

Chapter 1 : Vermont - Wikipedia

www.nxgvision.com is part of the Lands of America Network, the largest rural listing service in the Nation. The Network specializes in land for Sale which includes farms, ranches, mountain property, lake houses, river homes, beachfront homes, country homes, and residential homes in smaller towns across the country.

Available Farmer housing details: Available Equipment and machinery details: The real estate purchase price does not include any equipment, supplies or home furnishing except appliances. The house that is currently used as a bed and breakfast can come fully furnished. Please indicate a preference in the proposal. A buyer may submit a proposal either; a offering to purchase the farm immediately after securing financing; or b intending to lease the farm for one or two years with a purchase occurring at the end of the lease. Additional Information After years of ownership within the Robinson Family, this iconic farm needs new owners who will take it into the future as a working farm and community asset. VLT will be an interim owner to enable the smooth transition of the farm to a long-term owner. This historic property is on Brook Road in Strafford with a small amount of acreage located in Sharon. The farm is well-known in the Upper Valley region of Vermont and New Hampshire and has appeared on the cover of numerous publications including Vermont Life magazine. This barn, built from timber cut and sawed on site, is 90 feet in diameter with white horizontal siding, a segmented conical roof, and a louvered and windowed cupola. The foundation was built with crushed stones, also from the property. It was built as a milking barn and the milk house with a bulk tank remains. Today the barn, still in very good condition with recent renovations and a new electrical system, is used to raise Hereford beef cows and for hay storage. At one time, the farm produced nearly all the inputs needed to operate successfully and sustain the family. It has two houses plus a completely intact set of farm outbuildings that supported a wide variety of farm enterprises, including an on-site blacksmith shop. There is an active maple sugar operation utilizing a portion of the 3, 3, available maple trees. The farm will be subject to a perpetual farmland conservation easement that will allow all types of agricultural uses and new agricultural structures, while limiting subdivision and commercial or residential development. A buyer may or may not decide to include the option to purchase at agricultural value. This option allows VLT to purchase the farm at its agricultural value should the buyer or a future owner attempt to sell the farm to a non-farmer. Owners may also sell the farm to family members. The easement will also include riparian buffers or grass buffer strips to preserve water quality along all existing brooks and streams. An appraisal will be completed in late August We are hosting two open houses on September 5th and September 8th from For more information, please go to www.nxgvision.com.

Chapter 2 : Vermont Geography: Regions and Landforms

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See Article History Alternative Title: One of the six New England states lying in the northeastern corner of the country, it was admitted to the union on March 4, 1792, as the 14th state. It is sparsely populated, and its capital, Montpelier, is one of the least-populous U.S. Vermont is bordered to the north by Quebec, Canada, to the east by New Hampshire, to the south by Massachusetts, and to the west by New York. In many ways Vermont is a vigorous survivor of an earlier, simpler time in the United States. Millions of people visit the state each year, and many thousands of out-of-state residents maintain second homes in Vermont. The steeples of white wooden churches rising above mountain-bound small towns with trim village greens, the herds of dairy cattle on sloping mountain pastures, and the red-gold leaves of tree-lined autumnal lanes are aspects of scenic Vermont that, in painting and photography, have become symbols of the rural United States. Many people left their birthplaces in Vermont to pursue opportunities in the opening West or in urban centres of the Northeast. In turn, many creative personalities have sought the spiritual refuge offered by the state. Area 9, square miles 24, square km. Population 549,000; est. Land The land of Vermont does not have great variety, but in place of this it substitutes an intensity and pervasiveness of those features it does possess. Relief The Green Mountains that cover most of the state are part of the northern Appalachian Mountains, which run southeastward from Canada into north-central Alabama. They provide Vermont with a north-south backbone that ranges from approximately 20 to 35 miles 30 to 55 km in width. Thirty-one mountains in the state rise above 3,000 feet 1,000 metres, and most of this tilted landscape is rocky with thin topsoil. Mount Mansfield, at 4,394 feet 1,340 metres, is its highest point; and Lake Champlain, at 95 feet 29 metres, is its lowest. On the Vermont-Massachusetts border, the northern end of the Hoosac Range enters the state, and the Taconic Range rises along the southwestern side. Green Mountains, near East Bethel, Vt. Part of the Missisquoi turns north to flow through Canada before returning to Vermont. The longest river entirely within the state is the Lamoille 85 miles [137 km], followed by Otter Creek 75 miles [120 km], which rises in southwestern Vermont and flows northward into Lake Champlain. Several small streams, the largest of which is the White River, flow from the central highlands into the Connecticut River. The western portion of Lake Champlain is in New York, and three-fourths of the area of Lake Memphremagog—the second largest lake associated with Vermont—lies in Canada. The largest of the natural lakes entirely in Vermont is Lake Bomoseen, west of Rutland. Total annual precipitation varies from 34 inches 863 mm in the eastern and western sections to more than 40 inches 1,016 mm in the mountains. Pleasant summer days often turn cool after nightfall. The annual growing season is only about 150 days—somewhat longer in the low-lying Champlain valley—because frost usually comes in September and may strike as late as the beginning of June. The short growing season and rocky soil make dairying the dominant form of commercial farming. Early autumn snow on a Vermont farm. As farmers abandoned the hillsides, the open spaces quickly refilled with trees. Pine, spruce, fir, and hemlock are common; maple and birch are among the deciduous species. The wooded areas, with their small brooks and springs, produce a great variety of ferns and wildflowers; in the spring and summer they are filled with the many species of birds common to the Northeast. Environmental factors such as acid rain have affected trees in the higher elevations. Concerns about excessive logging have led to state restrictions on clear-cutting. Vermont has a huge deer population, and deer hunting is an autumn ritual. Bears are often seen, but wild members of the cat family are rare. There is a growing moose population and since an annual moose-hunting season. Small animals abound in Vermont. Fishing in the lakes and streams, including ice fishing in winter, is popular. People of French or French Canadian descent constitute about one-third of the total, and those of English and Irish descent comprise roughly one-fourth and one-fifth, respectively. There is a broad diversity of ancestry among the remaining population. In 1825, when railroads were first built in Vermont, a large number of Irish immigrants were hired as labourers. Many of their descendants live today in Rutland, Burlington, St.

Albans, and other large towns. During the early s French Canadians from Quebec province settled in the state, many of them in the woolen-mill town of Winooski and others on farms along the northern border. Today a small but significant number of Vermont residents still speak French as their first language. Immigrants from northern Italy carried with them centuries of quarrying and stone-carving tradition to Barre and other granite-producing areas, giving Barre a character quite different from what visitors might expect to find in a Vermont city. Other quarry workers from northern Spain settled in the Barre-Montpelier area. Many Welshmen worked in the slate mines of western Vermont because they were familiar with this type of mining in their native land. Immigrants from Poland sought work in Brattleboro , Springfield , and other manufacturing towns. The slight need for industrial labour and the rural character of the state attracted few African Americans from the South. Because of the historical dominance of Vermonters who were descended from early Americans of Protestant background and English heritage, the people of the state are almost prototypical Yankees. There is scarcely a town in Vermont that does not have a white frame church on its village green or main street. Virtually every Protestant denomination is represented in Vermont, with a heavy concentration of Presbyterians in the Caledonia county area of northeastern Vermont. The name Caledonia, the Roman designation for northern Britain, was brought by the Scottish immigrants who first settled the region in the s. Settlement patterns Most Vermonters live in valley cities and towns. The Green Mountains were long a barrier between eastern and western Vermont, and judgeships and political candidates often were chosen to balance an eastern and western sectionalism. Although regional division is now a minor factor, some observers detect it emerging between southern and northern Vermont, presumably a reflection of the influx of newcomers and resort developments in the south. Others sense a dichotomy involving small towns and large towns, which revolves around such public issues as state constitutional reforms, welfare aid, and educational innovations. Pragmatically, however, the major sense of regionalism is derived from large towns, which form a centre for surrounding rural areas. Much of this population stagnation was attributed to the emigration of Vermonters who sought greater economic opportunities elsewhere. This trend continued into the midth century. While emigration of young Vermonters has slowed, the influx of newcomers is outstripping the growth of the native-born population. In more than three-fourths of Vermonters were native-born; by this proportion had dropped to about three-fifths. This decrease, coupled with perceived differences in the social expectations of nonnatives over the range and costs of government services, has led to some tension between native Vermonters and newer arrivals. Growth has been uneven. Population increases have contributed to the expansion of suburbs outside traditional town centres, which has been accompanied by the loss of farmland and open space and, in ski-area towns, development on mountaintops and at higher elevations. Such demographic changes have had wide impacts on Vermont. Development around ski areas raised environmental concerns and led to increasing environmental legislation beginning with the passage of regional planning in Loss of farmland to development, including the advent of large retail stores, as well as the changing face of the Vermont landscape, has raised concerns about urban sprawl and long-term effects on downtown economies, tourism, and agriculture. In the trust named the state one of its 11 most endangered places. How to manage growth to preserve those attributes that make Vermont unique while encouraging economic development has become a key public policy issue. Vermont has a low unemployment rate as compared with other states, although pockets of high employment still exist. Wages in the state are somewhat lower than the national average. Agriculture The nature of farming has changed in Vermont. Although it has been surpassed by manufacturing and tourism as an economic force, farming still remains important. Tapping maple trees for syrup in Vermont. Vermont is first in milk production in New England and leads the United States in the production of maple syrup. Specialty and gourmet foods have also become an important niche in Vermont agriculture. The number of machine-tool plants in Springfield tends to expand and contract along with the national economy. Albans area, in Franklin county, suffered from the decline of the railroad industry. Textile mills were once major employers in many cities, such as Winooski, but many of these have closed or moved to the South. Some computer industries have moved into Vermont. Other Vermont firms have become subsidiaries of national firms. Library of Congress, Washington, D. Many Vermont industries are small companies that provide specialized products. Printing is among the major industries. Quarries in Barre are

among the largest granite pits in the world, and marble from Proctor is used for constructing commercial and public buildings—such as the U. Supreme Court Building in Washington , D. Slate quarries operate along the Vermont—New York border. Vacation resorts, motels and hotels, and related services employ thousands of Vermonters to serve the many tourists who visit the state each year. Skiing facilities at Stowe, Dover , Sherburne, and the Mad River valley are among the many Vermont winter resorts that attract people from throughout the Northeast. During the summer, visitors hike mountain trails, search through antique shops, study exhibits in the many museums, attend musical and dramatic performances, or bicycle or drive through the state and take photographs. Skiing, Jay Peak, Jay, Vt. Airline service is limited in southern and central Vermont, but the airport at Burlington provides links to cities in the Northeast and Midwest. The major road arteries are north-south routes in the Connecticut River valley and the lowland valley south of Lake Champlain. Elsewhere, roads are often winding, narrow, and hilly, following the contours of the land. None of these factors is conducive to industrial expansion, and transportation remains a major problem. Government and society Constitutional framework On July 8, , Vermont adopted a constitution that was the first in the United States to prohibit slavery and to eliminate property qualifications for voting or holding office. It was revised in , and in the present constitution was adopted.

Chapter 3 : Vermont Land for Sale

Vermont is located in the New England region of the Northeastern United States and comprises 9, square miles (24, km 2), making it the 45th-largest state.. It is the only state that does not have any buildings taller than feet (38 m).

It is fertile farmland. Dairy farms, apple orchards and fields of corn, hay, oats, and wheat are found here. It is mostly made up the famous Green Mountains. Northfield, Worcester and other lower mountain ranges also make up this region. The Green Mountains are an important source of minerals such as, granite, marble, talc and slate. It is also the center of the states tourism industry. Mount Mansfield 4, feet is the highest peak in Vermont. Taconic Mountains This region cover a narrow strip of land in southwestern Vermont and extend into Massachusetts. It is made up of mountains, streams, and beautiful lakes. It is made up of small rivers and river valleys and runs from the border of Massachusetts in the south into central Vermont. It runs south to Massachusetts and Connecticut. It is sometimes called the Vermont Piedmont. It has many lakes and is covered by fertile lowlands of the Connecticut River Valley. This area gradually rises from the east to west to the granite hills near Barre. Northeast Highlands Characterized by granite mountains that reach heights of 2, to 3, feet above sea level is the area of the Northeast Highlands located in the northeast corner of Vermont. This area also covers parts of New Hampshire and Maine. The granite mountains of this area are divided by swift flowing streams. Gore Mountain 3, feet , Burke Mountain 3, feet , and Mt. Monadnock 3, feet are some of the highest mountains in Vermont. Vermont Landscape and Landforms: Most of the region consists of Rolling hills and small mountains with large areas of farmland of the Connecticut, Merrimac, Androscoggin, and Kennebec river valleys. The planning unit also contains a large portion of the Green Mountain National Forest in southern Vermont. A majority of the planning unit is dominated by either sugar maple-beech-birch forest, red spruce-balsam fir forest, mesic hardwood forests dominated by northern red oak, or drier forests dominated by oak-hickory or pine-oak association. Presettlement forests in much of the region consisted largely of white pine and hemlock, with hardwood forests dominating after timber removal and other disturbance. Today, agriculture remains an important land use, but forest harvesting too shapes the habitats throughout Northern New England. Human populations have grown tremendously in this area and development for single family housing especially in rural and suburban areas is especially important. Lawrence Plain This physiographic area is a vast, flat plain, with elevations rarely exceeding m in Canada, and m in Vermont and New York. This area was originally a forest-wetland complex, although very little of the forest remains today. It now represents the best farmland in eastern Canada and much of the northeastern US Agriculture has been the primary land use throughout the planning unit for over years, with increasing urbanization and industrialization along the St. Currently, the agriculture-dominated landscape of the St. Lawrence Plain represents a vast "agricultural grassland," which supports some of the largest populations of grassland and other early successional bird species in eastern North America. Unlike in many other agricultural regions, climate and poor drainage conditions favor establishment of freshwater wetlands and promote late season harvesting, which enhance the value of the region to breeding birds. In addition, these grassland habitats, interspersed with numerous freshwater wetlands, are vital to breeding and migrating waterfowl and other wetland bird species. Forest habitats remain primarily as isolated fragments that are reduced in tree-species diversity due to repeated selected cutting of sugar maple associates such as hickory, basswood, and butternut. The vast majority of lands in this planning unit are in private ownership. US Geography Geography is a field of science dedicated to the study of the lands, the features, the inhabitants, and the phenomena of the Earth.

Chapter 4 : Vermont | Capital, Population, History, & Facts | www.nxgvision.com

LandWatch data records more than \$2 billion of Vermont land parcels and ranches for sale, a decrease compared to October With thousands of properties and rural land for sale in the state, this covers more than , acres of land for sale in the state.

Chapter 5 : Land Use | Agency of Agriculture Food & Markets

The average price of land, homesites and other rural acreage for sale in Vermont was \$, Hunting and trapping in Vermont is available on over , acres of public hunting lands, where popular game species include white-tailed deer, black bear, moose, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, woodcock and waterfowl.

Chapter 6 : Vermont - HISTORY

Vermont's forests, rivers, and mountains are central to the state's identity, economy, and way of life. Generations of Vermonters have earned their livelihood from the land and cherished the intimate connection between people and nature that defines our state and its many tight-knit communities.

Chapter 7 : Land Acreage total statistics - States compared - StateMaster

Of Vermont's 14 counties, Orleans County had the most land and acreage for sale. The most expensive piece of land listed for sale in Vermont on Lands of America recently was \$5 million, while the median price for land and ranches for sale in Vermont came in at \$,

Chapter 8 : What Are the Landforms of Vermont? | Getaway USA

The Land Rover Experience Driving Center located at the renowned Equinox Golf Resort & Spa is set against the sweeping views of Vermont's countryside. A celebrated luxury hotel since , the Equinox continues to symbolize refined country elegance.

Chapter 9 : List of National Historic Landmarks in Vermont - Wikipedia

Montpelier, VT - The Vermont Land Trust and the Vermont River Conservancy have moved forward on an exciting North Branch River recreation project. The Vermont Land Trust donated 72 acres to the.