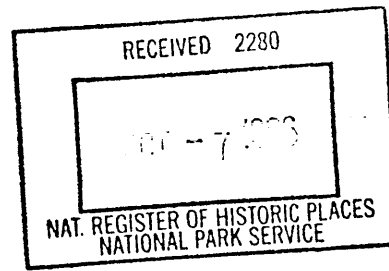


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# 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 Fairfield Street School

other names/site number The Marshall Center

### 2. Location

street & number 78 Fairfield St.  N/A not for publication

city or town St. Albans  N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Franklin code 011 zip code 05478

### 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.)

Elva Mulheisen National Register Specialist, 9/30-1996  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office

State or 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 certifying 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 A. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

11-7-99  
Date of Action

Fairfield Street School

Franklin County, Vermont

Name of Property

County and State

**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	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

Educational Resources of Vermont

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS: multiple dwelling

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

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**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

---

roof ASPHALT

---

other STONE: Limestone

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**Narrative Description**

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

Fairfield Street School  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Vermont  
County and State

**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.
- 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 boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1911-1945

**Significant Dates**

1911

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Austin, Frank Lyman

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**8. 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:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Fairfield Street School  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Vermont  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** less than one acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	8	6	5	1	9	0	0	4	9	6	3	2	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

Zone		Easting				Northing								

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 Melissa E. Cotton, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Northern Preservation Services date October 1995

street & number 268 Colchester Ave. telephone (802) 865-9800

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

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

name St. Albans Housing Limited Partnership

street & number One Burlington Square telephone (802) 238-7658

city or town Burlington state Vermont zip code 05401

**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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Fairfield Street School  
St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont

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### Description

The Fairfield Street School is located on the south side of Fairfield Street in the City of St. Albans, where the road climbs uphill away from the center of St. Albans towards the town of Fairfield to the east. The school is a large, two-story, brick building, rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation with Colonial Revival details and massing. The long, north facade houses the centered primary entry, a recessed, open-air entrance with a multi-pane transom and two sidelights that has recently been enclosed with wood. The school sits back from the street behind a lawn, with driveways on either side of the building to a parking lot behind. The building functioned as an elementary school from its construction in 1911 until 1970, and subsequently as the Marshall Center, an area out-patient mental health facility. In 1995, the school was purchased by the St. Albans Housing Limited Partnership and plans are underway for its conversion into apartments. The property is in good condition, and, with only minor alterations to its original interior and exterior appearance, retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The Fairfield Street School is a two-story, three-by-three bay, brick running bond building with a concrete foundation containing visible aggregate and a flat asphalt roof. The school has a raised basement demarcated by a limestone watertable with decorative brickwork. The brickwork creates three decorative bands created by use of a single course of header bricks laid between single courses of recessed stretcher bricks. These bands are visually located at the center of the fenestration, above the fenestration, and above the window lintels. The top of the raised basement is finished with two courses of corbelled bricks terminating at the limestone watertable. The fenestration is regular, with variations on the side facades reflecting the needs of the interior stairwells and cloakrooms. All of the fenestration on the building is original, wooden-framed, four-over-four double-hung sash, covered by aluminum-framed, triple-track two-over-two storm windows. The windows have flat arch brick lintels featuring radiating voussoirs with raked ends and limestone sills unless otherwise noted. A projecting denticulated metal cornice with modillion blocks wraps around the building. A brick parapet wall extends above the cornice with visible metal flashing.

The front (north) facade features three recessed bays, which contain the regular fenestration, topped by two courses of corbelled bricks terminating in a flat frieze, a consistent treatment throughout the building's recessed bays. The primary entrance is

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Fairfield Street School  
St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont

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located on the center bay of the first floor, originally accessed by stone stairs that have been obscured by the installation of a handicapped access ramp. Over the central bay is a stepped parapet with a central peak containing the "1911" limestone datestone.

The left and right bays of the front facade each contain five evenly-spaced windows, with two windows on each story and half-size windows below the watertable. All the windows below the watertable have sills formed by the concrete foundation. The limestone watertable forms a continuous sill for all the windows on the first story of the front facade. The center bay also has regular fenestration, though with slightly different window arrangement. Four half-size windows originally pierced the foundation, on either side of the original stone stairs. The window to the east of the entry has since been covered with wood. The first story of the center bay features two windows flanking the entranceway. The second story of the center bay contains five windows in total. The three center windows are banked, separated by wooden mullions with a voussoir lintel and limestone sill, a consistent treatment on banked windows throughout the building. Two individual windows with limestone sills flank the banked windows.

The primary entranceway is located in the center bay above the raised basement and originally featured an open-air vestibule held by free-standing pillars. This entranceway was enclosed in the 1970s by plywood painted green and a handicapped access ramp was added. Originally recessed, the current entranceway is flush with the building itself. Six rectangular fanned cement steps lead to the entrance. The original double wooden doors have been relocated from the original recessed entry to the recent wood enclosure. The doors feature two horizontal molded recessed panels in the lower half with a single glass pane in the upper half. The double doors have been topped by a modern rectangular single-light transom.

The roof of the entranceway is supported by two free-standing square brick pillars with limestone Doric capitals and bases, resting on large brick side-blocks capped with limestone. The side-blocks rest on the steps and extend partially into the facade and exhibit one course of corbelled bricks below the limestone cap. The steps have been obscured by the platform of the recently constructed handicapped access ramp. This wooden ramp and railing runs the length of the east bay ending in a platform. This platform can also be accessed by six wooden steps leading to a swinging wooden gate at the front.

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The enclosed recessed entranceway features a wooden door surround set in brick with a voussoir lintel. The open doorway has a denticulated transom bar containing three bays of lights. The center bay contains three rows of ten lights and the outer bays each contain three rows of two lights. Sidelights consisting of two columns of five lights extend slightly over half-way down above single recessed wooden panels. The ceiling of the recessed entrance is wooden tongue-and-groove and the floor is concrete.

Above the entranceway is a flat arch lintel with radiating voussoirs and raked ends, a consistent treatment throughout the building's entrances. Centered between the first and second stories is a recessed brick panel which originally contained a wooden signboard reading "Fairfield Street School." This signboard currently (1995) reads "Marshall Center" in large letters and "Franklin/Grand Isle Mental Health" in smaller letters below.

The east and west (side) facades each have three bays, with two larger recessed side bays flanking a smaller central bay. Both facades feature central recessed entryways, similar in style to the original front entranceway although more simply executed. The fenestration is less regular than on the front facade, reflecting the use of natural light within the interior classrooms. Both facades are identical, except for differences due to the slope of the land. More of the concrete foundation is exposed on the west facade because of the incline and a new concrete, eight-step stairway with a concrete platform and a metal railing has been constructed that leads to the recessed doorway.

In the side bays, the fenestration in the raised basement features nine half-size windows, identical in size to those on the front facade. The concrete foundation functions as the sill in the right bay. On the left bay, however, the raised foundation windows are located at a higher level with the lowest decorative brickwork band running beneath them. The first and second stories of the outer bays each contain four banked windows, similar in configuration to those on the front facade, but uniformly smaller at just over one-half the size. Like the basement fenestration, the windows in the outer bays of the first story are not symmetrical, with the top sash of those in the right bay lining up with the sill of those in the left bay. The windows on the second story are symmetrical.

The central bay contains one window on each story north of the entrance, identical in size and appearance to those on the front facade. The first story window rests on the

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watertable and the top sash of the second story window lines up with those of the banked windows. Directly above the entranceway are two sets of paired windows. The set on the first floor is three-quarters the size of those on the front facade. The set on the second floor is one-half the size of those on the front facade. The sills of these paired windows line up with those of the banked windows in the left bay.

Like the front facade, a three-bay transom bar extends over the double doors, with two rows of eleven lights in the center bay and two rows of two lights in the outer bays. Sidelights consisting of two columns of four lights extend slightly over half-way down the single recessed wooden panels. The double doors, similar to the front doors, have a wooden door surround, extending to the entranceway side walls with a tongue and groove ceiling. A modern light fixture is affixed in the entry and the floor is concrete.

The south (rear) facade has five bays with two recessed bays flanking a small central bay. The raised basement contains ten windows, and two of the windows have been replaced with metal vents. The slender exterior bays contain no fenestration. The interior bays contains two sets of six banked windows on each story, identical in size and appearance to those on the front facade. The center bay contains four single windows, with two windows per floor. The sills of the first floor windows are formed by the watertable. On the western end of the rear facade is a small wooden door with a wooden surround and a concrete sill. The door has three horizontal recessed molded panels in the lower section and a screened light below a similar panel in the upper section.

A small brick addition with a shed roof, c. 1960, projects from the central bay of the rear facade. The addition has a concrete block foundation of the same height as the building foundation and a corrugated metal roof. Though of inferior craftsmanship, the decorative brickwork has been replicated in the construction of the addition and it visually corresponds with the raised basement, with the roof terminating at the same level as the highest band. The south facade of the addition contains a metal door with a vent in the bottom and a small horizontal light in the top.

The interior floor plan and details remain primarily intact from its original construction. Original yellow pine flooring is found throughout the school, used for its slow-burning quality. Original open wooden stairwells with rectangular balustrades



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are found on the east and west sides of the building. Wood paneled wainscoting, decorative pressed metal ceilings with recessed geometric, floral and egg and dart molding, wooden paneled doors with transoms and painted plaster remain in most rooms. Four classrooms per floor are located at each corner, thus making the best use of natural light through the large windows on the north and south facades. In addition, smaller windows on the side bays designed above the built-in blackboards, allowed more available light to the classroom. Blackboards were integrated into the design of the school's interior, and can still be found on three of the four walls of each classroom. Two washrooms on each floor were converted into offices, but the original hooks for the children's coats are still evident. One of the classrooms has been converted into a kitchen for the Marshall Center and walls between cloakrooms on both floors have been removed to create offices. The only other changes to the original appearance are several dropped ceilings and sheetrock partitions. Like the exterior, the few changes made to the interior do not diminish the integrity of the building since its construction.

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### Significance

The Fairfield Street School, a large, brick Colonial Revival building built in 1911, is significant as a reflection of progressive educational trends in Vermont in the early twentieth century, an example of innovative school design as successfully realized by local architect Frank Lyman Austin and a fine illustration of an Colonial Revival public architecture. It is being nominated under the multiple property listing, "Educational Resources of Vermont," and meets the registration requirements for the school property type. From 1911 until 1970, the Fairfield Street School functioned as an elementary school and many of its original details from its period of significance as a school remain, including large four-over-four windows and attached blackboards. The Fairfield School is eligible for inclusion into the National Register under Criterion A as an intact physical example of progressive educational trends in early twentieth-century Vermont. The school is also significant under Criterion C as a well-executed model of a progressive-era Colonial Revival public architecture designed by one of Burlington's most prominent early twentieth-century architects.

Located in Franklin County, the northwesternmost county in Vermont, the City of St. Albans grew rapidly due to its ties with the Central Vermont Railway. The Central Vermont Railway had its headquarters and general offices located in St. Albans, and the largest railway passenger station in the state and largest freightyard in New England were located at the city railyards. As the city expanded during the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, new schools were needed. The original elementary school, the St. Albans Academy, was too small for the growing number of students and a second elementary school, the Elm Street School, was built in 1874. Two other primary schools, the Barlow Street School and the Messenger Street School, were added in the 1890s to alleviate crowding.

St. Albans continued to grow after the turn of the century, and in the 1910's, St. Albans was the fifth largest city in the state with over 6,000 residents. In 1911, there were 246 elementary school students, a gain of twenty-six over the previous year. Due to the continued growth of this young population, a new room was "opened" in the Elm Street School for part of the fourth grade. In addition, kindergarten and first-grade students were housed temporarily in three classrooms rented on the second floor of the St. Mary's School Building, creating two rooms by the building of a partition. This arrangement with the parochial school filled an immediate need, but the rooms were

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noted as not sufficiently warm and the number of toilets was not adequate. Of equal if not greater concern was the overcrowding of the Academy, which housed both grammar and high school students in 1910. George Wright, the Superintendent of Schools in 1910, implored that the grammar school students be removed from the Academy which was dimly lit due to excessive crowding, and that a new grammar school be erected as it was doubtful that good accommodations would be found elsewhere. This added space in the Academy would also lead to additional room for introducing new curriculum such as industrial work, which Superintendent Wright foresaw as possessing increased importance.

On March 7, 1911, the voters of St. Albans authorized a bond issue for \$35,000 for the construction of a new grammar school, with a tentative breakdown of \$5,000 for land and \$30,000 for the building itself. Within the bond vote, progressive-era concerns for sanitary conditions and work efficiency were listed as reasons for the immediate need of a new school. By the end of April, general plans were decided, including the building type. A brick, two-story building was envisioned, with about eight rooms and two separate entrances. The use of hot air heating was urged, though steam was suggested. Ample toilet rooms were advocated, with places for the children's coats that could be watched by the teacher. It was the desire of the school commissioners to make the building the most modern in the city, providing sufficient accommodation for all purposes.

In the middle of 1911, the City of St. Albans acquired land from Henry A. and Cora A. Dunbar on the south side of Fairfield Street, relatively close to the center of the city at a cost of \$3,000. This lot was approximately half of the lot previously owned by Charles Atwood, a part owner of a hardware and cutlery shop on Kingman Street who had died in 1910. Two outbuildings were demolished on the lot, but the two-and-one-half story residence still remains on the other half of the original lot.

Frank Lyman Austin was hired as architect of the school for \$500. Austin was an architect from Burlington, the largest city in the state approximately thirty miles south. In the early twentieth century, he was the only registered architect in the state. He was also a member of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Vermont Society of Engineers and came from a family of renowned builders and architects. Originally, he had worked with his father, Zachary Taylor Austin, who initially listed himself as a "builder" in the Burlington City Directory, and later as a "builder

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and architect." Frank Lyman Austin dissolved the construction side of the business in 1910 upon his father's death, continuing as architect only.

Austin would go on to design many outstanding public buildings throughout Vermont including the Edmunds Junior High Building (1926), Memorial Auditorium (1927), and the Elihu B. Taft School (1938) in Burlington and the Calvary Baptist Church (1924) in Springfield. Prior to 1911, Austin had designed several residences in Burlington (195 South Prospect, 291 South Union), and commercial buildings in Middlebury (Dyer Block and the National Bank of Middlebury). He designed the vernacular Richardsonian Romanesque Champlain School in Burlington in 1909, one of his first large-scale, public commissions. Several of the successful design elements that he incorporated into that building were carried on into his design for the Fairfield Street School.

Austin's design was a fine example of resourceful schoolhouse design, incorporating farsighted health and safety features and attractive architectural elements at a reasonable cost. The superintendent of schools in 1911 remarked that the Fairfield Street School, while modern in every way, cost less to build at \$39,043 than schools in most comparably-sized cities in Vermont. For fire safety reasons, brick was used for all basement-level interior walls and the interior woodwork and floors were constructed of yellow pine, a slow-burning wood. The two open stairwells at the east and west ends of the school also provided two wide fire exits, capable of handling many students at one time. Modern plumbing was installed at a cost of nearly \$2,000, and Austin provided long rows of coat hooks upon entry to the washrooms, as requested, so that the children's outerwear could remain under the watchful eyes of the teachers. A mechanical ventilation system, touted for years afterward, provided superior ventilation and saved fuel. Architecturally, Austin used Colonial Revival elements and massing to produce a well-balanced exterior. The front facade exhibited the strong symmetry characteristic of the Colonial Revival style with the centrally located entrance accentuated by classic elements, such as Doric pillars, transoms and sidelights.

The interior layout of the school was equally inventive, using all possible natural light and space efficiently. The eight primary classrooms were situated four per floor on the outside corners of the rectangular plan, allowing two walls of windows in six of the classrooms. (Two of the classrooms on the second floor shared a wall with the stairwells, thus allowing only one wall of windows.) Long windows were installed on the

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north and south facades, and half-size windows were installed on the east and west sides with attached slate blackboards below. Electric lighting was installed throughout at a cost of \$430, but natural illumination, less costly and thus more efficient, was preferable. Slate blackboards were installed on three of the four walls for maximum use of space, and students' desks were not fixed, allowing flexibility in the room arrangement in order to view the various blackboards. Smaller classrooms and cloak rooms were placed in between the larger classrooms as they used more infrequently and light was less of an issue.

The basic design was not considerably altered during the building's use as a school from 1911 to 1970, though some necessary improvements were made. The original plaster ceiling installed during construction proved defective and was replaced the same year by pressed steel ceilings at an additional cost of \$550. The original plank walk that lead to the front entrance was replaced in 1915 with a concrete one and new cement drives were added in 1924 to provide further automobile access. In 1933, the school received a "standard plate," signifying that it achieved the necessary health and safety standards. A new Diamond roof was installed in 1939 and an assembly hall was created on the second floor by removing a single partition between the two small, inner classrooms. Fluorescent lights were added in 1955.

The Fairfield Street School was closed in 1970, when the large St. Albans City Elementary School was opened on Bellows Street. This new school was designed for one thousand students, and all of the city's older elementary schools were closed. The Fairfield Street School was vacant until 1974 when it was acquired by the Franklin County/North Grand Isle Mental Health Service, Inc., an area mental health facility. Prior to purchasing the Fairfield Street School, this local agency had rented the first floor in the Barlow Street School. The school was renamed "The Marshall Center" and run as a non-profit, out-patient mental health facility funded by Medicaid and the Vermont Department of Mental Health. In the 1970's and 1980's, approximately one hundred regular, daily clients used the Marshall Center per year, but this number dropped in the 1990's to approximately fifty. Because of this drop in use, the building was decided to be too large and was sold to the St. Albans Housing Limited Partnership in 1995. Plans to convert the former school into fourteen residential apartments are underway. Despite its changes in ownership and function, the Fairfield Street School remains significant as an example of "modern" early twentieth-century school design, reflecting inventive architectural solutions for progressive-era educational ideals.

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### Verbal Boundary Description

This parcel is City of St. Albans lot number 14031072. It is described as: A lot of land situated within the City of St. Albans on the southerly side of Fairfield Street, viz, commencing at a point in the south line of said Fairfield Street which is the northeast corner of the lot herein conveyed and the northwest corner of land now or formerly that of I.T. Beeman at a stake which is now driven at said point; thence running southerly in the easterly line of the lot herein conveyed and the westerly line of said line which is now marked by a stake; thence running westerly in a line parallel to the south line of said Fairfield Street one hundred fifty feet (150') to a point in said line now marked by a stake; thence running northerly in a line parallel to the east line of the lot herein conveyed (being the west line of said Beeman lot) one hundred seventy-five feet (175') to the south line of said Fairfield Street at a point now marked by a stake; thence running easterly in the south line of Fairfield Street one hundred fifty feet (150') to the point of beginning marked as aforesaid.

### Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of this property is defined in the deed located at the City Hall of St. Albans and has not changed since the initial sale of land in 1911. It is the lot historically associated with the building.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

## **National Register of Historic Places**

### **Continuation Sheet**

Section number photos Page 1

Fairfield Street School  
St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont

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#### **Photographs**

The following information applies to all photographs:

Fairfield Street School  
St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont  
Photographer: Melissa Cotton  
Date: September 1995  
Negative filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph 1  
Front and east facades - exterior; view looking southwest  
(negative #18)

Photograph 2  
East facade door detail - exterior; view looking west  
(negative #14)

Photograph 3  
Former classroom - interior; view looking northeast  
(negative #22)