

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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MAY 28 1975

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

St. Johnsbury Main Street Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Along Main Street, Eastern and Western Avenues, Park and
Belvidere Streets, and around Summer Street Common

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Johnsbury

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Vermont

STATE

Vermont

CODE

50

COUNTY

Caledonia

CODE

005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Town Clerk of St. Johnsbury

STREET & NUMBER

36 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

St. Johnsbury

STATE

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

DATE

1974

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Vermont Division of Historic Sites

Pavilion Building

CITY, TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The St. Johnsbury Historic District consists of approximately 80 architecturally significant structures which represent a full spectrum of 19th and early 20th century building styles and functional types, and which reflect the character of the community during its heyday. Fifty residences, six academic buildings, six churches, seven commercial blocks, four office buildings, two stores, two museums, a hotel, armory and the county courthouse are embraced by its boundaries.

Main Street, broad at its northern and southern extremes and lined with architecturally distinguished residences, narrower through the area known as "The Bend" where the civic and business structures are concentrated, forms the backbone of the District. Its outer boundaries conform roughly with those of the St. Johnsbury Plain, a high, level plateau whose sides fall off steeply. Landscaping underlines the unity of the District. Small parks punctuate Main Street's north and south extremes, either end of the Bend and the southwestern residential area. Deep lawns set off the high-style houses of the north end, and a double row of trees leading to Brantview maintains the environment's visual continuity at the south.

The northern quarter of the District consists of residences lining the three streets which form the borders of Arnold Park, a small triangular green with a late 19th century cast-iron fountain. The Peabody House (1 Mt. Pleasant, #1), a 2½ story, 5 bay, frame structure sits with its gable end to the road, directly north of the park. A one story porch with curved arches and bracketed roof spans its southern and eastern sides. This structure, which dates from the 1840's, serves as the northern visual terminus for Main Street and the Historic District. To the northeast are two 2½ story frame structures with slate mansard roofs: the J.A. Moore House (129 Main, #2) and "Mayview" (125 Main, #3). Both houses date from the 1870's, but "Mayview," the southern member of the pair, was colonialized in the 1920's by master-builder James Foye. South of Mayview and east of Arnold Park is the Esterbrooks House (123 Main, #4), a Queen Anne structure whose essentially square floor plan is broken by projecting gabled pavilions on the west and south, and a cantilevered round tower on the southwest front corner. A one story porch, pedimented at the entrance and encompassing a round lookout on the southwest, runs along the principal facade. The building is distinctive for the latticework, spindles and turned posts of its porch, the elaborate pressed metal pediments of the porch and gables, and the cast-iron crestwork and finials which cap its hip roof and towers. Constructed in the 1890's, the Esterbrooks House has often been attributed to Lambert Packard, principal architect to the Fairbanks family whose scale factory was the primary industry in St. Johnsbury, and designer of numerous public and private buildings in the area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Sixteen of Packard's buildings are included in the St. Johnsbury Historic District, adding an extra measure of architectural unity to the complex.

Directly across Arnold Park from the Esterbrooks House stands the Ruiter-Laperle House (120 Main, #87), a 2½ story, vernacular Queen Anne structure also attributed to Packard. With the gable end to the road and an octagonal tower intersecting the southeast corner, this building is simpler in form and less ornate than its neighbor. Two buildings south on the same side of the street is the John Huxham Paddock House (116 Main, #85), a well proportioned, 1½ story, clapboarded, Greek Revival structure with full Greek portico supported on four fluted Doric columns facing the street.

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Across Main Street, the James Cosgrove House (119 Main, #5), is a three bay, brick structure with a massive hip roof and a gabled central entrance porch. Erected in 1914 by James Foy, it was designed by a New York architect, Shirley Guard, and later modified by a local architect, George B. Burgess. Two houses south and on line with this structure stands the Ephraim Paddock House (115 Main, #7), built by a St. Johnsbury lawyer in 1820. A five bay, two story rectangular brick block with a shallow hip roof, four interior end chimneys and an attached ell, the elliptical fanlight above the central door, the large Palladian window directly above the door on the second floor, the keystone window lintels, the modillion cornice and the elegant roof balustrade of alternating balusters and solid panels distinguish the Paddock House as an outstanding example of the Federal style. A number of these exterior details, as well as much of the interior woodwork, were adapted from Asher Benjamin's American Builder's Companion (Boston, 1798) and American Builder's Assistant (Boston, 1820). The interior of the Paddock House is unusual for its assymetrical floor plan and for the original French "Bay of Naples" (Vues d'Italie) wallpaper, produced in Paris by Joseph Dufour, c. 1816.

South of the Paddock House stands the Jewett-Ide House (111 Main, #8). Like its six neighbors to the north, this structure is set 150 feet back from Main Street. This 2½ story, five bay, clapboarded structure with its long axis parallel to the road and a one story porch across the front was erected for a local merchant, Samuel Jewitt, in 1874 on plans drawn up by New York architect, Marshall Morrill. A mansarded tower rises two stories above the projecting central entrance pavilion and the bracketed gambrel roof is crowned with cast-iron crestwork along the ridge. When Henry Clay Ide, retired Governor General of Samoa and the Phillipines, purchased the house at the end of the century, he renamed the building "Idlewood" and hired Lambert Packard to add a porte-cochere for the principal door at the base of the tower and to rework the interior.

Across Main Street stands the C.H. Stevens House (110 Main, #83), a 2½ story, clapboarded, shingle style structure designed by Lambert Packard in 1888. The square, hip roofed block of this building is interrupted by overhanging gables on the east and south sides, an ell on the west and a massive 3½ story, bell roofed, polygonal tower at the south corner of the front facade. A one story porch with turned posts, brackets and a pediment at the entrance bay originates at the center of the facade and extends beyond the north front corner to form a porte-cochere. On the second story, between the entrance bay of the porch and the projecting gable, is a semicircular balcony with spindle railing and valances.

The Stevens House and its neighbor across Main Street, the Jewett-Ide House, form a gateway between the pretentious residences with expansive lawns surrounding Arnold Park at the north end of Main Street and the more modest residences, close-set to the road, which continue south along Main Street to the Summer Street Common. Among these houses, four are architecturally significant. The house at 100 Main Street (#79), a

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vernacular Italianate, brick structure, three bays wide with shallow hip roof supported by brackets and with segmental arched doors and windows, was erected in the second half of the 19th century to replace a late Federal style house of similar dimensions. The Fletcher Houses (101 and 99 Main, #11 and #12), are each 2½ story, three bay square buildings with bracketed cornices and hip roofs interrupted by a gable directly above the central entrance. The two buildings are identical in design but 99 Main Street is differentiated by a lower foundation, a massive Doric columned porch extending around two sides and a cupola. The C. S. Dana House (98 Main, #78), a 2½ story frame building defines the corner formed by the intersection of Main Street and the Summer Street Common with its assymetrical cross plan and four intersecting bracketed gable roofs.

The Summer Street Common, a full block deep, marks the southern boundary of the strictly residential northern end of Main Street. At the western end of this park stands the Summer Street School (58 Summer, #77), an imposing, 2½ story, gambrel roofed brick building with a five story bell tower capped by a hexagonal slate roof rising from its central arched entrance pavilion. The school was erected in 1858.

While the north side of the park is defined by the flat roofed, one story Adams School, the south side is lined with 19th century domestic structures. The house at 6 Winter Street (#75) is a 2½ story Queen Anne building with a large gable dormer rising out of the hip roof, a rectangular tower at the northeast front corner and a 2½ story tower of bay windows centered on the east elevation. The modillion cornices beneath the main tower and dormer roofs, the diamond fretwork filling the pediments of the gables and entrance bay of the one story porch along the front with its turned posts, ornamental skirts and arched valances interact with the structure's clapboard and shingle siding to create a subtle variety of textures. To the west, 10 Winter Street (#76), a 2½ story Greek Revival frame structure with its gable end toward the street is similar in scale and placement and defines the southwest corner of the park.

South of Summer Street Park, St. John's Church (#74), formerly St. Aloysius's Church, occupies the corner of Winter and Main Streets. Designed by Packard in 1897, the church underwent a change in name and an interior remodelling when the French Catholic Church, Notre Dame des Victoires, burned and the two parishes merged. A Gothicized, brick structure with stone trim, the church is constructed on a "T" plan and dominated by a two story high central gable with a Gothic arch enclosing a round arched entrance portal and a large Gothic window directly above. The gable is flanked to the north and south by square, steepled towers, the corners of the taller south tower being accentuated by stepped buttresses and the spire by small aediculae and Gothic dormers on each face.

St. John's height and mass are balanced by North Congregational Church (72 Main, #71), two buildings to the south at the corner of Main and Church Streets, and by the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science across the street to the southeast. Like St. John's

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these buildings were designed by Packard under the influence of H.H. Richardson. North Congregational Church is heavily based upon Richardson's unexecuted design for Trinity Church in Buffalo, N.Y. as it appeared in The Architectural Sketchbook (1872). Packard's major design change was to substitute Gothic details for Romanesque. The church was constructed in 1881 of brick with rusticated Isle La Motte limestone facing. Like St. John's, this building is dominated by a massive bell tower at the southern corner of the 2½ story central gable. The main gable facade consists of a slightly projecting one story entrance porch of three Gothic arches on the first level, a large recessed panel in the shape of a Gothic arch containing an arcade of five narrow windows on the second level, and a roundel in the gable. The five storied tower is braced by stepped buttresses, two buttresses joining on the southeast corner to carry a slender, round tourelle 2½ stories above the ridge line of the main roof. The tower terminates in an open belfry capped by an arcade of small windows and a tile roof ornamented with copper crestwork. At the north end of the gable facade, a one story, arcaded, flying buttress leads to a 1½ story porte-cochere.

The Fairbanks Museum (83 Main, #19) faces North Congregational Church across Main Street. Erected in 1891 of longmeadow sandstone as an imposing 1½ story structure with a parapeted front gable elevation and a long gable roofed wing which projects to the south from a 3½ story tower set in the intersection, a smaller projecting gable front wing with a matching but smaller scale 2½ story tower was added to the long wing's southwestern end to balance the building's design. Even though the addition changed the original "L" configuration of the building to a "U," the principal gable front section and 3½ story tower still dominate the building's outspokenly Richardsonian Romanesque design. A tympanum in high relief depicting "science" dominates the gable of the main facade above a group three transomed windows on the first and second stories. A one story, pedimented entrance porch projects westward from the south face of the gable facade. Its massive round arch springs from cluster columns with carved capitals and leads into a deep loggia with an open arcade of similar columns along the south. The main tower, octagonal at its base but rounded above the arcade of windows at the second story level, rises three stories and terminates in a pointed roof with finial. A continuous band of windows separated by alternating single and cluster columns stretches along the west elevation of the wing. Above it, a single eyebrow window, identical to one on the south side of the roof of the main section of the building is set into the roof. On the western gable end, a group of three round arch windows is surmounted by three narrow windows in the gable peak.

The interior of the Museum is equally characteristic of Richardsonian design. The generous entrance hall is a pivotal space with massive oak doorways leading north to offices; east into the exhibition hall in the long wing; and with the south side opening into the stairwell of the tower. A barrel vaulted ceiling of oak wainscoting spans the 40 foot wide exhibition hall along its entire length of 135 feet. Three spiral staircases provide access to the cantilevered balcony with turned oak railings which run around the entire room at the second floor level. Natural light enters the room through large, round arched stained glass windows with geometric designs at the north and south ends.

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Five fine 19th century domestic structures are interspersed among these three major edifices. Between St. John's and the North Congregational Churches stand two similar, 2½ story, gable front Queen Anne houses (80 and 82 Main, #72, and #73) which were also designed by Lambert Packard. Directly across the street from St. John's is a third Queen Anne style house (91 Main, #16), slightly more ornate in detail, by the same architect. To its south is the Brooks House (89 Main, #17), a 3 bay, 2½ story, gable front, clapboarded building with shed dormers, bracketed cornices and pedimented doors and windows which was erected at mid-century. Four sets of square paired columns rise two full stories to support the projecting gable pediment. The spaces between the columns of each pair, the valances and the second story railing are filled with ornamental scroll work. Next door to the south stands the North Congregational Church Manse (87 Main, #18), a 2½ story, clapboarded, frame structure with a mansard roof disguised on the main facade by a pair of gables with ornamental trusses and on the south elevation by a polygonal tower. Constructed in the 1860's, the Manse is distinguished for the incised brackets supporting the heavy window cornices and the modillion and bracketed roof cornice with its cutwork pattern of stylized begonia leaves. The original porch has been replaced by a Late Victorian entrance porch with square columns, ornate brackets and drops.

Immediately south of the Fairbanks Museum and the North Congregational Church, Main Street narrows for the length of one block. Toward the southern end of this block, the street widens to the west, then angles to the east, broadening at its intersection with Eastern Avenue and forming what is known locally as "The Bend." Located at the center of the St. Johnsbury Plain and Main Street, this section of the street forms the commercial and civic core of the historic district. The northern end of this section is braced by two large scale structures: the Colonial Apartments (corner of Church and Main, #70), a five story, flat roofed, brick veneered building erected in 1926 with colonial revival details, and the First Church of Christ Scientist (corner of Prospect Avenue & Main, #23). The church is an 1882 copy of a building constructed in 1875 by the Free-Will Baptist community and destroyed by fire. It was sold to the Christian Scientists in the second decade of the 20th century. This frame structure sits on a seven foot brick basement and is dominated by four large, intersecting gables, three of which are filled by a large Gothic tracery window and enriched by diamond patterned insets in the gable peaks. The intersection of the north and west gables, at the corner of Main and Prospect Streets, is occupied by a tower which rises in five stages from a square base containing the main door to an octagonal steeple sheathed with patterned slate and bearing a weathervane.

Across Main Street stands St. Andrews Episcopal Church (#69), an 1881 Stick style structure closely related to the First Church of Christ Scientist in scale, texture and form. Its large projecting gable, richly executed in a patchwork of board and batten, clapboard, shiplap and scallop-edged vertical sheathings, pierced by a tripartite Gothic window, capped by an overhanging roof with exterior trusses, and crowned by a wooden Cross of St. Andrew, faces the street. Set back from the front gable on the

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south elevation of the building is a square tower with stepped buttresses and a variety of sheathings similar to those of the main gable. A short, hexagonal steeple bearing an iron cross rises from the tower.

South of St. Andrews and constructed in 1916 is the National Guard Armory (#68), a three story, flat roofed, castle-like building of brick construction laid in accentuated bands with a long, 2½ story, gambrel roofed rear section.

Directly across Main Street from the Armory is a series of four contiguous flat roofed, 19th century commercial blocks of varying height but of compatible scale and similar building material. The commercial block located on 75 Main Street (#24) is a three bay, three story, brick building constructed in 1875 with projecting window and roof cornices. The Masonic Block (69 Main, #25) is a five story, frame structure with tin sheathed sides and a brick veneered facade, composed of a carefully balanced arrangement of rectangular and Romanesque arched and arcaded windows, corbelled and dentilated brick work, and a tile frieze. The Walker Block (63-65 Main, #26) is a three story, brick faced structure erected in 1881 with a continuous granite lintel above the store front and windows with granite sills and lintels beneath recessed arches on the second and third floors. The Walker Block's bracketed cornice has been removed as have the original street level store fronts of all three blocks. The fourth block, the Passumpsic Bank Building (57 Main, #27) is unaltered. Three stories high and three bays across, the building is dominated by the strong clean lines of its rectangular doors and windows, and its granite base. These bold lines are counterbalanced by the "quion" pattern of the first floor columns, the checkerboard patterned frieze and the corbelled cornice. Both the Passumpsic and the Masonic Blocks were designed by Lambert Packard in 1885.

South of this row of brick blocks, the Hale building and the Union Block (53 and 46 Main, #29 and #67), three story, flat roofed, frame commercial blocks with full-facade, two story porches, flank either side of Main Street. The Hale building was constructed in the mid 19th century with a gable roof and a porch identical to that of the Brooks House (#17). At some later date, its gable was squared and the first floor porch removed to expand the store front. The flat roofed, Greek Revival porch with fluted Doric columns of the Union Block on the western side of Main Street, suffered a similar fate. In both cases, however, the bold design of the porches continues to dominate the design of the buildings and the streetscape.

Behind the Union Block, facing Central Street, stands the Grace United Methodist Church (#66). Built in 1884 and remodeled in 1908 after a serious fire, this 1½ story, gable-front, Victorian Gothic structure is dominated by a massive, square, three story tower at its eastern front corner. A large Gothic arched stain glass window executed by Louis Tiffany is located in the front gable.

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At its intersection with Central Street, Main Street widens to the west, providing a broad foreground for a third flat-roofed, frame structure with a full, two story porch across its main facade, the St. Johnsbury House (44 Main, #65). Architecturally similar to the Union Block (#64) and situated at the center of the Main Street Bend, this portico of four fluted Doric columns, square end columns and a full, dentilated entablature is the focal point of the district and is visible from both directions. Constructed in 1850, the hotel was originally gable roofed. The extra story, new central door and full first floor windows are the result of a 1913 remodeling.

Adjacent to the old hotel is the three story, five bay, brick veneered Fairbanks Block (38 Main, #64) designed by Lambert Packard in 1892. The street level arcade (now filled with large panes of glass) consists of a rusticated stone lintel supported on fluted cast-iron columns. Above this base, two storied, round arched panels, emphasized by archivolts and pierced by windows, are recessed into the wall. Above the corbelled cornice, the stepped gable is filled with "Fairbanks," spelled out in brick. Similar virtuoso brickwork is evident in the checkerwork spandrels of the recessed arches and the "quoining" on the first floor cornerposts.

Between the Fairbanks Block and its magnificent neighbor to the the south, the Athenaeum, is the Municipal Building (#63), a two story, flat roofed, brick structure with granite trim which was erected in 1923. Its simple design and slightly recessed siting visually link its two neighbors and maintain the facade line of the streetscape.

The St. Johnsbury Athenaeum (30 Main, #62) commands the top of Eastern Avenue's hill at the street's intersection with Main Street. This brick, 2½ story French Second Empire structure was constructed in 1872 in a "T" plan broken at the head by a central entrance pavilion and tower. Two years later, a polygonal apse was designed to house the art gallery at the west end by the original New York architect, John Davis Hatch. Lambert Packard also assisted Hatch with the interior design. The Athenaeum's handsome facade is composed of a projecting entrance pavilion, flanked by a bay on either side. The pavilion's first floor contains a recessed door whose portal is surrounded by compound round arches and crowned by a round hoodmould with granite keystone and drips. The second floor consists of a round headed window with compound round arches, granite sill and keystone, above which the heavily bracketed cornice rises in a round arch. From the cornice, the pavilion's imbricated slate roof rises in two levels to form a short tower punctured on each face by small half-round windows with heavy hoodmoulds. The cast-iron cresting which once ran around the edge of this tower and along the ridge line of the mansard roof has been removed. A single bay composed of a segmental arched window, recessed into an outlining panel with a blind rectangular panel directly above and a round arched window set into a heavily bracketed and pedimented dormer, flank either side of the central pavilion. The five bay side elevations are a variation of the architectural composition of the street facade.

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The interior of the Athenaeum is as fine as its exterior. The inner door of the central pavilion opens into a hall with a massive carved staircase on its southwest wall. The hall opens onto the main reference room occupying the full width of the building. Beyond the reference room are a series of smaller offices and reading rooms with cantilevered balconies. These rooms have retained their original floor to ceiling carved ash bookcases, banisters and balusters on the balconies, cast-iron spiral stairways, alternating oak and black walnut floors, and lighting fixtures. On the west wall of the southwest reading room is the entrance to the Art Gallery whose interior plan consists of a central rectangular area, lit by a large arched skylight supported on ornamental iron and wood trusses. On both the north and south walls, massive stenciled arches lead to rectangular bays. The floors and walls are sheathed in black walnut and glass-doored bookcases are built out from the wainscoting. Albert Bierstadt's panoramic, 10 x 15 foot painting "Domes of the Yosemite," built into the west wall, has dominated the Athenaeum Gallery since the day it opened in 1874.

Opposite this group are four major brick buildings sited to reflect the flared flow of Main Street into Eastern Avenue and the latter's course down the hill. The five Main Street sections of the three story Bank Block (31-42 Main, #30), a major component of Main Street's commercial area, follows the curve of Main Street bending its facade around and down the Eastern Avenue hill. As originally designed by Packard in 1870-71, the street level consisted of an arcade of broad, segmentally arched doors and windows supported on cast-iron columns. Today (1975) the arcades have largely disappeared under modern storefronts, but the cast-iron sills and window lintels of the upper floors and the overhanging cast-iron, bracketed cornice remain intact. An ornate, round faced, cast-iron clock, manufactured by the Howard Company, stands on a pedestal at the curb, marking the corner of the two streets.

East of the Bank Block is the YMCA (101 Eastern Avenue, #31). A chateausque building constructed in 1885, its brick walls rise three steep stories from a high, rusticated stone foundation that comprises the street level to a high mansard roof. From the streets, its irregular plan appears to be a rectangle with a polygonal stairtower on the southwest. A projecting central pavilion rises an extra story to form a slate-roofed, finialed tower with ogee arched dormers on each of its four faces. The subtly patterned birckwork of the stringcourse, entrance arch, window tynpana and cornice are typical of its designer, Lambert Packard.

Two buildings east on the corner of Prospect Street and Eastern Avenue stand the building Packard designed and constructed as his own office, the Pythian Block (83 Eastern Avenue, #32). At its western end, this flat-roofed, brick veneered building is three stories high. As it continues eastward down the hill and wraps around the corner of Prospect Street, its basement level forms another story, and the southeast corner is emphasized by a subtly swelling half round tower. Despite a great deal of patterned brickwork and rusticated stone spandrels characteristic of Packard, the wall surface of the building is quite flat. The building is closely related in design to Packard's New Avenue Hotel

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further down Eastern Avenue (see Railroad Avenue Historic District National Register of Historic Places, entered June 25, 1974).

On the southeast corner of the Eastern Avenue and Main Street intersection stands the Caledonia County Courthouse (27 Main, #33). Set well back from the street slightly on the diagonal, the Courthouse's siting and juxtaposition to a small park containing a Civil War monument incorporating Larkin Mead's statue of "America" emphasize the building's importance as a visual corner landmark. The 2½ story, Italianate, brick structure was erected in 1856 on the designs of Horace Carpenter, chief carpenter for the Fairbanks Company and the engineer of the St. Johnsbury & Lamoille County Railroad. Its plan is rectangular with long axis parallel to Main Street. A central, gabled pavilion contains the main entrance flanked by two round arched windows. On the pavilion's second floor a large, elongated, round arched window is flanked by two smaller ones. On either side of the pavilion the wall surface is slightly recessed to form large rectangular panels across each floor. Three round arched windows are set into each panel. A corbelled cornice with partial returns runs around the entire building and brick brackets support the roof which is pierced by four interior end chimneys and surmounted by a square, arcaded bell tower with hip roof. The gable ends of the Courthouse continue the design of the main facade.

The Courthouse is the first in the row of non-commercial, public buildings which occupy most of the eastern side of Main Street south of its intersection with Eastern Avenue. Next door to it is the two story, flat-roofed, brick and marble New England Telephone Company building (#34), erected in the 1940's. The building maintains the scale and facade line of the street between the Courthouse and South Congregational Church (11 Main, #35). The Church, a large frame structure constructed in 1852, is a copy of the original North Congregational Church erected in 1842. Neoclassic in design, its ship-latch facade is distinguished by a three bay enclosed portico with Doric pilasters, a full entablature and pedimented gable. Above the portico rises a four staged bell tower with square base, round belfry of eight square pilasters, and an octagonal based spire. This steeple, except for its square base, is an aluminum replacement of the original. The sides of the edifice are clapboarded and pierced by four elongated windows. Located at the head of Western Avenue, South Congregational Church is an important visual landmark at the western entrance to St. Johnsbury.

South of the Church are four Gothic brick academic buildings of St. Johnsbury Academy: Ranger (#36), Colby (#37), Fuller (#38) and Severance (#39) Halls. Three of the structures are Colonial Revival and relate architecturally to the Church, maintaining the scale, facade line and materials established by the Church's neighbors to the north.

South of this academic compound is the Headmaster's House (1 Main, #40), a 1½ story, frame, Greek Revival house with a full temple porch across the front and a wing to either side. Four fluted Doric columns support the gable pediment which is pierced by two windows.

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The west side of Main Street, south of the Post Office, is lined with 19th century houses set close to the road. Among these, the Hall-Farmer House (20 Main, #61), a 2½ story, three bay, clapboarded frame house with a mansard roof is architecturally outstanding. A one story porch runs across the entire front, the capitals of its paired chamfered columns forming small Gothic arches between each pair. The porch, bay window, pedimented dormer and roof cornices are dentilated and bracketed.

One building to the south, 16 Main Street (#59) is a 2½ story, vernacular, Queen Anne style house designed by Lambert Packard. The shingled pediments of its intersecting gables overhang the exterior walls. The elaborate detailed pediment of the large one story projecting entrance porch, supported on triple columns, represents the only exterior architectural plaster work in the city.

South of Western Avenue's triangular intersection with Main Street, which results in a small park, graced with a Victorian fountain, are the last two houses on Main Street, now both part of the Academy campus. The Charlotte Fairbanks Cottage (4 Main, #42), at the corner of Main Street and Western Avenue, is a clapboarded, frame, 2½ story, rectangular block with a mansard roof and pedimented dormers which were added in 1872. A simple one story porch resting on Ionic columns spans the Main Street front. Its neighbor to the south, the Tinker House, is a 2½ story, clapboarded frame building with a gable roof.

South of the Tinker and Headmaster's houses, Main Street travels downhill over the edge of the St. Johnsbury Plain. Topographically the St. Johnsbury Plain continues around to the west of this drop-off along Park Street. Visually the Main Street environment is continued along the St. Johnsbury Plain by the 500 foot "Avenue" grass covered and lined with fir trees which leads to Brantview, a massive Queen Anne structure. This 2½ story, brick veneered building, which forms the southern terminus of the district, was designed by Packard in 1883 as a home for William P. Fairbanks. The main block of the building is a four bay rectangle with a central two bay pavilion dominated by a round arched panel on the second floor and terminating in a large gable with decorative brick work and ornamental wood sheathing. A narrower, one story entrance porch, quite similar to the pavilion's gable in design and ornamentation, projects from the center of the pavilion. The facade expands a single bay to either side of the pavilion to embrace a 3½ story, round tower on the northeastern corner and a smaller, 2½ story, polygonal tower on the northwest corner. A shallow porch runs westward across the front from the entrance porch to a porte-cochere whose lines reflect those of the entrance porch and pavilion gable. A series of hip roofed wings and ells break off the back of the main block. Patterned brick cornices, belt courses and terra-cotta window lintels are characteristic of the Queen Anne ornamentation, as are the chimneys, cast-iron crestwork and finials.

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Passing through the deep porch, one enters Brantview's living hall, an excellent example of 1880's interior spacial organization and ornamentation. A generous staircase with fretwork banisters and coffered wainscoting rises along the west wall. The fireplace is set in the southern wall, on axis with the door. Broad doorways to subsidiary rooms open along either side of this wide central hall. Throughout the building an interplay of the carved, coffered, parqueted and panelled wood of the fireplaces, ceilings, walls, mouldings, floors and built-in furniture, and the patterned, painted and goldleafed plaster, create an elaborate textural richness of interior wall surfaces.

Behind Brantview to the southwest stands its 1½ story carriage house, similar in materials and design to the main building.

At the point where Brantview's trees and lawn verge from Main Street, Park Street breaks off toward the west. Park Street and the two streets which intersect it, South and Belvidere Streets, comprise a wholly residential section which grew up in the second half of the 19th century on land which was once known as South Park. A small park still occupies the center of this area. This section of the district occupies the western extreme of the St. Johnsbury Plain. Behind the outlying houses the land drops off steeply to the south and the west.

The Edward Taylor Fairbanks House (6 Park, #44), a 2½ story, clapboarded, square structure, capped by a mansard roof, was erected by a local builder, J. W. Bragg, in 1874. A central, one story entrance porch with columns identical to those on the Hall-Farmer House (#61), a valanced canopy on the central second story window and round windowed gable intersecting the center of the roof line break the regularity of the three bay facade. An elaborate modillion cornice and deep window lintels lend an added richness to the building's wall surface. A precise miniature of the house serves as a bird house on the front lawn.

Across the street stands 9 Park Street (#45), a 2½ story, clapboarded Queen Anne house of irregular plan. It is distinctive for the ornamental spool and shingle work of its proches and window bays.

West of the Edward Fairbanks House stands the Fairbanks-Turner House (10 Park, #46), a 2½ story wood frame, asphalt shingled, Italinete structure. This house was the residence of William P. Fairbanks previous to the building of Brantview. At the Park Street juncture of its intersecting gables rises a square, 3½ story tower with arcaded top floor and an inflected hip roof terminating in a finial. A porte-cochere of paired chamfered square columns with pedestals and elaborate capitals, modillion and pendant cornice breaks off the northwest corner. The porte-cochere is balanced by a bay window and a similarly detailed, one story porch at the east end of the building. Bracketed window lintels and modillion and bracketed roof cornices with partial returns elaborate the wall surfaces.

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The South Congregational Manse (14 Park, #52), at the corner of Park and Belvidere Streets, is a 2½ story, clapboarded house which sits with its gable end to the road. The house has a 2½ story, gable roofed porch, enclosed on the first floor across its east elevation and a 1½ story gable roofed wing on its west. The entrance porch's slender, fluted Doric columns on individual pedestals supporting an elaborate "z" patterned frieze and modillion cornice and the bracketed roof cornice with partial returns are the main facade's distinguishing components.

South of the Manse on Belvidere Street are a pair of 1½ story, three bay, wood frame Gothic cottages (4 and 6 Belvidere, #50 and #51) with entrance porches supported by posts and decorative brackets and with ornate scroll sawn bargeboards.

Squarely at the head of Park Street, on the extreme western edge of the St. Johnsbury Plain, sits the Impey House (1 Belvidere, #53), a 2½ story, hip roofed, frame house constructed in 1912 which acts as Park Street's visual terminus.

Beyond the Impey House, Belvidere Street runs northward down the hill, off the St. Johnsbury Plain toward Western Avenue. West of its intersection with Western Avenue at the base of the hill are two houses, 14 and 16/18 Western Avenue (#54 and #55). The house located at 14 Western Avenue is a 1 ¾ story, frame, clapboarded, Gothic cottage. A projecting central bay consisting of an open porch supported by latticed columns on the first floor and an enclosed gable on the second is its dominating element. The doors and windows are pedimented and the gables filled with scroll sawn bargeboards identical to those on 4 and 6 Belvidere Street (#50 and #51). The building located at 16/18 Western Avenue is a three bay, 2½ story, square brick structure with a mansard roof pierced by pedimented dormers. Shouldered brick frames surround the windows and its double central entrance. The corners are articulated by brick quoins and the roof is banded by a projecting, corbelled cornice.

Across Western Avenue from these two houses stands the B.P.O.E. Lodge #1343 (#56), erected by Horace Carpenter in 1852 as the residence of Horace Fairbanks. Originally known as Pinehurst, the central block of this large building is a 2½ story, three bay, gable front structure. This facade is sheathed with shiplap while the remainder of the building is clapboarded. An elaborate one story porch projects on paired columns to cover the main door at the eastern bay. Shouldered and pedimented frames surround the windows which extend to the foundation on the first floor and are arched in the gable. Alternating quoins emphasize the corners, and the cornice and its partial returns are bracketed. To the east and west of this main block are one bay, 2½ story, gabled roofed wings, unequal in height and breadth, with segmental arched windows on the second floor. Additional wings and ells of various sizes break off from these original wings to the rear and sides.

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Inventory Structures Located Within the St. Johnsbury Main Street Historic District,
St. Johnsbury, Vermont

1. Peabody House, 1 Mt. Pleasant: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1840.
2. Moore House, 129 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, mansard roofed, c. 1871.
3. Mayview, 125 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, mansard roofed, c. 1872.
4. Esterbrooks House, 123 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, shingled, hip roofed, c. 1896, Queen Anne.
5. Cosgrove House, 119 Main: 2½ story, brick, hip roofed, 1914.
6. House, 117 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, c. 1875.
7. Ephraim Paddock House, 115 Main: 2 story, brick, hip roofed, c. 1820, Federal.
8. Jewett-Ide House, 111 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, 1874, Italianate Revival.
9. House, 43-45 Clarks Avenue: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1890.
10. House, 103 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, 1923.
11. Fletcher House, 101 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, c. 1875, Italianate Revival.
12. Fletcher House, 99 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, c. 1875, Italianate Revival.
13. House, 97 Main: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1800, Cape Cod.
14. House, 95 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1865.
15. House, 93 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1840.
16. House, 91 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1890, Queen Anne.
17. Brooks House, 89 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1850, Greek Revival.

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18. North Congregational Church Manse, 87 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gabled roofed, c. 1870.
19. Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science, 83 Main: 1½ story, lime stone, gable roofed, towered, 1891, Richardson Romanesque.
20. House, Prospect: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed.
21. House, Higgins Ct.: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed.
22. House, Higgins Ct.: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed.
23. First Church of Christ Scientist, Main: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, spired, 1875 and 1882, High Victorian Gothic.
24. Commercial Block, 75 Main: 3 story, brick, flat roofed, 1873.
25. Masonic Block, 69 Main: 5 story, frame, brick veneered, flat roofed, 1885.
26. Walker Block, 63-65 Main: 3 story, frame, brick veneered, flat roofed, 1881.
27. Passumpsic Bank Building, 57 Main: 3 story, brick, flat roofed, 1885.
28. Commercial Block, 55 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, 1872.
29. Hale Building, 53 Main: 3 story, frame, clapboarded, flat roofed, c. 1850, Greek Revival.
30. Bank Block, 31-42 Main: 3 story, 5 unit, brick, flat roofed, 1870.
31. Y.M.C.A., 101 Eastern Avenue: 3 story, brick, hip roofed, 1885, Chateausque.
32. Pythian Block, 83 Eastern Avenue: 3 story, brick, flat roofed, c. 1890.
- 32A. Civil War Monument with Larkin Mead statue of "America", 1867.
33. Caledonia County Courthouse, Main: 2½ story, brick, gable roofed, 1856, Italianate Revival.
34. N.E. Telephone Company, Main: 2 story, brick, flat roofed, c. 1940.
35. South Congregational Church, Main: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, spired, 1852.
36. Ranger Hall, St. Johnsbury Academy, Main: 2 story, brick, flat roofed.

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37. Colby Hall, St. Johnsbury Academy, Main: 3 story, brick, flat roofed, 1925 and 1945, Colonial Revival.
38. Fuller Hall, St. Johnsbury Academy, Main: 2½ story, brick, gable roofed, c. 1930, Colonial Revival.
39. Severence Hall, St. Johnsbury Academy, Main: 2 story, brick, flat roofed.
40. Headmaster's House, 1 Main: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1835, Greek Revival.
41. Brantview, Main: 2½ story, brick, hip roofed, 1884, Chateausque.
- 42A. Barn, Brantview, Main: 2½ story, brick, gambrel roofed, 1884.
42. Charlotte Fairbanks Cottage, 4 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, mansard roofed, c. 1830 and c. 1872.
43. Tinker House, 2 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1850.
44. Edward Fairbanks House, 6 Park: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, 1874, Italianate Revival.
45. House, 9 Park: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, c. 1890, Queen Anne.
46. Fairbanks-Turner House, 10 Park: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1868, Italianate Revival.
47. House, 12 Park: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, mansard roofed, c. 1880.
48. House, 3 South Park: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1865.
49. House, 5 South Park: 2 story, frame, clapboarded, flat roofed, c. 1880.
50. House, 6 Belvidere: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1850, Gothic Revival.
51. House, 4 Belvidere: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1850, Gothic Revival.
52. South Congregational Manse, 14 Park: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1855.
53. Impey House, 1 Park: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, 1912.

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54. House, 16/18 Western Avenue: 2½ story, brick, mansard roofed, c. 1875.
55. House, 14 Western Avenue: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1850, Gothic Revival.
56. B.P.O.E. Lodge/Pinehurst, Western Avenue: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, 1852, Italianate Revival.
57. House, 12 Main: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1840.
58. House, 14 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1860.
59. House, 16 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1890, Queen Anne.
60. House, 18 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1820.
61. Hall-Farmer House, 20 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, mansard roofed, c. 1872.
62. Athenaeum, 30 Main: 2½ story, brick, Mansard roofed, 1872 and 1873.
63. Municipal Building, 34 Main: 2 story, brick, flat roofed, c. 1920.
64. Fairbanks Block, 38 Main: 3 story, brick, gable roofed, 1892.
65. St. Johnsbury House, 44 Main: 4 story, frame, clapboarded, flat roofed, 1850 and 1913, Greek Revival.
66. Grace United Methodist Church, Central: 1½ story, limestone, gable roofed, towered, 1884, High Victorian Gothic.
67. Union Block, 46 Main: 3 story, frame, clapboarded, flat roofed, c. 1850, Greek Revival.
68. National Guard Armory, Main: 3 story, brick, flat roofed, 1916.
69. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Main: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, spired, 1881, High Victorian Gothic.
- 69A. Episcopal Parsonage, Main: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roof, c. 1830, Cape Cod.
70. Colonial Apartments, Church: 5 story, brick, flat roofed, 1926, Colonial Revival.
71. North Congregational Church, 72 Main: 2½ story, limestone, gable roofed, towered, 1881, Richardson Romanesque.

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72. House, 80 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1880, Queen Anne.
73. House, 82 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1880, Queen Anne.
74. St. John's Catholic Church, Main: 2½ story, brick, gable roofed, spired, 1897, High Victorian Gothic.
75. House, 6 Winter: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, c. 1890, Queen Anne.
76. House, 10 Winter: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1850.
77. Summer Street School, Summer: 2½ story, brick, gabled roofed, 1858, High Victorian Gothic.
78. Dana House, 98 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, 1874.
79. House, 100 Main: 2½ story, brick, hip roofed, c. 1875.
80. House, 102 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, 1910.
81. House, 104 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, c. 1830.
82. House, 106 Main: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1840 and 1903.
83. Stevens House, 110 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, hip roofed, 1888, Queen Anne.
84. House, 112 Main: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1850.
85. John Huxham Paddock House, 116 Main: 1½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1830, Greek Revival.
86. House, 118 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1880, Queen Anne.
87. Ruitter Laperle House, 120 Main: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1885, Queen Anne.
88. House, 7 Mt. Pleasant: 2½ story, frame, clapboarded, gable roofed, c. 1870.

A SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

PECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The St. Johnsbury Main Street Historic District is one of the most architecturally significant urban-scapes in the State of Vermont. An 1880 visitor, Col. J. W. Forney, described the area comprising the historic district as follows:

"On the Main Street, a broad elm-lined avenue, are residences where cleanliness, refinement and peace prevail; tall ranks of trees that look as if the century crow had slept in them; at intervals a galaxy of churches and public buildings - among these the public library, the picture gallery, courthouse, academy, granite churches, soldiers' monument - a group of natural and artistic beauty, a companionship of wealth and art that would have done credit to the environs of a great city dedicated to education and science.¹

Located on a high plateau overlooking the Passumpsic River valley to the east, the historic district is a combination of "natural and artistic beauty," of monuments of architecture sparsely landscaped and surrounded by the public amenities of parks, fountains, a public block and a Civil War monument by the nineteenth century sculptor, Larkin Mead.

Approximately one fourth of the eighty significant buildings within the historic district are the work of a single local architect, Lambert Packard. Sponsored by the Fairbanks family, Packard's career spanned the last three decades of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth. His work represents all of the major stylistic developments of his time and includes, in addition to his work within St. Johnsbury, the designs for some two dozen buildings throughout northeastern Vermont. Clearly influenced by the architectural style of H. H. Richardson, the marked similarity between the styles of the two architects suggests, although undocumented, that Packard apprenticed in Richardson's office.

The St. Johnsbury Main Street Historic District is equally significant as an example of the nineteenth century concept of an "upper Main Street." Historically situated on a plateau between the city's major commercial and transportation center along Railroad Avenue to the east and the city's now defunct manufacturing center, the former site of the E. & T. Fairbanks Scale Works, on Western Avenue to the west, Main Street represents nineteenth century industrialized society's higher endeavors and industrial paternalism's sponsorship of social, cultural and educational institutions. Appropriately, the Athenaeum, dominating the head of Eastern Avenue's steep ascent to Main Street, crowns the plateau.

The first, endowed, free public library in Vermont, the Athenaeum, whose significance could rest on the merits of its architecture alone, is the oldest unaltered museum in the United States. Designed by John Davis Hatch in 1871 with an addition designed in 1873, the

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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- Gillon, Edmund V. and Lancaster, Clay, Victorian Houses: The Lesser Known Examples, Dover Press, 1973.
- McClelland, Nancy, Historic Wallpapers, N.Y., 1924.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 75

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	7,3,7	4,5,0	4,9	2,3	1,7,6	B	1,8	7,3,7	4,5,0	4,9	2,1	7,2,4
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING
C	1,8	7,3,6	9,4,9	4,9	2,1	7,2,4	D	1,8	7,3,6	9,4,9	4,9	2,3	1,7,6

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the St. Johnsbury Main Street Historic District begins at a point A at the intersection of the center lines of the pavements of Eastern Avenue and Prospect Street; thence proceeding in a northerly, then westerly, direction along the center line of the pavement of Prospect Street to a point B at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the east property line of the St. Johnsbury Natural History Museum property; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Louise Roomet, Researcher; Courtney Fisher, Historic Preservation Specialist

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Vermont Division of Historic Sites

March 31, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Pavilion Building

802-828-3226

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Montpelier

Vermont

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

William B. Pinney

William B. Pinney

TITLE

Director/State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

3/31/75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. B. Pinney

DATE

5/28/75

ATTEST:

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

MAY 22 1975

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. B. Pinney

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 11 1975

DATE ENTERED MAY 28 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

Athenaeum's art gallery houses Albert Bierstadt's 10 by 15 foot panoramic "Domes of the Yosemite." The purchase of this major, American work of art in 1872 by Horace Fairbanks for a small New England city sparked a decade of national controversy, and its installation at the Athenaeum brought the artist to St. Johnsbury every summer until his death in 1902.

The historic district is also significant as a monument to the Fairbanks family, whose love of good architecture and financial generosity is documented by the high percentage of architecturally significant buildings within its boundaries. As the area of their special concern and the location of their residences, the Fairbanks' public spirit is represented within the historic district by the Athenaeum, the natural history museum, the St. Johnsbury Academy, the Y.M.C.A., the Fairbanks Block, St. John's Church, North Congregational Church and Brantview. Brantview, in particular, was erected by William Fairbanks for the express purpose of raising his family's standards of good architecture.

The Fairbanks family's company, the E. & T. Fairbanks Scale Works, has been one of the city's constant economic backbones since 1834, four years after Thaddeus Fairbanks invented the modern platform scale. The mass marketing of accurate scales revolutionized the standards of trade throughout the country, and the Fairbanks Scale Works, the world's leading manufacturer of platform scales for almost a century, transformed St. Johnsbury from a small, rural town to the commercial, educational and cultural center of north-eastern Vermont and northwestern New Hampshire.

The Fairbanks' "City on the Hill" survives largely intact. With a minimum number of buildings lost to fire and demolition, new buildings maintain, for the most part, the scale and quality of building materials of their older neighbors. A document of St. Johnsbury's nineteenth century prosperity, the St. Johnsbury Main Street Historic District continues to function as a magnificent gateway to and from the city in all directions. As one of the first cities in Vermont to designate a Design Control District under the state's Municipal Planning and Development Act, this National Register nomination, the boundaries of which closely follow those of the Design Control District, will reinforce St. Johnsbury's active role in the field of Historic Preservation and, in particular, in the preservation of the city's historic village-scape.

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east property lines of the St. Johnsbury Natural History Museum and the 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103 Main Street properties to a point C at the intersection of an extension in a northerly direction of the east property line of the 103 Main Street property and the center line of the pavement of Clarks Avenue; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the center line of the pavement of Clarks Avenue to a point D at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the east property line of the 41-43 Clarks Avenue property; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the east property lines of the 41-43 Clarks Avenue and the 111, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125 and 129 Main Street properties to a point E at the northeast corner of the 129 Main Street property; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the north property line of the 129 Main Street property to a point F at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the north property line of the 129 Main Street property and the center line of the pavement of Main Street; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the center line of the pavement of Main Street to a point G at the intersection of an extension in an easterly direction of the property line of the 1 Mount Pleasant Street property; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the north property lines of the 1, 5 and 7 Mount Pleasant Street properties to a point H at the northwest corner of the 7 Mount Pleasant Street property; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the west property line of the 7 Mount Pleasant Street property to a point I at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the west property line of the 7 Mount Pleasant Street property and the center line of the pavement of Mount Pleasant Street; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the center line of the pavement of Mount Pleasant Street to a point J at the intersection of an extension in a northerly direction of the west property line of the 120 Main Street property; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the west property lines of the 120, 118, 116, 114, 112, 110, 106, 104, 102, 100 and 98 Main Street properties to a point K at the intersection of the west property line of the 98 Main Street property and the north property line of the Adams School property; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the north property line of the Adams School property, across Summer Street and along the north property line of the Summer Street School property to a point L at the northwest corner of the Summer Street School property; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the west property line of Summer Street School property to a point M at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the west property line of the Summer Street School property and the center line of the pavement of Winter Street; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the center line of the pavement of Winter Street to a point N at the intersection of the center line of the pavement of Summer Street; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the center line of the pavement of Summer Street to a point O at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the south property line of the 10 Winter Street property; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the south property lines of the 10, 8, 6 and 2 Winter Street properties to a point P at the intersection of the south property line of the 2 Winter Street property and the west property line of the St. John's Catholic Church property; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the west property lines of the St. John's

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Catholic Church, the 82 and 80 Main Street and the North Congregational Church properties to a point Q at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the west property line of the North Congregational Church and the center line of the pavement of Church Street; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the center line of the pavement of Church Street to a point R at the intersection of an extension in a northerly direction of the west property line of the Colonial Apartments property; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the west property lines of the Colonial Apartments and the St. Andrews Episcopal Church properties to a point S at the intersection of the west property line of the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church property and the north property line of the Grace United Methodist Church property; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the north property line of the Grace United Methodist Church property to a point T at the northwest corner of the Grace United Methodist Church property; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the west property line of the Grace United Methodist Church property to a point U at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the west property line of the Grace United Methodist Church property and the center line of the pavement of Central Street; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the center line of the pavement of Central Street to a point V at the intersection of an extension in a northerly direction of the west property line of the St. Johnsbury House property; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the west property lines of the St. Johnsbury House, the Fairbanks Block, the St. Johnsbury Municipal Building, the St. Johnsbury Athenaeum, the United States Post Office and Federal Building and the B.P.O.E. properties to a point W at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the west property line of the B.P.O.E. property and the center line of the pavement of U.S. Rte. 2; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the center line of the pavement of U.S. Rte. 2 to a point X at the intersection of the center line of the pavement of Barker Street; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the center line of the pavement of Barker Street to a point Y at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the south property line of the 1 Belvidere Street property; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the south property line of the 1 Belvidere Street property to a point Z at the intersection of an extension in an easterly direction of the 1 Belvidere Street property and the center line of the pavement of Belvidere Street; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the center line of the pavement of Belvidere Street to a point AA at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the south property line of the 6 Belvidere Street property; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the south property lines of the 6 Belvidere Street and the 5 South Street properties to a point BB at the intersection of an extension in an easterly direction of the south property line of the 5 South Street property and the center line of the pavement of South Street; thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction to a point CC on the center line of the pavement of Pine Street 600 feet west of the intersection of the center lines of the pavements of Pine and Main Streets; thence proceeding in an easterly, then southeasterly direction along the center line of the pavement of Pine Street to a point DD at the intersection of the center line of the pavement of Main Street; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the center line of the pavement of Main Street to a point EE at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the south property

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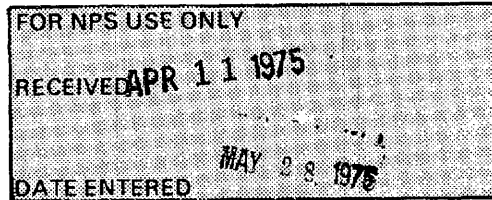
CONTINUATION SHEET

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line of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Main Street property; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the south property line of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Main Street property to a point FF at the southeast corner of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Main Street property; thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the east property lines of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Main Street, the St. Johnsbury Academy, the South Congregational Church, the New England Telephone Company and the Caledonia County Courthouse properties to a point GG at the intersection of an extension in a northerly direction of the east property line of the Caledonia County Courthouse property and the center line of the pavement of Eastern Avenue; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the center line of the pavement of Eastern Avenue to the point of beginning.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**



SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

St. Johnsbury Main Street Historic District

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Johnsbury

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Caledonia

STATE

Vermont

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

Sketch Map

SCALE

not to scale

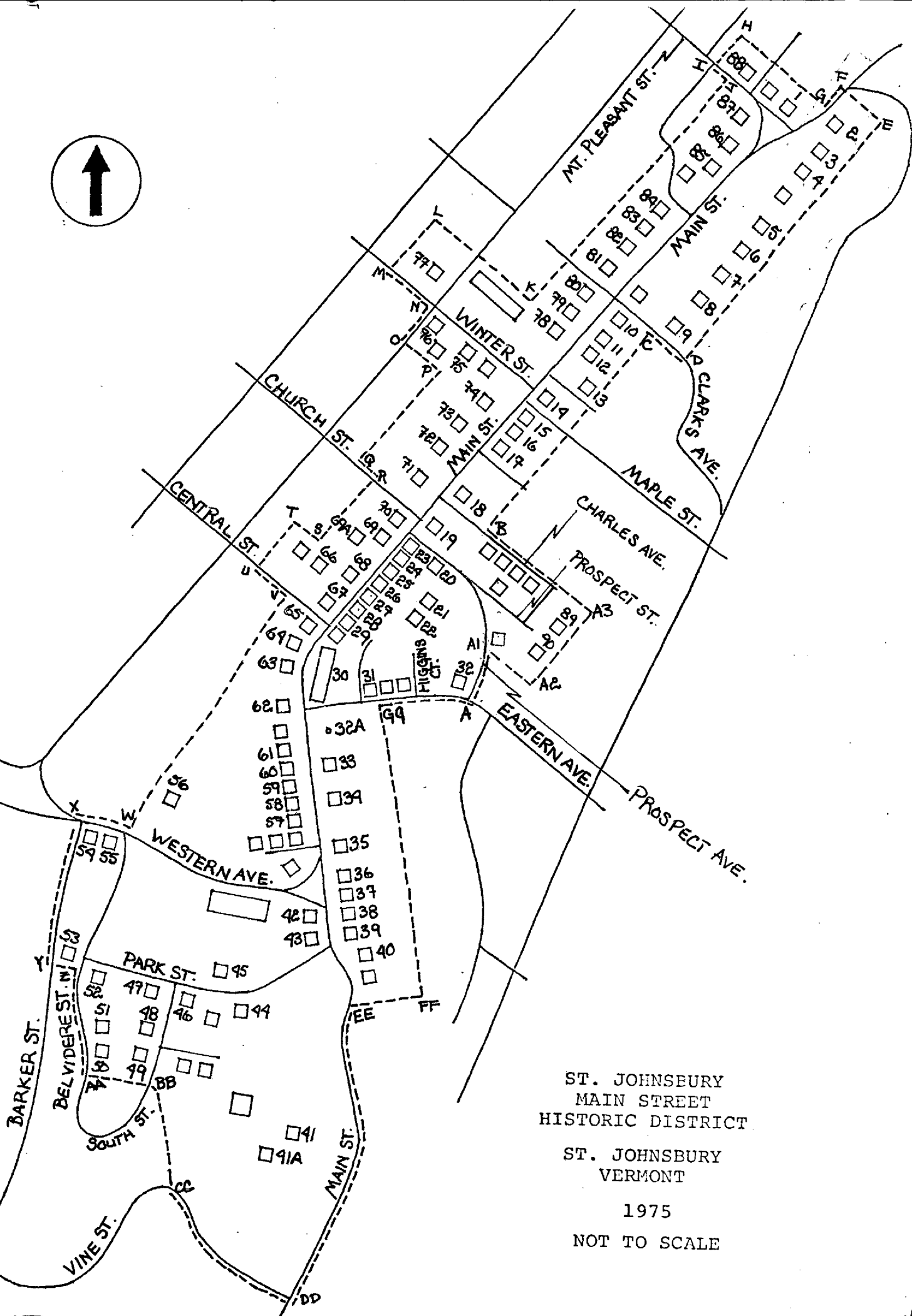
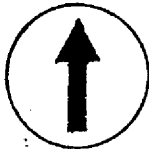
DATE

1975

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

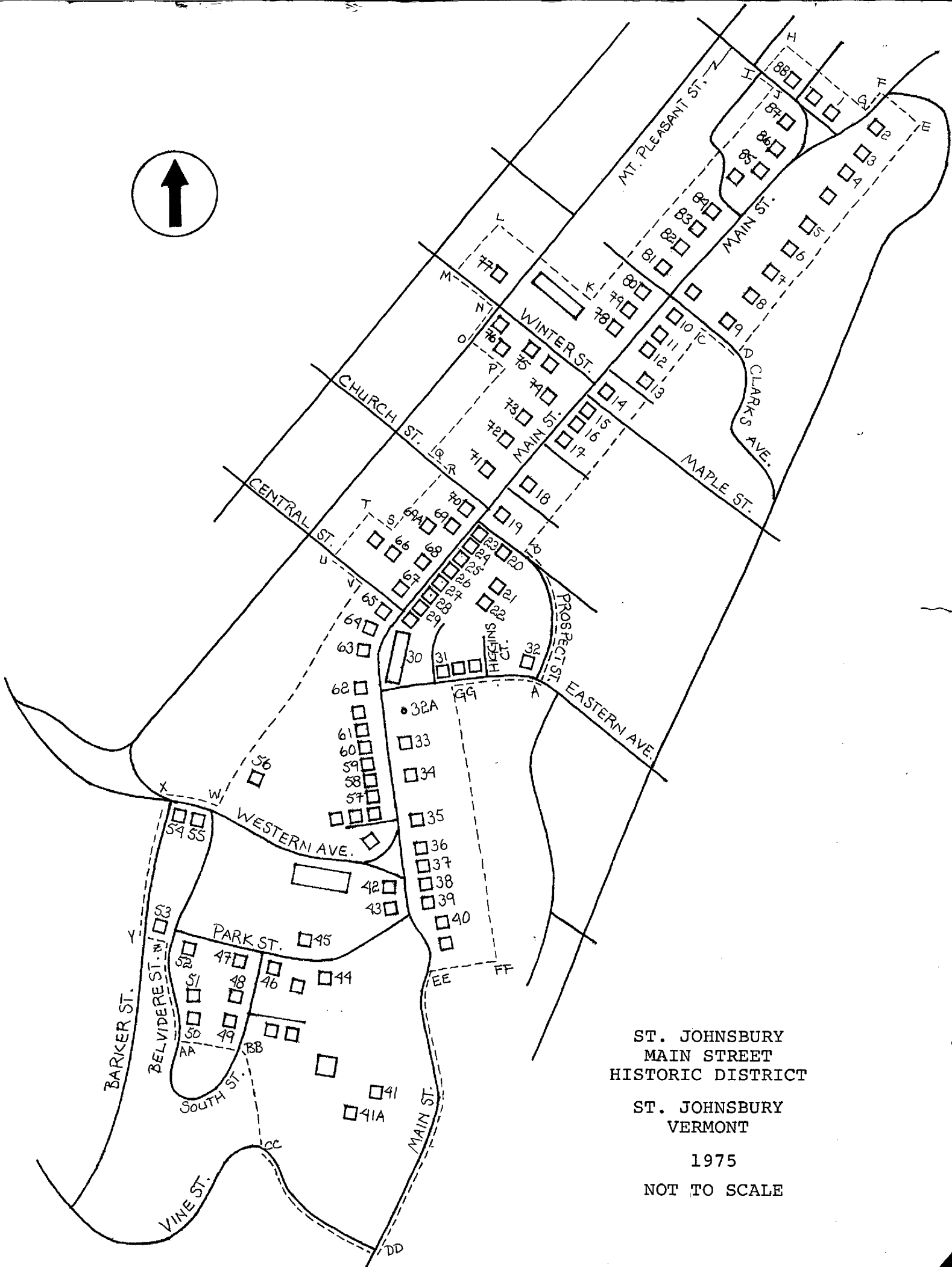


ST. JOHNSBURY
MAIN STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT

ST. JOHNSBURY
VERMONT

1975

NOT TO SCALE



ST. JOHNSBURY
MAIN STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT

ST. JOHNSBURY
VERMONT

1975

NOT TO SCALE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME St. Johnsbury Main Street Historic District - Amendment
HISTORIC (Boundary alteration for previous nomination received by
National Register on April 17, 1975)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Prospect Street (Boundary alteration to include St. John's
Rectory and former St. Johnsbury Hospital) — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

St. Johnsbury

— VICINITY OF

Vermont

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Vermont

50

Caledonia

005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

— VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Town Clerk of St. Johnsbury

STREET & NUMBER

36 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

St. Johnsbury

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

DATE

1974

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Vermont Division For Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Montpelier

Vermont

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Refer to previous nomination for description of Historic District.

Inventory No. 89 (refer to attached map), St. John's Rectory, 12 Prospect Street: St. John's Rectory is a large, Jacobethan Revival style, 2½-story, brick veneered house of wood frame construction with an asymmetrical T-shaped plan, the north end of the T's cross constituting an extensive wing. The building's expansive, slate-covered, intersecting gable roof is masked behind high, gable parapets on all four elevations. The fenestration is predominantly paired, double-hung sash windows with rectangular transoms and plain hood moldings except for a three-unit window on the first story of the south (main) elevation with gothic arched transoms. The gothic arched entrance on the main (south) elevation is covered by a projecting, gable-roofed and parapeted entrance vestibule with gothic arched transom and with clustered, cast iron columns on the corners supporting parapet buttresses. The building's most distinguishing feature is a one-story loggia of brick gothic arches supported by clustered, cast iron columns and buttressed-corner piers across the south and east elevations of the stem of the T. The gothic arched colonnade has been infilled on the south elevation with diamond-paned windows.

Inventory No. 90 (refer to attached map), former St. Johnsbury Hospital, 9 Prospect Street: The former St. Johnsbury Hospital is a massive, rectangular-shaped, 3-story building of brick, load bearing construction with an expansive and steeply pitched slate-covered hip roof. The building is in the Chateausque style. The hip roof is punctuated by parapeted, gable-roofed dormers with finialed peaks and corner buttresses, and checkerwork friezes. The hip roof does not overhang the walls and is visually supported by a corbeled cornice concealing a gutter. While the south and east elevations are partially concealed by later brick additions, the north (main) and west elevations are divided by belt courses between each floor level. The third story is also banded by a decorative "frieze" of diagonally laid bricks between the round-arched windows, the "frieze" acting as impost blocks for the round-arched "entablatures" above the windows. The first and second story windows are flat and segmental-arched, respectively. The symmetrical 5-bay, west elevation is further accentuated vertically by two projecting chimney stacks which corbel out at the second story level on either side of the center bay and rise with slotted west facades to the height of the ridge between the west elevations' three dormers. The building has been adaptively converted for use as professional offices.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Refer to previous nomination for bibliographical references.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5 additional acres. Additional property located within UTM references for previous nomination.

A	1,8	7,3,7	4,5,0	4,9	2,3	1,7,6	B	1,8	7,3,7	4,5,0	4,9	2,1	7,2,4
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING
C	1,8	7,3,6	9,4,9	4,9	2,1	7,2,4	D	1,8	7,3,6	9,4,9	4,9	2,3	1,7,6

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Refer to previous nomination for complete boundary description. The boundary description of the previous nomination is amended as follows between Point A and Point B, Point 'B' being relocated as described to include the additional property described in this nomination:

(See Continuation Sheet 10-1)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Courtney Fisher, Historic Preservation Specialist

ORGANIZATION

Vermont Division For Historic Preservation

DATE

May 19, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

Pavilion Building

TELEPHONE

802 828-3226

CITY OR TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

William B. Pinney

William B. Pinney

TITLE Director/State Historic Preservation Office DATE 6/2/75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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The boundary of the St. Johnsbury Main Street Historic District begins at a Point A at the intersection of the centerlines of the pavements of Eastern Avenue and Prospect Avenue; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the centerline of the pavement of Prospect Avenue to a Point A1 at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the south property line of the 5 Prospect Avenue property; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the south property lines of the 5 Prospect Avenue and the 9 Prospect Street properties to a Point A2 at the southeast corner of the 9 Prospect Street property; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the east property lines of the 9 Prospect Street and the St. John's Rectory properties to a Point A3 at the intersection of an extension in an easterly direction of the centerline of the pavement of Charles Avenue and the east property line of the St. John's Rectory property; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the centerline of the pavement of Charles Avenue to a Point B at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the east property line of the 87 Main Street property (Nota Bene: Point B has been moved from its previous location at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the east property line of the St. Johnsbury Natural History Museum and the centerline of the pavement of Prospect Street to its present location as described above); thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the east property lines of the 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, and 103 Main Street properties to a Point C...(refer to Boundary Description in previous nomination, Continuation Sheet: Item Number 10, Page 1, second line).