

JOHNSON

TOWN

**Lamoille County,
Vermont**

A Community Profile

**Prepared for the
Vermont Council on Rural Development
Community Visit April, 2004**

**By
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**802 656 3021
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES**

A Note to the Reader

Just as a community is never finished modifying, adapting, and organizing its natural, political, and social environments, an attempt to profile those dynamic processes must be a work in progress. Materials below are organized to reflect community characteristics and resources. Please join us in this profiling effort and call attention to omissions, inaccuracies, and errors of fact.

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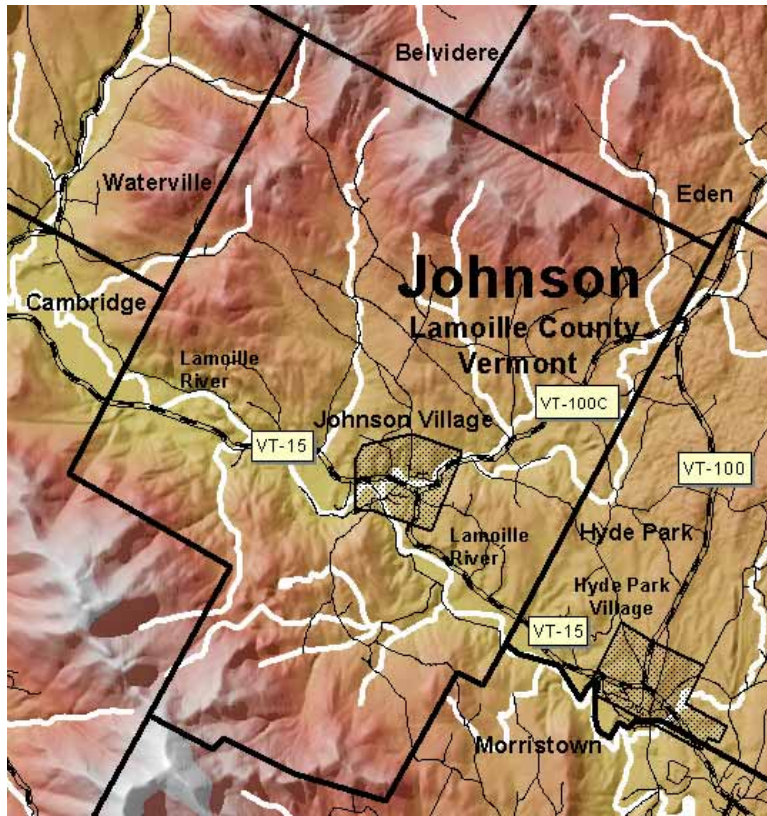
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Section 1. Town Organization

Where is Johnson?

Johnson Town is one of approximately forty Vermont towns that contain a village. Johnson Village lies in a south central position within the town straddling the Gihon River to the north and east of the confluence of the Gihon and the larger, Lamoille River. In fact, the Village is the hub of human activity in the town with residential and commercial density being the greatest in and around the village. Both the Lamoille and Route 15, which parallel one another, bisect the town and lead human commerce in an east-west direction. Route 100c springs from Route 15 at the eastern edge of the village and provides vehicular connection in a northeasterly direction to Route 100 itself, north to Newport (and the Canadian border), south to Morrisville, and southwest to Stowe. No through roads traverse either the northern or the southern borders of Johnson Town and it is to the south (Caper Hill at 2,100 feet above sea level) and north that the town's highest terrain is found. To the north, Butternut Mountain (2,620) is the community's highest peak. The flat areas along the rivers help define settlement patterns in this town, influencing the formation and subsequent location of the two civil units and informally named neighborhoods.



The Founder

Although the first grantee recognized in the initial 1782 town grant was the son of famed American religious leader, Jonathan Edwards, it was the second grantee, William Samuel Johnson (1727-1819, of Stratford, Connecticut, for whom the town was named. Johnson spent more than half a century actively pursuing his careers in different fields as a jurist, statesman, and educator. A graduate of Yale, Johnson served in the House of Representatives in Connecticut, and was its' agent in England from 1765 to 1771. After leaving the government position, Johnson became the first president of Columbia University in New York until he retired at the age of seventy-three. During his time in Congress, Johnson tried to get Vermont accepted as a member of the Union, during which time it was granted. After Congress agreed to admit Vermont to the Union, the legislature chartered Johnson town (Swift, Vermont Place Names, 1996).

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Chronology

- 1784 - First white settler, Samuel Eaton.
- 1785 - Jonathan McConnell builds a grist mill on the Gihon River, which becomes the town center.
- 1780s, late - William Samuel Johnson, a Connecticut Lawyer, lobbies Congress to get Vermont into the Union. *
- 1792 - Vermont Legislature charts the town, named for William Samuel Johnson.
- 1828 - Johnson Academy opens in village center; becomes a state Normal School in 1867 and a Teachers College in 1947 part of the Vermont State College System.
- 1842 - Johnson Woolen Mills begins operating on the Gihon River.
- 1860 - Charles Henry Bradley born in Johnson, later heads the Massachusetts Farm and Trades School in Boston for 35 years,* exemplifying the mid-19th century out migration of local talent.
- 1860-1890s - Sawmills and factories prosper in East Johnson. (Most are gone by the mid-20th century.)
- 1869 - Leonard Knight, expecting Johnson to become a busy railroad junction with the new Portland-Lake Champlain line, builds the Nye Block.
- 1904 - Eastern Magnesia Talc Company opens a mill on French Hill.
- 1905 - D.A. Barrows expands the Woolen Mill into a clothing factory with a national reputation.
- 1927 - Flood leaves 300 homeless.
- 1935 - Farm numbers drop sharply; two-thirds are gone by 1953.
- 1935 - Proposal to build the Green Mountain Parkway, which would place the town on an accelerated tourist route, is defeated.
- 1944 - A. Ritchie Low, a Johnson minister, initiates the Vermont Plan, which brings youth from Harlem to rural homes for two week summer experience.*
- 1956 - Ailing railroad ends passenger service.
- 1957 - Expanding college moves its campus up the hill.
- 1970s - Grist mill closes.
- 1984 - Vermont Studio School and Art Colony first founded in a former gristmill building. In-migration (characteristic of the post 1960 period) of artists highlights local talent.
- 1984 - Engelhard closes the talc mill and 70 jobs are lost.
- 1986 - Nye Block burnt by an arsonist.
- 1999/2000 - New town office building and fire station built, replacing older buildings bought by the VSC.
- 2004 - Fire station burns.

Source: Most of the events on this chronology were identified in a table entitled, "Tolling in the years," *accompanying an article by Margot Harrison, "Saving Johnson: How the Vermont Studio Center has turned a town around," Seven Days, November 26, 2003. Several events identified by Susan Kelley's "Our Town Series," Burlington Free Press, Vol. 165, No. 251, September 8, 1991.

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Civic Structure

The first post office was established at Johnson village in 1803 and is still in service. Another office emerged in the neighborhood known as East Johnson (often called Perkinsville) located several hundred yards northeast of the Power House Bridge on what is today route 100c. A small hamlet on the Lamoille was named McConnells Falls after an early settler who built a grist- and sawmill there about 1785. (Incidentally, this Jonathan McConnell was elected clerk, selectman and treasurer at the first town meeting.) A second hamlet, Ithiel Falls existed through the 1940's (see below). At the turn of the 20th century, "Buck" a railroad station was opened, serving a lumbering operation conducted by Orange and Abijah Buck.

Only the village and town are formally recognized as civil units in Johnson, the others join a number of local names for residential neighborhoods and noteworthy natural features of this 30,656-acre town. Table 1.1 shows some of the general characteristics of the town and village of Johnson. Table 1.2 highlights some of the general planning characteristics, including zoning ordinance and Vermont Forum on Sprawl Category.

Table 1.1 - General Town Characteristics

Town Name	Johnson
County	Lamoille
Date of Town Charter	1792
Incorporated Village(s)	Johnson Village
Other Villages and Neighborhoods (past and present)	East Johnson, Perkinsville, McConnell s Falls, Ithiel Falls, Buck

Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2004. *Vermont Indicators Online*.
<http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>

Table 1.2 - Johnson General Planning Characteristics

<i>Vermont Forum on Sprawl Category</i>	1 - "Traditional Center"
Town Plan	October, 1997
Zoning Ordinance	No
Subdivision Ordinance	No
Septic Approval Process	1995

Source: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2004. *Vermont Indicators Online*.
<http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>

Section 2. Human Resources

Johnson’s 3.7% growth rate is below the state average and reflects a manageable slow but steady increase. At 3,274 inhabitants, it is in the top quintile of Vermont’s communities. The fact that Johnson’s population is larger than 2,500 would earn a town an urban designation by some US Census definitions, but the community’s independence from any adjacent larger place in excess of 50,000 enables it to be considered rural. At 45.1 square miles, Poultney is one of the larger Vermont towns in land area. Table 2.1 shows that a third of the town’s population may be considered “dependent” in 2000.

Table 2.1 - Johnson Population Characteristics

Total Population, 2000	3,274
Total Population, 1990	3,156
Absolute Population Change, 1990 – 2000	118 inhabitants
Percent Population Change, 1990 – 2000	3.7%
Persons per Square Mile, 2000	72.6
Persons per Square Mile, 1990	70.0
Area in Square Miles	45.1
Percent Dependent, 2000 (under 18 and over 65)	30.0%
Percent Rural, 2000	100.0%
Percent Rural Farm, 2000	0.8%
Percent Native Born (United States), 2000	96.2%
Percent Reporting Irish Ancestry, 2000	12.9%
Percent Reporting French/French Canadian Ancestry, 2000	20.9%

Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2004. *Vermont Indicators Online*. <http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>
 US Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. *American FactFinder*. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

A Brief Aside on Johnson’s Ethnic Diversity:

Table 2.2 on the following page shows the ethnic diversity of Johnson. With a population of only 3,274 an overwhelming 96.6% is made up of individuals who consider themselves “white alone” on the 2000 US Census, and an additional 1.3% of those who claim to be “white in combination with some other race”. The Hispanic population, making up a minuscule .7% of the total population in Johnson, is below the state average.

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Table 2.2 - Ethnic Diversity

	Number	Percent
Total population (all races)	3,274	100.0
White alone	3,162	96.6
White in combination	41	1.3
Black or African American alone	20	0.6
Black or African American in combination	7	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	14	0.4
American Indian and Alaska Native in combination	36	1.1
Asian alone	22	0.7
Asian in combination	3	0.1
Hispanic or Latino (any type)*	24	0.7
Some other race alone	10	0.3
Some other race in combination	5	0.2

* Hispanic race population percentage is **significantly below** state average. (Source: www.city-data.com/city/Johnson-Vermont.html 2004).

Age and Gender of Johnson’s Citizens

Table 2.3 shows that Johnson reflects a dramatic increase in the number of individuals in the 25 to 44 year age range. The effect of the baby boom is shown in the movement from the young middle aged to the older middle aged between 1990 and 2000 in Lamoille County as a whole. However, the decrease in numbers of people 65 and over in Johnson do not mirror state and national trends. Town officials will want to look carefully at changes in the under-five-year-old cohort, an age range that is not growing nearly as rapidly as it has in previous decades. According to figures 2.1 and 2.2 we can see that the “top” of the age/sex pyramids have grown since 1990. This movement signifies the aging of the population with a growing number of people over 30 residing in the town. There has also been a significant growth between 1990 and 2000 in the number of middle aged individuals who live in Johnson.

Table 2.3 - Age and Gender

	Johnson		Lamoille County	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total Population	3,156	3,274	19,735	23,233
Percent 0-17 years old	20.9	21.6	25.7	24.3
Percent 18-24 years old	33.3	26.4	12.1	10.0
Percent 25-44 years old	14.6	25.4	17.6	29.9
Percent 45-64 years old	12.8	18.2	17.4	24.5
Percent 65+ years old	7.0	8.5	11.0	11.4
Median Age *	Na	26.2	Na	36.5
Percent Male	51.4	51.0	49.9	50.0
Percent Female	48.6	49.0	50.1	50.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. American Factfinder. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

*Median age **significantly below** state average. (Source: www.city-data.com/city/Johnson-Vermont.html 2004).

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Figure 2.1 - Age / Sex Pyramid 1990

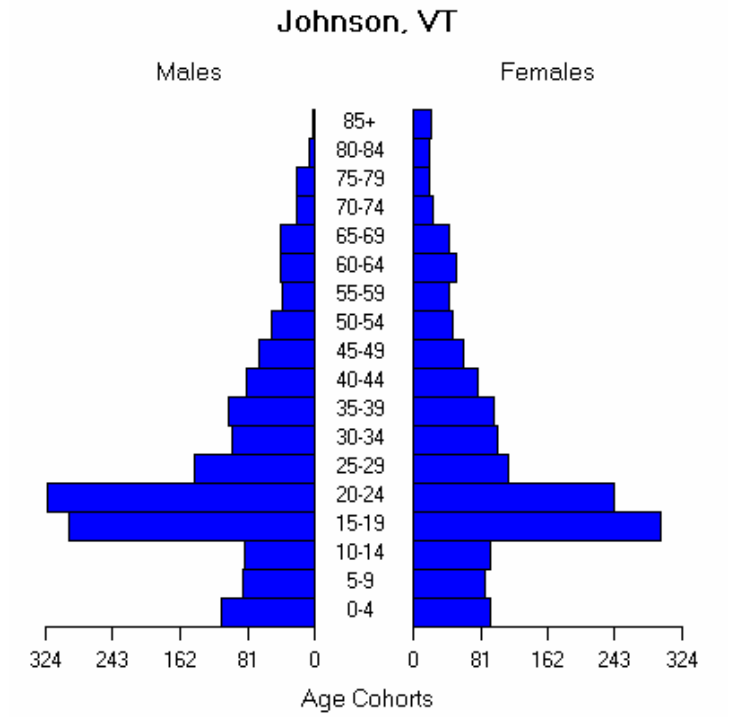
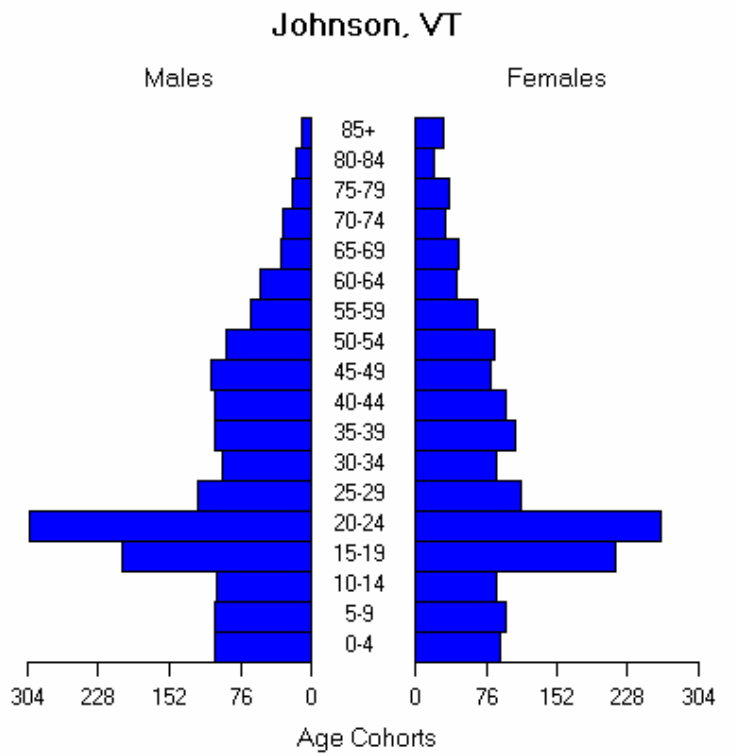


Figure 2.2 - Age/Sex Pyramid 2000



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Johnson Housing and Family Information

Table 2.4 depicts housing and family characteristics. It shows that Johnson is following state trends in terms of family household size continuing to contract, while home values increase. Between 1990 and 2000, the rate at which the number of households increased (18%) slightly exceeded the rate at which total housing units grew (15%). It is also important to note that the past ten years have brought changes in family and household structure in Johnson, as shown in the significant increase in single female headed households and number of children living in single parent families.

Table 2.4 - Johnson Housing and Family Characteristics

	1990	2000
Number of Families	620	669
Number of Households	988	1,170
Average Family Size	N.A.	2.99
Average Household Size	2.51	2.43
Single-Mother Households	83	142
Total Children in Single-Parent Families	130	210
Total Housing Units	1,097	1,263
Number of Owner-Occupied Housing Units	652	727
Number of Renter-Occupied Housing Units	336	443
Median Housing Unit Value	\$78,700	\$84,400
Median Gross Rent	\$397	\$481
Median Gross Rent as Percent of Income	34.0%	30.3%
Percent Increase in Households (1990-2000)		18.4%
Percent Increase in Housing Units (1990-2000)		15.1%

Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2004. *Vermont Indicators Online*.

<http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>

U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. Summary File 3. *American FactFinder*.

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Table 2.5 gives some insight into income data for Johnson, Lamoille County and the State. Johnson lags consistently on all income indicators listed except Annual Average Wage. Johnson’s poverty rate is twice that of the County and State while the amount of children deemed living in poverty is almost a quarter (23%) of all youth under 18. These statistics have important implications on the health and quality of life of youth as well as the community. Table 2.5 suggests that Johnson’s educational attainment figures mirror the county trends with slightly higher proportions of citizens with a ‘high school degree or less’ than the rest of the county.

Table 2.5 - Town, County, and State Income & Poverty Comparisons

	Johnson	Lamoille County	Vermont
Annual Average Wage, 2001	\$23,423	\$23,542	\$30,239
Per Capita Income, 1999	\$15,014	\$20,972	\$20,625
Median Family Income, 1999	\$38,224	\$44,620	\$48,625
Median Household Income, 1999	\$31,343	\$39,356	\$40,856
Persons for whom Poverty Status was determined	2,834	22,591	588,053
Poverty Rate, 1999	18.9%	9.6%	9.4%
Child Poverty Rate (persons under 18 years), 1999	22.6%	2.8%	2.8%
Elderly Poverty Rate (persons 65 years or over), 1999	11.7%	.9%	1.1%
Percentage of Households with Public Assistance Income, 1999	6.3%	4.5%	4.8%

Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2004. *Vermont Indicators Online*. <http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>
 U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. Summary File 3. *American FactFinder*. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Section 3. Business and Infrastructure Resources

History of Business and Employment in Johnson

In the early to mid 1800's Johnson was a town centered on manufacturing. It hosted an oil mill, distillery for potato whiskey, potash factory, and even a chair factory. The businesses steadily increased and new shops and factories sprung up. For almost a century and a half the Johnson Grist Mill served as a grain mill. In 1901, Harry Parker and Charles Stearns formed a partnership and build a new sawmill. They bought logs, manufactured lumber, and dressed and sold soft wood (*Smalley, Margaret et.al., History of Johnson, Vermont. Oread Library Club. 1962*). These businesses gave rise to the presence of early enterprise, along with which came numerous opportunities for employment, ranging from unskilled labor to highly skilled manufacturing positions.

Johnson's mercantile establishments have long been a major force in the local economy. Prior to 1840, locally owned shops such as a hardware shops, a tin shop, and a furniture store permeated the community (*Smalley, Margaret et.al., History of Johnson, Vermont. Oread Library Club. 1962*). The Sterling Trust Company was opened as one of the first banking institutions to come to the small town in 1916, and hotels and motels were numerous and prosperous at this time. The first telephone switchboard was installed in town in 1898 and in 1955, barely surviving flooding and flu epidemics, technological advances came to the town and the telephone system was converted from the old turn-style crank to the modern dial.

In 2000, Johnson's business and employment sector consisted of mainly educational services. As depicted in Table 3.1 the arts, entertainment, recreation, and retail combined played a significant role in maintaining Johnson's economic base for the town, accounting for more than 30% of the industries. The unemployment rate, however, was higher than Lamoille County as a whole, a figure to be aware of in our changing economy.

Table 3.1 - Johnson Employment Characteristics

Top Five Industries, 2000 (employed persons 16 years and over)		
Educational Services	27.0%	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	15.3%	
Retail trade	15.2%	
Manufacturing	11.6%	
Construction	7.1%	
	Johnson Town	Lamoille County
Unemployment Rate, 2001 (Not Season Adj.)	6.6%	4.9%
Annual Average Employment, 2001	926	10,495

Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*.
<http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>
 U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. *American FactFinder*.
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

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The top five businesses in Lamoille County today are Stowe Mountain Resort, in Stowe with 650 employees, Smuggler's Notch Resort in Smuggler's Notch with 300 employees, Copley Hospital Inc. in Morrisville with 275 employees, Johnson State College in Johnson with 205 employees, and topping out the top five is Springer-Miller Systems in Stowe with 200 employees. Rounding out the top three businesses in Johnson behind Johnson State College are Vermont Electric Cooperative, Inc. employing 55 employees, and Johnson Woolen Mill, LLC, with 35 employees (Vermont Business Magazine, February 2004).

Property Values

Table 3.2 shows average residential value, the Grand List and the Effective Property Tax Rate. These data are not strictly comparable with other census indicators here and are collected by the state Tax Department.

Table 3.2 - Johnson Property Valuation & Taxation

Average Residential Value (on less than 6 acres), 1999 \$79,009

Total Value of Grand List, 2000 na

Effective Property Tax Rate (rate per \$100), 1998 2.41%

Source: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2004. *Vermont Indicators Online*. <http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>
Vermont Department of Taxes, Division of Property Valuation and Review. 1998-2000

Transportation

Johnson lies on Vermont Route 15, just 17 miles southwest of Stowe, VT and 24 miles from Smuggler's Notch. Public transportation is limited though some services are provided by Rural Community Transportation in St. Johnsbury.

Table 3.3 depicts several indicators reflecting transportation in Johnson, but strictly comparable data is only now in the process of being released by Census 2000 and/or assimilated into the Center for Rural Studies databases. We will be eager to see the changes in these indicators over the decade.

Table 3.3 - Johnson Town Local Transportation Behavior

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) for State Highways, 2000 53,168

Total Number of Accidents, 1997 24

Number of Accidents involving fatalities, 1997 0

Commuters who Drive Alone, 2000 1,088

Commuters who Carpool, 1990 172

Commuters who use Public Transit, 1990 11

Source: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. *Vermont Indicators Online*.
<http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators>

Section 4. Social Capital

Schools

A school is not just an education resource, but also a great social networking hub for the community. Students in the public school system attend the Johnson Elementary school (PK-6) and the Lamoille SDHD #18 regional high school (grades 7-12).

Johnson Elementary School's total school enrollment is 277 and on the decline since the 1999-2000 school year (see Table 4.1). The student to teacher ratio is slightly higher than the state figures however students at Johnson Elementary still enjoy close to the same size classes as youth in the rest of the State.

Table 4.1 - Johnson Elementary School (K-6): General School Information

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	State (most recent)
Total School Enrollment	273	295	286	277	100,867
Attendance Rate	91.4%	94.4%	94.3%	94.2%	94.7%
Retention Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Average Class Size	17.4	16.9	15.8	16.9	16.6
Student/Teacher Ratio	13.5	13.2	10.8	13.0	11.4
Eligible Special Education	11.0%	11.5%	8.7%	10.1%	13.6%

Source: Center for Rural Studies and VT Department of Education. 2004. *VT School Report*.
<http://crs.uvm.edu/schlrpt>

Table 4.2 shows gender enrollment data for Johnson Elementary and Lamoille SDHD #18 regional high school. Like the rest of the state, there is a higher percentage of males than females in both the elementary and secondary schools. However, in FY 2003, Johnson Elementary's female enrollment (46%) was a slightly lower percent of total enrollment than the statewide elementary percentage (48.7%) of females. Lamoille SDHD #18 regional high school closely mirrors statewide secondary totals in terms of gender representations.



Table 4.2 – Johnson, Statewide 2003 Elementary and Secondary Public School Enrollment

	Female	Male	Total Enrollments
Johnson Elementary	46.0%	54.0%	239
<i>Statewide Elementary Total</i>	48.7%	51.3%	49,064
Lamoille SDHD #18	49.5%	50.5%	899
<i>Statewide Secondary Total</i>	48.6%	51.4%	47,977

Source: VT Department of Education. 2003. *Public School Enrollment Report FY03*.

Johnson is home to one of five units of the State college system, Johnson State College. Johnson State began in 1836 as the Lamoille County Grammar School and later became a State Normal School. The name change in 1962 to Johnson State College signaled a change in the college's mission from a single-purpose teacher training college to a multi-purpose liberal arts college. The college has grown and currently enrolls 1,443 undergraduate students and 203 graduate students. Set on 350 acres of land, Johnson State College offers students, faculty, and staff a unique experience of learning, experience, and working together.

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Table 4.3 - Johnson Town Educational Attainment, 2000 (percent persons 25 years and older)

	Johnson	Lamoille County
Less than High School	15.1%	13.0%
High School Diploma	35.4%	30.6%
Some College	15.9%	17.1%
Bachelor's / Associate's Degree	22.4%	28.8%
Graduate / Professional / PhD Degree	11.1%	10.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000. *American FactFinder*. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Town Activities

Johnson is an extremely innovative community that has cradled many innovative private sector organizations as well as collaborative and publicly oriented efforts. While this profile welcomes additions, a few examples of town activities include the Lamoille County Field Days (held in late July or Early August annually). Among other notable collaborative and innovative organizations, The Vermont Studio School, founded in 1984, provides a region wide catalyst for the arts. Founder and co-director, Jonathan Gregg helped pattern this colony after such prestigious and noteworthy operations as the 75-year-old Mac Dowell Colony in Peterborough, NH and the Yaddo artists' colony in Saratoga Springs. Johnson is also home of the Vermont Electric Cooperative, which serves hard to reach customers and businesses throughout rural Vermont.

Recreation

Johnson is clearly oriented to and takes advantage of its natural environment. Activities abound within the natural environment such as camping, hunting, fishing, boating, walking, biking, horse back riding, snow-mobiling, cross country skiing, and swimming. Recreational areas of interest include the Green Mountains, which run right through the heart of the town. With 223 mountains higher than 2,000 feet and Long Trail access nearby, there are endless opportunities to hike, bike, climb, snowshoe and snowboard.

Websites and Communication

Johnson has a small town website at <http://www.city-data.com/city/Johnson-Vermont> and there are several other great sites which contain even more information about Johnson as well. Johnson State College maintains an excellent website at <http://www.jsc.vsc.edu/> which not only provides useful information on the college, but also highlights some of the interesting facts and activities of the town itself. For information regarding specific characteristics, statistics, and reports on Johnson, past and present, a few good resources are the Center for Rural Studies at the University of Vermont, Vermont Place Names Guide (Swift, 1977), as well as the Vermont Historical Society on the web at <http://www.vermonthistory.org/>

Town Recognitions

The Johnson, Vt. municipal wastewater treatment facility was recently selected by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for a national Operations and Maintenance Excellence Award. The staff of the Johnson Wastewater Treatment Facility was recognized for its outstanding work in operating and maintaining the facility and its overall commitment to improving water quality. This plant was among five facilities in New England and 17 nationwide recognized for exemplary performance. The Johnson wastewater treatment plant was recognized with a second place award in the small advanced category for its excellent process control and compliance record. A preventive maintenance program has saved on costs for the Village of Johnson. A state inspector recently noted he had never seen a better maintained facility in his 16 years of plant evaluations. Johnson's plant has an outstanding public educational outreach program with tours given to elementary students to promote the importance of wastewater treatment in protecting water quality and public health. (<http://www.epa.gov/region1/pr/2003/sep/030915.html>).

Section 5. Natural Resources

Rivers and Mountains

Johnson is in the Green Mountains of Northern Vermont, just minutes to Smugglers Notch and Stowe. The Gihon River joins the Lamoille River here on its journey to Lake Champlain; both are excellent trout water. Johnson reflects the beauty, clean water, and rich soil of all of Lamoille County. Ithiel Falls – a natural pool below a waterfall on the Lamoille between Johnson and Waterville - is accessible just off Hogback Road. The historic Ithiel Falls Camp Meeting has been held annually since 1898. Founded by a Methodist pastor, evangelist Ithiel T. Johnson began these camp meetings to “revive the spirit of religion but not take the place of regular church.”



Johnson is situated in the central part of Lamoille County, under the shadow of Sterling Mountain (alt. 3,715 feet). Johnson is at the junction of the Gihon and Lamoille Rivers with an elevation of 531 feet. There is an incorporated village within the township bearing the same name.

The average precipitation is 40". The average temperature in January is 18.2 degrees F.; while in July the normal is 70.0 degrees F. In March 1888, Johnson had a record snowfall of 62 inches which fell in three days.

The Long Trail runs through the town, crossing the main highway at the lower section. Three camps: French, Barrows, and Parker are located on the trail within the town and can accommodate from eight to twelve people.

Table 5.1 shows some of the natural and geographical statistics on Johnson, including land area, water area, forest land, and developed land. Some numbers to pay attention to are the changes in forest and non-forested land to developed land. These numbers reflect a growing trend of statewide development.

Table 5.1 - Johnson Town Selected Natural and Geographic Information

	Land Area (square miles)	45.08
	Water Area (square miles)	.01
Percent Conserved Lands, 1999		16.6
	Change in Forest Land to Developed Land, 1970-90 (acres)	67.2
	Change in Forest Land to Non-Forested Land, 1970-90 (acres)	73.8
	Change in Non-Forested Land to Developed Land, 1970-90 (acres)	76.1
Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. <i>Vermont Indicators Online</i> . http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators		

Section 6. Sources

This Community Profile is an attempt to bring together information from many different sources.

The internet resources used include:

For data:

The Center for Rural Studies. 2004. *Vermont Indicators Online*. <http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators/>

The U.S. Census Bureau. 2004. *American FactFinder*. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Vermont Dept. of Education. 2004. *Vermont School Report*. <http://maps.vcgi.org/schlrpt/>

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Johnson town website. 2004. <http://www.city-data.com/city/Johnson-Vermont>

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Johnson State College. 2004. www.jsc.vsc.edu/

For maps and images:

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<http://www.mapquest.com>

The written sources used were:

Bearse, Ray - editor

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