ sits on the fourth tier. On the back (west) wall of the gallery is the access to the bell tower through small door.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
[X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [X] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1870

Significant Dates

1870

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	6 7 7 3 8 0	4 9 7 2 1 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chandler Simpkins

organization University of Vermont Historic Preservation Program date April 1, 1997

street & number Wheeler House, 442 Main Street telephone (802)656-3180

city or town Burlington state Vermont zip code 05401

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Enosburg Congregational Church - Fern Perley (representative)

street & number 217 Main Street telephone (802)933-4466

city or town Enosburg Falls state Vermont zip code 05450

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 8 Page 1 Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

The Enosburg Congregational Church is significant under National Register criteria C due to the integrity of the building and its representation of the Italianate style in ecclesiastical architecture in Vermont. The massing and roof pitch of the structure are reminiscent of the Greek Revival period, but the reconstruction date of the present structure, 1870, along with the Italianate tower and ornamentation, place the building in the Italianate style. The combination of these styles in this manner is indicative of the ecclesiastical architecture of Vermont at this time. The rebuilding of the church is demonstrative of the evolution of architecture with the growing population of the latter half of the 19th century in Vermont, especially in the rural mill towns. With the coming of the railroad to Enosburg at this time, the wave of progress washed over the town. The rebuilding is also indicative of the new wave of fervor of the 1870-80's in Vermont of the Congregational Church. The Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church is covered under the Multiple Property Description Form "Religious Buildings, Sites, and Structures in Vermont" and meets the registration requirements for the church property type. Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church meets criteria consideration A due to the primary significance being from the architecture of the building.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The wood frame Congregational Memorial Church, originally built in 1820 and rebuilt in 1870, is significant under criteria C for its architectural merit. The church structure represents the Italianate style of the 1870's when it was rebuilt to the present form, as well as retaining traces of the original 1820 building. The design is a well preserved example of this style and also represents the prosperity of the nearby mills of Enosburg Falls. The value of the church is enhanced by its relatively undisturbed condition after the remodeling of 1870. The materials and construction retain their integrity.

Though the massing of the building and the front facades pediment are of the Greek Revival style, the most striking detail is the Italianate bell tower at the front of the building. The paired doors with bracket shelf lintel rise to a multi-tiered crowning. Significant details include the blind oculi decorations with hooded lintels, the wooden quoins at the corners, and the tall, octagonal spire. The construction of this tower, along with the rest of the building, is timber framing structure with lighter, dimensioned lumber providing the nailing surface for clapboards.

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Section number 8 Page 2 Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

The bracketed shelf lintels are repeated over the side windows that illuminate the sanctuary, and the rear facade is also decorated with Italianate style brackets. The cornice and pediment of the rear facade again show the influence of the Greek Revival, and this building represents the evolution of one style into the other.

The interior of the building, the design dating from the reconstruction of 1870, is significant due to original nature of much of the materials. The narthex leads to two sets of stairs, the central stair leads to the large downstairs meeting place, and the two side stairs lead up to the sanctuary, an important symbol of the combined use of the building. This vestibule is not only a distinguished design feature, but also retains the ornamentation of a cast iron rail on the descending stairs, as well as ornate, turned balusters and railings on the ascending stairs.

The lower room reflects the meeting house nature of the structure, with large tables and benches with Windsor elements of fine curved backs with turned legs. Dominating the room are two large furnaces that heat the above sanctuary, displaying the heating technology in place when the church was rebuilt in 1870. The three back rooms are representative of the communal nature of the church, with the kitchen and food preparation facilities. An interesting peculiarity is the narrow, twisting stairs that rise to the back of the choir above from the kitchen below, allowing the choir members to file into the sanctuary without passing through the room itself and Santa Claus to appear magically at Christmas.

The town of Enosburg was established with a grant issued by Governor Thomas Chittenden in 1780. Five neighboring towns - Berkshire, Richford, Montgomery, Wyllis(Jay), and Westfield - were also created at this time in an effort to raise money for the state and solidify the northern defenses against the Indians and the Canadians. In 1795 the first town meeting was held, and Stephan House was given 40 acres to build a saw-mill and a grist-mill. Both the Missisquoi River and Tyler's Branch served as sources for water power.

Enosburg Center is one of the oldest sections of the town, and was also one of the most important trading centers in the earlier years before the stage coach was replaced, especially by the railroad in nearby Enosburg Falls. The old Boston Post Road is the main street through the town. The early town of Enosburg Center had a pot and pearlsh works, a comb factory, a harness shop, a blacksmith shop, a tailor shop, and the two town stores.

The Enosburg Congregational Church was organized in a town meeting in a log structure nearby known as the Town House on Friday, October 11, 1811, but the first meeting house

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3 Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

was not constructed until 1820. The names of ten men and women are recorded, as well as the two ministers in attendance, Rev. James Parker and Rev. John Frances. Rev. James Parker served as the first pastor of the Church, and oversaw the construction of the first meeting house.

“...to have and to hold the said premises for the purpose of erection and supporting thereon a house for the public worship of God - suitable sheds for the accommodation of the proprietors of said house so long as the said First Congregational Society shall improve and occupy the said premises for the purposes above mentioned and no longer.”

Town Record, Book 7, page 223

The original structure is retained in the original foundation, the sill along the foundation, and the downstairs meeting room floor joists. Four members of the community were able to contribute enough funds for the construction of the meeting house. The church membership had swelled from the original ten founders in 1811 and to over two hundred forty in 1820.

In about 1821, the congregation split between the Congregationalist and the Episcopalians, who shared the meeting house. The Episcopal Christ Church in West Enosburg was not built until 1839-40, but it was so insufficiently built that the Episcopal Church sold the structure and returned the church seat to Enosburg Center, where another structure was built in 1860. The Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church served as a home for the Woman's Missionary Society of 1825 and the Men's Missionary Society of 1826. Rev. Phinias Bailey served as the pastor during this time until 1828. He had replaced Rev. John Scott, who was paid no more than \$75.00, or was paid in grain stored on the farm owned by Deacon Ephraim Adams.

Returning to the Congregational Church, the building was substantially repaired in 1849-50, but this was still not sufficient for the growing congregation. The pastor was Rev. Moses Robinson, who also served as the preceptor of the local Academy where English, Latin, and Greek were taught. He also brought a large number of young people into the church. This expansion happened at the same time as a revival movement in the larger Congregational Church. At some point during this time, the foot stoves of hot coals were replaced by two furnaces, bought with a gift of \$100 from Mr. Charles Buckley of Montpelier.

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Section number 8 Page 4 Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

The height of the church history came under the pastorate of Rev. Alfred Swift, who led from the pulpit from 1861 until his death in 1884. During this time the greatest development of the church took place in 1870, when the church assumed the combination timber and frame building seen today. From this construction phase dates an extension of the original tower to include the current belfry and spire. The entry porch on the west entrance dates from this rebuilding, as well as the organ niche and stairwell on the extension to the east facade. The ceiling of the 1820 church was of a cove design similar to the present one, but the framing was somewhat different. The seating capacity of this church was 250, and it cost about \$10,000 to construct. The current bell was donated in 1884, "In memory of Deacon George Adams and his wife, Elmira Stevens Adams, by Mr. Cyrus White of Rockville, Conn. Ring out the call to the service of prayer." This was accompanied with a request that the bell be rung at sunrise New Year's Day and the Fourth of July. The church has declined steadily since these days, to a present organization of some twenty-five members. Activities are presently held only once a year.

The Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church is significant due to its Italianate architecture that has been preserved in much of its original design and materials. The combination timber and light frame, clapboarded structure is representative of the evolution from Greek Revival to the later Italianate, that is a hallmark of the post-Civil War affluence in industrial Vermont mill towns of the Victorian era.

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Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

Bibliography

Aldrich, Lewis Cass. History of Franklin and Grand Isle Counties, Vermont. Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1891.

Congregational Church in Enosburg, Vermont. Records. 1811-1883.

First Congregational Society in Enosburgh. Revised Records. 1811-1855.

Perley, Merrill, and Fern Perley. Personal Interview. Febuary 13, 1997 and Febuary 20, 1997.

Perley, Merrill. "History of Enosburg Congregational Church." Unpublished essay, 1977.

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Section number 10 Page 1

Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundary Lines as described in Book 7, page 233 of the Town Record, 1820.

“That we, Joseph Walker, Jonas Boutelle and Charles Stevens selectmen of Enosburg, County of Franklin, State of Vermont agreeable to a vote of the inhabitants of said Enosburg passed at a town meeting legally warned and holden on the 20th day of September now last past, have granted, demised, leased and set and do by these presents set into the First Congregational Society of Enosburg, the following tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said Enosburg, bounded as follows to wit - beginning at the south west corner of the Common, being a part of lot #41 thence on south line of said Common to south east corner of said common thence northerly on east line of the Common six rods thence westerly on a line parallel to the south line, to the west line of said common, thence on said west line six rods to the bound begun at, to have and to hold the said premises for the purpose of erecting and supporting thereon a house for the public worship of God - and suitable sheds for the accommodation of the proprietors of said house so long as the said First Congregational Society shall improve and occupy the said premises for the purposes above mentioned and no longer.

Whereof we have hereunto set our hand affixed our seal this 18th day of February 1820. Signed, sealed and delivered by and in presence of Ben Smith and David Parameter.

March 7, 1820 Jonas Boutelle, Joseph Walker and Charles Stevens selectmen of Enosburg, personally appeared and acknowledged the written instrument to be their free act and deed.

Before me-
Thomas Pollard, Justice of the Peace

Rec'd for the record March 7, 1820
By E. Easton, Town Clerk”

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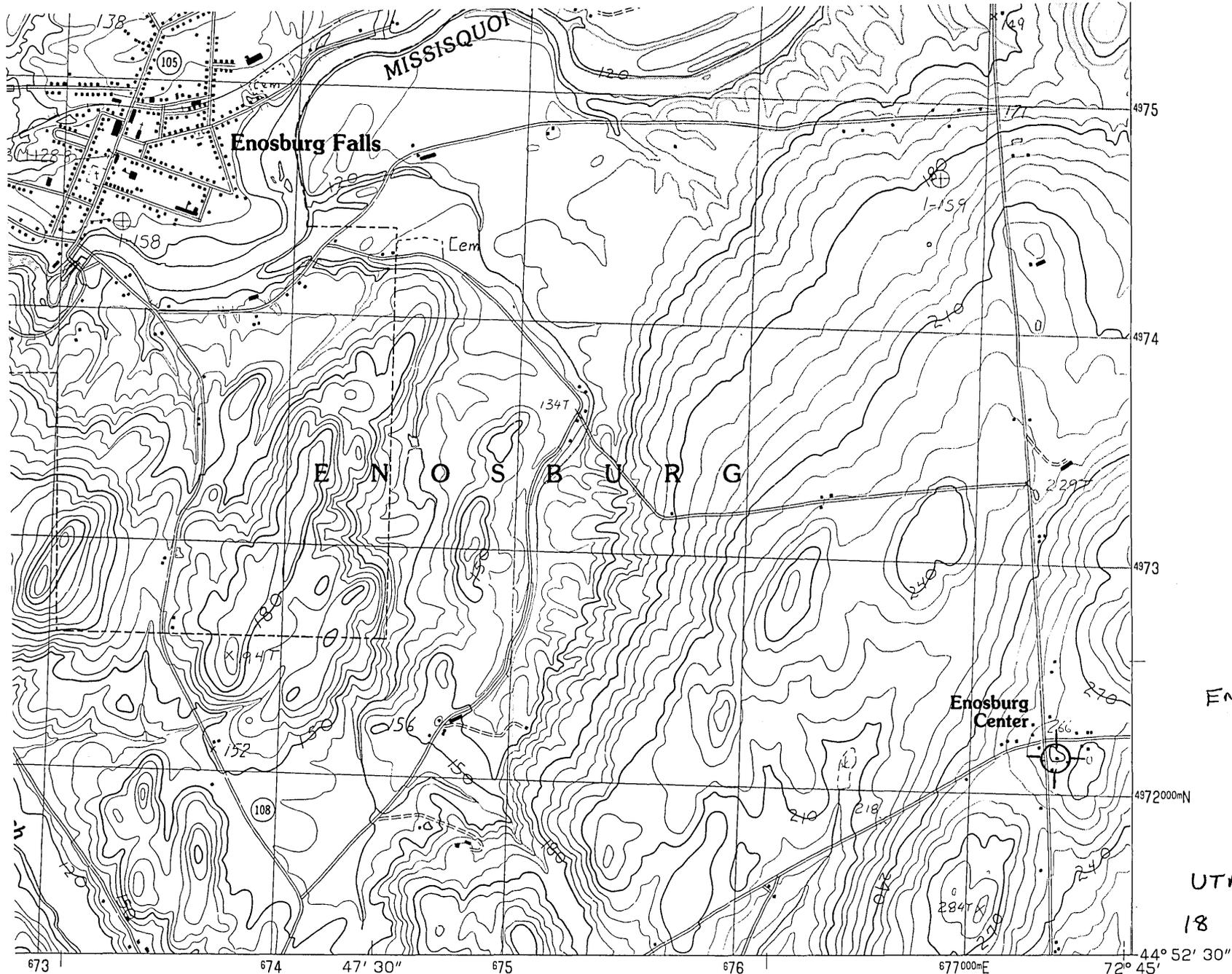
Section number ___10 Page ___1

Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church
Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont ___

The church property described as part of Lot #41, the Common, consists of boundaries arranged north/south and east/west in a square, some 99 feet per side, and lies along the southern edge of that lot.

Boundary Justification

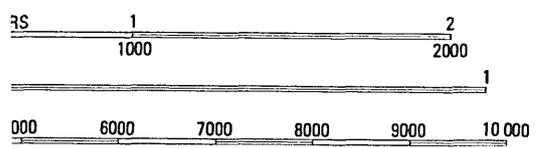
These are the boundaries as established by original town records in conjunction with the granting of the property, and to my knowledge they have not been changed since the establishment of the Enosburg Congregational Memorial Church.



ENOSBURG CONGREGATIONAL
MEMORIAL CHURCH
ENOSBURG,
FRANKLIN COUNTY,
VERMONT

UTM COORDINATES:
18 677380 4972160

4 000 INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1987



1:6 METERS
THE NEAREST 0.1 METER



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS IN METERS

ROAD LEGEND

- Improved Road
- Unimproved Road
- Trail
- () Interstate Route
- () U. S. Route
- () State Route

9/11