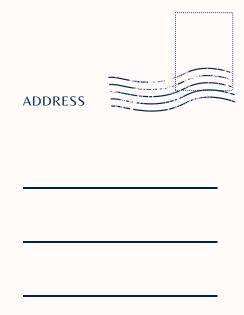


Montgomery is one of the oldest cities in Texas and was chartered in 1837. The first school was established in 1839 and in 1848 the City of Montgomery was incorporated. A building boom occurred in the 1850s and some of the homes built at that time remain today. The genesis of its nickname "Birthplace of the Texas Flag" came from resident Charles B. Stewart who provided the drawing of the Lone Star flag, which was officially adopted in 1839 by the Republic of Texas and has flown over Texas ever since.





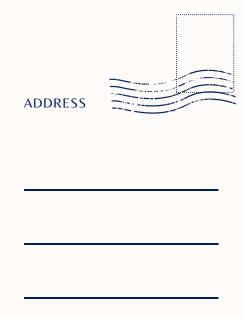
Chartered on Dec 11, 1906, this was one of the first state banks in Texas. It began operations in a frame building on a lot south of its current location. The present building was finished in 1908 and is now one of the oldest existing commercial buildings in the historic trade center.





Magnolia House was built in 1854 for Peter J Willis and his wife, Caroline Womack. It was named after their daughter and first child to be born here (Magnolia Petroleum Company was also named for her). Ilai and Melissa Davis bought the house completely furnished in 1868. Magnolia House was occupied continuously by their descendants until 2013, who preserved much of the original furniture, which was brought here by boat and wagon from New York.





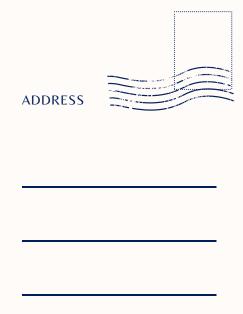
A part of this house may have existed as early as 1855 when the site and improvements were sold to John E. Shelton who was a master craftsman who built other fine houses prior to 1858. Shelton built the main portion of the house about 1858 for his friend and business partner, Thomas Wesley Smith (1829-1902), who later was a leading cigar manufacturer in Montgomery County. Smith and his heirs owned the house until 1924.





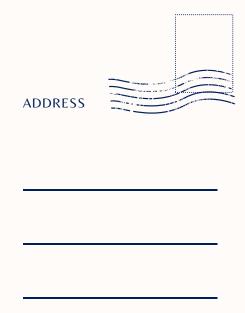
The original two-bedroom house was built between 1851 and 1853 by John Shelton who sold it to its first owner, Rev. Thomas Chilton, in 1854. Frank Chilton sold the house in 1872 and later, in 1891, Dr. F. A. Young purchased the house. Dr. Young saw his patients in the front addition of the house, the parlor. Patients would enter through a door located off the front porch. Minnie and David Dean purchased the home from Dr. Young in 1894. Dean built the white picket fence around the front and side of the house, using heart pine that was cut and hand-selected from his own mill.





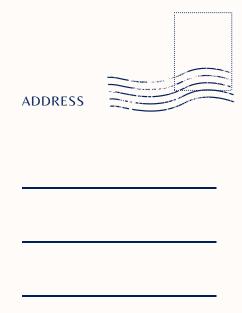
Built in the 1860s, this home was purchased by the Methodist Church in 1886 after the first Protestant parsonage in Texas was destroyed by fire. The west wing, also a pre-Civil War edifice, was moved from Willis and added in 1977.





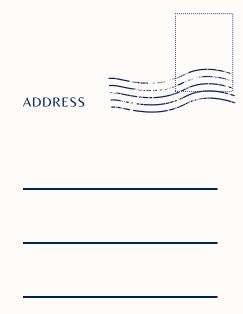
One hot day in 1906, a goat wandered into downtown Montgomery. He hung around the well, quickly realizing that kind people would pull up water for him to drink. While casually walking through town, he also realized that he would receive food and other beverages from patrons at various establishments throughout town. The goat's stay in Montgomery extended and people looked forward to seeing him when they came to town. Today, this story symbolizes the friendliness and generosity of the people of Montgomery to our neighbors and visitors.





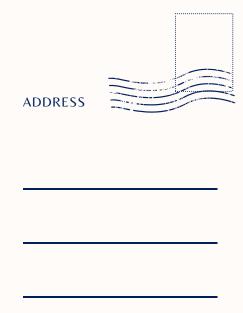
The Nat Hart Davis Pioneer Complex and Museum showcases period furnishings and memorabilia in a pioneer home. Its original owner was a lawyer who built the first section in 1851 from logs received as payment for legal fees.





Homewood is a modified Victorian mansion, was built with square nails, and remains relatively unchanged since it was built in 1887, except for the attachment of the kitchen wing. it was commissioned by William Baker Wood and his wife Amelia Jane Davis. The lot was a gift from Amelia's father, Judge Nathaniel Hart Davis, who lived in The Oaks, just east of the property.

Historic Montgomery, Texas



Baptists in Montgomery organized a fellowship in 1850 and purchased land at this site the same year. In 1853, the Rev. Thomas Chilton became the church's first full-time pastor. This vernacular Gothic revival sanctuary was constructed in 1902 during the pastorate of O.P. Stark who is said to have designed the building himself. A 1918 storm destroyed the upper part of the steeple and the non-matching wing was added in the 1940s.