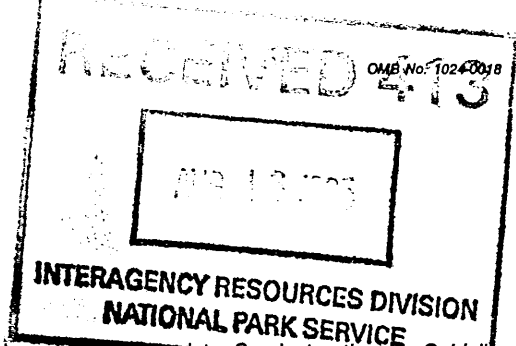


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number Vermont Route 15 and Barnes Road N/A not for publication  
city, town Colchester, Essex N/A vicinity  
state Vermont code VT county Chittenden code 007 zip code 05446

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>141</u>	<u>28</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> objects
		<u>148</u>	<u>30</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.  
Eric Schaefer 8/18/95  
Signature of certifying official 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.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register. Edson H. Beall 9.14.95  
 See continuation sheet. Entered in the  
 determined eligible for the National National Register.  
Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the  
National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE/ military facility

DOMESTIC/ institutional housing

DEFENSE/ arms storage

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

EDUCATION/education-related housing

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Queen Anne

Romanesque

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite

walls brick

weatherboard

roof slate

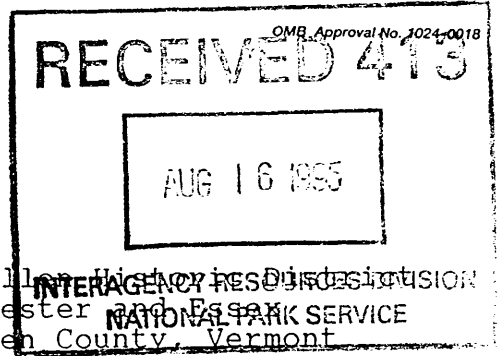
other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic Reservation  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont



Section number 7 Page 1

The Fort Ethan Allen Historic District is an excellent example of the American military presence in Vermont, both in its architecture and overall organization. Located on approximately 138 acres on Vermont Route 15 in the towns of Colchester and Essex Junction, the Fort is situated on a flat plateau that rises to the east above the Winooski River Gorge, overlooking Mt. Mansfield and the western slope of the Green Mountains to the south. It was established in 1894 as a military residential complex for cavalry, and is organized around a semicircular 35-acre parade ground fronting Route 15. The majority of the buildings are in the Colonial Revival style, but a variety of styles and changing uses mark the history of the Fort as first, a self-sufficient military post and later, a mixed residential-commercial district. Today, a number of private businesses and state offices housed in former military structures keep the Fort economically viable. Although specific uses may have changed, the Fort retains its visual integrity. The majority of the pre-1940 buildings are well preserved and on their original sites. Only 30 of the 178 buildings are noncontributing to the district, and they are primarily at the back or off to the side, leaving intact the architectural and spatial effect envisioned in the 1894 design. Fort Ethan Allen is significant for its overall design and relatively intact examples of military domestic architecture, which highlight significant periods in American architectural history and delineate the various levels of the military hierarchy.

Fort Ethan Allen occupies a large, triangular property of approximately 138 acres in the towns of Essex and Colchester, Vermont. The site is a flat plateau that rises to the east above the Winooski River Gorge and overlooks Mt. Mansfield and the western slopes of the Green Mountains to the south. Bounded on the south by Vermont Route 15 and surrounded by the Camp Johnson National Guard Base, the district is segregated visually by its density and uniformity in an otherwise open and varied landscape. The original structures stand straight and tall as soldiers upon the flat landscape.

The Fort is organized around and its overall design is dictated by the elliptical, 35-acre parade ground bounded across the front by Vermont Route 15. Gates at either end open onto a drive that curves in an undulating arc around the rear of the parade ground. Succeeding rows of tree-lined streets form concentric circles behind the parade ground, as one steps down

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 2

the flat landscape.

The Fort is organized around and its overall design is dictated by the elliptical, 35-acre parade ground bounded across the front by Vermont Route 15. Gates at either end open onto a drive that curves in an undulating arc around the rear of the parade ground. Succeeding rows of tree-lined streets form concentric circles behind the parade ground, as one steps down the military hierarchy. The officers' housing is in the front row (Dalton Drive, also called Officers' Row), with enlisted men's barracks on the next road back (Ethan Allen Avenue) and the stables and warehouses behind that (on Hegeman Avenue). The successive rows of buildings are separated by large open yards. On each road, roughly centered, are the important public buildings--the drill hall (#55), chapel (#66), and hospital (#84). The resulting layout--a half-moon parade ground with rows of housing in concentric arcs behind it and a bisecting axis of public buildings--offers physical testimony to the military hierarchy and the social implications of daily life in the Fort.

The Fort was built in 1894, with later periods of expansion --accomplished through construction of infill between existing buildings, rather than by increasing its boundaries--as the military's needs changed and grew. During the first phase of construction, 1894-1895, building was concentrated in the eastern part of the fort; a major expansion in 1904-1906 filled out the western half. Other major additions were made in 1939-1941. The original buildings are in a very restrained Colonial Revival style, with evidence of Queen Anne influence, especially in some of the porches.

Most of the buildings that have been added through the years were constructed by the military and have maintained the original style and feeling of association of the Fort. Only one building in the district, a civilian dwelling, is noncontributing due to alterations. The others are noncontributing due to age. Because most of the buildings were built from plans supplied by the Office of the Quartermaster General, and to Army standards, the quality of both the design and workmanship is excellent.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 3

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Throughout the Fort, the contrast between the regular and repetitive brick facades and the curving roads separated by wide yards (some with their original slate sidewalks intact) gives the district its special character. And the consistent use of common building materials on buildings of all types and styles provides a sense of overall unity and proportion to the Fort as a whole. Foundations, many of which reach four or five feet above ground level, are made of rough-faced stone laid in a random ashlar pattern. Red brick is the predominant material for walls, although various bonds were used. Most windows and doors have granite lintels and sills and only a few buildings have had their slate roofs replaced. The brick, slate, and granite used in the Fort's construction have the further distinction of being made in Vermont itself.

For the first 50 years of the Fort's history, there was a remarkably constant use of the Colonial Revival style in buildings of all types. Although the residences on Officers' Row have the most classical detailing--pediments with denticulated cornices, porches with Doric or Tuscan columns, and Palladian windows--architectural detail is relatively consistent throughout the Fort. Windows and doors have segmentally arched openings--sometimes flat or semicircular--and the window sash range from one over one to two over two to six over one to six over six. There are some gambrel and some flat roofs, but hipped and gable roofs are most common. The stables and machine and repair shops are built of the same materials as, but are much simpler than the dwellings. Buildings intended for other uses, such as the drill hall (#55) and hospital (#84), were constructed of the common materials, but distinguished through the use of other architectural styles, the Richardsonian Romanesque and Queen Anne.

Today, the large parade ground provides a much-needed buffer between the residences and the traffic on busy Route 15. Trees shield the grounds from the road, covering five acres at the western and two acres at the eastern ends, leaving the middle open. A centrally placed gazebo (#151A) and flagpole (#151B) dating to the 1890s, have been joined by tennis courts (#151C)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 4

and a children's playground (#151E). A handsome gate (#151D) marks the entrance at the Fort's eastern end. At diagonally opposite corners of the Fort are areas set apart for supply and maintenance. The supply depot, with its dominating stone water tower (#102), the only building at the fort over three stories tall), is located at the southeast corner, where ready access to rail lines is available. A maintenance area is out of the way at the back, northwest corner.

The row of buildings that fronts the parade ground along Dalton Drive (Officers' Row), the most public face of Fort Ethan Allen, consists primarily of officers' housing, with two public structures--the main administration building (#141) and the officers' club (#142)--midway among the housing units. Although careful study reveals many differences among the buildings in such details as side or end gables, fenestration, and the exact configuration of porches, the overall impression is one of uniformity. Groups of two or four residences tend to be exactly alike, and the identical materials, symmetrical massing, center-gabled pavilions, and one-story porches tend to mask the differences. At the eastern end of Officers' Row are three brick duplexes (#146-148) that were built in 1898, a few years after the original construction. They have central double gables and second-story clapboarding. The end building (#149), built in 1904, is a long barracks for single officers with a two-tiered porch.

At each end of Dalton Drive and slightly behind it (along Barnes Street to the west and Ethan Allen Avenue to the east), are single and double houses (#78-90, 124-127) built in different periods, from 1894 to 1939, to house noncommissioned officers. These end groups form the transition onto Ethan Allen Avenue, the second street back from the parade ground, which contains the large, two-story barracks that housed the enlisted men. The four at the west end (#56-59) of Ethan Allen Avenue are noticeable for their two-tiered front porches. Opposite them is a modern, modular housing complex (#60) built for the University of Vermont in 1970.

At the other end of Ethan Allen Avenue is more housing for

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 5

enlisted men (#50, 51, 53, 54) and a guard house (#52). Several public buildings occupy the space between the two types of barracks and across from the eastern group. These include the drill hall (#55), the post exchange (#62), a theatre (#67), and a chapel (#66); an administration building (#64), no longer standing, was among this group. The drill hall is the single most impressive building on the Fort. Its bulk, Romanesque arches, and central position in the plan signal its importance to the complex. Although these public buildings were built at different times, from 1894 to 1933, their use of similar materials and their scale allow them to blend in with each other and with the rest of the Fort. A large base hospital (#84) is set apart somewhat to the east of this group, close to the housing at the eastern end of Ethan Allen Avenue.

On the original base plan, the next street back (Hegeman Avenue) was occupied by stables (#22-28) for the cavalry. These large, 3- by 23-bay brick structures have monitors and carriage entrances centered on one side. A step back from them is the veterinary hospital (#18), built in 1908. In 1904, a group of carriage house/stables (#29-32) was built to the west of the earlier stables. These also have monitors and a full length of carriage entrances on one side as well. After World War I, all the stables were converted to use for horseless vehicles as the Army made the transition from horse to motor. In 1939, a row of one and a half story brick buildings (#41-44) were built on the south side of Hegeman Avenue as garages and repair shops (today converted to serve a variety of uses).

Three other areas are part of the Fort, but somewhat separate. One area, now used by the State Highway Department, was once the rifle range; it includes two 1904 artillery workshops (#14, 15), two large buildings (#11, 12) constructed during World War II, and several modern buildings constructed since 1960 by the Highway Department. To the east is a section now part of Camp Johnson (the National Guard base) that has several powder magazines (#153, 1904; #156, 1926; #157, 1930), a 1928 wireless station (#154), and a 1940 gas chamber (#152).

In the north central area of the Fort, along its

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 6

northwestern border, are a group of wooden houses and apartments (#20, 71-75). Most are believed to have been built to house either civilian employees or the construction crew when the Fort was being built. There is one modern intrusion in this area.

At the eastern end of the Fort, near Route 15, is the former supply depot. It was built next to the rail lines, which are now gone, and contains storehouses (#105-107, 110, 114-116), shops (#91, 93, 96, 108, 109), a pumping station (#104), a scale house (#113), a variety of stables and sheds (#92, 94, 99, 100, 101, 111), a powder magazine (#98), and the tall stone water tower (#102). The stables and sheds are long, low, wooden buildings, but the rest of these structures are of the same granite foundation, brick wall, and slate roof construction as the rest of the Fort. This area has been adapted to a variety of commercial uses and does contain two large noncontributing buildings.

Of the 178 buildings in the district, 147 contribute to its historic character. Those few that are noncontributing, either because of alterations or age, are primarily in the back or off to the side. Some buildings are known to have disappeared from the site, primarily because of fire. These include four double stable guard houses (similar to #47-48), two stables similar to #30-35, a stable between #27 and #28, a 1927 ice house in the supply depot, some small garages (#117, 118), and a large administration building (#64). The spaces left by these buildings have usually been filled in as the facility needed more buildings, so there are few gaps in the density and rhythm of the streetscapes.

Today, Fort Ethan Allen is in mixed use. It is the home of Officers' Row, an award-winning moderate-income housing project, many small businesses, and state and university offices. The general condition of the buildings is good to poor with most of the deterioration due to neglect and lack of maintenance. The functions of many of the buildings changed after they were sold in the 1960s, but the exterior changes made were minimal.



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

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1. Industrial Shop, c.1941

This large, rectangular, steel-sided structure, probably built as an industrial shop c.1941 during World War II mobilization, is one story tall with a roof monitor that runs the length of the building. The long side of the structure and monitor are punctured by continuous rows of large 16-, 20-, 24-, or 30-light industrial windows. The gable ends have large, centered garage doors flanked by sets of multi-light industrial windows. The gable ends of the monitor contain one centered set of multi-light, industrial windows. The building was probably used as a hangar by the Air Force in the 1950s.

2. Incinerator, c.1941

To the north of the industrial shop/hangar (#1) is this c.1941 incinerator. It is a small, one story, shed-roofed building covered with corrugated metal siding. Running across the bottom half of the south wall, which has two nine-light windows, is a short, brick structure with an angled hatch door on the nearly flat roof. Just outside the southwest corner is a tall, circular, brick chimney.

3. Shed, c.1941

This small, square, storage building sits on a concrete foundation and has corrugated metal walls and roof. The door is in the center of the east side, and there are four over four sash in the north and south sides.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Salt Sheds, c.1960

These five long structures, one story high, with gable roofs of corrugated metal and exposed rafter tails, are identical. They are built of thick, flush boards, which are supported by wooden piers along the side elevations. The south, gable front facade consists of one large opening. These structures are used as salt storage sheds by the State of Vermont Highway Department. They are noncontributing due to age.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 8

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9. Shed, c.1941

This shed, constructed c.1941, is exactly like building #3, which is described above. This shed was demolished by the Highway Department c.1990.

10. Garage, c.1941

This rectangular, one-story, wood frame and gable-roofed structure has novelty siding, synthetic roofing, and six double-door garage bays on the east elevation and four six over six windows on the north gable end. On the east side of the northeast corner is an entrance door.

11, 12. Sheds, c.1941

These identical, one-story, flush board structures are one bay wide and eight bays deep, have medium-pitched gable roofs and concrete foundations. The roofs are covered with asphalt sheeting and have boxed eaves. The east gable front facades are large, square openings. There originally were eight windows in each side elevation, but only two remain in each building, located on either side near the front and consisting of a nine-light window with wooden sills. The others were covered with flush board to match the original walls. There are plain corner boards, and metal rain spouts that run across the front facade.

13. State Highway Department Office, c.1963

This c.1963 office, used by the State Highway Department, is a four- by seven-bay, gabled, single-story ranch house with entrances on the west and south sides. It has a poured concrete foundation, wood clapboards, one over one sash, rolled steel hoods over the windows, and asphalt shingles on the roof. It is noncontributing due to age.

14. Artillery Workshop, 1904

This small, one and a half story, gable-roofed brick building sits with its eaves front parallel to Troy Avenue. Although the entrance was probably originally on the Troy Avenue (east) side of the building, it is now on the west side, facing into the

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 9

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State Highway Department area. Built in 1904 as an artillery workshop, the building sits on a foundation with a lower section of uncoursed, rock-faced, ashlar redstone and above that uncoursed, rock-faced granite, the top edge of which is beveled. The brick walls are running bond, with tinted red mortar. The gable roof is slate covered, with wide eaves and scrolled, exposed rafter tails. There is a simple, corbelled chimney on the ridge south of center.

All but one of the building's openings have segmentally arched tops. Window sills are of granite on the gable ends and concrete on the eave sides. The fenestration on the gable ends consists of a single window with six over six sash and a rectangular louver in the gable. Although probably not original, the openings on the west facade of the building are consistent in shape and material with other 1904 buildings at the fort. The fenestration is symmetrical, with doors in the outside bays, then eight over eight sash, then a proportionally large solid central space. The doors are wooden, with diagonal plank panels. Open wooden steps lead to a shed-roofed platform in front of the north door. There are no steps leading to the south door platform. In the center of the wall an oil tank sits on a similar wooden platform.

In the southern bay of the Troy Avenue side is a set of wooden double doors, similar in design to the doors on the west side, topped by a square steel lintel. In the center bay is evidence of an original smaller doorway, which has been bricked in. The north bay originally had double doors like those in the south bay, but now has a window with a six over six sash.

In 1942 the building was rehabilitated for use as an ordnance warehouse. It is now used by the State Highway Department as a carpenter shop.

15. Artillery Workshop, 1904

This small, one and a half story, gable-roofed brick building, an artillery workshop built in 1904, was originally identical to building #14 (described above), with its redstone and granite foundation, running brick bond, tinted mortar, slate roof,

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 10

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scrolled exposed rafter tails, and segmentally arched openings. It is three bays wide and one bay deep. All sash is six over six. The original windows have granite sills, while the east side replacement windows have concrete sills.

The west side of the building has a central doorway with plywood double doors and evidence of a former porch roof, with windows to either side. On the east side there are evenly spaced windows, replacing the original double-door, single-door, double-door configuration.

Rehabilitated for use as an ordnance warehouse in 1942, it is now used as a hot mix field lab by the State Highway Department.

16. Maintenance Shop, c.1941

A series of large, 21- to 63-light windows dominates the 18-bay length of this large, 3-bay wide, low, gable-roofed, wood frame building on a poured concrete foundation. The roof has monitor-like ventilators. Overhead garage doors have replaced the original gable end sliding doors (a single central door on the south end and two doors in the center and west bays of the north end).

Built as a maintenance shop c.1941, it is now used as a storage shed by the State Highway Department.

17. Shop, c.1941

This one and a half story, gable-roofed structure is one bay wide and nine bays deep with a small, single-story, shed-roofed addition intersecting the main block on the west facade. A large garage door is centered in the south gable end; the east and west facades have triple-hung, eight-light windows. Asphalt roofing and clapboards cover the building.

It is now used by the State Highway Department as a paint shop.

18. Veterinary Hospital, 1908

This T-shaped, one and a half story veterinary hospital, built in 1908, has a gable-sided main block that is 7 bays wide and 2 bays

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 11

deep, with a large, gabled wall dormer centered on the front elevation. The large, gable-roofed rear stable block is 30 bays deep and 3 bays wide. Red brick, six-course, common bond walls rise from a beveled granite water table and rock-faced granite foundation. Ridge molding and flashing edge the roof, and carved rafter tails appear under the wide, overhanging eaves. The windows on the main block have heavy, textured granite lintels and sills, and range in size from single and paired four over four sash to six over six sash. The windows in the stable ell are segmentally arched with four lights and granite sills.

The main entrance is a large round arch, bricked in within the last 20 years to accommodate a single modern door with a side light, and was originally used as a carriage entrance. In the gable peak above the arch are two small windows with a metal ventilator panel between them. The windows are two over two sash with granite sills and a common granite lintel. A brick, interior, end chimney rises from the ridge of the north gable end.

The south gable end of the main block has a raised concrete slab porch, with an asphalt-covered shed roof, and is partially enclosed with wood panels. A door has been added in the center of the gable wall. Some of the windows on the rear ell have been bricked up or converted into doorways with wooden, gabled overhangs. The end of the stable block is marked by two small windows flanking an arched doorway. Three nine-light windows fill the arch over a modern garage door, which originally had double stable doors. An interior end chimney and two regularly spaced, round, metal ventilators surmounted by stars, sit on the ridge.

A modern, 50-foot, steel communications tower is located near the middle of the stable block between the building and the parking lot. The building is currently being renovated for use by Vermont Public Radio.

## 19. Warehouse, 1970

This modern, single story warehouse, built in 1970, is a 40-foot by 100-foot steel frame building with a corrugated metal gable

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 12

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roof. Wall covering includes sheet metal and brick veneer, with vertical wooden siding covering the area of each gable peak. The south elevation includes five freight bays leading to storage areas. The east gable end contains office space. This building is similar in length to the stables across the street, but is dissimilar in height and materials. The building is noncontributing due to age.

20. Civilian Dwelling, 1900

This two-story house, built in 1900, is three bays wide and three bays deep, with a gambrel asphalt roof, oriented toward the front, eave returns, wooden belt courses and corner boards, a center brick chimney, and a concrete and stone foundation. The building is sheathed with clapboards and bands of decorative canted and fish-scale shingles. Oriented to the south, the house is built into a hill so the basement is visible on the west and north facades. Fielded panel doors with and without lights are used, and the windows are one over one sash with wooden surrounds.

The front (south) facade has a door in each of the outer bays on the first story and a pair of windows within the same surround in the middle bay. The second story has a matching pair of windows offset to the right side and a small oval window in the remaining bay. The doors and the paired windows on this facade are set off from the rest in the building by the use of a gabled drip molding capping the wooden surrounds. Decorative bands of shingles appear in the gambrel peak and below the end returns. In the top of the gable is a small plaque surmounted by a small cornice that reads "1900."

The east and west facades are irregularly fenestrated, but each has the decorative bands of shingles. The east facade has a gabled window dormer centered in the lower slope below the roof. Patterned pressed tin appears in the gable above the window.

The rear (north) facade has two windows in the gambrel peak. A small, one-story, shed-roofed addition that runs the width of the house is supported by wooden posts from the basement level; it matches the main block in materials and detailing.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 13

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A significant feature of the interior is the pressed tin that covers the walls and ceilings in the large living area on the first floor.

The building is currently used as a multi-unit residence.

20a. Shed/Dove Cote, 1900

This small, one-story, wood frame, gambrel-roofed shed is built into a hill on a stone foundation and matches the main house in style and detail, including returned eaves, decorative shingles, a paneled door with wooden surround. The front facade is sheathed with decorative shingles; the remaining facades are covered with painted tin pressed to resemble brick. The rear facade has a pair of two over two windows, with a six over six window above. A small cupola is centered on the ridge and the gambrel ends each have a horizontal, four-light window, and a bracketed shelf with four bird holes above it.

This structure may originally have been used to house pigeons or doves. It is currently used as a shed. The bird holes are still open.

21. Civilian Dwelling, c.1894

This single-family dwelling was built c.1894, perhaps as housing for out-of-state construction crews or civilian employees. When approached from the front, the simple gable-front structure appears to be one and a half stories high, but in fact is a two and a half story house. The front gable wall is built against an excavated hillside, in the manner of a bank barn. The other three walls are one story below the level of the front entrance and are freestanding. Additionally, the building is situated at a point at which the excavation makes a 90-degree change in direction. To the left of the front gable wall, the excavation is parallel to that wall, and reinforced with concrete. Immediately to the right of the gable wall, the excavated edge changes direction and is perpendicular to the front gable wall, and parallel to the right lateral wall of the house. The railroad tie reinforced bank and the lateral wall of the house are actually continuous (on the same plane).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 14

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The roof of the wood frame structure is covered with wooden shingles and has lateral eaves flashing. All walls are covered with scalloped shingles between the eaves and the tops of the second-story window casings, and clapboards below. The foundation is stone.

An enclosed entrance porch with one over one sash and a modern door extends across the entire facade. Inside the porch is a glazed wooden door and windows. A single two over two window is located in the gable.

The symmetrical four-bay north facade has two over two windows in the second story and three two over two windows on the ground floor. There is a glazed, wooden entrance door in the third bay.

The east gable end carries a single, second-floor window. The south wall is covered with clapboards and has irregular fenestration. Three unique windows--a nine-light square, a one over one window, and a modern casement--are found left of center in the second floor. The entire first-story wall left of center is constructed in rough-cut stone. Right of center in the clapboard wall is a wooden entrance door.

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Cavalry Stables, 1894-1898

28. Ordnance Storehouse and Shop, 1904

These seven identical structures were built between 1894 and 1904, six as cavalry stables and one (#28) as an ordnance storehouse and shop. The long, narrow buildings (34'2" wide by 224'2" deep) sit in a row, parallel to each other and with their south gable ends facing Hegeman Avenue. Each is oriented on a slight southwest to northeast angle to the street, thus increasing the sense of open space between the buildings. Fencing originally connected adjoining stables to create paddock areas in the shared spaces.

The two-story brick structures are 3 bays wide and 23 bays deep and have hipped slate roofs and boxed cornices; eaves and ridge flashing terminates in finials at ridge intersections. The roofs have long, centered, vented monitors. The brick walls, joined together by tinted mortar, rest on granite foundations.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

For: Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 15

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The first row in the five-course bond pattern is an alternating pattern of one header followed by one stretcher; rows two through five are stretchers. The top three courses of brick on each wall are corbelled out to form a cornice. Each wall opening is defined by a three-course segmental arch and a granite sill.

The front facades (the south gable ends) have centered carriage entrances, flanked by 2 six over six window with a double-door loft entrance in the gable peak. The rear walls (north gable ends) have centered carriage openings and a double-door loft entrance above. The side elevations have a central carriage entrance and 22 small, four over four stable windows. Above, in the second-story loft area, are 7 evenly spaced, full-size, six over six windows and a centered, double-door, loft entrance.

The long rectangular mass of each building is reflected in the open interior plan and the exposed brick interior walls. The ground floor originally had stables for 72 horses. The symmetry of the space was interrupted by a tack room built in one corner of the southern end of each building. A series of wooden posts, located at ten-foot intervals in the brick floor, supported the loft floor. Internal access to the loft seems to have been by one set of wide wooden stairs located on the east or west wall. The loft floor is made of three-inch oak boards, pierced by a series of hay chutes against the walls. The wooden rafters and beams are exposed. There is visual evidence that one or two additional rooms were divided off from the loft space in several of the buildings.

22. Cavalry Stable, 1897-1898

This building was constructed in 1897-1898 as one of the six identical stables on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is described above, under #22-28, but several alterations have been made since it was sold by the Air Force in the early 1960s.

Vents in the two monitors have been covered and the roof is now covered with asphalt shingles. Flashing has been added at all the eaves and the ridge flashing finials are missing.

The south end of the building retains its original first-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 16

floor windows, but the loft opening has been bricked up and filled with two small modern windows. The carriage opening has also been bricked up and now contains a modern single door, covered by a gable-roofed entrance porch. The brick walls have been painted. The carriage opening in the north end has also been bricked up to accommodate a single, modern door.

Four new doors, one of which includes an enclosed entrance, have been added to the east facade. The carriage opening has been filled in and the door replaced by a modern, single door. On the second floor one new window has been added and the loft opening bricked up.

The west side also has a new second-floor window, and there are two new ground floor single door openings. A gabled, asphalt-shingled projection has been built at the carriage opening as a covered loading dock. This addition is covered with vertical wooden siding and has one garage door. Centered in the left half of the wall is another gable-roofed addition, which projects out from the second floor and is supported on metal posts. This addition is also covered in vertical wooden siding and has windows on all three sides. Entrance to this office space is through the main building.

Two businesses are now located in the building. Despite these changes, the overall form, fenestration, and feeling of the building remain intact and thus it continues to be contributing to the historic district.

## 23. Cavalry Stable, 1897-1898

This building was constructed in 1897-1898 as one of the six identical stables on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is described above, under #22-28, but a few alterations have been made since it was sold by the Air Force early in the 1960s.

Vents in the two monitors have been covered. The south end retains its two ground floor windows but the loft opening has been boarded up and the carriage opening has been filled to accommodate single, modern, glazed, entrance door, covered by a modern, gable-roofed, entrance porch. The brick walls have been painted.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 17

---

The loft and carriage openings on the north wall are unchanged, but a single metal door has been added to the right. The east and west facades retain all original openings, but the central carriage doors have been replaced by double, glazed wooden windows. Despite the alterations, it retains its overall form, fenestration, and historic feeling and thus is contributing to the historic district.

23A. Storage Facility, c.1990

This one-story, 12- by 1-bay mini-storage building is sheathed in corrugated metal and has 12 rentable storage compartments on either long side. It is noncontributing due to age.

24. Cavalry Stable, 1894

This building was constructed in 1894 as one of the six identical stables on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is described above, under #22-28, but several alterations have been made since it was sold by the Air Force in the early 1960s.

The original slate roof has been replaced by asphalt shingles on the west and south roof slopes and eaves flashing has been added below the new shingles on the south end. The single monitor is intact.

All original openings in the south end wall have been altered. The right window is boarded over and a modern glass door has replaced the left window. The carriage opening has been squared up and contains a glass wall and door. Above, the loft entrance has been bricked in to accommodate a small modern window. In the north end the original carriage opening has been squared and replaced by a garage door.

The west facade contains four new door openings. First-story windows to the left of the central carriage opening are boarded over. The carriage opening retains its arched form, but the door has been replaced by a recessed glass wall and door.

The east facade has been altered by the addition of a three-bay wall dormer located to the right of the modernized, central carriage opening. Its asphalt-shingled roof meets the main hip roof just below the monitor. The dormer, covered with

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 18

---

clapboards, has three two over two window openings (the middle window is larger than the others). Below, the second-story wall has been pierced by two modern windows and a central glass, sliding, double door, which opens onto a deck supported by four wooden posts. The windows to the left of the central carriage opening have been boarded over, but those to the right remain unchanged.

Despite the alterations, the stable retains its overall form, original pattern of window openings, and historic feeling, and thus continues to contribute to the historic district.

25. Cavalry Stable, 1894

This building was constructed in 1894 as one of six identical stables on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is described above, under #22-28, but a number of changes have been made since it was sold in the early 1960s.

The vents in the single monitor have been boarded over and the slate roof has been replaced by asphalt shingles and tin eaves flashing.

The original openings in the south end have been bricked in and filled by modern windows and a single door in the carriage opening. A garage door has replaced the carriage door in the north end. On the west wall one skylight has been added to the roof, and some original sash has been replaced. The central carriage door opening has been bricked up and the door replaced by a modern double glass door. On the east side, one skylight and one glass door have been added. Some sash have been changed. The central carriage door has been obliterated by a single story, shed-roofed, concrete block addition with two windows.

The building is occupied by two businesses. Despite the changes, the overall form, fenestration, and sense of the building remain intact and so it continues to contribute to the historic district.

26. Cavalry Stable, 1894

This building was constructed in 1894 as one of six identical stables on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is described above,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 19

under #22-28, but a number of alterations have been made since it was sold in the early 1960s.

Vent openings in the single roof monitor have been boarded up and two small gable-roofed monitors have been added on the ridge of the original monitor. Asphalt shingles replace the original slate, and eaves flashing has been added.

In the south (front) facade, two skylights have been added at the corners and the carriage opening has been squared and filled in to house a modern window. The north end carriage opening has also been squared and its door replaced by a garage door.

On the east elevation, the original facade remains intact, except that the carriage door has been boarded over and ten skylights have been added generally over the center of the wall. On the west side, ten skylights and a tall, corbelled brick chimney have been added. The central carriage opening has been squared up and the door replaced by a modern double door. Two doors have been added between window openings. The second-story six over six sash have been replaced by one over one sash. An addition was made near the north end of this side c.1990. The nearly square structure rests on a poured concrete foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a shallow-pitched gable roof. It has an overhead garage door in its north wall and a single door and window on the south.

Despite the changes, the overall form, fenestration, and feeling of the building remain intact, and thus it continues to contribute to the historic district.

27. Cavalry Stable, 1894

This building was constructed in 1894 as one of six identical stables on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is described above, under #22-28, but some alterations have been made since it was sold in the early 1960s.

In the south gable end, the original carriage door remains but the loft opening has been filled in by a modern window and bricks. On the first floor one window has been boarded up and a left-hand window has been replaced by a door. On the north

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 20

wall, a window added to the right of the carriage door since been boarded up.

The central carriage and loft openings in the west wall have been completely removed, and a void now extends from the ground to the eaves. All original windows have been boarded up. In the east elevation one of the original windows was enlarged to accommodate a door and was subsequently bricked up.

A cyclone fence encloses the storage yard between it and #28. Despite the changes, the overall form, fenestration, and sense of the building remain intact and so it continues to contribute to the historic district.

27A. Trowel Trade Supply Company Storage Shed, c.1970  
This large, open-sided structure, located in the yard between buildings #27 and #28, was built c.1970 as a storage shed. The one and a half story wood frame building has a corrugated metal roof. It is noncontributing due to age.

27B. Trowel Trade Supply Company Storage Shed, c.1970  
This large, open-sided structure, located in the yard between buildings #27 and #28, was built c.1970 as a storage shed. The one and a half story wood frame building has a metal roof. It is noncontributing due to age.

28. Ordnance Storehouse and Shop, 1904  
This building was constructed in 1904 as an ordnance storehouse and shop. Although it is of similar design to the six cavalry stables (#22-27) located to the east, it stands away from them and is not a part of that physical grouping. Since being sold in the early 1960s the building has undergone a number of alterations.

The vent openings in the split, two-part monitor have been boarded up and the ridge flashing finials are missing. The arched carriage opening in the south, front gable wall has been replaced by a sliding, double door over a modern garage door. In the north facade, original openings have been partially bricked up and filled with smaller modern windows. An additional

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 21

---

modern window has been added in the second story.

On the west facade, the central carriage door and several windows have been bricked up and two new door openings (one single, one double) have been added. The arch of the central carriage door and several windows have been bricked up in the east wall.

Interior space in the northern end of the building has been divided up to provide an office area for the current owner. Despite these changes, the overall form, fenestration, and sense of the building remain intact, so it continues to contribute to the historic district.

28A. Trowel Trade Supply Company Garage, c.1990

This two-story, three-bay corrugated metal structure sits just to the west of stable #28. It has two overhead garage doors in the first and second bays and an office with a single door and window in the third. It has a very shallowly pitched gable roof. It is noncontributing due to age.

29. Cavalry Stable, 1904

30, 31, 32, 35. Artillery Stables, 1904

These five, identical, long, rectangular, one and a half story stables, built in 1904 of brick in a running bond, are located side by side along Hegeman Avenue. They are 5 bays wide and 15 bays deep, with slate-covered gable roofs topped by full length monitors whose roofs are also covered with slate. Corbelled brick chimneys are found near each north front facade. Monitor fenestration alternates paired nine-light windows and louvered openings.

The front facades originally had central carriage entrances with granite lintels; off-center, wooden, paneled, entrance doors to the left of the carriage door; and segmentally arched windows with granite sills. The loft entrance in the front gable peak had paired wooden doors with a hoist directly above. The side elevations had 12 doors on the east sides and 12 four-light stable windows on the west sides.

In 1940, the stables were converted into garages for motor

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 22

vehicles; carriage entrances in the east side walls were replaced by overhead garage doors. Some time later, front doors were bricked over in all buildings except #32.

29. Cavalry Stable, 1904

This is one of five, identical, long, rectangular, one and a half story stables, built in 1904 on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is described above, under #29, 30, 31, 32, 35. Recent changes to this building include decorative shutters on the front (south) facade, one over one windows, and a remodeled entrance consisting of a wooden frame surrounding a glass door and narrow, full length, glass sidelights. The loft entrance has been bricked over and the hoist above has been removed. On the east wall, near the front, is a wooden lean-to addition with an asphalt shingle roof. The building houses a private business today. This building was heavily damaged by fire in 1994 and is being rebuilt by the owner.

30. Artillery Stable, 1904

This is one of five, identical, long, rectangular, one and a half story high stables, built in 1904 on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is described above, under #29, 30, 31, 32, 35. Recent changes to this building are confined to the front facade. The carriage entrance has been filled by an elaborately panelled wooden front with a single modern door. There is a recessed panelled doorway with a nine-light panel at the top of the door and three-paned sidelights on each side of the door. The original doorway to the left has been bricked in; loft doors and hoist are intact. The building now houses a private business.

31. Artillery Stable, 1904

This is one of five, identical, long, rectangular, one and a half story stables, built in 1904 on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is described above, under #29, 30, 31, 32, 35. The front facade now has a six-panel wooden door with a blind transom to the left of the carriage entrance in space originally occupied by a window, while the original doorway has been bricked in. A modern garage



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 23

door fills the carriage entrance. Many of the original windows, the loft doors and hoist remain intact. The building houses the Vermont State Police Special Services.

32. Artillery Stable, 1904

This is one of five, identical, long, rectangular, one and a half story stables, built in 1904 on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is described above, under #29, 30, 31, 32, 35. This is the most intact of these five stables. The original front doorway has been retained, although the door itself has been replaced by a modern wooden door with an outside screen door. The original carriage entrance now has a wooden, overhead garage door with three small lights in the center. The loft doors and hoist and original windows are still intact. The building houses State of Vermont offices.

33. Garage, c.1987

This wood, flushboard one-story structure is six bays wide. The gable roof is made of corrugated metal with boxed wooden eaves. The front (south) facade has five metal garage doors and a plain metal entrance door to the left of the vehicle openings. A garage for the Vermont State Police, it is one of the newer buildings at the Fort, and is noncontributing because of age.

34. Shed, c.1945

This corrugated metal, one-story shed has a medium-pitched gable roof, also made of corrugated metal, and is two bays wide and one bay deep. The north, gable front facade consists of a three-panelled wooden door with four lights in the top. The other windows are large single lights. The window openings in the south and west (side) walls have been boarded over. There is a metal stove chimney located near the ridge on the southern roof slope.

35. Artillery Stable, 1904

This is one of five, identical, long, rectangular, one and a half story stables, built in 1904 on Hegeman Avenue. Its basic form is

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 24

---

described above, under #29, 30, 31, 32, 35. Recent alterations to the front facade include the addition of a small entrance portico, consisting of four Doric columns supporting a flat roof with a molded cornice; a glass door and surround in the carriage entrance; paired casement windows replacing the original first-floor windows and the loft doors; and the bricking in of the doorway. A chimney has been added toward the northeast rear wall. At the northwest rear wall a flat-roofed side entrance supported by two wooden posts has been added. It is now occupied by a private business.

36, 39, 40. Storage/Shops, c.1955

Buildings #36, 39, and 40 were originally identical. They were built by the Air Force for extra shop and storage space and now house private businesses. Although they are noncontributing due to age, their overall scale and design do not detract from the other contributing structures located in this area.

These two-story buildings, two bays wide and six bays deep, are wood frame with clapboard siding; asphalt shingle gable roofs have exposed rafter tails. Front gable ends have overhead garage doors and louvered openings in their peaks. Windows have eight over eight sash.

36. Storage/Shop, c.1955

This is one of three buildings described above under #36, 39, 40. A shed addition located at the northwest elevation, consisting of a short, one-story, rectangular mass runs about half the length of the original building. The addition is three bays wide, with a central doorway and garage openings on either side and is covered by clapboard siding. It is noncontributing due to age.

37. Warehouse, c.1970

Built on a concrete foundation, this one-story, 100-foot by 45-foot warehouse has a shallow-pitched, asphalt-covered, gable roof. On the roof are six, evenly spaced, metal ventilators. Most of the building is covered with novelty siding. Sliding freight doors are located on the east and west elevations, while

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 25

---

a mixture of modern casement windows and a modern door mark the south elevation. While the function of this warehouse is similar to others in this area, it is noncontributing due to age.

38A, 38B. Sheds, c.1950

These two, small, identical buildings sit next to each other between Barnes Street and building #37. Both sheds have poured concrete foundations, walls and gable roofs of corrugated metal, and stovepipe chimneys on the south roof slope toward the street. Doors are in the north side walls to the right of center, with six over six sash to the left. There are also six over six sash centered on the other three sides. Both sheds are noncontributing due to their age.

39. Storage/Shop, c.1955

This is one of three buildings described above under #36, 39 40. The right window in the gable front wall has been replaced recently by a door with one large pane of glass. It is noncontributing due to age.

40. Storage/Shop, c.1955

This is one of three buildings described above under #36, 39, 40. It remains virtually intact. It does not contribute due to age.

41, 42, 43, 44. Garage and Shop, 1939

These are four identical repair shops sited parallel to each other and separated by repair shops. They were built shortly before World War II as garage and repair shops.

Each is a long, rectangular, one and a half story, brick building with a shallow, slate-clad, gable roof. A one-story extension with a tin-covered, half hipped roof projects from each of the gable ends. A large chimney with a corbelled cap projects from the ridge of the west elevation. The wall surfaces of the main block and end extensions are bound together visually by a continuous cornice band underneath the roofline. All windows have granite sills and all doors have granite lintels, except for the corner doorways of the west elevation.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 26

---

The dominant feature of this building is the band of 72-light windows that runs along three sides. The north elevation has six 72-light windows and a door (at the northeast end), the east elevation has four evenly spaced 72-light windows, and the south elevation alternates three 72-light windows with three 36-light garage doors. The high concrete foundation reaches to the sills of the 72-light windows, except on the west side.

The main entrance is located on the west end wall. Running from the foundation to the cornice at both ends of the wall are sets of double doors topped by windows. The doors have recessed panels in the bottom half and 12-light windows in the top half. Windows above the northeast and southwest corner doors have 20 and 12 lights, respectively. Centered in this elevation is one 72-light window, flanked by two 24-light windows.

45. Storehouse, c.1941

This long, novelty-sided, gable-roofed building is ten bays long and two bays deep. It has a new standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and a deep overhang on the eaves side but flush eaves at the gable ends. The pattern of the window and door openings and the way they have been filled in indicate that this building was assembled out of two or three repeating units. Four entrance doors, paneled below with four lights above, are located in each end bay of the long walls. A garage door was installed right of center in the west side wall in 1988. The window arrangement is irregular and consists of a combination of single and paired six over six sash and one over one sash. The north end wall has a small, double rectangular louver in the gable above the windows and the south wall has new vertical wood siding with no openings.

46. Band Barracks, 1897

This two and a half story, brick building was constructed in 1897 as the barracks for the regimental band. The structure is composed of two rectangular masses that intersect to form a T-plan. Both sections have slate-covered hip roofs, with copper eaves and ridge flashing that terminates in finials at all ridge

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 27

intersections. The roof ridge of the rear block meets the roof of the front block at the ridge center. Wide overhanging eaves with modillion blocks surround the entire building. Its wood frame is covered in brick veneer, which is corbelled at the top of the walls to form a two-course stringcourse at the frieze position. All door and window openings have segmental arches and granite sills; all windows have two over two sash. The building rests on a raised foundation of ashlar granite.

A distinctive two-story porch with modillions, its roofs supported by paired, boxed and chamfered posts with capitals, projects from the three- by two-bay front block. The first-floor porch is three bays wide, extending across the entire front facade, with a standing seam metal roof, porch skirt, and an iron railing. Wooden steps lead to the central, paneled and glazed entrance door, which is framed by sidelights and a large transom. The second-floor, one-bay porch is hip roofed and covers the central door. It has a spindle valance below the modillions and an iron railing. Its slate roof is identical to the main roof, from which it projects forming a continuous angular line across the front facade.

The front block also has two gable-roofed dormers, centered on the north and south slopes of the main roof. Each dormer is bisected by a tall, rectangular brick chimney, edged at the top with stone. Two square, single-pane windows flank each chimney. Below each dormer, the north and south facades have two evenly spaced windows on each floor and three foundation windows. The one exception is in the upper left-hand sash in the north wall, which is a double window consisting of paired one over one sash.

The rear, three- by four-bay block has two tall, brick chimneys topped with stone coping, located just back of center near the eaves on the north and south slopes of the roof. The fenestration of the north and south walls is identical: two paired windows located forward of center near the intersection of the two blocks of the building and a single window rear of center. The fenestration of the rear (east) wall is asymmetrical; on the first floor, windows are located in the first, third, and fourth bays. The opening in the first bay is

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 28

now covered with clapboards. New metal doors have been added on both floors in the second bay. Much of this rear facade has been obliterated by a modern, two-story, partially covered, wooden exterior staircase and a wooden enclosed walkway that connects the building to the west side of building #47.

A second, noncontributing addition was made c.1970 to accommodate the present use as a television studio for WEZF. A one-story, concrete block rectangle with a shed roof was added to the south side of the building, beginning in the center of the south wall of the front block immediately below the second-floor window sills. Its rear wall is continuous with the rear of the original building. An 80-foot high steel transmitting antenna stands to the north of the building.

47. Double Stable Guard House, 1899-1900, 1904  
This small, one-story, brick building was constructed in 1899-1900 and 1904 as a double stable guard house. It consists of two intersecting hipped roof rectangles, with the roof ridge of the rear block meeting that of the front block at its center. The rear block has two brick, on-ridge chimneys: one centered and the other forward, sitting diagonally on the ridge near the intersection of the two roofs. The slate-covered roof has large, overhanging eaves and ridge flashing that terminates in finials at the intersections. All doors and the six over six windows have segmental arches and granite sills. The building's wood frame is covered by a brick veneer with tinted mortar and rests on a raised foundation of rock-faced ashlar, granite.

The symmetrical, four-bay, front facade has two glazed, wooden doors centered and flanked by two windows. The rear wall has two pairs of evenly-spaced windows. Side elevations have two evenly-spaced windows in the front block and a centered garage door with a steel I-beam lintel in the rear block. On the west elevation the garage door has been replaced by a modern, enclosed, wooden walkway that connects the guard house to building #46 (band barracks).

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 29

47. Double Stable Guard House, 1899-1900, 1904

This small, one-story, brick building was constructed in 1899-1900 and 1904 as a double stable guard house. It consists of two intersecting hipped roof rectangles, with the roof ridge of the rear block meeting that of the front block at its center. The rear block has two brick, on-ridge chimneys: one centered and the other forward, sitting diagonally on the ridge near the intersection of the two roofs. The slate-covered roof has large, overhanging eaves and ridge flashing that terminates in finials at the intersections. All doors and the six over six windows have segmental arches and granite sills. The building's wood frame is covered by a brick veneer with tinted mortar and rests on a raised foundation of rock-faced ashlar, granite.

The symmetrical, four-bay, front facade has two glazed, wooden doors centered and flanked by two windows. The rear wall has two pairs of evenly-spaced windows. Side elevations have two evenly-spaced windows in the front block and a centered garage door with a steel I-beam lintel in the rear block. On the west elevation the garage door has been replaced by a modern, enclosed, wooden walkway that connects the guard house to building #46 (band barracks).

48. Double Guard House, 1898-1904

This one-story double guard house, one of two at the Fort (the other being #47), is a red brick building, four bays wide and three bays deep. It is rectangular and sits on a raised, rock-faced ashlar granite foundation. It has a slate, hipped roof with an interior chimney located toward the southern rear elevation near the ridge.

The front facade, facing north, has central paired front doorways, the right has been converted to a large, single-pane window (an alteration made in the 1960s). The original wagon entrance at the back of the west elevation was bricked in in the 1960s to house a one over one window. The segmentally arched windows have six over six sash and granite sills. A slightly curved brick wall leads from the front entrance steps to the grounds' edge.

Today, the building houses a private business.

49. Fire Station, 1916

The original 1916 portion of this one-story brick firehouse is two bays wide and five bays deep. The slate-covered hip roof features decoratively cut exposed rafter tails. A one-bay wide

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 30

---

50, 54. Double Cavalry Barracks, 1900

51, 53. Double Cavalry Barracks, 1894

Buildings #50, 51, 53, and 54 are nearly identical double cavalry barracks; #53 was built in 1894 and #50, 51, and 54 were built in 1900. These large, two and a half story barracks are built on a U-shaped plan that is 18 bays wide and 9 bays deep with a semi-enclosed courtyard in the rear. The front facade is broken by an eight-bay centered recess and the side elevations step back after the fifth bay. The hipped roof has six, large, regularly-spaced, shingled, hip-roofed dormers. It is covered with slate and trimmed with copper ridge flashing, which terminates as finials at all ridge intersections. A modillioned cornice encircles the building. A corbelled fire wall with redstone capping bisects the roof from front to back in the center of the main block. The walls are of red brick laid in running bond. The two over two sash windows are segmentally arched and have granite sills; doorways have segmental arches. The original doors have been replaced by modern metal doors with wood spandrels. The raised foundation is of random ashlar, rock-faced granite.

A one-story, raised, wooden porch on concrete footings spans the front facade. The porch's asphalt-shingled hip roof is supported by regularly spaced chamfered posts connected with iron railings. A one-story, shed-roofed porch runs between the wings that form the courtyard on the rear facade.

The side and rear facades have novelty-sided sheds built over the cellar bulkheads. The asphalt-shingled roofs are gabled and angled down and back toward the building.

These buildings are currently used for moderate- and low-income housing.

50. Double Cavalry Barracks, 1900

This is one of four nearly identical double cavalry barracks described above, under #50, 51, 53, 54. This building has had several alterations: The original two over two windows have been replaced by one over one sash, with a wood spandrel inserted over the new windows; vertical wood siding replaces the original



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 31

---

shingles on the dormers; and the rear porch has iron posts rather than wood.

51. Double Cavalry Barracks, 1900

This is one of four nearly identical double cavalry barracks described above, under #50, 51, 53, 54. This building has slight differences in the treatment of the front porch and the rear legs of the U-shaped plan. The porch has a small, gabled pediment marking the main entrance; two secondary entrances are located at either end. Instead of a single step back, the wings that complete the U-plan have central four-bay recesses.

52. Guard House, 1894

Built in 1894 as a guard house, this T-shaped, one and a half story, brick, hip-roofed building is situated with the leg of the T facing the street. The leg is five bays across and six bays deep; the top of the T extends beyond the leg by one bay on either side and is three bays deep.

The building's asphalt-shingled, hipped roof dominates the front facade. It rises up to terminate in a pyramid-roofed cupola at the peak and extends downward to cover a full-width front porch. A clapboarded, hip-roofed dormer pierces the front slope of the roof in front of and echoing the cupola. The windows of both have been boarded up. It has a boxed cornice and lookouts (rafters or joists that extend beyond the building and support the roof overhang). A stovepipe chimney rises out of the cupola roof, and brick chimneys are located halfway down each side slope of the main roof.

The porch, with its picket-fence apron and square posts with flared tops connected by a plain iron railing, is another dominant feature. Its original wood floor was replaced with concrete in 1939.

The brick is laid in a running bond, joined by tinted red mortar. The centrally located modern replacement door is set in a segmentally arched doorway with two windows to the right, and a window and similar door to the left. Unless otherwise noted, all the windows have segmentally arched tops with a wooden panel

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 32

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester/Essex, Chittenden Co., Vermont

a segmentally arched doorway with two windows to the right, and a window and similar door to the left. Unless otherwise noted, all the windows have segmentally arched tops with a wooden panel below (installed when the one over one replacement sash were put in) and have rock-faced granite sills. Foundation windows have six lights.

In the first bay of the western facade is a horizontal, three-light replacement window. Below the second bay window, a small shed addition with novelty siding has been built on top of a cellar entryway. This addition has a gable roof, which slants down toward the building, and has exposed rafters and double doors.

At the center rear of the building is a small, shed-roofed, clapboarded porch addition on concrete posts. There are two windows on either side of it.

53. Double Cavalry Barracks, 1894

This is one of four nearly identical double cavalry barracks described above, under #50, 51, 53, 54. This building differs slightly from #54 in the treatment of the entry porch, the windows, and the rear sections of the U-shaped plan. The hipped roof porch is marked by three entrance bays, all of which have modern metal doors. The original two over two sash windows have been replaced with one over one sash, with wood spandrel above them and the two east dormers are gone, due to a fire c.1990. The wings that complete the U-plan are hipped roof end pavilions connected to the main block by recessed, gabled hyphens.

54. Double Cavalry Barracks, 1900

This is one of four nearly identical double cavalry barracks described above, under #50, 51, 53, 54. This building has small, gabled pediments ornamenting the two entrance bays of the front porch.

55. Drill Hall, 1895

Built in 1895, the drill hall is a large, 1 1/2 story, gable front structure that is three bays wide and ten bays deep, with red brick running bond walls and a stone foundation. The gable end walls rise up to form low parapets which are capped with red stone. The asphalt-shingled roof has three, evenly-spaced cupolas on the ridge, each with a pyramidal hipped roof with flared eaves and three ventilator panels on each side. The gable walls are distinguished by entrances and windows using round arches in balanced, symmetrical and pyramidal groupings. The

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 33

cupolas on the ridge, each with a pyramidal hipped roof with flared eaves and three ventilator panels on each side. The gable walls are distinguished by round-arched entrances and windows using round arched in balanced, symmetrical, and pyramidal groupings. The central entrance is marked by two segmental arches recessed in a large, semicircular arch with brick headers forming the archivolt. The original doorway (large paneled double doors) was altered in the 1970s by removing the doors, inserting a smaller, metal, double door and filling in remaining space with red brick that does not match the original. The entrance is flanked on either side by three, semicircular-arched windows that are pyramidal in layout, and a flat-arched window; all have granite sills. The arched windows have a six over six sash on the bottom and a fixed round arch sash above. Around 1904, the six over six flat-arched windows were added to the front facade between the arched windows and the doorway. In the gable over the doorway is a series of five semicircular-arched windows, sitting on a continuous sill, their tops corresponding to the line of the gable roof.

The side elevations have stone-capped piers alternating with three-part, nine over nine sash windows. Granite sill courses run the length of these elevations. In the center of each elevation, a small, shed-roofed addition with a small door intersects the main block at the sill course. A small, exterior chimney is adjacent to each shed, rising slightly above the eaves of the main block. These additions appear to have been made around 1904.

The rear entrance is marked by a novelty-sided, gable end vestibule with double doors centered in the facade and a half circle window, consisting of fixed lights, over the vestibule. Three arched windows of the same size flank the entrance on either side. The pyramidal layout of windows in the gable match the front facade.

This building was used as a drill hall for men and cavalry units until 1944, when it became the post gymnasium. The building is not in active use today and all window and door openings have been boarded up.

56, 57. Double Cavalry Barracks, 1904

58, 59. Artillery Barracks, 1905

These four long, brick, two-story, double, U-shaped barracks, are located on the western end of Ethan Allen Avenue. Numbers 56 and 57 were built as double cavalry barracks in 1904

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 34

and 58 and 59 were artillery barracks built in 1905. Although buildings #57 and 58 are somewhat different in configuration and detailing from buildings #56 and 58, their symmetry, similarity in massing, and long, double-decker porches give them a visual unity. All four buildings have uncoursed, raised, rock-faced granite foundations with a beveled marble water table. The brick facades use a running bond with red tinted mortar and the roofs are of slate. With the exception of the foundation windows, which are rectangular with three lights, all the openings have segmentally-arched tops and two over two sash. The gable ends all have cornice returns.

The double-decker porches have Doric columns articulating the bay divisions. The columns (a few of which have been replaced with square posts) support a fascia board at the lower level and a full entablature above the second-floor porch. Originally of wood, the first-story porch floors were replaced with reinforced concrete in 1931. A simple pipe railing remains on the second-floor porch, while at the first floor it has been replaced with two by fours.

These four buildings are now owned by St. Michael's College. Three are dormitories and one (#56) is an art center.

## 56. Double Cavalry Barracks, 1904

This is one of four similar barracks built in 1904 and described above under #56, 57, 58, 59. It consists of three gable-roofed blocks: a three- by nine-bay gable front section at each end connected by a six-bay wide eaves front section, which steps back slightly behind the front plane of the two gable-front sections, a configuration that is echoed by the double-decker porches.

The roof is pierced by four brick chimneys, two centrally located halfway down the front (east) and back (west) slopes of the central block. The other two are on the front slope, just off the ridge, to either end of the center section. There are also four, large, round ventilators, two on the ridge of each of the gable front sections.

Concrete steps lead up to the outside bays of the symmetrical center section. Panelled double doors with a six-light transom window are in each outside bay, with a bay of paired windows, then a single window in the bays toward the center. On the second floor, there is a single door in the outside bays. On both floors, the center bay of each front

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 35

gable section contains a panelled door with a three-light transom. In the end gables above the porches is a Palladian window motif, the top outline of which is picked out in the brick detailing. The central window contains two over two sash with a semicircular arched top and the sash of the short windows to either side have four lights. The fenestration on the north and south sides is regular.

In the second bay of the side elevation, a c.1940 gambrel-roofed basement entrance with novelty siding sits on the original rock-faced granite bulkhead foundation. The doorway in the next to last bay cuts into the foundation so it sits at ground level. It has a two-light transom. The regularly spaced foundation windows consist of some with three lights, some that have been boarded up, and some on the sides that have granite window wells and deep one over one sash.

The rear gable ends have one-story, hip-roofed porches supported by chamfered posts and a full entablature. There is a door on the outside of the two bays. Each gable has two, small, four-light windows.

At the rear, the five-bay gable ends create a central courtyard, connected by a central section, which has a double-decker porch. Four doors are evenly spaced across this section, with two windows between each door. The doorways all have segmentally-arched tops above three-light transoms. The doors in the end bays have many small panes (five wide by six high) above a lower paneled section, while the central doors are just paneled. Underneath the outside bays, granite steps lead down under the porch to basement entrances, which have multi-light double doors like those above them. In the right corner, this entrance is covered by a shed-roofed, novelty-sided structure with plain double doors.

## 57. Double Cavalry Barracks, 1904

This is one of four similar barracks built in 1904 and 1905 described above under #56, 57, 58, 59. Originally identical to building #56, this barracks has been altered. The center doors in each of the front end gables have been removed; the one on the right has been blocked up completely and on the left has been replaced with a window. Most of the changes were made to the rear walls, where three of the four first-floor openings in the gable ends have been changed. On the left the door has been replaced with a window; on the right both openings are bricked up. The two interior end chimneys (on the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 36

ridge at each gable end), remain but the rear central chimney is no longer there.

The center porch has plain posts extending up two stories to support the roof. All the doors have been replaced with modern metal doors, with a plywood panel filling the transom space. Both left and right inside corners have shed-roofed structures over the basement stairs.

## 58. Artillery Barracks, 1904

This is one of four similar barracks described above under #56, 57, 58, 59. Although the basic shape of this building is the same as buildings #56 and 57, this somewhat smaller artillery barracks for enlisted men has many noticeable differences. The front facade is composed of a long, 13-bay wide, eaves front section, which has a 3-bay, gabled, central projecting pavilion, again echoed by the line of the two-story porch. The modern, steel double-door entrance is centrally located, with a similar single door above it on the second floor. Original doors to the left and right of the center section have been replaced with windows on both floors.

The Palladian motif window in the center gable is the same as in buildings #56 and 57. There are two on-ridge chimneys on the central block, to either side of the pavilion as well as a chimney at the north gable end. The four ventilators are in positions similar to those on buildings #56 and 57.

The 2-bay wide gable ends have a different Palladian motif in the gable: a blind arch, flanked by vertically oriented two-light windows, all above a single granite sill and picked out by projecting brickwork above. The 4-bay wings step back 4 bays, from the line of the gable ends. A modern steel door on the second floor leads to the metal fire escape.

The rear gable ends are 2 bays wide and have two windows in the gable, each with two over two sash. In the north ell, the windows on both floors have been bricked over, a central modern door has been added, and there is a gambrel-roofed shed on the inside bay, sitting on the original granite bulkhead base. The south ell has a porch, as do buildings #56 and 57, and again, openings on both floors have been bricked over. The 7-bay central section has a one-story shed-roofed porch with chamfered posts and central double doors. The windows of the outside bays have been bricked over on both floors, and two doors have been replaced by windows.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 37

---

59. Artillery Barracks, 1904

This is one of four similar barracks built in 1904 and 1905 and described above, under #56, 57, 58, 59. This building is identical to building #58, except that its north-gable chimney is missing.

60. UVM Married Student Housing, 1970

This complex of modern apartments consists of eleven buildings clustered around courtyards, parking lots, and a common building. The two-story, rectilinear buildings have light orange, brick veneer walls and gable roofs covered with asphalt. There are a number of floor plans with balconies and bay windows; the bays are sheathed in shingles as is the common building. Built in 1970 as married student housing for the University of Vermont, they are non-contributing due to age.

61. Vermont ETV Studios, 1970

This one and a half story, rectilinear, gable-roofed, steel clad structure is used as a television studio by Vermont Educational Television. Regularly spaced windows and a one-story shed roof projection mark the main entrance on the north facade. An addition on the west facade is nearly square in shape and has a shed roof that matches the pitch of the other. A 50-foot transmitting tower and a satellite dish are adjacent to the building on the west and south. Built in 1970, this building is non-contributing due to age.

62. Post Exchange, 1904

This two-story, wood frame, brick veneer building was built in 1904 as the base exchange. It is composed of two large rectangular blocks that intersect in a T-plan. The five-by-three-bay front block has a slate-covered, hip roof with copper eaves flashing and boxed cornices with large modillions. The three-by-three bay rear block has a slate roof, the ridge of which intersects main roof at the center. Two, large, corbelled, exterior brick chimneys, one with a cap, are located in the intersections of the two blocks of the building.

All wall surfaces of the building are enriched by a variety of treatments, but the symmetrical front facade is the most articulated. The central entrance and the windows of each bay are set in shallow recesses created by double-height quoined pilasters and corners. Brick corbelling at the top of the walls forms a cornice with eyebrow vents in the frieze. First-floor windows have flat arches and 8 over 12 windows,

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 38

---

while those on the second floor have segmental arches and 8 over 8 sash with arched heads. All windows have raised key-stone lintels and granite sills. This block rests on a high basement comprised of a beveled granite watertable, a 16-course brick wall, and a granite base. Foundation windows are covered by iron bars.

Side elevations are also defined by corner quoins and quoin-like wall panels into which windows are recessed. The western wall has a set of stairs parallel to the wall that leads down to the glazed, double, wooden cellar door. A similar cellar opening on the east side consists of a descending loading ramp with concrete walls. The four recessed windows in the two-bay rear facade of the front block have been bricked up.

The rear block has a jerkinhead roof with a simple cornice. Each wall has three recessed window bays, defined by raised panels and quoins. All second-floor windows have segmental arches with raised keystones, granite sills, and arch-headed 4 over 4 sash. On the first floor the 6 over 6 windows have flat arches and granite sills. The basement wall is similar except that the water table is of corbelled brick. Paired, 2 over 2 foundation windows with granite lintels are covered with iron bars.

The east and west facades of the rear block are identical with one exception. A small, 6 over 6 window is located in the first-floor right bay of the east wall above the shed roof of a clapboarded, exterior storage shed and a covered loading dock, which are located in the intersection of the front and rear blocks of the building.

The left bay in the south, rear facade has been bricked up. A modern, two-story, brick addition with a flat roof covers the central and right bays. Its south wall is defined by two, two-story, recessed panels of glass and concrete.

In 1930 a 12-foot square wood frame building was built adjacent to the post exchange to serve as the post filling station. It was sided in steel molded to look like stucco and had a hip roof covered with metal that was molded to look like terra cotta tiles. This building was demolished in 1988.

The Post Exchange building is presently owned by St. Michael's College and serves as a dormitory.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 39

---

63. Fire Station, 1950

The fire station is a one-story, rectangular building that was constructed in 1950 of concrete block, with a flat roof and solid parapeted side walls. The front elevation has an entrance door, picture window, and three garage doors. The design, material, and scale of the building make it incompatible with the contributing buildings in the historic district; it is noncontributing due to age.

64. Sullivan Hall, c.1904-1906

This two-story, Colonial Revival style building is built of red brick laid in a running bond. It is an H-shaped mass, oriented east/west, with the south side of the H forming the front block. The south and north blocks of the H are each seven bays wide and two deep and are joined by a hyphen two bays wide. The building has a hipped, slate roof and rests on a rusticated, rock-faced, ashlar granite foundation topped by a beveled water table. Running under the roofline is an entablature consisting of a molded wood box cornice, brick frieze, and molded wooden architrave. Projecting from the roof of the rear of the south block are two interior chimneys.

All windows have two over two sash and granite sills. Window openings are topped by jack arches; the south facade arches also have granite keystones. The south front facade has a slightly projecting, central, pedimented pavilion defined by brick quoins, with a circular window with four granite keystones in the gable peak. Both entrances, located in the center of the north and south facades, have paired, wooden, panelled doors with large, rectangular lights in the top halves. The entrances, reached by a set of granite steps, have stone architraves with granite segmentally arched pediments and later wooden door hoods with pent roofs.

The interior plan of both floors consists of a central hallway running from the front to the back of the building, two other hallways in each block, and offices located on either side.

According to records, Sullivan Hall was built as an administration building just after the turn of the 20th century during the first major expansion of the fort. Its design makes use of the Colonial Revival style, which echos throughout the architecture of the Fort. The building was destroyed by fire in 1993.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 40

---

65. Garage, c.1940

This one-story garage is one bay wide and two bays deep, with clapboard siding and a medium-pitched, slate, gable roof. It rests on what appears to be wooden ties, although there is evidence of some type of stone foundation underneath. The north front gable facade has a wooden, paneled garage door with four panes of glass near its top. The east elevation has a three-paneled door, with three rectangular lights. All the windows are one over one sash. The front gable peak is clad with vertical flush boards with rounded ends, providing ornament to this otherwise simple structure. This garage was destroyed by fire in 1993.

66. Base Chapel, c.1941

The rectangular, three- by six-bay building was built c.1941 as the base chapel and has Colonial Revival style elements. The wood frame, clapboarded structure rests on a concrete foundation and has a gable roof with a hip-roofed entrance tower on the front gable peak. The tower is punctured by a long, narrow, vertical ventilation opening on the front and two square side vents. Its pyramidal hipped roof has flared eaves supported by brackets and topped by a finial. The panelled leaves of the front doorway are topped by a pediment carried on pilasters. Two 4 over 4 windows, placed one above the other, flank either side of the square entrance tower. Each side wall has five large 16 over 16 windows in the center five bays flanked by 6 over 6 windows in each end bay. On the rear is an attached shed.

67. Herrouet Theater, 1933

The mass of this five- by seven-bay, two and a half story, brick, Colonial Revival style theater is composed of two distinct blocks. The front block is a two-story, gable-roofed pavilion with a fully pedimented front gable pierced by a demilune window. The central ticket booth is flanked by paired, ten-light French doors and covered by a marquee with a pressed metal ceiling and molded cornice. Flanking the marquee area are two doors (nine lights in the top and two panels at the bottom), topped by fanlights set in brick arches with marble keystones and impost blocks. Brick quoins define the corners of the pavilion. On the second floor, one window is located above each of these doors and three windows are centered above the marquee. Both floors of the east and west sides of the pavilion have two windows. All windows have six over six sash and feature marble sills and keystone blocks.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 41

---

The longer, rear block is delineated by marble-capped corner piers that support gable parapets. The main features of the larger block are side exits with bracketed door hoods on the east and west walls close to the pavilion. To the south of these doors is one six over six window. Regularly spaced, marble-topped, brick pilasters delineate the bays across the east, west, and north elevations. A small gable roof and clapboard-clad, one-story shed projects from the east elevation. The rear wall has a central double door and three large vents, two on the first floor and one in the gable peak.

The Herrouet Theater was built by the War Department in 1933 for the purpose of troop entertainment. It is one of the most significant architectural designs at the Fort and its completion signalled the end of the use of the Colonial Revival style.

68. Storage Building, c.1940

This one-story, long, rectangular structure sits on a concrete block foundation and has a low-pitched, gable roof. It is three bays wide and ten bays deep and covered with clapboards. The west, gable front facade has an enclosed wooden porch entrance with a pent roof, and a louvered rectangular opening located in the center of the gable peak. Ten eight over eight wooden sash run the length of the long, side elevations. An exterior brick chimney is located at the southeast corner. A handicapped access ramp leads to a side door located in the south wall.

The building originally served as a "backstage" for building #67, the Herrouet Theater, but now is a studio for Vermont Public Radio.

69. Bakery, 1894-1904

This one and a half story, T-shaped building, constructed between 1894 and 1904, was originally the post bakery. Although it now has a large, modern, one-story, flat-roofed addition on the west side, the shape and detailing of the original building, with the top of the T facing forward, are still evident. The building is of brick laid in a running bond and sits on a raised, rock-faced granite, ashlar foundation, with a redstone foundation visible below the granite in some areas. The water table is beveled, and there are small, cast-iron grates in the foundation. Both parts of the T have asphalt-shingled hipped roofs with hipped monitors and deep

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 42

eaves with scrolled, exposed rafter tails. There is an interior end chimney at the bottom of the T.

Door and window openings on the front south side of the building are modern. There is a door in the left bay of the top of the T in the original building, with two windows in the addition to the left and four windows to the right. The east side has original windows with segmentally arched tops and six over six sash. One window is centrally located on the east facade of the main block, while two more windows are evenly spaced on the east side of the leg of the T. The north side has a modern door and two modern sash in the old surround. There are three windows across the north side of the addition and another four on the west side.

The building is now used as a medical clinic.

70. Garage, c.1940

This one-story square building, built c.1940, served as a garage for the hospital staff. It has red brick common bond walls, a hipped, asphalt-shingled roof, and rests on a granite foundation. The west front facade has three square garage doors with 16 panels each, the top 8 of which are glass and the bottom 8 of wood. There is a wooden side door located at the south elevation, with three large stone steps leading up to it.

It continues to function as a garage for hospital staff.

71. House, c.1910

This vernacular, two-story I-House may have been built c.1910 as civilian housing. The foundation is of concrete, the house is clad with clapboards, and the gable roof is covered with asphalt roofing. The south front elevation has a central door flanked by windows with second-floor windows directly above. A front porch with a shed roof extends across the south elevation and is composed of rudimentary dimensional lumber railings, balusters, and posts. The east and west gable ends have one centered window on each floor and a vent in the attic. All windows have two over two sash and are framed by c.1950 open lattice shutters.

A one-story ell, contemporary with the main building, extends from the north (rear) elevation and covers about half the width of the rear wall. It is slightly inset from the east wall of the building and has a door in its south wall and a window in its northern wall.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 43

---

72. Dwelling, c.1910

This is a small, two-story, wood frame, clapboard-sided dwelling with a flat roof and brick foundation. The two-bay main block faces the street (west) with the door in the right bay. Attached to the left side of this block and stepped back is a narrow, two bay wing of the same height.

The west front entrance door, covered by a small gabled hood, has two horizontal panels in the bottom half with a larger glass panel in the top half. There is another more modern entrance door, located in the left bay of the wing. Windows are all two over two sash, those on the second floor being slightly smaller than those on the first, and have c.1950 lattice shutters. Near the top of each west facade are small, rectangular, louvered ventilators. The house has plain cornerboards and fascias.

The house may originally have been built c.1910 as housing for civilian employees of the fort. Today it is a private two-family house.

73. House, c.1910

This vernacular, two-story, I-house is identical to #71, except that the east wall of the rear addition, which has a centered window, is continuous with the east wall of the main block of the house. This addition does not have a door.

74. Double Civilian Employees' Dwelling, c.1910

This two-story, six- by one-bay, double dwelling may have been built c.1910 to house civilian employees. It has clapboard siding, a high ashlar granite foundation, flat roof, and two-tiered porches.

On both floors of the front (west) facade, two centered doors are flanked by two two over two windows. The two-tiered front porch, which extends over both doors and the first pair of windows, has railings between its supporting posts and a lattice skirt.

Side elevations have one two over two window opening in each story, located toward the rear of the wall, and two evenly spaced foundation windows. On the north elevation is evidence of a second-story door opening, which has been clapboarded over.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 44

---

A two-tiered porch extends across the entire width of the rear elevation. There are two side-by-side centered doors, each flanked by a two over two sash, on the ground floor. Two exterior staircases lead from the center of the first level up to the outside corners of the second floor of the porch to two more doors. Two small, high, single-paned windows are located near the center of the wall.

74A. Tool Storage Shed, c.1910

This small structure, located near the southeast corner of building #74, was built as a tool storage shed for that dwelling. The 10- by 15-foot, wood frame, shed-roofed building is covered with clapboard and tar paper and has an asphalt roof. There is a vertical plank double door opening in the west wall.

75. House, c.1965

This ranch style house, built c.1965, is a long, rectangular building with a low-pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles. It is four bays wide and two bays deep, sits on a concrete block foundation, and is covered with clapboard siding. The south front facade has a wooden door slightly to the right of center. The front fenestration consists of two paired sets of six over six windows to the left of the entry, and a larger window with a 12-square light to the right. The side elevations have square six over six windows. All the windows have decorative shutters. There is a poured concrete step leading to the entrance with ornamental iron railings on either side. This building is noncontributing due to age.

75A. Garage, c.1965

This one-story, square structure has a low-pitched gable roof and is covered with clapboard siding. The south gable front facade has two square garage doors, each paneled with a row of four glass panes at the top. The west wall has a side entrance door and to the right, a two over two window. The garage is noncontributing due to age.

76. Noncommissioned Officers' Garage, 1938

This rectangular structure, 19-feet deep and 162-feet long, was built in 1938 as an automobile garage for non-commissioned officers. The wood frame building has a dirt floor, a gable roof covered with corrugated metal, and is supported on a series of concrete posts set into the ground. Vertical wooden siding is continuous along three walls. The west (front) facade is comprised of a series of posts set in

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 45

---

concrete, which define 18 garage bays. The original double, glazed, wooden garage doors have been removed, as have some of the supporting posts.

77. Noncommissioned Officers' Garage, 1940

This garage for the automobiles of noncommissioned officers was built in 1940 and is similar to building #76, except that its siding is clayboard. This garage and building #76 lie parallel to each other and are about 30 feet apart. The garage bay openings of #76 face those of #77 to form a garage area enclosure between the two buildings.

78, 79, 80, 81. Double Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1894-1908

82. Double Civilian Employees' Quarters, 1908

These symmetrical double houses were built between 1894 and 1908. Four were intended for families of noncommissioned officers, and the fifth (#82) was meant to house civilian employees. All but #82 are identical. The following description applies to each.

The quarters are two stories tall, six bays wide and two bays deep, and have hip roofs. The brick walls (five courses consisting of one row of alternating stretchers and headers followed by four rows of stretchers), are joined by tinted mortar and rest on raised, ashlar, granite foundations. The slate-covered roofs have copper flashing along the ridges terminating in finials at the intersections, and molded cornices. Two rectangular brick chimneys are centered below the ridges on the front and rear slopes. All windows and door openings have segmental arches and granite sills. Doors are panelled and glazed. Full-sized windows have six over six sash, and foundation windows have three lights.

The six-bay front porch stretches across the entire facade and its shed roof is supported by seven chamfered posts that flare at the top. The porch floor is supported by seven brick piers, with a lattice apron. A railing runs between the posts and also divides the porch in the center. Corner stairs lead to the entrance doors in the end bays of the front wall. The second floor has windows in the four middle bays.

Side elevations include two evenly spaced foundation windows, a first-floor window in the rear bay, and a second-story window just to the rear of center.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 46

---

The rear elevation has doors in the second and fifth bays. Originally a wooden stoop extended out from the rear wall at each door. Each stoop has been remodeled into an enclosed, shed-roofed, clapboarded, entrance porch. Each porch has a four over four rear window and a side entrance with a wooden door and steps. The second floor has two small windows in the end bays and full-sized windows in the four middle bays.

The symmetrical front facades reflect the interior plan of the two identical living spaces. Corner entrance doors lead into rectangular halls, which extend along the outside walls and access to front sitting rooms and kitchens in the rear third of the unit. Hall stairs lead to bathrooms and two bedrooms.

78. Double Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1894

This is one of four identical double houses built between 1894 and 1908 and described above under #78, 79, 80, 81, 82. This building was constructed in 1894. The left rear entrance porch has been removed and replaced by a modern deck of the same dimensions.

79. Double Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1894

This is one of four identical double houses built between 1894 and 1908 and described above under #78, 79, 80, 81, 82. This one was constructed in 1894.

80. Double Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1900

This is one of four identical double houses built between 1894 and 1908 and described above under #78, 79, 80, 81, 82. This one was constructed in 1900.

81. Double Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1898

This is one of four identical double houses built between 1894 and 1908 and described above under #78, 79, 80, 81, 82. It was constructed in 1898.

82. Double Civilian Employees' Quarters, 1908

This building is similar to the four identical double houses (# 78-81) built between 1894 and 1908 and described above under #78, 79, 80, 81, 82. It was constructed in 1908 for civilian employees and was intended to house two men.

The six- by two-bay, two-story building has a gable roof with copper ridge and eaves flashing and is oriented with its eaves to the front. Two brick chimneys with corbelled tops are



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 47

---

centered front and rear below the roof ridge. The six-bay front porch is supported on seven granite piers and is not divided by a central railing.

Side elevations include a demilune window in the gable peak, one centered six over six window on the second floor, and two, evenly spaced three over three windows on the ground floor above the foundation openings.

83. Hospital Steward Quarters, 1895

This two-story, three- by three-bay, brick dwelling was built in 1895 as steward housing for the nearby base hospital (#84). It is topped by a slate-covered gable roof, from which projects a centered chimney with a corbelled cap. The gable-end building has a wooden frame covered with a brick veneer and sits on a high foundation of rock-faced granite laid in a random ashlar pattern. There are four three-light basement windows on the east and west sides. All the two over two windows and the doors have segmental arches and stone sills.

On the front (south) elevation, the front entrance door is offset to the left side. A three- by one-bay, one-story front porch has wooden posts with a capital effect at the top, dimensional lumber railings, and a lattice skirt.

The east elevation contains three first-floor windows, one toward the front of the building and a paired set located toward the rear. The west wall has the same paired windows at the first floor rear and one second-floor window toward the front that lights the stairway.

The north wall has a window on the first floor and two windows on the second. Sheltering the first floor door is a shed-roofed, enclosed, entrance porch, built about 1905. The porch has one window in the east and west walls and a door in the north wall.

84. Base Hospital, 1894

This two and a half story base hospital, built in 1894 of red brick has a five- by three-bay main block flanked by one-story wings each consisting of a single, hip-roofed bay, a five-bay gable-roofed hyphen, and a hip-roofed end pavilion that is two bays wide and three bays deep. The standing seam metal, hipped roof of the main block has hip-roofed dormers on three sides, tall interior end chimneys, and metal ridge molding. The building rests on a random ashlar, rock-faced

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 48

granite foundation.

A plain, four-story, hip-roofed tower was added about 1965 to the rear of the main block and a small, gable-roofed passageway connects the main block to the large, two-story rear ells, which are behind the left half of the main block. The northern ell is eight bays wide and six bays deep and the southern ell is four bays wide and six bays deep. Both ells have two-story wooden porches; raised ridge metal roofing is used on all wings and ells.

The main block's central, double door entrance with sidelights is recessed under a Richardsonian round arch with a brick drip molding. A hip-roofed, front entrance porch with decorative iron brackets and plain posts was added after World War II.

The windows on the second story throughout the hospital have semicircular tops framed by arches with brick drip moldings, rock-faced granite sills, and one over one sash. Other windows are segmentally arched. The first-story one over one windows have rock-faced granite sill courses throughout. On the corners below these courses are rock-faced granite quoins.

The wings flanking the main block have been altered somewhat over the years, most recently in the mid-1960s. A porch runs the length of each of the gabled hyphens leading to the wings and matches the entrance porch in detailing. These wings were built after World War II and replaced a single, smaller wing that was built during one of the Fort's earlier expansion periods. The rear ells are topped by metal crown ventilators.

Green Mountain Nursing Home currently occupies this building.

85. Double Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1939

This symmetrical, two-story, double house, built in 1939 for noncommissioned officers, is four bays wide and two bays deep, with a hipped slate roof, metal ridge molding, a molded cornice, interior end chimneys, red brick six course common bond walls, and a concrete foundation. There is a projecting, wood frame vestibule with side entrances on the front facade, a wooden porch on the rear, and enclosed sun porches on either end; all are one story and have low, half-hipped, metal roofs.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 49

The double entrance vestibule stands on a brick base and is marked by wood corner and wall pilasters carrying a full entablature. There is a window centered between both sets of pilasters on the front wall of the vestibule, with fielded panels beneath. Iron rails line the entrance steps that lead to fielded panel doors.

Three, regularly spaced, square, wooden posts support a wide cornice and roof on the raised, brick, rear entrance porch, which is located over the two center bays. Iron railings line the steps and porch. Under the porch, to each side, the ground is cut away, leading to the basement doors.

Windows throughout have flat arches, marble sills, and six over sash. Narrow windows with four vertical lights flank the windows on the first floor of the front facade and the front and rear facades of the sun porches. Three regularly spaced windows appear in the side walls of each sun porch. Three-light basement windows are regularly spaced around the building.

This double house is currently used as used as a private residence.

86. Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1922

This long, two-story, two-bay deep building was built in 1922 as semi-permanent, noncommissioned officers' quarters, and has five living units. Four units form two mirror-image pairs followed by a single unit on the left (south) end. Sitting on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, the building has vinyl siding covering the original siding, exposed rafter tails, and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The paired units consist of central paired doorways whose nine-light doors are flanked by two six over two and corresponding second-story windows. Each of the paired units has a hip-roofed wooden porch, shielding the doors and two of the windows. The single unit has its door to the left and its porch has a pyramidal hip roof. Porch roofs with exposed rafter tails are supported by molded boxed posts and railings with simple balustrades run between them.

There are three interior chimneys on the roof, one on the left ridge peak, one on the ridge to the right of center, and one part way down the right side slope.

The rear doors to the units are also enclosed by porches, originally like those on the front, but they have since been

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 50

enclosed with vertical tongue and groove siding. The grouping is different, with a single porch attached to the north rather than the south unit.

The building is now used by the University of Vermont as an apartment building.

86A. Coal and Wood Shed, 1922/1942

This rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed building was built in 1922 to hold coal and wood for use in building #86. It was rebuilt in 1942 and now sits on a concrete foundation and has novelty siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails. The entrance is centered on the east side, with six-light windows to either side. A large tin smokestack is connected to the building and sits between the left window and the door. The west wall has two six-light windows and to the right, one small vent window. There are no openings on the north and south sides, although there is evidence of one window opening on the north side.

87. Double Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1938

This two-story, Colonial Revival style, slate gable-roofed, eaves front duplex is four bays wide and two bays deep. Built as double noncommissioned officers' quarters in 1938, it sits on a brick foundation and has brick walls with six course American bond and tinted mortar. The central, hip-roofed projecting double entrance has a friezeboard and cornice molding. The two paneled doors are each flanked by pilasters and surmounted by semicircular fanlights with tracery, a paneled intrados, and a molded surround. The side walls of the entrance have small two over four windows. In each bay to the left and right of the entrance is a three-part rectangular window, consisting of a central six over six sash flanked by narrow one over one windows.

A full entablature extends across the front and back eaves, although only the cornice molding turns the corner to meet the flush eaves of the gable. There are interior chimneys located on the ridge at the gable ends. Two small, louvered windows in each gable end flank the chimney position. The fenestration is regular, with six over six sash with marble sills, unless otherwise noted.

Attached to each gable end is a one-story, flat-roofed, wooden, enclosed sun porch, also on a brick foundation and with a concrete water course. The porches have pilasters at each

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 51

corner and between groupings of windows supporting a full entablature. Clapboards run between the pilasters below the windows. The windows are either four over four or six over six sash.

The rear enclosed porch is two bays wide and one bay deep, with the doors on the sides. Like the side porches, it has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, corner pilasters, a full entablature, and a flat roof. The back side of the porch also has a center pilaster with a six over six window to either side. Attached to the back of the porch is a low, gabled cellar entrance.

88, 89, 90, 124, 125, 126, 127. Noncommissioned  
Officers' Quarters, 1939

These seven identical noncommissioned officers' quarters were all constructed in 1939. Numbers 88, 89, and 90 are located side by side on the west side of Ethan Allen Avenue at the eastern end of the Fort, while #124, 125, 126, and 127 are located on the western side of Barnes Street near the western entrance. These buildings delineate a physical and historical edge to the existing historic housing at the Fort.

Each one is a large, two and a half story, Georgian Revival style dwelling that is seven bays wide and three bays deep. The slate-covered hip roofs have central chimneys with corbelled caps and ridges defined by a decorative ridge roll. The brick wall surfaces are embellished by brick dentils under the wooden cornice, projecting horizontal panels that form a broken beltcourse, brick quoins on the corners, and wall quoins on the front elevation one bay in from the corners. The regularly spaced six over six sash have granite sills.

Three, evenly spaced, slate-roofed and clapboard-clad dormer windows pierce the front (east) facades of each building. The central doorway is framed by fluted Ionic pilasters supporting a triangular pediment. The front door has a panelled Christian cross motif and is topped by a fanlight.

The rear (west) facades have central, two-story, one- by two-bay entry porches with shed roofs that are supported by monumental paneled pilasters. Lattice screens enclose the space between the porch floors and the ground. These porches have been enclosed with one over one storm windows and panels of vertical boards. Wooden stairs inside the porches give access to the second floor.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 52

---

88. Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1939

This is one of seven identical buildings described above under #88, 89, 90, 124, 125, 126, 127.

89. Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1939

This is one of seven identical buildings described above under #88, 89, 90, 124, 125, 126, 127.

90. Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1939

This is one of seven identical buildings described above under #88, 89, 90, 124, 125, 126, 127.

91. Post Utilities, Quartermaster's Motor Repair Shop, 1894

This rectangular, one-story building, three bays wide and four bays deep, was constructed in 1894 as the post utilities and quartermaster's motor repair shop. The slate-covered jerkinhead roof has exposed rafter tails and a brick interior chimney located near the southern rear elevation. A brick stringcourse strongly articulates the structure's frieze. The red brick, common bond walls rest on an ashlar, granite foundation with a beveled watertable. Both the front and rear gable entrances have pent roof hoods supported by open braces sheltering wood and screen doors. The hoods were added sometime after the 1930s. The segmentally arched windows have nine over nine sash with granite sills. Historic photographs show a one-story, four-bay shed-roofed addition on the west elevation that is no longer standing.

The building is apparently vacant.

92. Quartermaster's Stable and Storehouse, 1894

This structure, built as the quartermaster's stable and storehouse in 1894, is nearly identical to building #22 as it was originally constructed. Differences include its gable roof with cornice returns, slightly different fenestration, and a brick chimney with a corbelled cap near the front of the building. The two, hip-roofed monitors have simply cut curved blocks of wood, to mimic exposed rafter tails, and the original ventilation grills.

93. Garage and Shop, 1939

This garage and shop, built in 1939, is identical to buildings #41, 42, 43, and 44 (described above).

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 53

---

94. Wagon Shed, 1894

This long, rectangular, novelty-sided structure is one story high, nine bays wide, one bay deep, and rests on a marble pier foundation. It has a slate-covered, gable roof with boxed corner eaves and exposed rafter tails. The east, eaves-front facade has nine vehicle openings, the doors of which have all been replaced with metal overhead garage doors. A small wooden door is located in the south side wall. The building was built in 1894 to house the Fort's wagons and converted to house trucks. The original gravel floor was replaced by poured concrete in 1934. The building is apparently vacant.

95. House, c.1920

This wood frame building started out as a small, one and a half story, gable-roofed house, located at the back end of the supply depot. Several gable and shed-roofed additions have been made since then, including one c.1985 that rises above the original structure. It sits on a brick and concrete foundation, is sheathed with wide asbestos shingles and vertical wood siding, and has asphalt shingles on the roof. It is noncontributing due to alterations.

95A. Garage, c.1930

This one-story shed, oriented gable end to the street, has a concrete foundation, novelty siding, rolled asphalt roofing, and a wooden double door in front. A flat-roofed section to the rear is almost equal in size to the main block.

96. Truck and Wagon Shed, 1905

Built in 1905, this one-story, gable-roofed, rectilinear, irregularly fenestrated building is sheathed in novelty siding and asbestos shingles, has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, and a dark gray slate roof. The wood frame building originally rested on regularly spaced rock-faced granite piers, which are now visible on the north (rear), east, and west (gable end) facades only.

The front (south) facade has six garage bays--four with double doors and two with 12-light overhead paneled doors. The area to the right of the garage bays is covered with asbestos shingles and has two doorways, one boarded over, and three windows. Two of the windows are paired six-light casements and the other is a one over one sash.

The east and west facades are both covered with asbestos shingles. The east wall has three one over one sash windows

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 54

grouped together. On the west wall there is one garage bay with double doors, which is no longer in use.

The north wall appears to be original, with novelty siding and nine-light casement windows, although several have been boarded over. All 14 granite piers are still in place.

It appears that the building (constructed as a truck and wagon shed) was altered, probably after World War II, when the overhead garage doors, the windows in the east and south walls, and the asbestos shingles were added. A poured concrete floor was also added in the garage bay area and a number of slates on the roof have been replaced as well.

97A, 97B, 97C. Oil Houses, 1905, 1906

Buildings #97A and 97B, constructed in 1905, and 97C, constructed in 1906, are small oil houses grouped side by side in the rear of the supply depot area. All three are one-story, gable-roofed, wood structures with plank floors, and sided and roofed with corrugated metal. All three have gable fronts with center doors and are raised off the ground and supported by two and a half feet high piers.

The center oil house (#97B) is the largest, with three, granite-capped, brick piers in the front and back, and four along the sides (total of ten). Delicate, exposed rafter tails appear under the overhanging eaves. The smaller oil house to the east (#97C) is built on identical piers (total of six), has a galvanized steel roof, and no exposed rafter tails. Originally these two structures (#97B and #97C) were served by a common wooden porch supported by brick piers. The porch and the piers no longer survive.

The third oil house (#97A), to the west of center, was built during the same time period, but in a different location, and on a concrete floor and foundation. Early photographs of the site show only the first two oil houses. In 1942, #97A was moved to its present location, placed on six poured concrete piers, and had a wooden plank floor installed. Today, all three structures are used for storage.

98. Powder Magazine, 1895

This 10- by 12-foot, gable-roofed, one-story structure, a powder magazine built in 1895, has brick walls laid in common bond. A simple brick cornice runs under the slate roof, which is topped by a wrought iron lightening rod. The front gable



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 55

entrance has a segmentally arched opening framing a steel door. A granite sill supports the entrance and a granite step rests on the ground in front of the door. The high foundation of coursed, rough-faced granite is pierced by two vents on the two long sides.

99. Hay Shed, 1905

This one and a half story, 26- by 180-foot rectangular structure was built in 1905 as a hay shed. Sided with corrugated metal, it rests on an open foundation of stone-capped brick piers. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal and supports six, round, metal ventilators on the ridge. The gable ends are pierced by a single, square, louvered vent. Three evenly spaced loading bays with metal doors on the north elevation and six on the south lead into the storage area. The first story of the west gable end is now covered with modern vertical siding and contains a modern window and door, which opens into an office area.

100. Quartermaster's Storage Shed, 1939

This one-story, gable-roofed, storage shed was constructed in 1939 with salvage material and WPA labor. Its wood frame rests on brick footings and is sheathed and roofed with corrugated iron siding. Each gable end has a corrugated metal door and flush eaves. The structure has a dirt floor and the low brick piers are barely visible from the exterior. Although built much later, this shed strongly resembles the oil houses (#97A, B, and C) located in the same area. The structure continues to be used as a storage shed.

101. Hay Shed and Quartermaster's Storehouse, 1918

This one-story, rectangular structure, sided with corrugated metal, is eight bays wide and two bays deep, and has a steeply pitched, metal, gable roof. Both the south (eaves front) and north elevations have exposed rafter tails, and there are three crown metal ventilators across the roof ridge.

Originally used as a hay shed and quartermaster's storehouse, it appears to have undergone some changes, probably made post World War II. In the middle of the east end wall is a small, square, flat-roofed, cement block and wood addition with a small entrance door and an exterior brick chimney at the northeast end. The south front facade has two entrances, both with plain wooden doors. The southeast entrance has a concrete block landing in front of the door (possibly a receiving dock), while the southwest entrance has a series of concrete steps

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 56

with an ornamental metal railing. Surrounding this doorway is wooden paneling, clearly outlining this as the major entrance. The window openings are irregular in size and shape--four over four wood frame, larger one over ones, and paired vertical panes. At each gable end are small, paired vents.

## 102. Water Tower, 1894

This stone water tower, constructed in 1894 in the supply depot, was the first structure built at the Fort and is one of its most significant components. The water tower is 80 feet tall and 21 feet in diameter with load-bearing random ashlar, rock-faced marble walls resting on a rock-faced redstone foundation and capped with a conical, slate roof. The tower is widest at its base, tapering inward from a beveled watertable until it flares slightly outward at the corbelled cornice of carved marble, located just below the eight windows at the top of the tower. The window openings are surrounded by deep reveals created by marble piers supporting marble lintels. Four-light slit windows with splayed lintels and deep reveals follow the interior circular staircase. None of the window panes remain, leaving the tower open to the elements and birds.

The entrance is marked with a marble-capped stoop rising to a large round arch of stone voussoirs with "1893, US" engraved in the keystone. The Tudoresque door is constructed of vertical boards and has three elaborate, iron strap hinges with an arrow and scroll motif. The interior of the door is beaded vertically.

A massive steel water tank occupies most of the interior space with a narrow, circular, wooden staircase running between the tank and the walls. The interior walls are constructed of a rock-faced, brownish yellow stone with segmental, brick arches over the doorway and slit windows. Above the tank is the lookout with a wooden plank floor and ceiling. The marble piers and lintels defining the lookout also can be seen inside.

## 103. Warehouse, 1970

This very large, two and a half story, gable-roofed, steel warehouse was built in 1970 by Gero Brothers Moving and Storage Company. Most of the commercial activity occurs in the front of the building, which faces Vermont Route 15. A large, shed-roofed projection from the rear forms an L-shape around the important water tower (#102). This building is non-contributing due to age.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 57

## 104. Pump House, 1894-1902

This one-story pump house was built in two phases; the first between 1894 and 1902, and the second in 1911. The original, hip-roofed building is five bays wide and one bay deep with an intersecting, offset rear ell projecting to the east; the ell is one bay wide and three bays deep. A 45-foot high, exterior, industrial, brick chimney rises at the interior corner of the intersecting roofs on the east (rear) facade. Around 1896 a small, shed-roofed one-bay section was added to the south side of the ell and parallel to it. In 1911 another bay was added to the main block on the north facade and an ell was built on the northwest corner to house new electrical pumping machinery. This ell, which projects to the west, is two bays wide and three bays deep. The intersecting, hipped, slate roofs are edged in copper ridge flashing, which terminates in finials at all ridge intersections. The building has wide flared eaves; a molded cornice; a corbelled brick frieze; red brick running bond walls; a raised random, ashlar, rock-faced granite foundation; and regular fenestration with segmental arches. Windows have six over six sash and granite sills; doors are paneled with granite thresholds. Construction and materials of the additions match the original structure.

When the 1911 additions were completed, the entrance to the building was relocated from the west to the east facade of the main block, adjacent to the chimney. A small wooden porch led to the single entrance, which was flanked by a window on the outer bay. Today, a raised, wooden porch on concrete footings replaces the original and the window has been converted into another door. Parallel to the ell and flanking the chimney on the other side is a small, brick addition on a concrete slab foundation. Both the porch and the addition have asphalt shed roofs that intersect the main block and the ell just under the flared eaves. These alterations were probably made in the 1920s.

Several of the windows, doors, and loading bays have been bricked over or boarded up, but the structure retains most evidence of the building process over a 25-year period.

## 104A. Reservoir, 1911

A reinforced concrete reservoir was built in 1911 immediately to the west of the new pump house addition. The 100,000 gallon capacity reservoir is 35-feet square, 13-feet deep, and is submerged 7 feet below ground. The portion above ground was originally graded and covered with grass. It is now

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 58

overgrown and only one of the two metal ventilators remains. The reservoir was removed c.1990.

105. Ordnance Storehouse, 1897

This small, one-story, hip-roofed, brick structure was built in 1897 as an ordnance storehouse. The one-bay by three-bay building sits near the center of the supply depot. The low, rock-faced granite foundation has a beveled water table. The brick bond has alternating stretchers and headers occurring every fifth course and the mortar is tinted red. The slate roof has scrolled, exposed rafter tails. There is a brick chimney near the eastern end of the ridge and a stovepipe chimney just off the ridge near the center of the north slope.

All of the building openings have segmentally arched tops. The windows have rock-faced granite sills and four over four sash, protected by iron bars. The entrances are in the south facade and originally consisted of a door in the right bay and a carriage door to the left. Now the carriage opening has been filled with horizontal tongue and groove wood and a metal door, and the right bay has a modern glass door. There is evidence that there was a gabled section on the north facade between the west and central windows.

106. Fuel Storehouse, 1904

This one-story, shed-roofed, rectilinear storehouse, built in 1904, is sheathed with novelty siding. Three, large, regularly spaced bays on the south facade have sliding, wooden plank doors. The roof is covered with asphalt sheeting, has three flat ventilators in the middle of the slope, and exposed rafter tails. Fenestration on the north and west facades is irregular; the small high windows have been boarded up. The beveled, 18-inch high foundation on the south, east, and west facades consists of coarse rubble in cement. The north foundation is random, rock-faced redstone, which rises two and a half feet above ground level; the foundation wall extends beyond the end of the building several feet and is finished off with a beveled cap.

The east facade has a small shed-roofed addition, built around 1906, and oriented to the south like the main block. It is sheathed in novelty siding with a corrugated metal roof, a poured concrete foundation and a sliding, wooden plank door.

This structure was built to store coal, which was delivered to its doors by rail.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 59

---

107. Fuel Storehouse, 1894

This long, one-story, novelty-sided building was built to store coal and is similar to #106. The one- by three-bay building has a low, tin-covered, shed roof with exposed rafter tails. The east side foundation is of redstone and extends about 18 inches beyond the building at both ends. The other three sides have a concrete foundation that projects out from the building and has a large beveled surface. The west side has three freight entrances with wooden sliding doors; the one at the right end is larger than the other two. Both the north and south ends have very small windows, which have been boarded up, and the east side has evidence of windows, now sided over.

Just to the north of this building is a low redstone wall, the remains of the foundation of a coal shed built in 1904 and identical to building #106.

108. Shop, 1918

This one and a half story, gable-roofed building, originally built as a shop in 1918, is three bays wide and four bays deep. It has a concrete foundation, is sheathed with clapboards, and has overhanging boxed eaves and a slate roof.

The entrance facade in the east gable end has paneled double doors flanked by two over two sash windows with wood drip moldings. The original entrance steps are missing and a crudely fashioned wooden step replaces them. Centered above the door is a wooden loft door, which may have replaced a window or could possibly have been an overhead loading bay.

The south and north walls are identical with the exception of a recently added exterior cinder block chimney on the north wall. Each wall has four, regularly spaced, two over two windows with two six-light kneewall windows centered over them.

The west facade has a small, gable-roofed passageway that connects the shop to the neighboring one (#109), built in 1894.

109. Shop for Three Trades, 1894

This one-story, 11- by 4-bay, brick structure with a hip roof was built in 1894 as a shop building to house three trades. The brick walls have a five-course bonding pattern (one row of alternating stretchers and headers followed by four rows of stretchers) and tinted mortar resting on a raised ashlar, granite foundation. Running under the slate-covered

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 60

hip roof is a molded cornice with large, paired, scrolled brackets at the building corners. There are two on-ridge brick chimneys, one just right of center and one to the left near the edge of the ridge. The 11-bay front elevation contains two, single, panelled doors (in the second and fifth bays) with segmentally-arched transoms. In the ninth bay is a large, modern, glazed, double freight door topped by a rectangular transom. The wall also has by eight irregularly spaced windows with segmental arches, four over four sash, and granite sills.

The rear wall has five, full-sized windows in its left half and six, small, high, four over four windows to the right, also with segmental arches and granite sills. Much of this right side of the wall has been covered by several additions--a half-story, gable-roofed projection and two, smaller, shed-roofed structures. A tall, brick, exterior chimney rises from one shed roof.

A three-foot wide enclosed passageway connects this shop and building #109, which was constructed in 1918 as a freestanding addition.

110. Forage Storehouse, c.1896

This long, rectangular, one-story building is constructed of red brick laid in a running bond, with a rock-faced, ashlar, granite foundation. It is 18 bays wide and 3 bays deep with a gable roof that is bisected by a brick fire wall between the seventh and eighth bays. The west half of the roof is covered with slate and the east asphalt shingles. A brick exterior chimney is located at the northeast rear wall. The fenestration consists of windows, freight openings, and doors. All the windows originally were barred as a precaution against theft; only two windows, located at the west end, are still barred.

The south, eaves-front facade has five doorways; the main entrances at each end have wooden stairways sheltered by shed-roofed hoods, likely added after World War II. A plain wooden doorway, which also appears to be a later addition, is found near the southeast corner. Some of the original windows (segmentally arched with nine lights and granite sills) still exist. Other window openings have been rebuilt and filled with six-light, aluminum frame windows.

The building was built and used as a forage storehouse. It now houses a private business.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 61

---

111. Hay Shed, 1906

This long, gable-roofed hay shed, with corrugated steel siding, rests on stone piers and was built in 1906. The roof is also of corrugated steel, has exposed rafter tails and four large, crown metal ventilators. There are five raised loading doors on its eaves-front (west) side and five loading doors on the east side. One of the east side doors has been filled to accommodate a smaller entrance door and three of the doors have concrete platforms. There is a small, concrete block building on the south side, which is connected to the main building only by ductwork. A freestanding chimney sits to the south of the small building and is connected to it by means of a horizontal stovepipe. The building is now used for storage.

112. UVM Extension Service Office, c.1950

This one-story, corrugated steel building with an asphalt gable roof, irregular fenestration, and a raised foundation, measures approximately 75 by 30 feet. Built to house the Chittenden County Extension Service offices in 1950, it is noncontributing due to age.

113. Scale House, 1894/1914

This small, brick, one-story, hip-roofed building, located at the entrance to the supply depot was built in 1894 to weigh bulk goods purchased by the base quartermaster. The low foundation is of rock-faced granite with a beveled water table and brick walls below ground level. The slate roof has a wide overhang, exposed rafter tails, and ridge flashing that terminates in finials at ridge intersections. A brick exterior chimney, added in 1907, pierces the overhang on the west side, just left of center. A major overhaul of the building in 1938 replaced the original, vertical, wooden siding with brick walls. These walls are six-course American bond with tinted red mortar.

The roof overhang is notched back above large openings (now covered with plywood) on the north and south ends that reach all the way from the ground to the roof. They are lined up with each other, offset to the east, to create a drive-through scale. Windows, which are now covered with plywood, have flat arches and granite sills. There is one window to either side of the chimney and one on the south end, to the left of the large opening.

114. Subsistence Storehouse, 1900

This large, one and a half story subsistence storehouse,

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 62

---

built in 1900, is nine bays wide and two bays deep with red brick running bond walls and a raised, random, rock-faced granite foundation. The gabled, slate roof has a boxed cornice, end returns, two regularly spaced crown metal ventilators, and interior end chimneys on the ridge. A corbelled brick stringcourse delineates a frieze slightly below the boxed cornice. The windows are six over six sash with segmental header arches and granite sills, and are covered by iron bars. Iron bars appear over the regularly spaced, six-light windows in the foundation as well. Doors have segmental arches and granite thresholds, and vary from paneled, double doors to single doors with panels and glazing.

The main, eaves front (south) facade is regularly fenestrated with three doors, each flanked on either side by a window. The original concrete porches on the center and west bays were replaced in 1932 by reinforced concrete porches with iron railings. An asphalt-shingled, novelty-sided, shed-roofed vestibule with six-light windows and a cross-paneled, four-light door was added to the west bay at the same time.

In 1906 a small, one-story wing was added to the east facade, covering one of the original bays. The addition is two bays wide, one bay deep, and matches the construction of the main block with the exception of the foundation, which is a concrete slab. One bay on the main (south) facade of the addition has been bricked up, probably in 1932 when other alterations were made to the building. The north facade is in line with the main block and irregularly fenestrated. One loading bay remains, the other was partially bricked up and made into a window in 1932.

A below-grade tunnel, which is exposed to the height of the random ashlar foundation, runs between the northwest corner of this building and the northeast corner of the quartermaster's storehouse (#116) located directly to the west. The brick tunnel has two small, three-light windows on the north side and a poured concrete and crushed redstone roof. The building is currently used as a storage facility.

115. Quartermaster's Storehouse, 1904

This large, rectangular, two-story, brick running bond veneer storehouse, built in 1894, is 12 by 2 bays, covered with a slate, gable roof, and built on a raised, random ashlar, rock-faced granite foundation. It has a boxed cornice, end returns, and a stringcourse on the north and south walls. The



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 63

---

building is visually divided by a low parapet fire wall (which incorporates a chimney near the top of the rear roof slope) rising through the center of the gable roof. The west half has a brick chimney with a corbelled cap located on the ridge near the west end of the building. Metal ventilators rise from the center of the ridge of the east and west portions of the building. All windows are six over six, have segmentally arched openings, granite sills, and are covered with iron grills.

The north, eaves front elevation contains two main entrances centered in each half of the building. They have double doors with one panel and one light each, granite entry steps, and a loading platform with metal handrails. A shed roof projects over the platform and doorway. Another entrance is located on the west end of this elevation and is partially enclosed. There are eight evenly spaced first-floor windows between the doors. Underneath most first-floor windows are basement windows covered with iron grates and topped by granite lintels. Above both main entrances and on either side of the parapet on the second floor are four small six-light windows. Another second-floor window is located two-thirds of the way west of the parapet.

On the east and west gable ends, the second-floor windows are closer together than the first-floor windows. A small gable-roofed, clapboard-sided shed with a gable door projects from the bottom of the northeast window of the east elevation.

The south elevation has 11 first-floor windows and 5 second-floor windows that are on axis to those on the north elevation. A set of stone steps reaches a bricked-in doorway on the east half of this elevation. This building is still used for storage.

115A. Quartermaster's Loading Ramp, 1934

The 20- by 21-foot quartermaster's loading ramp, located between and parallel to the west wall of building #115 and the east wall of #116 (Quartermaster's Storehouse), was built in 1934. The loading ramp has concrete walls and foundation.

116. Quartermaster's Storehouse, 1894

This one and a half story, 12- by 2-bay structure with a slate-covered hip roof was built in 1894 as the quartermaster's storehouse. The wood frame building is covered with a brick veneer of running bond with tinted mortar and rests on a high,

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 64

---

ashlar granite foundation. All window and door openings have segmental arches and granite sills. Windows have six over six sash and are covered with iron bars.

The roof has wide bracketed eaves and copper eaves flashing, which terminates as finials at ridge intersections. Both front and rear slopes have two hip-roofed dormer windows, each with bracketed eaves and paired three over three sash. Two tall brick chimneys are centered near the edge of the roof just above the eaves flashing on each gable end of the building. A brick brace and iron rod support each chimney against the upward slope of the roof. The roof is visually halved by a centered parapet firewall, which continues on the walls below the eaves as a corbelled brick wall bracket. The sense of halving of the building is continued by two centered entrance doors immediately below and beside this bracket.

The two halves of the front facade are not symmetrical. In the left half are two panelled end doors with transoms and a centered Dutch door flanked by two groups of three windows. In the right half are two panelled doors with transoms and a Dutch door, all separated by paired windows, and a single window in the rightmost bay. Two original concrete stoops and stairs lead to the single left door and the paired center entrance doors. There are four three-light foundation windows.

The rear wall is also visually halved by the corbelled wall bracket and like the front, does not have symmetrical fenestration. A recessed arched opening pierces the wall immediately to the right of center. Five granite steps lead up to the recessed panelled wooden door. Two Dutch doors are located toward the outside edges of the walls, with eight irregularly spaced windows in between. Concrete stairs and a stoop lead up to the right Dutch door. There are seven irregularly spaced foundation windows.

A brick veneer, foundation-height, below-ground passageway joins the southeast corner of this building to the northeast corner of building #114 (subsistence storehouse). It has a flat roof covered with poured concrete and crushed redstone. There are two, three-light windows in the north wall and a stone bulkhead on the south side near building #114.

117. Officers' Garage, 1937

This garage was built in 1937 for officers. It is ten car-bays wide. The metal roof is gabled and the walls are

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 65

---

covered with novelty tongue and groove siding. All ten bays are open. This garage was demolished c.1990.

118. Officers' Garage, 1937

This garage, built in 1937 for officers, is five car-bays wide. It is sided with novelty tongue and groove siding and has a metal-covered gable roof. All five bays are open. This garage was demolished c.1990.

119. Officers' Garage, 1938

This three-car garage was built in 1938 for the use of officers. It has board and batten siding and a gable roof covered with metal. The front has been enclosed with a c.1970 center door and two c.1950 panel and glass overhead garage doors.

120. Officers' Garage, 1937

This garage was built in 1937 for the use of officers. It holds five cars, is sided with novelty tongue and groove siding, and has a corrugated metal gable roof. All five bays are open.

121. Officers' Garage, 1938

This garage was built in 1938 for the use of officers. It has board and batten siding and a corrugated metal, gable roof. The bays were originally open. Corrugated metal encloses four bays, while the center bay remains functional with a c.1950 panel and glass overhead door.

122. Officers' Garage, 1938

This garage is identical to #121 (described above).

123. Officers' Garage, c.1938

This is the only gable-front garage at the Fort. It was built c.1938 for officers' use and is two bays wide. It is clad with novelty siding, has exposed rafter tails, and an asphalt-shingled roof. Two sets of c.1950 plywood double doors swing out to provide access. This garage rests on piers of questionable safety, suggesting that it was moved from its original site.

124. Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1939

This is one of seven identical buildings described above under #88, 89, 90, 124, 125, 126, and 127.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 66

---

125. Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1939

This is one of seven identical buildings described above under #88, 89, 90, 124, 125, 126, and 127.

126. Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1939

This is one of seven identical buildings described above under #88, 89, 90, 124, 125, 126, and 127.

127. Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters, 1939

This is one of seven identical buildings described above under #88, 89, 90, 124, 125, 126, and 127.

128, 133. Single-Family Officers' Quarters, 1904

These identical single-family dwellings, located near the western end of Officers' Row and built in 1904, are two stories high, rectangular, and built of red brick in a running bond. They each have a cross gable slate roof with an off-center, three-bay pedimented projecting pavilion at the left of the south front facade. A denticulated cornice runs under all the rooflines, including the porch and across the gable ends. Both buildings sit on raised, rock-faced, ashlar granite foundations. There are three corbelled brick chimneys, two at either end on the ridge and another located at the ridge of the north cross gable.

Both buildings have porches that run across the front facades and around the west sides. Railings with turned balusters run between Doric columns and a "picket fence" skirt screens the area beneath the porch floor. The front entrance, located in the left bay of the projecting pavilion, consists of large, paired, wooden four-paneled doors. More modern storm doors are found in building #133. There is another door, similar to the front door, located in the west wall. Toward the rear of each structure is a small, enclosed, wooden porch, facing north, with a back door.

The fenestration is somewhat irregular. Front-wall openings are a mixture of large and small segmentally arched windows, with either one over one or two over two sash with granite sills. The pedimented gable areas have paired, one over one, round-arched windows, further articulated by brick arches above them.

The plan of the first floor consists of a central hallway with a staircase located near the front entrance, and four rooms on either side. Each room has its own fireplace. The

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 67

woodwork remains intact. The kitchen and pantry are located in the rear. The second-floor plan is similar in layout. There are full attics and basements.

128. Single-Family Officers' Quarters, 1904

This is one of two identical buildings constructed in 1904 and described above under #128, 133. It originally served as the living quarters and office for the Fort surgeon. Originally a single-family dwelling, it was broken up into three units during conversion to moderate-income housing c.1990.

129, 131, 132. Double Officers' Quarters, 1904

These three, identical double officers' quarters were constructed in 1904. They are two and a half stories high, brick, and gable-roofed, with a gable front pavilion projecting from the middle of the eaves front facade. From the rear roof, two two-story projections, inset slightly from the side (gable end) walls, jut out one bay to give the rear elevation a U shape. At the rear walls of these projections are two c.1910 enclosed wooden porch entrances.

In the gable peak of the central pavilion are two windows topped by a projecting round arch of brick arranged in a Palladian motif. The two- by six-bay front porch spans the pavilion and main block. Doric columns, three clustered together in the southeast and southwest corners, support the shed roof and are connected by molded railings with turned balustrades. Lattice screens the space between the porch floor and the ground.

These buildings rest on high foundations of rock-faced granite laid in a random ashlar pattern. The running brick bond of the walls indicates a brick veneer. The main roof is slate, while the wooden additions and porch have raised seam, rolled metal roofing. Two corbel-capped chimneys rise from the north gable ridge of the two rear projections and one corbel-capped chimney is located on the intersection of the projecting gable and the main roof. A molded cornice with end returns runs all along the roof line. Fenestration is regular and the windows feature segmentally arched openings and granite sills. The windows are smaller in size on upper floors.

Two doors with four panels and one light are located to either side of the projecting pavilion in the south elevation. Directly above each door on the second floor is a two over two window.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 68

---

The east and west elevations have identical fenestration. A door with 16 lights and three panels is centered at ground level. South of the door is a two over two ground level window, which is set into the foundation and rises one foot above the brick wall. To the north of the door is a smaller foundation window. The first- and second-story windows are irregularly placed and one third-floor window is centered in the gable.

Between the two rear projections are two windows. Both north projections have identical fenestration: one first-floor window on the inside elevations, one offset second-story window on the north elevations, and one centered second-story window on the outsides. The fenestration of the wooden additions is also identical, with two evenly spaced windows facing north and to the south a central door with 12 lights and three panels flanked by a 6-light window facing out.

129. Double Officers' Quarters, 1904

This is one of three identical double officers' quarters constructed in 1904 and described above under #129, 131, 132. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into four units during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

130, 134. Double Officers' Quarters, 1904

These two, identical two-family officers' quarters located on Officers' Row were constructed in 1904. They are two-story, gable-roofed, wood frame structures with a red brick veneer and are symmetrical in both exterior and interior plan. The main mass is an eight- by three-bay, eaves front, gable-roofed building, from which project three secondary masses. The most important is the centered, front, four bay wide pavilion, the ridge of whose roof meets the ridge of the main roof. Paired, three- by two-bay rectangles project from the rear wall, the ridges of whose roofs meet the rear slope of the main roof below the ridge.

The four bay wide pavilion, with its round-headed pediment windows is centered in the eight bay wide building. Flanking the pavilion are identical porches with denticulated cornices supported on wooden Doric columns sheltering each entrance door and wrapping around the side of the main block. Each porch has a railing with turned balusters, a "picket fence" skirt, and two sets of wooden stairs, one leading to the front door and another at the rear of the porch. The second floor has only

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 7 Page 69

one centered window on each side of the pavilion.

The five-course brick bond walls (one row of alternating headers and stretchers followed by four rows of stretchers) are joined together with tinted mortar and rest on a high rock-faced, ashlar, granite foundation. The slate-covered roof has projecting from it six corbelled brick chimneys, three below the ridge on the main rear slope and one centered on the ridge of each secondary mass. Underneath the roofline is a denticulated cornice, which continues across the gable ends to create pediments. All wall openings are defined by three-course segmental arches and have granite sills. Windows have two over two sash, except for the rectangular, three-light foundation windows.

The identical east and west gable ends of the main block have on the first floor from front to rear: a half-length window, full-length window, and glazed wooden door, and up in the gable peak a Palladian motif window.

The two rear blocks are identical and form a U-shape. The walls that face outward have three windows on the first floor and two on the second. Their inward-facing walls have one window on each floor, while the rear block wall between them has two windows on each floor. The rear (north) elevation of these blocks have two round-headed windows in the pediment, one second-floor window in the outer end bay, a stairhall window near the inside wall, and on the first floor a glazed wooden door in the inside bay and an enclosed, clapboarded, hip-roofed entry across the rest of the rear wall.

The symmetry of the front facade reflects the halving of the building inside. The on-ridge chimney carried by the projecting pavilion serves fireplaces in both living areas. The entrance door in each area leads to a central hall and staircase. The first-floor includes a library, parlor, dining room, and kitchen. Upstairs there are five bedrooms and two bathrooms. The original woodwork has been painted but remains intact, as do the glazed tile hearths that surround the several fireplaces.

## 130. Double Officers' Quarters, 1904

This is one of two identical double officers' quarters on Officer's Row built in 1904 and described above under #130, 134. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into five units during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 70

131. Double Officers' Quarters, 1904

This is one of three identical double officers' quarters constructed in 1904 and described above under #129, 131, 132. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into four units during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

132. Double Officers' Quarters, 1904

This is one of three identical double officers' quarters constructed in 1904 and described above under #129, 131, 132. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into four units during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

133. Single-Family Officers' Quarters, 1904

This building is identical to #128 and is described above under #128, 133. A portion of brick at the southwest corner appears to be a replacement. Originally a single-family dwelling, it was broken up into three units during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

134. Double Officers' Dwelling, 1904

This is one of two identical double officers' quarters located on Officers' Row constructed in 1904 and described above under #130, 134. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into five units during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

135, 136. Double Officers' Quarters, 1899-1900

These two symmetrical, two and a half story, gable-roofed dwellings, built in 1899-1900, are identical double houses on Officers' Row. A gable front pavilion projects from the center of the eaves front main block and two small gable-roofed wings, inset slightly from each end, project from the rear of the main block. The overall plan is six bays wide and four bays deep. The buildings are of brick in a running bond, and have wooden trim and porches. Slate covers the roofs and the foundations are built of random ashlar, rock-faced granite. The following description applies to both buildings.

The gable roof on the main block is intersected at the ridge by the gable roof of the central pavilion. The front slope of the main block has broken, overshoot eaves flanking the central pavilion. The roofs of the rear wings intersect the main block below the ridge, halfway down on the back slope. Simple cornices adorn all eaves and gables have returned eaves. Flat brick arches appear over doors and windows, which have



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 71

granite thresholds or sills. A central chimney projects from the ridge of the central pavilion, abutting the ridge of the main block.

On the front facade, a Palladian motif window with a brick drip molding lights the attic gable of the central pavilion. The two second-floor bays, flanked by the overshot eaves, are centered over four bays on the first floor of the central pavilion. A second-story single bay is centered over each of the separate entrances that flank the pavilion on the main block. The windows are six over two sash on the second floor and two over two sash on the first floor. A porch spans the front facade, marking the separate entrances with small, projecting pediments and grouped columns. The Doric columns carry a full entablature, are regularly spaced, and are connected by railings with turned balusters.

The side facades are identical, with irregularly spaced windows and stairway windows. Sash combinations range from six over six and six over two to three over two and two over two. A horizontal, oval, Colonial Revival style window appears in both gables, and small basement windows are visible in the foundation.

The rear facade is U-shaped, with regularly spaced windows across the main block and irregularly spaced windows on the projecting wings. Windows on the second story are six over two sash. The first story has two over two sash. Basement windows are also visible from this facade. The gable end of each wing has a raised, enclosed wooden porch with a low hipped roof. The porches have small windows and a door that mirrors the interior door. A small interior chimney pierces the ridge at the end of each gable.

Each interior plan consists of a large central entrance hall, a living room, dining room, and a kitchen in the rear. A U-shaped staircase wraps the entrance hall and leads to three bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. The living room and one of the bedrooms have fireplaces with colonnettes supporting the mantels, and small glazed tiles. Built-in case pieces and cupboards appear in several of the rooms, and wood molding and trim is found throughout. A small, secondary staircase behind the kitchen leads to the attic, which was used to house servants. The spaced is roughed out into several rooms, has no ornamentation or detailing and appears unfinished when compared to the rest of the house. These duplexes were

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 72

not altered during conversion to moderate-income condominiums  
c.1990.

137, 138, 143, 144. Double Officers' Quarters, 1894  
139. Double Officers' Quarters, 1895

These five double officers' quarters, located on Officers' Row, are identical. Numbers 137, 138, 143, and 144 were built in 1894 and number 139 was built in 1895. The following description applies to all buildings.

Each building is a two and a half story, U-shaped structure built of brick. Slate sidewalks lead to the eaves front main block, which is eight bays wide with a centered four-bay projecting pavilion. The two rear wings are five bays deep and have hipped roofs that intersect the main gable below the ridge. There are four chimneys: one centrally located on the pavilion ridge, an interior end chimney at the back of each wing, and an interior chimney centrally located on the rear slope of the main block roof. The building is on a raised, granite, rock-faced, ashlar foundation. The brick is running bond and the mortar is tinted red. The roofs are shingled, either with slate (buildings #137, 138, 144) or asphalt (buildings #139, 143). The windows on the two main floors are segmentally arched, one over one sash with rock-faced granite sills. Two-light rectangular cellar windows occur in all bays except in the rear facade of the wings. Above the arch of the second-floor windows is a corbelled brick stringcourse, and above that a denticulated cornice runs around three sides of the building. The cornice, without the dentils, continues around the back of the building.

On the gable front of the projecting pavilion, the denticulated cornice outlines a pediment housing four, small, semicircular arched, one over one windows, with a round louver above them right under the peak. On either side of the pavilion is a one-story, hip-roofed porch, which extends slightly forward of the pavilion and fills the recesses it creates. Each porch is supported on brick piers that are capped with rock-faced granite and have a picket fence screen running between them. Centered wooden stairs have railings with turned balusters on both sides. There are simple, square newel posts where the stairs meet the porch, then the balustrade extends to grouped, turned posts at the outside corners of the porch, and to half posts where the porch meets the brick facade. The posts support a full entablature with a denticulated cornice. The two bays enclosed by the porch

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 73

---

contain one window and a segmentally arched doorway in the outside bay. The door has one large pane of glass with paneling below it. In the roof, centered above these two bays, are hipped dormers containing two one over one sash windows.

The fenestration in the end gables indicates the staircase position. The end pediment contains two windows with semicircular arched tops and a round louver. The fenestration across the rear facade of the main block is regular. The rear facades of the wings each contain a segmentally arched rear entrance on the inside bay and irregular fenestration indicating a back staircase. On the roof are hipped dormers on the inside of the legs of the U and a gabled dormer centered on the rear slope of the main block that is bisected by the chimney.

The interiors have a large entrance hall on the first floor, a living room and parlor, with the kitchen in the back. There are bedrooms on the second floor and some of the attics have been finished for servants quarters. The first-floor fireplaces have tiled surrounds.

137. Double Officers' Quarters, 1894

This is one of five identical buildings described above under #137, 138, 139, 143, 144. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into six units during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

138. Double Officers' Quarters, 1894

This is one of five identical buildings described above under #137, 138, 139, 143, 144. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into six units during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

139. Double Officers' Quarters, 1895

This is one of five identical buildings described above under #137, 138, 139, 143, 144. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into six units during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

140. Commanding Officer's Residence, 1896

This two and a half story single-family dwelling was built in 1896 as the base commander's residence. The plan is L-shaped with the south gable end oriented to the street, with a two and a half story gable-roofed ell projecting from the rear of the east elevation. Protruding from the slate roof are

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 74

---

three brick chimneys with corbelled caps. One chimney projects from the middle of the ridge of the main block, a second one rises from the gable end ridge of the gable projection, and the third is placed on the end ridge of the west dormer. The running brick bond indicates a balloon frame covered with a brick veneer. The house sits on a raised foundation of rock-faced granite laid in a random ashlar pattern that is pierced by ten three-light basement windows on the east, west, and north sides. The windows consist of one over one, three over two, six over two, and six over six sash, with segmental arches and stone lintels. A wooden, denticulated cornice with modillions runs below the roof and along the gable eaves.

On the main (south) elevation, the front door is in the right hand bay. Two paired bays of one over one windows are located on the first and second floors of the west side of this elevation and a third second-floor window is in the right bay. Inside the gable pediment, a six over two window is flanked by two six over two round-headed windows and surmounted by a demilune vent. A one- by three-bay porch features paired Doric columns on panelled pedestals, molded railings and balusters, and screening between the porch floor and the ground.

Two distinctive features of the west elevation are the central two-story bay window and the dormer located near the southern end. The three-sided bay window has three evenly placed one over one windows on each floor. The five-sided roof of the bay window meets the roof of the main block above the cornice and is topped by a metal finial. The slate roof and clapboard-sided, pedimented gable dormer has two one over one windows. To the north of the bay window is a bay of one over one windows, and to the south of the bay window is a one over one window on the first floor.

Fenestration of the north elevation is regular, with three one over one windows on the first and second floors and in the pedimented gable one six over two round-headed window flanked by two two over two windows to form a Palladian motif.

The east elevation has two parts. On the main block of the house is a small two over two window on the first floor with a one over one window above. Lighting the stairway is a large window with a semicircular fanlight. The second part of this elevation is the gable projection. On the southern side of the projection is an entry door that features a three-light transom. Above the door is a small six over six window. On

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 75

the east side of the gable projection are two first-floor and two second-floor windows. Inside the pedimented gable are two evenly spaced six over two round-headed windows. This residence was broken up into three units during conversion to moderate income condominiums c.1990.

141. Officers' Quarters, 1895

This nine- by two-bay, two and a half story brick officers' quarters, built in 1895, sits on a high foundation of rock-faced granite laid in a random ashlar pattern. The brick veneer walls are laid in a running bond. A denticulated cornice runs under the roof along all elevations and is highlighted by wooden modillions. On the south facade the central five bays project slightly to form a pavilion while on the north elevation the central two bays project to form a pavilion. The slate-covered hipped roof has two interior side chimneys as well as two interior chimneys located on the ridges that correspond to the sides of the pavilion. The windows have two over two sash, granite sills, and are topped by segmental arches.

On the front (south) facade is a central entrance in a segmental arch opening with paneled double doors, a 2-light transom, and granite sill. Above the door is a window framed by raised brick pilasters on the second floor and above that an attic dormer. The gable-roofed dormer has two 12-light windows, cornerboards, and a simple cornice. Extending from the pavilion is a five- by one-bay porch. A pediment marks the entrance. The porch has boxed posts, a plain balustrade, and a denticulated cornice. Picket fence lattice encloses the space between the porch floor and the ground. On either side of the porch are two more bays: two one-light windows illuminate the basement, two paired windows are on the first and second floor, and a 12-light dormer is on the roof.

The rear (north) elevation features a five-panel door next to a small two over two window in the center of the pavilion. Above are two long windows, with two small windows on the second floor. The pavilion is flanked by two bays.

142. Officers' Club and Bachelor Officers' Quarters,  
1894

This two and a half story, red common bond brick and wood structure, roughly rectangular in shape, was built in 1894 in the Queen Anne style. It has a slate-clad gable roof with a dormer and polygonal tower located at the southwest front

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 76

corner. There are molded cornices around the gable roof and pent porch roof. On the south front facade is a four-bay wooden porch, set on brick piers, that wraps around the lower tower bays, and has triple, turned posts and wooden railings.

The windows are segmentally arched, with two over two sash and granite sills. The gable ends have three round-arched windows with brick hood moldings. The tower, which is three stories high, has openings of various types, ranging from two over two sash, three over three sash, and four over four sash found in the top story. The dormer windows are eight over eight sash. The entrance door is made of panelled wood, with a Queen Anne transom.

The building has three chimneys. One, an exterior chimney, is at the south front elevation; it is shouldered at the cornice and bisects the large, gabled dormer. The other two interior chimneys are located higher up on the roof, one near the southeast roof edge and the other slightly off center.

Originally serving as the Mounted Service Club and as living quarters for bachelor officers, the building stands as the most prominent example of the Queen Anne style at the Fort. The building has undergone changes, from the painting of a WPA mural by noted Vermont muralist Stephen Belaski (which has since been covered up) to the installation of a pistol range in the basement in 1942. A one-story ell was added to the front of the building sometime in the 1970s. The rectangular addition has a flat roof and is constructed of brick, metal, wood, and glass. The new addition's sharply minimal style provides a jarring contrast to the more ornate aspects of the Queen Anne style building to which it is attached. The building is currently vacant.

143. Double Officers' Quarters, 1894

This is one of five identical buildings described above under #137, 138, 139, 143, 144. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into six units during conversion to moderate income condominiums c.1990.

144. Double Officers' Quarters, 1894

This is one of five identical buildings described above under #137, 138, 139, 143, 144. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into six units during conversion to moderate income condominiums c.1990.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 77

145. Double Officers' Quarters, 1894

The massing of this building is similar to buildings #137, 138, 139, 143, and 144, but much of the detailing is slightly different. The largest difference is that the front two dormers and the two rear wings have gabled, rather than hipped, roofs. The gables have returning eaves, with two modillions under each return. The cornice dentils are slightly smaller. First- and second-floor windows have two over two sash, while the pavilion pediment has four paired windows with semicircular arched tops containing six over two sash. A pair of small louvers with granite sills and semicircular arched tops replaces the round louver in the peak. The arched brickwork above the windows in the gables protrudes slightly from the face of the wall. The rectangular dormer windows are six over two sash.

Although the supports for the porches are the same as the other five buildings, the porches on this building appear more substantial. The newel posts are larger, and Doric columns sitting on panelled bases support the entablature. Above the porch is a single, wider window centered on the two bays.

The gable ends have three rather than five bays, with one tall window instead of two staggered windows marking the stairhall. The end gable has a single, small louver with a semicircular arched top in the peak. There is only one dormer in the back--on the center of the rear slope of the main block. Originally a duplex, it was broken up into six units during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

146, 147, 148. Double Officers' Quarters, 1897-1898

These three double houses located near the eastern end of Officers' Row are two-story brick and clapboard structures, eight bays wide, two bays deep, and with steeply pitched, slate-covered gable roofs. They are distinguished by large, pedimented, double gabled wall dormers on the front (south) and rear (north) facades. The roofs, from which project centrally located brick chimneys, are trimmed by molded boxed cornices with eave returns.

Each building has a porch running the length of the front facade. The porches feature turned balusters, Doric columns, full entablatures, and gable roof pediments over each entrance (located in the second and seventh bays). Doors are paneled with a large light in the top half and are covered with storm doors. Small brick piers support the porch floor and a wooden

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 78

screen runs between them.

The first floor, which is constructed of brick running bond, has two over two windows with granite sills. In the bay to the outside of each entrance is a nine-light sash. The second story, sided with clapboards, has six over two windows. In the double gable peaks of the wall dormers are round louvers with four keystones. The gable end walls have rectangular louvers in the peaks and polygonal bay windows with two over two sash on the first floor.

Inside is a central hallway with an L-shaped staircase located off to one side in the vestibule. There are fireplaces in each of the two main first-floor rooms. The kitchen and pantry are located in the rear. The second story layout is similar to the first.

These buildings were originally used as housing for lower grade officers at the Fort and were not altered during conversion to moderate-income condominiums c.1990.

149. Single Officers' Barracks, 1904

This large, two-story building was constructed in 1904 as a barracks for single officers. The main mass, an eight- by two-bay rectangle, has a large, four- by two-bay ell projecting from its left rear.

The entire wood frame, hip-roofed structure is covered with brick veneer that is joined by tinted mortar, and rests on a high ashlar granite foundation. The main mass is more ornate than the rear projection. The hip roof is slate covered, with eaves and ridge flashing, and has a projecting cornice with modillions and dentils. Five tall corbelled brick chimneys, two front, two end, and one right rear, protrude from the roof below the ridge. All window and door openings include splayed granite lintels with raised keystones and granite sills. All windows have three over three sash.

The front facade has three entrance doors and five irregularly spaced windows. The main entrance, located to the right, has paneled leaves with a transom, and wide sidelights. Secondary entrances, situated centrally and to the left, have paneled, glazed leaves and transoms. The entire first-floor fenestration pattern is repeated on the second floor.

An eight-bay, two-tiered front porch extends the length of



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 79

---

the facade, supported on Tuscan columns and capped by an entablature. A two-story, pedimented portico carried on paired Tuscan columns defines the main entrance. Railings with turned balustrades and a skirt enclose the entire porch, interrupted only on the ground level by three sets of wooden stairs, each of which leads up to one entrance door.

The east (side) elevation includes two first-floor windows, each one located near the edge of the wall, with two windows directly above on the second floor, and two three-light foundation windows below. Fenestration of the west (side) elevation consists of two paired, centered openings in each story and in the foundation.

The rear wall has a symmetrical, repeating, nine-bay pattern of two over two, single, and double window openings in both stories and the foundation. Two gable-roofed, clapboarded cellar entrances project from the wall at the third and seventh bays.

A rectangular, four- by two-bay section projects from the left rear elevation of the main mass. This secondary mass also carries a slate-covered, hip roof with ridge and eaves flashing and joins the roof of the main block below the main ridge. One corbelled brick chimney is centered on the west slope, below the ridge. Under the roofline is a simple cornice. All door and window openings have splayed granite lintels and granite sills. North (rear) wall fenestration consists of two evenly spaced windows in each story and in the foundation.

The four-bay east (side) elevation has a glazed, wooden entrance door with a three-light transom located in the second bay of the first floor. A hip-roofed entrance porch with chamfered posts, a cornice, and skirt, projects out from the wall. A three-quarter height, latticework screen covers the south side and the left half of the east side of the porch. A railing connects the east side latticework to the rear steps.

The west (side) elevation has a stairhall window between floors in the fourth bay (nearest the intersection of this wall and the main building mass). There is a glazed, wooden entrance door on the first floor between the window in the third bay and the stairhall window sill. There are single-pane foundation windows in each bay; the first has been obliterated by a third, gable-roofed, clapboard-enclosed, projecting cellar entrance.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 80

A simple, shed-roofed entrance porch, supported on two brick piers, projects from the walls of each building mass at their intersection. Wooden steps and a railing lead to the door in the west wall of the rear section.

150. Apartment Building, c.1970

This c.1970 two-story, gable-roofed, L-shaped apartment building is five bays wide, with a central doorway. The rear section (leg of the L) is four bays deep. Most of the building is sheathed in white aluminum siding except for the first-story front facade, which is brick veneer. It is noncontributing due to age.

151. The Parade, 1894

The 35-acre parade ground is bounded by Vermont Route 15 to the south and by the curving Dalton Drive to the east, north, and west. The westernmost five acres and easternmost two acres, as well as the entire circumference, are wooded. Tree species range from red pines, to oaks, maples, and elms. The rest of the parade ground is open.

Several structures associated with the parade help to define its use and to highlight its beauty. Clustered near Dalton Drive in the center of the parade are an 1897 bandstand (#151A), a c.1894 flagpole (#151B), which has always served as the Fort's main flagpole, a c.1960 tennis court (#151C), and a c.1990 children's playground (#151E). The octagonal wooden bandstand is raised several feet off the ground by eight granite-capped brick piers. Eight chamfered posts with solid wood brackets support rectangular spindle screens and a polygonal steel roof topped by an iron finial. Just behind the bandstand is a 50-foot tall steel flagpole topped by a brass sphere. The tennis courts and playground do not contribute to the district due to their age.

A key feature of the parade is the east gate (#151D), which leads to Dalton Drive (Officers' Row). Facing Vermont Route 15 on either side of Dalton Drive are two large brick piers connected to two smaller brick piers by a section of wrought iron fence. Attached to the opposite side of the large piers are two metal posts, which hold the swinging gates. Along Dalton Drive on the building side is a long continuous slate walkway, for officers and their families to enjoy the parklike setting of their dwellings along Officers' Row.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 81

A wide variety of activities occurred on the parade ground: band concerts, flag raisings, cannon firings, and troop reviews were all held here. The location of the parade, the public face of the Fort visible to all travelers along Vermont Route 15 and the first area visible when entering the Fort, points to the high level of significance this land held when the Fort was a military installation.

152. Gas Chamber, 1940

This was constructed in 1940 as a gas chamber to give soldiers experience with gas and gas masks. The roof and part of the front wall have collapsed and the building is now a ruin. Located at the northwestern outskirts of the Fort, it has one-story walls of running brick bond with tinted mortar and a concrete foundation. Originally the gable roof had exposed rafters and asphalt shingles. What were the door openings for the north room are on the east side of the gas chamber, while the south room openings are on the west side. The two symmetrical rooms, separated by a now partly collapsed brick wall, each had a large metal frame 15-light window in the center of the end wall. The metal frames remain.

153. Powder Magazine, 1904

This small, two-room, one-story brick building was built as a powder magazine in 1904. The running bond brick walls with tinted mortar sit on a low, rock-faced granite foundation with a beveled water table. The sills and lintels are also of granite. The gable roof is slate covered with boxed eaves. There are two evenly spaced metal doors in the south (front) wall, small foundation windows in the gable end walls, and small vents high in the wall on all four sides. Inside, the walls and ceilings are covered with matchboard lumber.

154. Wireless Station, 1918

In 1918, this small building was constructed of pressed stone blocks as a wireless station. It sits on a concrete foundation. The hip roof has asbestos shingles and wide boxed eaves; a cinder block chimney is located to the rear of the building. The front (east) wall has a wooden door near the center. There is a six-light window high up on both the north and south side walls.

155. Dog Kennels and Offices, 1950

This long, low, one-story, flat-roofed building is covered with large rectangles of asphalt and is four bays wide and two bays deep. It has a freestanding brick chimney on the north

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 82

---

side, no longer connected to the building. There are double doors in the third bay of the south wall. All windows, three in the south wall, two in the east wall, and four in the north wall, are boarded over.

The building was probably constructed c.1950 for dog kennels and as a security police office. It is noncontributing due to age.

156. Powder Magazine, 1926

This long, flat-roofed building was constructed in 1926 as a powder magazine. Only one story tall, it has hollow tile walls with a stucco surface and a reinforced concrete roof. There are two metal doors on the south side of the building and small openings under the roofline. Inside the lower three feet of the walls are tiled.

157. Powder Magazine, 1930

This small 1930 powder magazine was built of brick on a concrete foundation. There is only one header course of brick in the one-story building and that is located about one-third of the way up the wall. The mortar is untinted. The hip roof is covered with slate. There is a single metal door in the south wall.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Military  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1893-1944  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1894  
1904-06  
1939-44

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

U.S. Army  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See continuation sheet.

See continuation sheet

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 (of Vermont)
  - Other

Specify repository:  
Univ. of Vermont Land Records Office

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 138 ±

UTM References

A 

1	8
6	4
8	0
0	0
0	0

4	9
2	9
3	8
1	0

C 

1	8
6	4
6	4
6	0

4	9
2	9
5	8
1	0

B 

1	8
6	4
6	7
8	0

4	9
2	8
8	8
8	0

D 

1	8
6	4
7	2
4	0

4	9
3	0
0	0
0	0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title See continuation sheet

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 1988; revised 1995

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 1

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Fort Ethan Allen is significant for its architecture and landscape design as well as for its contribution to military history. Established during an important era of US Army reorganization, the Fort is a pristine example of the standardized building plans issued by the Quartermaster's Office beginning around 1890. (In this it is similar to several other military installations built or refortified during the same period--Fort Crook in Nebraska, Fort Sheridan in Illinois, Fort Screvan in Georgia, and Madison Barracks in Sackets Harbor, New York--all listed on the National Register of Historic Places.) The strong site plan--concentric roadways rippling out from an elliptical parade ground with buildings arrayed in descending order from "Officers' Row" to barracks to stables and shops--reflects the military's concern for both rank and efficient operation. The consistent use of style (the Colonial Revival almost exclusively), material (brick, granite, and slate), and massing in all buildings regardless of use combines with the landscape design to create a striking architectural statement that remains intact today. And although the Fort never fulfilled the purpose for which it was built--defense of the northern boundary from naval attack--it remained in active service for more than 50 years, evolving along with changes in technology and military strategy, and playing a role in each major war. As the only military establishment of its size and import in the state, it played a significant role in Vermont history, especially the economic and social life of the surrounding area. Fort Ethan Allen retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is being nominated under criteria A and C.

A number of factors--practical and political, national and local--converged in the last decade of the 19th century to lead to the building of Fort Ethan Allen in the towns of Colchester and Essex Junction, Vermont. The changing needs of the US Army, the growing role of the United States in the international arena, the strategic importance of Lake Champlain, the presence of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 2

influential Vermonters in Washington, the site's access to rail lines and proximity to Canada, and the availability of donated land all contributed to the establishment of the Fort.<sup>1</sup>

In December 1890, the Sioux were defeated at the battle of Wounded Knee, signaling the end of the Indian Wars and the imminent closing of the many small Army forts scattered throughout the Western states. The Army wanted to both concentrate its troops in larger encampments for economy of supply and training and to distribute them "more generally among the states."<sup>2</sup> In 1885, there were more than 75 forts of various sizes west of the Mississippi and fewer than a dozen--all small--east of it. Ten years later, several of the largest forts were located in the North Atlantic states and the number west of the Mississippi had been reduced by a third.<sup>3</sup>

At the same time, the United States was emerging as a world power, with a need for a well-organized, standing army. As the country began to "flex its international muscles and assume an imperialistic stance,"<sup>4</sup> the relatively unprotected northern border emerged as a major concern. And, as it had been since Samuel de Champlain first challenged the Iroquois in 1609, Lake Champlain was of strategic military importance. It had been the corridor of battle in previous wars and offered a direct route to the Great Lakes and the American heartland. Protecting it was crucial. A fort near the Lake would enable the calvary to make "a prompt dash upon the canal system of Canada . . . to prevent the British from sending gunboats . . . into the Great Lakes."<sup>5</sup>

Not long after his appointment as Secretary of War in 1889, Vermont's Redfield Proctor began devising plans for a permanent military post in his state. Vermont Representative John Stewart brought the issue to the House in December 1890, while prominent Vermont Senator Justin Morrill took it to the Senate in January 1891. Both men met with strong debate on the issue and the proposed legislation failed to pass, despite general agreement on the need for protection of the northern frontier.<sup>6</sup>

In 1891, Redfield Proctor resigned his cabinet position to fill a vacant Senate seat. He introduced a bill placing a fort in Vermont in December that passed on March 8, 1892. Vermont's new



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 8 Page 3

Representative William Gout had a more difficult time getting his bill through the House. Gout's final solution was to drop the word "Vermont" from the proposed legislation, stipulating instead that the location would be chosen by the Secretary of War. Each hoping that the fort might be located in his own state, Gout's opponents voted for the bill.<sup>7</sup>

The proposed fort was originally planned for the Swanton-Highgate area, but the location in Colchester and Essex was chosen instead for its proximity to the Central Vermont Railroad. Though designed to defend against naval attack, access to rail lines was necessary for easy transport of men, equipment, and supplies. All the posts built or refortified during this era were located near transportation centers.<sup>8</sup> Political considerations also influenced the decision to locate the fort further south. While proximity to Canada was of strategic necessity, building a large new military post right on her border would be an affront to a friendly neighbor.<sup>9</sup> And the War Department wished to make it clear that "We do not fortify against Canada."<sup>10</sup>

The one prerequisite to building the fort in Vermont, required by the legislation, was that the land be donated to the federal government. When the location of the fort was announced in 1892, it was determined that 600 acres would be needed. Dr. W. Seward Webb of Shelburne contributed \$8,500 toward the purchase of land and another \$3,000 came from the Central Vermont Railroad. Both donations, however, were contingent on the people of Vermont raising an additional \$8,000. In September 1892 a meeting at the Burlington YMCA yielded nearly \$10,000 in pledges and subscriptions.<sup>11</sup>

The government named the soon-to-be-built fort for Ethan Allen, leader of Vermont's Green Mountain Boys. In March 1893, bids for the first phase of construction, to include barracks for 120 men (#53), two double sets of officers' quarters (#137, 138), a guardhouse (#52), two cavalry stables (#24,25), a bakery (#69), a storehouse (#92), and a scale house (#113) were invited. The construction contract was awarded to James McFarren of West Troy, New York, on a bid of \$99,000. Captain Guy Howard of the US Army Quartermaster Corps supervised the project and Charles A.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 8 Page 4

Woodbury, a Burlington civil engineer and son of Vermont Governor Urban Woodbury, oversaw the engineering.<sup>12</sup>

Before the first phase of construction was completed, the War Department ordered a new round of bids for additional buildings--a hospital (#84), a five-forge blacksmith shop (#91), and two double sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters (#78, 79). In April, rail links to the nearby Central Vermont Railroad were in place; the stone water tower (#102) was under construction by July and by the end of 1893, the roads and walkways were finished. During these initial phases of construction, a powerhouse (no longer standing), pump house (#104), and canteen (no longer standing) were also built. Work continued at such a steady pace that by the summer of 1894, the Fort was ready to accommodate four troops of cavalry,<sup>13</sup> and a total of 26 buildings was standing by the end of the year.

In September 1894, Troops C, E, F, and G of the Third US Calvary were given orders to transfer to the Fort. "Two trains of cars arrived at Fort Ethan Allen yesterday," noted the Burlington Free Press on September 29, "the first bringing horses, the second the officers, men and baggage . . . These troops have seen as much service as any command in the Army . . . from the Texas border . . . to Fort Riley during the opening of the Cherokee strip . . . to Chicago to put down the rioting strikers." In addition to this long and varied service, F Troop was a mounted exhibition drill team--the pride of the US Calvary--that performed throughout the northeast while stationed at the Fort.

Local citizens who had campaigned for and donated funds to the Fort were not disappointed. The tremendous quantity of brick used in the construction was supplied by Drury's Brickyard in nearby Essex Junction. A limestone quarry was opened east of Route 7 to provide crushed stone for the roads.<sup>14</sup> Granite for the foundations, sills, and lintels came from Vermont quarries as did the blue slate for the roofs. The demand for lumber, hay, grain, and other supplies was also met by the surrounding communities. Perhaps as important as this contribution to the local economy, however, was the addition the soldiers made to the local social scene. One author has commented that during their first month in

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 8 Page 5

Vermont, "the social activities of the officers must have fatigued them more than the mounted drill."<sup>15</sup> The Fort became an integral part of the community, providing entertainment and numerous activities for troops and townspeople alike. Warm Sunday afternoons brought bandstand concerts on the parade ground, and polo, baseball, and football matches as well as horse shows.

The next major development at the Fort came in 1898 on the eve of the Spanish-American War. The Third Calvary had been transferred and the Fort became a mobilization point for the Vermont National Guard, which had been recruited to maximum strength and put on war alert. Although 12 companies of the Vermont regiment left by train, they were detained in Georgia and never saw service in Cuba.<sup>16</sup> Another small burst of construction also took place in 1897-1898 with the erection of two calvary stables (#22-23), a band barracks (#46), double guardhouse (#48), more housing for officers (#146-148) and noncommissioned officers (#81), a storehouse (#105), and the bandstand (#151a).

The next period of real expansion occurred in 1904-1906 to provide facilities for artillery units that had been assigned to the post. Five double (#129-132, 134) and two single (#128, 133) officers' quarters, a barracks for single officers (#149), and four barracks for enlisted men (#56-59) were built as were an addition to the bakery (#69), an office building (#64), five artillery stables (#29-32, 35), the post exchange (#62), and several shops (#14-15, 28). In the supply depot, the steel water tower (no longer standing), storehouses (#106, 111, 115), and oil houses (#97a,b,c) were built. In 1905, the Fort was electrified; it had previously been powered by natural gas.

By 1906, the end of the second major period of construction, the nucleus of the Fort had been built and it had taken on its distinctive layout, architectural style, and land use plan, all of which have been maintained to this day. The building of Fort Ethan Allen coincided with the Army's adoption of standardized plans for its new posts. This had a defining influence on how the Fort was built and is the source of its architectural significance.

Criticism of how America's troops were housed had been heard

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 8 Page 6

for years, but intensified in the 1880s. Public health officials were especially critical of provisions for sanitation, heating, and ventilation.<sup>17</sup> At the same time, rising construction costs coupled with inadequate budgets were putting a real strain on the ability of the Quartermaster's office to complete all its construction projects.<sup>18</sup>

Attempts to deal with these problems led to a major program of standardization in building design from 1890 to 1917.<sup>19</sup> Multiple plans for barracks, headquarters, gymnasiums, storehouses, and post exchanges were issued and in 1909, Congress placed limits on construction costs for officers housing. These spending caps--\$15,000 for generals' quarters, \$12,000 for field officers, and \$9,000 for company officers<sup>20</sup>--clearly reflected the military hierarchy as did building design. Plans betrayed a direct relationship between rank and space allocation. Designs were consistent in the number of rooms per unit, but would vary in size from 14 feet by 14 feet for lieutenants, for example, to 16 feet square for captains.<sup>21</sup>

The majority of the buildings at Fort Ethan Allen--especially those from the initial 14-year period (1892-1906)--were built from these plans issued by the Quartermaster's office. The dominant architectural style is the Colonial Revival, a style that was becoming popular at the time of the Fort's construction. Some of the most striking examples can be found on Officer's Row (#128-141), built between 1893 and 1904. While employing many classical motifs, such as keystone lintels, denticulated cornices, rolled roof flashing, and Palladian windows, a certain restraint predominates, underlining the relative austerity of the military plans.

In addition to style, the use of standardized plans also contributed to a consistency in scale and materials. The buildings at the Fort are all relatively large, but maintain a pleasing relationship of scale one to another. While design details provide a level of variety, the consistency of materials--granite foundations and sills, brick walls, and slate roofs--is almost absolute. Even the stables, shops, and storehouses employed the same solid materials and workmanship as housing for

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 8 Page 7

the officers. These buildings may have been located at the edges of the Fort, but they were not neglected in terms of quality of construction. Forts built during this period were criticized by contemporaries as "monotonous,"<sup>22</sup> but are valued today for their feeling of coherence and unity.

Military social structure is expressed at the Fort in plans for individual buildings, but especially in the layout of the grounds and how buildings are grouped in relation to each other. In keeping with the Army's ideas of efficient organization and hierarchy, the officers were separate from the enlisted men and the stables and support buildings were on the periphery. The parade is the center around which everything else revolves and distance from it is a reflection of rank. Fronting it are the largest, most detailed residences for officers. Housing for noncommissioned officers and enlisted men's barracks follow, each in its own arc. At the rear are the stables and shops and, segregated to one side, the supply depot. Public buildings--the drill hall, chapel, and post exchange--are clustered in the middle. This original site design and land use plan was so strong that it has determined the style, materials, and locations of new construction as well as the use of existing buildings ever since.

Landscaping also contributed to the sense of symmetry and hierarchy, while providing an example of popular taste during the Fort's period of initial construction. The tree-lined streets (especially along Officers' Row), large lawns around residences and administrative buildings, and slate sidewalks all contributed to the overall design. And as the Fort expanded over the years, this continuity of design was maintained. Many of the original open areas are now gone, however, since, as more space was needed, new structures were built as infill rather than by expanding the Fort's boundaries.

Like other American military posts, Fort Ethan Allen was the scene of much activity with the advent of World War I in 1914. Over a four-year period, about 8,000 men<sup>23</sup> were trained at the Fort, pushing housing facilities and camping space to overflowing. There was little construction during this period of intense training, however; the fire station was built in 1916 and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 8 Page 8

two shops (#101, 108) were built in 1918.

During World War I, new technology and methods of warfare changed the role of the cavalry troops forever. Motorized vehicles and tanks, as well as sophisticated weaponry replaced the soldier on horseback with his hand-held gun. The era of the cavalry was drawing to a close in the 1920s, and as a result, many of the cavalry stables (#22-27) were converted to garages and other support facilities. Numerous officers' garages--usually simple, wooden structures designed to house from 3 to 16 vehicles--were constructed in various locations around the Fort. A small number of horse soldiers remained at the Fort, participating in parades and, occasionally, guard duty. In 1934, the last of the heavy draft horses were sold and their stables redesigned for automobiles.

In the 1930s, Fort Ethan Allen began to assume a wider variety of roles. It was a focus of Depression relief in the New Deal years. From 1933 to 1938, the Fort was headquarters for the Vermont Civilian Conservation Corps. Temporary barracks, no longer in existence, were built along the southern borders of the reservation, to provide housing for the trainees prior to their assignment to one of the 37 CCC companies established in the state. The Corps built roads, bridges, and flood control dams; improved forest land; and installed miles of telephone lines. Under the auspices of the Federal Art Project, Vermont artist Stephen Belaski painted a mural in the Officers' Club (#142); it has since been painted over.

The years from 1939 to 1941 marked another period of intense growth at the Fort, in anticipation of possible involvement in World War II. In 1940, the federal government allocated \$1 million for the construction of several 40-bunk barracks and other buildings between Camp Johnson and Fort Ethan Allen to house the National Guard units being trained for potential service.<sup>24</sup> Numerous garages and repair shops (#41-44, 65, 70, 93) were built during this period to accommodate the expanding fleet of motor vehicles, and eight sets of quarters for noncommissioned officers constructed in 1939 (#85, 88-90, 124-127) may have been taken from standardized plans issued by the Quartermaster's

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 9

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office.<sup>25</sup> Local civilians employed by the Works Progress Administration were given jobs in the construction of the new buildings. The next two years, during which 5,000 men from all over the country arrived at the Fort, mark the peak of its military role.

In 1944 the Fort was declared inactive, although it continued to serve as a storage depot for search lights, generators, and other equipment. Many of the dwellings were allocated to the Public Housing Authority for civilian occupancy.<sup>26</sup>

The 134th Fighter Interceptor Squadron of the Vermont Air National Guard arrived at the Fort in 1951 and the next year, it was renamed Fort Ethan Allen Air Force Base. Rumors circulated as to what kind of missile would be based in Vermont, and in 1958 a \$13.5 million goose missile program was announced, only to be cancelled by the Air Force the same year. A second missile project was then begun, again to become obsolete before completion.

In 1960, despite much protest at the state and local level, the Air Force announced the closing of the base. A military committee was created to explore further possible uses of the Fort, including a missile stockpile, jet repair and maintenance center, and cold weather missile research. Civilian groups proposed an international refugee center and a Peace Corps training center. No workable alternative was found and in 1961, 787 acres of land were transferred back to the US Army. A year later the remainder of the base, including 170 buildings, was declared surplus property to be disposed of by the General Services Administration.<sup>27</sup>

In 1962, private commercial and residential use of the Fort began. The Vermont State Police established its headquarters in 1963 on part of the 20 acres purchased by the state. In 1964, the University of Vermont and St. Michael's College each signed 20-year agreements to gradually assume ownership of specific buildings and land (ca 40 acres each), on a 5 percent per year basis. Other available parcels were purchased by private individuals. This conversion from military to civilian ownership

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, VermontSection number 8 Page 10

did not noticeably alter the landscape at the Fort, however. The design of the original buildings and land use plan were so strong that new owners adapted their needs to the Fort and not vice versa. Officers' quarters and enlisted men's barracks remained in use as residences, with the hierarchy now reflecting income level rather than rank. And the stables and other large storage and shop buildings were converted for compatible industrial and commercial purposes. A minimum of new construction has kept the original feeling and association of the Fort almost entirely intact.

In October 1987, the University of Vermont announced its intention to sell 21 buildings and 30 acres of land, including Officers' Row and the parade ground to a private developer, signalling the last major phase of development to take place at the Fort. Concerned for the future of the Fort, the town of Colchester asked the University to delay any sale until study and planning could be accomplished. The Colchester Community Development Corporation then assembled a team of planners, architects, historians, and community leaders to draft a master plan meeting four goals: to provide affordable housing, to maintain open space, to preserve historic structures, and to insure fiscal responsibility to the two towns (Colchester and Essex Junction).<sup>28</sup> The study concluded that the lay out and land use at the Fort were well thought out and functional by current planning standards and should be retained.<sup>29</sup>

Although numerous political barriers had to be overcome, the Vermont Housing Finance Association ultimately purchased the Officers' Row buildings and in conjunction with the Vermont Home Conservation Board, renovated them for moderate-income housing in 1990. Two-thirds of the total units created were slated for sale to buyers at or below the state's median income level and special financing packages were developed to make the purchases possible.<sup>30</sup> This award-winning project not only preserved the most architecturally significant buildings at the Fort, but also brought the first significant breach in the hierarchy of the site plan by making it possible for moderate-income Vermonters to live on Officers' Row. Other buildings have also been the focus of



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 11

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recent preservation efforts. Vermont Public Radio is renovating the veterinary hospital (#18) for studio and office space and one of the artillery stables (#29) is being rebuilt after being heavily damaged by fire.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 12

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 9 Page 1

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 9 Page 2

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number   9   Page   3  

---

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Chittenden County  
Essex and Colchester, VT

Section number 10 Page 1

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary for the Fort Ethan Allen Historic District begins at point A in the easternmost corner of the district and thence proceeds southwesterly approximately 400' to point B and the northerly edge of Vermont Route 15; thence proceeds westerly along the northerly edge of Vermont Route 15 approximately 3,400' to point C; thence proceeds northerly approximately 600' to point D; thence proceeds northwesterly approximately 1,000' to point E; thence proceeds north-northeasterly approximately 700' to point F; thence proceeds northwesterly at a right angle approximately 225' to point G; thence proceeds northerly approximately 400' to point H; thence proceeds north-northeasterly approximately 200' to point I; thence proceeds south-southeasterly at a right angle approximately 725' to point J; thence proceeds east-northeasterly approximately 1,150' to point K; thence proceeds south-southeasterly at a right angle approximately 1,000' to point L; thence proceeds east-northeasterly at a right angle approximately 225' to point M, which is on the west bank of the Sunderland Brook; thence proceeds south-southeasterly along the western bank of the Sunderland Brook approximately 1,625' to point N; thence proceeds south-southwesterly approximately 225' to point P; and thence proceeds south-southeasterly at a right angle approximately 800' to point A, the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the Fort Ethan Allen Historic District is defined to include within it all the historic residential, administrative, and support buildings historically associated with the fort. Several historic archeological sites are also included within the boundaries. The historic district includes all areas of the historic Fort Ethan Allen north of Vermont Route 15 that were not taken over by the National Guard in 1961 (the Guard mainly took over the open land). The area not taken over by the National Guard is delineated on a Tax Plat for the Ethan

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Chittenden County  
Essex and Colchester, VTSection number 10 Page 2

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Allen Air Force Base drawn April 2, 1984, which is on file at the Colchester Town Clerk's Office. The historic district also includes a small area approximately midway along the northwesterly edge of the district that extends northerly approximately 500' and contains six contributing resources original to the fort that are now owned by the National Guard. The district also includes a parcel of land approximately 1,150' long by about 350' wide on the northeasterly border of the fort, which contains civilian housing that historically has been associated with the fort. That parcel's northerly boundary is the northern property line of building #20, the easterly boundary is along the west bank of Sunderland Brook running behind buildings #20, 21, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 95; and the southerly boundary is the southern property line of buildings #95 and 95A. The boundary clearly conveys the historic character and integrity of the resources of Fort Ethan Allen.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number 11 Page 1

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

---

Owners' List

- #1-18                    State of Vermont  
                                 Highway Department  
                                 Montpelier, VT 05602
- #19                      Troy Avenue Associates  
                                 30 Troy Avenue  
                                 Colchester, VT 05446
- #20                      Maureen Cross  
                                 78B Hegeman Avenue  
                                 Colchester, VT 05446
- John Smyrski (78A)  
                                 PO Box 171  
                                 Burlington, VT 05402
- #21                      Mark Kittell (79B)  
                                 21 Essex Way  
                                 Essex Junction, VT 05452
- Judith Krizan (79A)  
                                 6 Warner Avenue  
                                 Essex Junction, VT 05452
- #22                      Champlain Sheltered Workshop  
                                 77 Hegeman Avenue  
                                 Colchester, VT 05446
- #23                      Norman & Barbara Deforge  
                                 76 Hegeman Avenue  
                                 Colchester, VT 05446
- #24                      Francis Von Turkovich  
                                 James Dickerson  
                                 Richmond Group  
                                 75 Hegeman Avenue  
                                 Colchester, VT 05446
- #25                      Edward & Francis Von Turkovich  
                                 74 Hegeman Avenue  
                                 Colchester, VT 05446

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

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- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| #26                                 | John Koerner<br>RR3, Box 1026<br>Charlotte, VT 05445                      |
| #27-28                              | Trowel Trades Supply<br>71-72 Hegeman Avenue<br>Colchester, VT 05446      |
| #29                                 | Lawton Realty<br>30 Troy Avenue<br>Colchester, VT 05446                   |
| #30, 49, 52                         | William Penrod<br>16 Colchester Pond Road<br>Colchester, VT 05446         |
| #31-34                              | State of Vermont<br>Montpelier, VT 05602                                  |
| #35                                 | 1700 Associates<br>1 Mill Street<br>Burlington, VT 05401                  |
| #36, 39-40                          | Arnold Edwards Corp.<br>30 Henry Court<br>South Burlington, VT 05403      |
| #37-38                              | William & Maria Weiner<br>105 Old Farm Road<br>South Burlington, VT 05403 |
| #41-45, 55-59<br>62-68, 124-<br>127 | St. Michaels College<br>56 College Parkway<br>Colchester, VT 05446        |
| #46-47                              | Knight Radio<br>1500 Hegeman Avenue<br>Colchester, VT 05446               |
| #48, 51, 54                         | LJC, Inc.<br>King Street Dock<br>Burlington, VT 05401                     |

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester/Essex, Chittenden Co., VT

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3

#50, 53                      Lake Champlain Housing Development Corp.  
220 Riverside Avenue  
Burlington, VT 05406

#60, 76-83  
85-94 113-120,  
123                      University of Vermont  
Land Records Office, Rm 339  
Waterman Building  
Burlington, VT 05405

#61, 121, 122              Vermont ETV  
88 Ethan Allen Avenue  
Colchester, VT 05446

#69                      Richard & Beverly Morrison  
31 Pearl Street  
Essex Junction, VT 05452

#70                      Green Mountain Nursing Home  
1102 Ethan Allen Avenue  
Colchester, VT 05446

#71-74                      Robert & Jean Gagner  
Jeffersonville, VT 05464

#75                      Frederick & Rebecca Raab  
50 Vermont Avenue  
Colchester, VT 05446

#84                      Green Mountain Nursing Home  
1102 Ethan Allen Avenue  
Colchester, VT 05446

#95                      Floyd Pike, Jr.  
1 Payne Street  
Colchester, VT 05446

#96-112                      L & M Partners  
c/o Martin Lavin, D. Mendl  
PO Box 12  
Colchester, VT 05446

#102, 104                      Town of Essex  
81 Main Street  
Essex Junction, VT 05452

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester/Essex, Chittenden Co., VT

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 4

- 
- |      |   |
|------|---|
| #103 | Gero Brothers<br>1 Gero Court<br>Colchester, VT 05446   |
| #128 | Thomas K. Wood (A)<br>Janet E. Green (B)<br>Kurt O. Southwick (C)<br>402 Dalton Drive<br>Colchester, VT 05446   |
| #129 | Jashua Blackwell Noble (A)<br>Colleen A. Charbonneau (B)<br>Hazel E. Taft (C)<br>Michael A. Harvie (D)<br>404 Dalton Drive<br>Colchester, VT 05446          |
| #130 | Anne Ellis (A)<br>Judith Stafford (B)<br>John M. Connors (C)<br>Kathleen L. Kelley (D)<br>James J. Schuster (E)<br>405 Dalton Drive<br>Colchester, VT 05446 |
| #131 | Gregory S. Welch (A)<br>Mark T. Wood (B)<br>Michael T. Hammond (C)<br>Daniel G. Lusk (D)<br>406 Dalton Drive<br>Colchester, VT 05446                        |
| #132 | Arthur J. Peckman (A)<br>Elaine E. Ducharme (B)<br>Robert J. Corey (C)<br>Jonathan Welch (D)<br>407 Dalton Drive<br>Colchester, VT 05446                    |
| #133 | Carol M. Dussault (A)<br>Andrew D. Gardiner (B)<br>James R. Morgan (C)<br>408 Dalton Drive<br>Colchester, VT 05446  |

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 5

#134 Scott R. Stiffler (A)  
Janet Lynn Johnson (B)  
Allan L. Bazinet (C)  
Charles T. Macfadyen (D)  
John M. Evans (E)  
409 Dalton Drive  
Colchester, VT 05446

#135 Mark S. Kramer (A)  
Brian Donahue (B)  
410 Dalton Drive  
Colchester, VT 05446

#136 Allan Nicholas (A)  
Jacob R. Glaser (B)  
411 Dalton Drive  
Colchester, VT 05446

#137 Virginia McGhee (A)  
Karen M. Burns (B)  
Bradford L. Welliver (C)  
Gertrude L. Cross (D)  
Laura A. McHugh (E)  
Viola Leskinen (F)  
500 Dalton Drive  
Colchester, VT 05446

#138 Frank E. Talbott (A)  
Diane J. Czahor (B)  
Jean B. Bluto (C)  
Brenda L. Harmon (D)  
Briana P. Lovejoy (E)  
John A. Gant (F)  
501 Dalton Drive  
Colchester, VT 05446

#139 James B. Atkins (A)  
Daryl A. Stultz (B)  
Nancy A. Hayes (C)  
Linda M. Demag (D)  
Jennifer A. Overton (E)  
Karen L. McGregor (F)  
502 Dalton Drive  
Colchester, VT 05446

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 6

- 
- #140                    Stacey C. Gepfert (A)  
                          Leonard A. Bonneau (B)  
                          Isabelle Lehuu (C)  
                          503 Dalton Drive  
                          Colchester, VT 05446
- #141-142                Dalton Drive Neighborhood  
                          PO BOx 408  
                          Burlington, VT 05401
- #143                    William S. Grass (A)  
                          Shirley H. Bolkum (B)  
                          Debra L. Fraser (C)  
                          Annette Mailhot (D)  
                          Amy Wheatley (E)  
                          Nancy E. Hodgman (F)  
                          601 Dalton Drive  
                          Colchester, VT 05446
- #144                    Scott A. Aldrich (A)  
                          Judith A. Terp (B)  
                          Cynthia J. Rubalcaba (C)  
                          Kelly K. Keefe (D)  
                          Katharine E. Dapice (E)  
                          Charles Billingsley (F)  
                          602 Dalton Drive  
                          Colchester, VT 05446
- #145                    Bradley V. Pettengill (A)  
                          Susan Ainsworth (B)  
                          Leslie R. Brown (C)  
                          Michael J. Madigan (D)  
                          Janet A. Connors (E)  
                          Dominic F. Geffken (F)  
                          603 Dalton Drive  
                          Colchester, VT 05446
- #146                    Michael J. Mansfield-Marcoux (A)  
                          Katherine and Richard Roberts (B)  
                          604 Dalton Drive  
                          Colchester, VT 05446

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 7

---

- #147 Jonathan P. Hodgkin (A)  
Ann R. Donahue (B)  
605 Dalton Drive  
Colchester, VT 05446
- #148 Carol J. Johns (A)  
Stuart T. Podhaizer (B)  
606 Dalton Drive  
Colchester, VT 05446
- #149, 150 Robert & Richard Limoge  
833 Queen City Park Rd  
South Burlington, VT 05403
- #151 Towns of Essex  
81 Main Street  
Essex Junction, VT 05452
- Town of Colchester  
PO Box 55  
Colchester, VT 05446
- #152-157 Office of the Adjutant General  
ATTN: VT-FE Building  
Camp Johnson  
Winooski, VT 05404
- Land Mary Cavanaugh  
23 Maple Street  
Essex Junction, VT 05452
- Laurette Cook  
Diane Shepard  
Carol Phinney  
c/o Marceline Miller Maclean  
6 Timberlane Drive  
Essex Junction, VT 05452

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

---

PHOTOGRAPH LABELS

This information is the same for all photographs:  
Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex, Vermont  
Negatives on file at the Vermont Division for Historic  
Preservation

Photograph 1  
Credit: Heather Rudge  
Date: April 1988  
Description: View from water tower (building #102) looking  
west; supply depot in foreground, parade (#151) and Officer's  
Row to left rear.

Photograph 2  
Credit: Heather Rudge  
Date: April 1988  
Description: View from water tower (building #102) looking  
west; supply depot in foreground, parade (#151) and Officer's  
Row to left rear.

Photograph 3  
Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Parade ground (#151) with Officer's Row in  
rear. View looking east.

Photograph 4  
Credit: Heather Rudge  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Parade ground (#151) with Officer's Row in  
rear. View looking west.

Photograph 5  
Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Buildings #137-142 (left to right) on Officer's  
Row, Dalton Drive. View looking east.

Photograph 6  
Credit: Meg Greene  
Date: February 1988  
Description: Buildings #135-141 (left to right) on Officer's  
Row, Dalton Drive. View looking west.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont  
Photograph Labels

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

---

Photograph 7

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Buildings #141 and 142 on Officer's Row, Dalton Drive, from bandstand (#151A). View looking northwest.

Photograph 8

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Buildings #50-54 (right to left) on Ethan Allen Avenue. View looking northeast.

Photograph 9

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Buildings #35, 32, 31, 30, 29 on Hegeman Avenue. View looking east.

Photograph 10

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Buildings #26 (left), 48, 53 (rear), and 27 (right), view from Troy Avenue. View looking southeast.

Photograph 11

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: March 1988

Description: Buildings #1, 11, 12, and 15, view from Barnes Street. View looking northeast.

Photograph 12

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #1 (Industrial Shop), front facade and south side elevation. View looking north from Barnes Street.

Photograph 13

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: April 1988

Description: Building # 2 (Incinerator), back and south walls. View looking northwest.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 14

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #3 (Shed), front and east side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 15

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #5 (Salt Shed), front and west elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 16

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #9 (shed), front and west elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 17

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #10 (garage), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 18

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #10 (garage), front and north elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 19

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #11 (shed), front and west side elevations. View looking south.

Photograph 20

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #12 (shed), front and west side elevations. View looking south.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 4

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 21

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #13 (office), front (west) and south elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 22

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #14 (Artillery Workshop), west and south side elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 23

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #14 (Artillery Workshop), south and east elevations, view from Troy Avenue. View looking northwest.

Photograph 24

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #15 (Artillery Workshop), west and south elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 25

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #16 (storage shop), front and north elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 26

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #17 (Paint Shop), front and north elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 27

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #18 (Veterinary Hospital), front and south side elevations. View looking northwest.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont  
Photograph Labels

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 5

---

Photograph 28  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #19 (warehouse), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 29  
Credit: Heather Rudge  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #20 (civilian dwelling), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 30  
Credit: Heather Rudge  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #20A (shed/dove cote), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 31  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #21 (Civilian Dwelling), front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 32  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #22 (Cavalry Stable), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 33  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #23 (Cavalry Stable), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 34  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #24 (Cavalry Stable), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont  
Photograph Labels

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 6

---

Photograph 35  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #25 (Cavalry Stable), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 36  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #26 (Cavalry Stable), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 37  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #26 (Cavalry Stable), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 38  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #26 (Cavalry Stable), rear and east side elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 39  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #27 (Cavalry Stable), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 40  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #27 (Cavalry Stable), rear and east side elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 41  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #28 (Ordnance Storehouse and Shop), front and west elevations. View looking northeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 7

---

Photograph 42

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #29 (Cavalry Stable), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 43

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #30 (Artillery Stable), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 44

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #31 (Artillery Stable), front and west elevations. View looking northeast .

Photograph 45

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building # 32 (Artillery Stable), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 46

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building # 33 (garage), front and west side elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 47

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building # 34 (shed), front and east side elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 48

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building # 35 (Artillery Stable), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 8

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 49  
Credit: Meg Greene  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #35 (Artillery Stable), front and east side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 50  
Credit: Meg Greene  
Date: February 1988  
Description: Building #35 (Artillery Stable), back and east side elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 51  
Credit: Meg Greene  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #36 (storage shed/shop), front and east side elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 52  
Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.  
Date: February 1988  
Description: Building #37 warehouse), front (north) and west side elevations. View looking south.

Photograph 53  
Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Building #37 (warehouse), front and west side elevations. View looking north from Barnes Street.

Photograph 54  
Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Buildings #38B and 38A (sheds), front and west side elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 55  
Credit: Meg Greene  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #39 (storage shed/shop), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 9

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 56

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #40 (storage shed/shop), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 57

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #41 (Garage and Repair Shop), front and east side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 58

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #41 (Garage and Repair Shop), west side and south (rear) elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 59

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #45 (Storehouse), north and west elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 60

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: Building #45 (Storehouse), south and east elevations showing alterations made May 1988. View looking northeast.

Photograph 61

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #46 (Band Barracks), front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 62

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: Building #46 (Band Barracks), front east elevation, second floor porch. View looking west.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 10

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 63

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #47 (Double Stable Guard House), front and east elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 64

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #48 (Double Guard House), front and east elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 65

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #49 (Fire Station), front facade. View looking south.

Photograph 66

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #49 (Fire Station), front and west side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 67

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #50 (Double Cavalry Barracks), front and north side elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 68

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #50 (Double Cavalry Barracks), rear and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 69

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #51 (Double Cavalry Barracks), front and south side elevations. View looking northwest.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 11

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 70

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #52 (Guard House), front and west side elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 71

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #53 (Double Cavalry Barracks), front and south side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 72

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #54 (Double Cavalry Barracks), front and south side elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 73

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #55 (Drill Hall), front and north side elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 74

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #56 (Double Cavalry Barracks), front and east side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 75

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #57 (Double Cavalry Barracks), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 76

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #57 (Double Cavalry Barracks), rear and east side elevations. View looking southwest.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 12

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 77  
Credit: Janet Roberts  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #58 (Artillery Barracks), front and east side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 78  
Credit: Janet Robert  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #59 (Artillery Barracks), front and east side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 79  
Credit: Janet Roberts  
Date: February 1988  
Description: Building #59 (Artillery Barracks), rear and northeast side elevations. View looking south.

Photograph 80  
Credit: Heather Rudge  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #60 (UVM Married Student Housing), north and west elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 81  
Credit: Heather Rudge  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Building #60 (UVM Married Student Housing), south and west elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 82  
Credit: Heather Rudge  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #61 (Vermont ETV Studio), front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 83  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #62 (Post Exchange), front and west side elevations. View looking southeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 13

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 84

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #62 (Post Exchange), front and east side elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 85

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #62 (Post Exchange), rear and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 86

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #62 (Post Exchange), rear and east side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 87

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #63 (Fire Station), front and west side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 88

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #64 (Sullivan Hall), front and east elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 89

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #64 (Sullivan Hall), rear and west elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 90

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #66 (Base Chapel), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 14

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 91

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #67 (Herrouet Theatre), front facade.  
View looking east.

Photograph 92

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #67 (Herrouet Theatre), west (rear)  
and south side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 93

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #68 (storage building), front and  
north side elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 94

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #69 (Bakery), front and south side  
elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 95

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #70 (garage), front and south side  
elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 96

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #71 (house), front and east side  
elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 97

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #72 (house), front and west side  
elevations. View looking northeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 15

---

Photograph 98

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.  
Date: February 1988  
Description: Building # 73 (house) front and east side elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 99

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building # 74 (Double Civilian Employees Dwelling), front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 100

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building # 74A (garage), front and east side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 101

Credit: Meg Greene  
Date: February 1988  
Description: Building # 74 (house), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 102

Credit: Meg Greene  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #75A (garage), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 103

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #76 (Non-Commissioned Officer's Garage), front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 104

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building # 77 (Non-Commissioned Officer's Garage), rear and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 16

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 105

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: Building #78 (Double Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters), front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 106

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #78 (Double Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters), rear and south side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 107

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #79 (Double Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters), front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 108

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #80 (Double Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 109

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #81 (Double Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 110

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #82 (Double Civilian Employee Quarters), front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 17

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 111

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #83 (Hospital Stewards Quarters),  
front and east side elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 112

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #84 (Hospital), front and west side  
elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 113

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #84 (Hospital), front central block.  
View looking north.

Photograph 114

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #85 (Double Non-Commissioned Officer's  
Quarters), front and east side elevations. View looking  
southwest.

Photograph 115

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #86 (Non-Commissioned Officer's  
Quarters), front and southeast side elevations. View looking  
west.

Photograph 116

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #86A (Coal and Wood Shed), front and  
northwest side elevations. View looking south.

Photograph 117

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #87 (Double Non-Commissioned Officer's  
Quarters), front and north side elevations. View looking  
south.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont  
Photograph Labels

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 18

---

Photograph 118

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #87 (Double Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters), left door detail. View looking west.

Photograph 119

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Buildings #90, 89, 88 left to right, (Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters), front and south side elevations from Ethan Allen Avenue. View looking west.

Photograph 120

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #90 (Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters), front and south side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 121

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #90 (Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters), rear and north side elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 122

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #91 (Post Utilities, Quartermaster's Motor Repair Shop), front and south side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 123

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #92 (Quartermaster's Stable and Storehouse), front and south side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 124

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #93 (Garage and Shop), front and north side elevations. View looking west.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 19

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 125  
Credit: Meg Greene  
Date: February 1988  
Description: Building #94 (Wagon Shed), front and east side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 126  
Credit: Janet Roberts  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #95 (house), front and south side elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 127  
Credit: Janet Roberts  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #95A (garage), front and north side elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 128  
Credit: Meg Greene  
Date: May 1988  
Description: #95B (Well #4), view looking east.

Photograph 129  
Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Buildings #97A,B,C, left to right (Oil Houses), front facades. View looking north.

Photograph 130  
Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.  
Date: February 1988  
Description: Building #98 (Powder Magazine), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 131  
Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn  
Date: April 1988  
Description: Building #99 (Hay Shed), front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 20

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 132

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #100 (Quartermaster's Storage Shed), front and south side elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 133

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #101 (Hay Shed and Quartermaster's Storehouse), front and east side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 134

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #102 (Water Tower), front entrance to right. View looking northeast.

Photograph 135

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #103 (Warehouse), front and south side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 136

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #104 (Pump House), north and west elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 137

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: Building #104A (Pump House Reservoir), front and west sides. View looking southeast.

Photograph 138

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #105 (Ordnance Storehouse), front and west side elevations. View looking east.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 21

---

Photograph 139

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building # 106 (Fuel Storehouse), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 140

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: March 1988

Description: Building # 107 (Fuel Storehouse), front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 141

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: # 107A (foundation), view looking south.

Photograph 142

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Buildings # 99, 102, 107, 107A, view looking northeast.

Photograph 143

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building # 108 (Shop), front and east side elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 144

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building # 109 (Shop Building for Three Trades), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 145

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: April 1988

Description: Building # 110 (Forage Storehouse), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 146

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: March 1988

Description: Building # 111 (Hay Shed), front and northwest side elevations.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 22

---

Photograph 147

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: March 1988

Description: Building # 112 (UVM Extension Service Office),  
front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 148

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building # 113 (Scale House), north and west  
elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 149

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: March 1988

Description: Building # 114 (Subsistence Storehouse), front  
and east side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 150

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building # 115 (Quartermaster's Storehouse),  
front and north side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 151

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: # 115A (Loading Ramp), front and east side. View  
looking northwest.

Photograph 152

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building # 116 (Quartermaster's Storehouse),  
front and south side elevations. View looking south.

Photograph 153

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building # 177 (Officer's Garage), front and east  
side elevations. View looking northwest.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 23

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 154  
Credit: Janet Roberts  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Building #118 (Officer's Garage), front and west side elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 155  
Credit: Janet Roberts  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Building #119 (Officer's Garage), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 156  
Credit: Janet Roberts  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Building #120 (Officer's Garage), front and south side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 157  
Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Building #120 (Officer's Garage), front and south side elevations. View looking east.

Photograph 158  
Credit: Janet Roberts  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Building #121 (Officer's Garage), front and southeast side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 159  
Credit: Janet Roberts  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Building #122 (Officer's Garage), front and southeast side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 160  
Credit: Janet Roberts  
Date: March 1988  
Description: Building #123 (Officer's Garage), front and south side elevations. View looking north.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 24

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 161

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #127, 126, 125, 124, l. to r.  
(Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters), front facades from  
Barnes Street. View looking west.

Photograph 162

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #127 (Non-Commissioned Officer's  
Quarters), front and south side elevations. View looking  
west.

Photograph 163

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #127 (Non-Commissioned Officer's  
Quarters), rear and north side elevations. View looking  
east.

Photograph 164

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #128 (Single Family Officer's  
Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking  
northeast.

Photograph 165

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #129 (Double Officer's Quarters),  
front facade. View looking northwest from Dalton Drive  
(Officer's Row).

Photograph 166

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #130 (Double Officer's Quarters),  
front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 167

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #130 (Double Officer's Quarters), rear  
elevation. View looking south.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 25

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 168

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #132 (Double Officer's Quarters), front and north side elevations. View looking south.

Photograph 169

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #131, 132, left to right (Double Officer's Quarters), front facades. View looking north.

Photograph 170

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #133 (Single Family Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 171

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #133 (single Family Officer's Quarters), back and east elevations. View looking southwest.

Photograph 172

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #134 (Double Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 173

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: March 1988

Description: Building #135 (Double Officer's Quarters), front and east side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 174

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #135 (Double Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 26

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 175

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #135 (Double Officer's Quarters), rear and west side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 176

Credit: Heather Rudge

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #136 (Double Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 177

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #137 (Double Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 178

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #138 (Double Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 179

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #139 (Double Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 180

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #139 (Double Officer's Quarters), rear and west side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 181

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #140 (Commanding Officer's Residence), front facade. View looking north.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 27

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 182

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #141 (Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking north.

Photograph 183

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #142 (Officer's Club and Bachelor Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 184

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #143  
front wall detail. View looking north.

Photograph 185

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #143 (Double Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 186

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #143 (Double Officer's Quarters), front porch detail. View looking east.

Photograph 187

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #144 (Double Officer's Quarters), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 188

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #144 (Double Officer's Quarters), interior fireplace. View looking east.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 28

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 189

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #145 (Double Officer's Quarters),  
front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 190

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #145 (Double Officer's Quarters), rear  
and west side elevations. View looking south.

Photograph 191

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #146 (Double Officer's Quarters),  
front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 192

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #147 (Double Officer's Quarters),  
front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 193

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #148 (Double Officer's Quarters),  
front and east side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 194

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #148 (Double Officer's Quarters), back  
and west side elevations. View looking southeast.

Photograph 195

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #148 (Double Officer's Quarters),  
fireplace. View looking northeast.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 29

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 196

Credit: Mary Jo Llewellyn

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #149 (Single Officer's Barracks), front and east side elevations. View looking northwest.

Photograph 197

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: February 1988

Description: Building #150 (apartment building), front and west side elevations. View looking northeast.

Photograph 198

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: #151 (Parade Ground), view looking west toward Officer's Row on Dalton Drive.

Photograph 199

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: #151 (Parade Ground), bandstand (#151A), flagpole (#151B), and tennis courts (#151C). View looking north.

Photograph 200

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: #151D (East Gate), north side of gate. View looking south toward Vermont Route 15.

Photograph 201

Credit: Robert W. Reynolds, Jr.

Date: February 1988

Description: #151D (East Gate), northeast posts and gate, view looking southeast.

Photograph 202

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: February 1988

Description: #151 (Parade Ground), with Officer's Row on Dalton Drive to left, bandstand (#151A) and flagpole (#151B) to right. View looking southwest.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Fort Ethan Allen Historic District  
Colchester and Essex  
Chittenden County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 30

Photograph Labels

---

Photograph 203

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: #152 (Gas Chamber), front and west sides. View looking southeast.

Photograph 204

Credit: Janet Roberts

Date: April 1988

Description: Building #153 (Powder Magazine), front and side walls. View looking west.

Photograph 205

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: Building #153 (Powder Magazine), front and side walls. View looking west.

Photograph 206

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: Building #154 (Wireless Station), front and east side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 207

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: Building #155 (Dog Kennels and Offices), front and east side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 208

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: Building #156 (Powder Magazine), front and east side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 209

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: Building #157 (Powder Magazine), front and east side elevations. View looking west.

Photograph 210

Credit: Meg Greene

Date: May 1988

Description: #158 (foundations), view looking southwest.