

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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

HISTORIC St. Albans Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

U.S. 7 and VT 36

Generally Surrounding Taylor Park

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

St. Albans

VICINITY OF

Vermont

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Vermont

CODE

50

COUNTY

Franklin

CODE

011

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME See Continuation Sheet 4-1

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Office of the City Clerk

STREET & NUMBER

100 North Main Street

CITY, TOWN

St. Albans

STATE

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

DATE

1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" 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. Albans Historic District is located approximately three miles east of Lake Champlain. St. Albans is the county seat of Franklin County. The main line of the Central Vermont Railroad passes through the city skirting the western boundary of the district. (See Central Vermont Railroad Headquarters, entered on the National Register January 21, 1974.) The district comprises the entire commercial core, with four churches, the county courthouse, a formal school, and several residential structures.

Spatially, the city is arranged around Taylor Park (#112), the original town common laid out in 1792. This is perhaps the most pleasing and intact common remaining in any Vermont city. Rectangular in shape, the park is approximately five acres and rises twenty-five feet from west to east. Maple and elm trees provide shade and gravel paths criss-cross the area. The maple trees were planted in 1838. In 1870 the common was renamed Taylor Park in memory of the donor of the land, Colonel Halloway Taylor. No record exists of a landscape architect designing the park and it is quite possible that local effort is responsible for its present form. A magnificent cast iron fountain (#113) donated by John Gregory Smith (resident of St. Albans and Governor of Vermont, 1863-65) in 1887, graces the north end of the park. A rectangular reflecting pool (#116) immediately to the south of the fountain compliments this sculptural feature. A circular planting area (#117) with a beautiful 19th century cast iron street lamp balances the fountain on the south side of the reflecting pool. A Civil War monument (#114) erected in 1940 and a World War I monument (#115) are the two other features that characterize the park.

The district has a north/south orientation defined by the Main Street axis. The eastern boundary is delineated by buildings on Fairfield and Church Streets and Maiden Lane; the western boundary follows the inner (east) curb line of Federal and Catherine Streets. The following streets intersect the axis in a generally east/west direction: Congress (south curb line), Center, Bank, Hudson, Kingman and Lake. Buildings numbered 28 and 92 on Main Street (Street numbers 130 and 20) mark the northern and southern extremities of the district respectively.

The town expanded rapidly after 1850 when the railroad went through St. Albans. The predominance of late 19th century buildings is due to redevelopment after a disasterous fire in 1895 destroyed nearly all the commercial buildings from Lake Street to Hudson Street, and Federal Street to Main Street.

The interior of the North Main Street block bounded by Kingman, Lake and Federal Streets consists of a parking area. Another parking lot is located in the interior of the block bounded by South Main, Lake, Catherine and Stebbins Streets. Until the great fire of 1895 these open areas were used for lumber storage and livery stables.

Brick is the dominant construction material. Queen Anne (Revival), Colonial Revival and Romanesque Revival buildings characterize the commercial core along the western side of Main Street while the commercial buildings on the east side of Main Street, north of Taylor Park, are basically Greek Revival and Italianate. The great 19th century fire never jumped east across Main Street, so many of these buildings from St. Albans' early period of development remain on this eastern side of Main Street.

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Outstanding buildings within the district are four churches (#'s 2, 4, 6, 8), a courthouse (#7), a former school, now a museum (#5), along Church Street and the Customs House (#54) on the corner of Kingman and Federal Streets. The Morton House (#9) and 35 Bank Street is an outstanding example of the Colonial Revival style and is indicative of the high quality of late 19th century housing in the hill section to the east of Taylor Park.

The buildings and structures included in the St. Albans Historic District are as follows (numbers refer to enclosed sketch map):

1. St. Mary's School (44 Fairfield Street), 1874. Part of a compound of three buildings belonging to St. Mary's Church. Rectangular mass, 2½ stories, 5 x 3 bays, common bond brick construction on granite sills, no foundation, gable fronted to Lincoln Avenue. Its massing suggests a Greek Revival style building, and some detailing supports this, although it would be very late for the style. The structure is modestly detailed with a boxed cornice, slate roof, 2/2 and 6/6 sash, and wood window sills and lintels. Second story Neo-Palladian window in front and rear gable elevations; double-leafed entry doors. Wooden crosses recessed in the brick at both gable ends are the lone decorative features. Two-story shed addition on south elevation with side stairs.

2. St. Mary's Church (44 Fairfield Street), 1849. The oldest church within the district, St. Mary's picturesque Gothic Revival vertical forms of a bell tower and buttresses anchor the eastern edge of the district also helping to enclose Taylor Park. William H. Hoyt, an Episcopal clergyman who converted to Catholicism, was instrumental in raising funds for the church. He commissioned Patrick J. Keelly, a noted New York architect to design St. Mary's. Mr. Hoyt supervised the construction that was done by members of the parish.

The church is 3 x 7 bays. The four level bell tower sets the vertical orientation of the structure that is reinforced by stepped buttresses on the tower and side elevations. Tall lancet windows also contribute to this verticality. The common bond brick building rises from a granite foundation with granite wash. It is rectangularly massed, has a gable slate roof and a pentagonal apse on the east (rear) elevation.

Three slightly projecting, steeply pitched gable entries on the facade contain double-leafed doors, and wood archivolts spring from clustered colonettes. Transom lights above the doors are detailed with Gothic tracery.

Ornamental detailing includes stained glass windows with Gothic tracery, quatrefoil motifs in windows and on doors; oculus windows with this quatrefoil tracery in bell tower and above aisle entries.

After repeated damage by lightning the spire was removed in 1922. Overall the building is neatly maintained; however, the brick has been sandblasted and unsympathetically repointed.

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4. St. Luke's Episcopal Church (5 Church Street), 1860. One of three known remaining churches in Vermont designed by Bishop John Henry Hopkins, first Bishop of Vermont and seventh presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. Bishop Hopkins was an avid promoter of the Gothic Revival and published a book in 1836; Essays on Gothic Architecture.

The 1½-story, 3 x 5 bay Gothic Revival church is a distinctive Bishop Hopkins design. It is characterized by rock-faced random coursed stone construction. The stone is from a local quarry and is called calico because of its mottled color. The lowest profile of all the buildings along Church Street, St. Luke's stands out amongst these due to its unusual stone construction.

The vertical orientation of a three level bell tower with crenelated roof curb balances the suppressing tendencies of the broad gable facade. The heaviness of the stone facade is reduced by a large stained glass window. A sympathetically designed 1½-story chapel was added to the rear of the building c. 1903 of similar stone and buff brick construction. The side elevation bays are defined by stepped buttresses.

Decorative features include stained glass windows in two-point arched openings, trefoil tracery, a brownstone belt course and buttress caps. Closely cropped eaves, slate, and tin characterize the roof. The roof is double-pitched, flattening to a more shallow pitch over the aisles. Double-leaf board and batten doors in a two-point arched opening punctuate the bell tower. Enclosed entry porch on south elevation with similar board and batten doors.

St. Luke's makes a significant contribution to the rhythm, scale and high quality of design of the buildings along Church Street fronting on Taylor Park.

5. Franklin County Museum (St. Albans Academy, 9 Church Street), 1861. This three-story, 6 x 2 bay, hip-roofed former school, is the finest example in St. Albans of the Renaissance Revival architectural tradition. It was built for a cost of \$40,000.

The common bond brick building rises from a rock-faced, ashlar granite base whose stones have tooled margins. A center pavilion emphasizes the verticality of the building and the rigid symmetry of the design. The verticality is reinforced by two sets of paired round-arched windows on the facade with height increasing on each successive story. The openings on the pavilion are arched, while only the third story windows are arched on the body of the building. 6/6 sash predominates. A boxed denticular cornice with paired brackets characterizes the eaves. The roof is slate with a cupola crowning the peak. The corners of the pavilion and the body of the building are articulated with quoins. Other ornamental details include cast iron window hoods, keystones, round arched brick paneling in pavilion, and pilasters. A two-story rear addition has been removed resulting in odd fenestration in the rear section. The academy makes an outstanding contribution to the rhythm, scale and quality of buildings along Church Street.

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6. St. Paul's Methodist Church (11 Church Street), 1873. This 3 x 5 bay, 1½-story, rectangularly massed church is in the High Victorian Gothic style. The common bond brick building rests on a granite ashlar base. Verticality is reinforced by a steeply pitched center gable with three-level buttressed corner towers. Buttresses on the side elevations divide the bays. There are large, two-point arched, stained glass windows on the facade. Wall openings are characterized by stone voussairs and surrounds of alternating red and white color creating a polychrome effect. Center entry has steeply pitched hood supported by clustered colonnettes. There are double-leaf entry doors in the center of the facade and the towers. The cornice is supported by brackets. Corbelled brick paneling in bell tower. Oculus windows in towers. Three part louvered bellfry windows. Slate roofed, 4 x 7 bay, 1963, 1½-story gable brick addition on rear.

This superbly maintained church makes a significant contribution to the rhythm and scale of buildings along Church Street, maintaining the vertical orientation that predominates through the picturesque forms of steeply pitched gables and towers.

7. Franklin County Courthouse (17 Church Street). This Renaissance Revival style Courthouse was built in 1874 for a cost of \$75,000. It has 5 x 3 bays and is a two-story rectangular block mass brick building rising from an ashlar, rock-faced granite base. The granite blocks have tooled margins. Symmetry is provided by corner towers (whose third level is wood) and the 2-story center frontispiece. The first-story is rusticated brick terminating in belt course. Granite steps rise to a segmental arched opening center entry which has double-leafed eastlake detailed doors. There are rectangular windows on first story with granite lintels; arched window openings on second story and a 3-part, semicircular arch window in center of second story. Windows have 6/6 and 4/4 sash. The second story has arched brick panels; the bays are divided and corners are articulated by brick doric pilasters with wood capitals. The towers have ventilator panels with cast iron ornamental grates. Wood-paneled caps and rounded roofs. The main roof is hipped and sheathed in slate and has a box cornice.

The Courthouse reflects St. Albans' importance as a county seat, and remains the most intact building in the district both within and without in its detailing and appointments. It makes a significant contribution to the outstanding buildings that line the east side of Taylor Park on Church Street.

8. First Congregational Church (27 Church Street), 1894. This Romanesque Revival style church is characterized by an asymmetrical mass and plan containing many picturesque shapes and forms. Designed by Cass and Lewis, a New York architectural firm, it is the third church to be built on this site; the previous two, built in 1826 and 1862, burned. The land was originally owned by Josiah Thomas, a revolutionary publisher who lived in Worcester, Massachusetts.

The building is dominated by a four-level clock/bell tower whose verticality is reinforced by narrow-arched brick paneling and slit windows. A porte-cochere with entry adjoins

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this tower. A double stone wash is at the base of the tower. There is a polygonal apse on the southwest corner. The body of the church is gable roofed, though the chapel roof on the southeast corner of the building is hipped. Stone wash runs around the perimeter of the building. Buttresses divide the bays on the main body of the church. There is a gabled entry porch on the facade with two side arches springing from the columns. Gauged brick is used in the arched window and door openings, and slightly raised brick surrounds accent windows and doors. Ornamentation includes terra cotta hood moldings terminating in flower motifs, crocketts on the tower, cropped eaves with a decorative motif, an oculus in the facade, and terra cotta roll molding over the arches in the entry and porte cochere.

The rich variety of forms contained within this church and the dominating clock/bell tower make this church one of the outstanding buildings in the district and a fine anchor for this row of monumental buildings along Church Street.

9. Morton House (35 Bank Street); c. 1896. This 2½-story, clapboarded house has a hip roof and is a square block mass with a rear ell Colonial Revival residence. The stone foundation is rock-faced and random-coursed. A veranda wraps around the facade and left (west) elevation and has paired columns with scamozzi-like capitals, turned balusters, lattice screening below the veranda deck, and a boxed denticular cornice. Two- and one-story bay windows flank a center, leaded glass, side- and fan-lighted entry. There is an oriel window on the right (east) elevation and a bay window on the left (west) elevation. The roof is sheathed in slate, and the box cornice has modillions. The windows have 1/1 sash; the paired window on the west elevation has leaded glass panes. The rear ell has a swept dormer. The other dormers are hipped.

This house is an outstanding contribution to the quality of architecture within the district in terms of its design, materials, and detailing. It has remained in one family since it was built and is indicative of the fine residential structures in St. Albans. Standing across from the First Congregational Church, it too effectively acts to enclose Taylor Park.

10. Carriage House (35 Bank Street), c. 1870. This 2½-story house is rectangularly shaped and of rock-faced, random range limestone construction. The mansard roof is double-pitched, four-sided, bell cast, and sheathed in slate. Brick segmental arched openings over doors and windows, gabled dormers and 6/6 sash.

This exquisite carriage house is a good example of the Second Empire style in the district and makes a significant contribution to the variety of styles in the district.

11. Garage (35 Bank Street). This one-story structure has 3 bays and a shed roof.

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12. 29-31 Bank Street, c. 1860. This 2½-story, gabled, Greek Revival residence has a L-plan that has since been converted to apartments. The foundation is of ashlar granite and random range limestone. The crook of the ell has a one-story addition. Multiple entrances. Boxed cornice returns. Windows characterized by 1/1 sash, stone and wood lintels and sills. Eastlake-styled rear porch. Slate and asphalt sheathed roof.

This plainly detailed, brick Greek Revival house on the corner opposite Taylor Park is typical of the earlier residential structures in St. Albans.

13. St. Albans Free Library (19 Maiden Lane), 1902. This is an outstanding 2½-story, gable-roofed Romanesque Revival building much in the tradition of the First Congregational Church (#8) with respect to materials, style and detailing. The facade has a 2x2 bay, 2½-story projection. The parapetted entry porch has an arched entry and semi-circular arches on the side springing from stone impostes. Gauged brick voussoirs characterize the arches. Windows have rowlock flat arches, and terra cotta hood molds are placed over windows and arched entry. There is a large, round-headed leaded glass window on the facade lighting a stairway to the second story. The tin cornice has terra cotta egg and dart molding beneath. The brick chimney is paneled.

Continuously serving St. Albans as a library since 1902 this can be counted among the architecturally outstanding buildings in the city. Its strong massing and fine detailing make it a significant contribution to the Historic District.

14. Owls Club (13 Maiden Lane), c. 1820. This 2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, brick common bond Federal style residence has a large L-plan shape and a 2½-story clapboarded addition. The foundation is stone. A veranda wraps around the south and west elevations and has a spindle screen and turned posts with solid brackets. A gabled projection on the veranda accents the entry; the gable contains a stickwork hammer beam with drop pendant. A boxed cornice with gable returns covers the eaves. The gable peaks have quadrant windows. Other windows have splayed lintels and 1/1 sash, and there are offset end chimneys. This house was extensively remodeled in the 1890's when it was converted into a men's club. It was originally built by John Smith, the father of J. Gregory Smith, Governor of Vermont in 1863-65 and who was instrumental in routing the Central Vermont Railroad through St. Albans in 1850.

15. 10 Maiden Lane. This apartment building has 3 stories, a flat roof and brick and plywood siding. It does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

16. New England Telephone Building (25 Bank Street). This is a 3-story brick building that acts effectively as a closure for Taylor Park. It does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

17. 10 Maiden Lane. This garage has 5 bays, and a shed roof. It does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

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18. 7-11 Bank Street, c. 1875. This 3½-story, 3 x 2 bay brick and frame commercial/tenement building is attached to the Brainerd Block (#19). The brick portion of this building was constructed at the time of a major stylistic updating of the Brainerd Block. The frame upper stories, added in 1889, give the building a Colonial Revival appearance. This frame portion is shingle-sheathed, and has a hip roof and shed and gable dormers. The upper stories have 1/1 and 2/2 sash. Access to the commercial areas is gained through a recessed entry with a paneled brick-quoin surround. Large fixed glass windows flank this entry.

This building effectively anchors the southeast corner of this block and helps to enclose Taylor Park. It also carries the rhythm, scale and foundation of the Brainerd Block on Bank Street and its frame upper story is an interesting juxtaposition of styles.

19. Brainerd Block (65-69 North Main Street), 1840. This 2½-story building is 4 x 5 bays, and brick common bond construction. The altered commercial store front has 4 bays on Main Street, 2 bays on Bank Street with center entries on each street elevation. The mansard roof is sheathed with aluminum and tin. The box cornice has paired brackets and dentils. Segmental-arch dormers have paired windows. Pedimented window cornices on consoles; wood sills with feet. There is an oriel window on the second story of the Main Street facade and 2/2 sash predominates. The first story has large fixed glass store windows.

Originally constructed as a Greek Revival commercial block in 1840, the building was substantially altered c. 1875 into its present Second Empire/Italianate form. As originally built, it was the first large-scale commercial building in St. Albans that broke away from the adaptation of a residential structure into a store. It is one of three mansard-roofed buildings in the Historic District. Architecturally this distinctive style provides an excellent focal point for this corner.

20. Blue Lion Cafe (71-75 North Main Street), c. 1824; remodelled c. 1875. This 2½-story building has a 5 bay storefront and the gable oriented to Main Street. It is an Italianate commercial building attached to the Brainerd Block and built of common bond brick. The center entries are recessed and a cast iron marquee with egg and dart molding is suspended from the facade with chains. The windows have splayed lintels and pedimented cornices on brackets. The balcony door located in the gable end has a segmental arch cornice on brackets. The store front has eastlake detailing.

Originally constructed as a transitional Federal/Greek Revival building, it was remodeled c. 1875 along with the Brainerd Block (#19) to its present outstanding Italianate form. It provides an interesting comparison for the development of the commercial block in American architecture. The Blue Lion, as originally conceived, was an adaptation of a common residential house form. The Brainerd Block, built some 20 years later, shows the contrast and development of the commercial building.

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The Blue Lion is significant for the documentation it provides of this development and for the contribution it makes to the rhythm, scale and quality of buildings along this row of Main Street.

21. 77-79 North Main Street, c. 1835. With the gable oriented to Main Street, this Greek Revival commercial building has 2½-stories and 3 x 3 bays. The altered store front has a recessed entry and there is a shed addition on the rear (east) elevation. The box cornice returns at the gable ends and windows have 2/2 and 1/1 sash. The slate sided shed dormers and newer siding have been added.

This is another example of an early commercial building that borrows from the residential house form. Though its siding detracts somewhat, it makes a significant contribution to the rhythm and scale of buildings along the east side of Main Street.

22. 81-83 North Main Street, 1832. This 3 x 3 bay, 2½-story brick, common bond, Greek Revival commercial building adjoins #21 on the right (south) elevation. The storefront has been substantially altered to a 1970's version of "Colonial" with wooden corner pilasters. There are projecting eaves and a semi-circular window in the gable peak. A 2-story frame addition on the rear (east) elevation is connected by a breezeway to a c. 1970 one-story aluminum sided addition. Windows have 2/6 and 6/6 sash.

Like buildings #20 and #21, this is a first-generation commercial structure and makes a significant contribution to the variety of styles in the District and to the rhythm and scale of buildings in this block of Main Street.

23. 85-87 North Main Street. This 2-story building with brick veneer facade and wood siding is a rectangular block mass. Though not stylistically compatible with adjacent buildings, it does maintain the rhythm and scale of buildings in this block. It does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

24. 89-93 North Main Street, c. 1820. This 2½-story, 3 x 5 bay, Federal/Greek Revival commercial building is built of brick with a common bonding pattern and has a gable front. There is a 1½-story clapboarded addition on rear. The box cornice returns at gable ends. The building has been sandblasted and the storefront was altered in 1978. Windows have 2/2 and 1/1 sash. The interior contains an iron vault with quirked ovolo molded into the panels on the iron door. There has been speculation that this might have once been the post office or perhaps a bank, but there is no evidence save for the vault to support either of these conjectures.

This structure provides further documentation of St. Albans' early commercial history and significantly contributes to the rhythm and scale of buildings in this block.

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25. The Elms (99 North Main Street), 1910. This is a 3 x 6 bay, 3-story, Colonial Revival office and tenement building of brick common bond construction. Brick piers articulate the corners and central bay on the facade. There is an arched entry defined by row lock voussoirs and corbelled brick; the door is Colonial Revival in style and has a transom and sidelights of leaded glass.

There are fixed glass windows on the first floor and two oriel windows on the second floor. The windows have flat arches, 1/1 sash, and stone sills. The cornice is ornamental and metal.

This building is a strong visual anchor for the north end of this row of commercial buildings and is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival tradition that dominated the architecture of St. Albans at the beginning of the 20th century.

26. 8-10 Congress Street, c. 1865. This Italianate structure of 2½ stories has 3 x 4 bays, a gable front to Congress Street, and is of frame construction. There is a shed addition on the rear (south) elevation. The altered first floor commercial facade has large fixed glass windows and center and side entries, also altered. Windows have 6/6, 2/2 and 1/1 sash. This building housed a gunsmith's shop in the 1880's and was probably always a commercial establishment due to its close proximity to Main Street.

27. 12 Congress Street, c. 1845. This Greek Revival building is 3 x 3 bays, 2½ stories with a gable oriented toward Congress Street. It is a frame residence on a stone foundation and has a box cornice with gable returns, and pilasters support a finely detailed entry entablature. Full sidelights flank a Queen Anne styled door. There is a 2-story ell on the rear (south) elevation which was added c. 1895. Windows have 6/6, 6/1, 3/1 and 1/1 sash. This building is now sheathed with aluminum siding.

This is a good example of the high quality of residential housing found in St. Albans from its earliest period of development, now sided in aluminum.

28. 130-132 North Main Street, c. 1900. This 3 x 3 bay, 3-story, office/tenement building has common bond brick construction. Stone lintels, inset panels and sill coursing provide a small degree of polychromatic variation. Windows on the right (north) elevation have wood lintels and 2/2 and 1/1 sash. The ground story facade has been altered. The rear (west elevation) has a two-story wood porch. This building originally served as a salvation hall and was rebuilt after the fire.

Stylistically undistinguished, #28 defines the northernmost boundary of the historic district and commercial core.

29-30. 120-128 North Main Street, c. 1900. This 3-story office building's street-level facade shares a continuation of the facade of building #28. The upper two stories are sheathed in aluminum siding on the main (east) facade. These two buildings

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originally served as a bicycle shop and bakery. Along with #28 they establish the rhythm and scale of buildings that line the west side of Main Street, although they are stylistically undistinguished.

31. 116-118 North Main Street, c. 1898. This 3 x 4 bay, 2-story, late 19th century Queen Anne commercial building is unattached and characterized by being set back from the street. It is of brick, common bond construction and has a double center entry flanked by large fixed glass windows on the street level of the main (east) facade. There are three sets of paired windows across the second story of the facade and the side elevations have segmental-arched windows. The building's windows have 2/2 and 1/1 sash. The cornice has sawtooth and corbelled brickwork.

Due to its deep set-back this building creates an interesting streetscape while maintaining the scale and massing of buildings along Main Street.

32. 110-114 North Main Street, c. 1909. This 3-story commercial building of common bond brick construction, has hinged-brick canted corners on the Main Street facade. The first floor store front has been altered; a denticular wood belt course divides the first and second stories. The brick window hoods and cornice are corbelled and there are marble brackets supporting the cornice. The windows have 1/1 sash and stone sills. There is a three-story wood porch and stairs on the rear, (west) elevation. This building originally housed a bakery and grocery store.

Stylistically eclectic, the building maintains the scale and massing of this side of Main Street.

33. Collins Block (104-108 North Main Street, 1895. This 3 x 3 bay, three-story, common bond brick, Queen Anne commercial block makes an important contribution to Main Street. The first floor has been altered with the addition of stuccoed arcade. Stone sill coursing separates the floors. Windows have stone lintels, segmental arched window openings with voussiors, and 1/1 sash. The cornice is corbelled, with standing soldier brick corbelling below; and underneath this is a name and date plaque. There is a movie theatre in the rear (west) elevation which is architecturally undistinguished.

34. City Hall (100 North Main Street), 1897. This unattached, 2½-story, common bond brick, Romanesque Revival building is characterized by a deeper setback from Main Street. The rock faced, random range, granite foundation has a wash. The central, arched entry portal has a deck above. The arch is composed of gauged granite voussoirs and the deck railing is of granite, contrasting nicely with the brick. The facade is gable peaked though the roof is hipped, below which is a box cornice with modillions. There is a 2-story canted bay window left of the entry, and a three-level tower to the right. The gable, bay window, and tower are components that emphasize the center of the structure. This visual centering is reinforced by the shadowed entry portal. A granite

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belt course divides the first and second stories. All window sills are of rock faced granite; windows have 1/1 sash. Decorative features include: a neo-palladian window in the gable; roll molding; bead and reel molding; pressed-tin anthemion leaf motif; recessed brick paneling; and corbelling in the tower.

This distinctively styled Romanesque Revival public building is one of the architecturally outstanding structures in the district. Its deeper set back helps create a more interesting streetscape.

35. Campbell Block (92-94 North Main Street), 1900. This is a 2 x 4 bay, three-story Queen Anne commercial building. The ground level store front with a recessed entry is possibly original to the structure. There are two oriel windows on the main street facade; third floor windows are paired and characterized by flat arches, wood sills, and 1/1 sash. Corbelled brick cornice with marble name and date plaque below. Wood porch on rear (west elevation).

36. Bellvue Movie Theater (86 North Main Street), c. 1915. This building is indicative of the strong Colonial Revival tradition which dominated the architecture of St. Albans after the turn of the century. Though radically altered, it retains vestiges of its Colonial Revival detailing.

Attached to the Campbell block, it is two stories in height with a large recessed center entry flanked by fluted pilasters that rise to an entablature. Nondescript wooden pilasters delineate the corners and rise to the entablature which has a box cornice with egg and dart molding. There is a central, pedimented gable peak. The window fenestration and entrance have been altered. 2-story rear addition of hollow tile construction was originally the movie house; 1/1 windows have been added to this.

This building significantly contributes to the rhythm and scale of buildings on Main Street and through its distinctive design adds variety to the Main Street facades.

37. Paige Block (80-84 North Main Street), 1896. This 4 x 8 bay, 3½-story, attached, Romanesque Revival commercial block has common bond brick construction. A stone belt course divides the first and second stories. The first floor store front has been altered. The upper stories have paired windows and the second-story windows have stone lintels. The third story windows have semicircular arched openings with stone keystones. These arches spring from stone imposts. Corbelled bricks outline the arches forming a type of hood mold. Ventilator oculi flank a name and date plaque. The tin cornice is nondescript.

This building is typical of the high quality commercial structures found within the district.

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38. 76-78 North Main Street, 1896. This Queen Anne commercial building has 3 stories, common bond brick construction, and is attached to #37. The first floor store front has carrera glass; the third story has semicircular arched window openings with keystones and 1/1 sash. Brick corbelling outline these arches. The corbelled cornice has a brick sawtooth pattern beneath. There is a stone cap on roof curb. This building contributes to the continuation and uniformity of facades on Main Street.

39. 72-74 North Main Street, 1896. This is a 3 x 7 bay, 3-story Queen Anne commercial building of 7-course American bond brick construction, on a stone foundation. Windows have wood sills, 1/1 sash, and shelf cornice window heads. This building contributes to the rhythm, scale, and massing of buildings on Main Street helping to preserve the continuous facade line.

40. 7-9 Center Street, c. 1896. This Queen Anne commercial building is 3-stories, common bond brick, and an altered first floor. There are segmental arched window openings, wood sills, and 1/1 sash. The cornice is corbelled brick.

41. 11-13 Center Street, c. 1898. This commercial building has 2 x 3 bays, two stories, a shed roof, and is a rectangular block. Aluminum siding hides only stylistic features on this frame structure. Its most distinctive feature is a second story oriel window. The store front on first floor is reached by a two riser stoop. The recessed entry is canted. The windows have 1/1 and 6/1 sash and a box cornice is placed at the top.

42. 15 Center Street, c. 1920. This 3 x 3 bay, one-story, frame, attached, stylistically nondescript printing shop has aluminum siding, 1/1 and 6/1 sash. This was originally constructed as a printing shop.

43. 21 Center Street, c. 1896. This is a two-story, Queen Anne Revival tenement, with an L plan and built of a common bond brick pattern. There is a 1 x 2 bay veranda on the main (south) facade with a spindle screen, turned posts with brackets, and square balusters. The door is also Queen Anne in style. The segmental arched window openings have sailor voussoirs, 1/1 sash and wood sills. There is brick corbelling beneath a wooden box cornice and a brick sawtooth pattern beneath this corbelling. This tenement is indicative of the workers housing found throughout sections of St. Albans.

44. 68-70 North Main Street, c. 1890. With 2 bays on Main Street, 7 bays on Center Street, this Queen Anne Revival commercial building has common bond brick construction. The altered first floor store front has varigated metal. The large, fixed glass second story corner window has fluted corner pilasters. There are entablature shelves, windows with 1/1 sash and a corbelled cornice. This building survived the 1895 fire.

45. 64-66 North Main Street, c. 1890. This building has been altered by the addition of a new facade of incompatible brick. In the process the fenestration has also been altered. A round arched entry is not in keeping with adjacent store fronts. However,

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the building does contribute to the mass and scale of buildings along Main Street.

46. 60-62 North Main Street, c. 1860. This rather plain common bond brick Greek Revival Commercial building was untouched by the fire of 1895. It is two bays wide and three stories high with large store windows on the first floor of the main (east) facade. There is a recessed center entry and an offset entry for access to upper stories. Paired windows have 1/1 sash. The cornice is slightly corbelled.

This building represents a development of the commercial block in the late stages of the Greek Revival period that is one step beyond the form taken by the Brainerd Block (#19). In the twenty years that separates these two buildings the design has moved completely away from any residential precedent. This building is particularly significant to the district because within the space of one block there are existing buildings that document the development of the 19th century commercial block as a type.

47. 58 North Main Street, c. 1860. This commercial structure is two bays wide and three stories high and is virtually identical to #46 to which it is attached. The recessed center entry is flanked by large, fixed glass display windows on the street level. The third story windows are slightly shorter than the second story windows; windows have 1/1 sash, shelf-molded window heads, and wood sills. The cornice is slightly corbelled.

48. 54 North Main Street, c. 1860. With two bays on Main Street, seven bays on Kingman Street, this three-story common bond brick commercial tenement building is similar to #'s 46 and 47. The deeply recessed center entry is flanked by large fixed glass display windows that return back to entry. The windows have cast iron sills and cornices, and 1/1 sash.

49. Pierce Block (11-15 Kingman Street), c. 1896. This substantial 4 x 4 bay, three-story, common bond brick Queen Anne commercial building is part of the redevelopment after the fire of 1895. There is attached to the rear (north) elevation a 5 x 6 bay, two-story, frame tenement building that extends through to Center Street. The main building rests on a rock faced, ashlar granite foundation. Granite steps lead to a recessed entry flanked by fixed glass display windows. Stone sill coursing divides the floors. Window openings have segmental arches and flat arches and the corbelled brick in these arches suggests keystones. Windows in brick main building and in frame tenement have 1/1 sash. There is a metal bracketed cornice and a granite name and date plaque beneath the cornice.

This large commercial building, though off Main Street, is evidence of St. Albans' strong economic vitality in the 19th century. Architecturally, this building carries the Main Street facades around and down Kingman Street.

50. Messenger Building (17-21 Kingman Street), c. 1895. This 7-bay, two-story, common bond brick, Romanesque Revival commercial building formerly housed the local paper, the St. Albans Messenger. It has been severely altered by the infilling across the window bays with aluminum siding and the subsequent reordering of the fenestration. This siding hides distinctive recessed paneling that delineates the original window bays. A slightly projecting pavilion emphasizes the center of the building; an altered doorway punctures this pavilion. A corbelled brick cornice characterizes the roof curb.

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51. Peoples Trust Bank (25 Kingman Street) c. 1896. This superb building is a distinctive example of Renaissance Revival architecture. Three bays wide, 2½ stories high, and gable-fronted to Kingman Street. The most outstanding feature is a round arch centered on the facade that is outlined in brownstone; this arch contains an altered entry and stained glass window. All trim on the building is done in brownstone creating a pleasing polychromatic contrast against the brick. The entry is flanked by windows with pedimented, crossetted surrounds. The gable includes a boxed cornice with gable returns, and acroteria and antifixae. There are also two circular date stones in the gable.

52. Peoples Trust (29 Kingman Street) c. 1896. This 2 x 3 bay eclectic three-story building has a rock faced granite stone veneer facade and common bond brick construction on the side elevation. There are distinctive horse shoe arched window and door openings; a stained glass window on the facade and 1/1 sash characterize the windows. There are altered entry doors and corbelled stone blocks below the roof curb. A drive-in bank addition is on left (west) elevation. A c. 1930, 4 x 2 bay Georgian Revival, hip roofed addition rests on a concrete foundation on the rear (north) elevation. The building has a denticular cornice and windows with wood lintels, stone sills, and 12/12 sash.

53. 31 Kingman Street, c. 1896. This is a stylistically undistinguished firehouse with 3 x 5 bays, two-story, common bond brick. There is a shed addition on the rear (north) elevation. Windows have flat arched openings, 1/1 sash, and wood sills. Steel beams support garage door openings. Brick corbelling at cornice.

54. Customs House, 1895. This Romanesque Revival building is one of the few stylistically outstanding building in the Historic District. Nearly completed at the time of the great fire of 1895, the building was gutted by the fire.

The building is 2½ stories of rock faced, ashlar coursed, marble, rising from a rock faced, random range base with wash. These two methods of coursing subtly divide the building from the foundation. The most distinctive features are two, two-story conically capped corner turrets. Entrances on Kingman and Federal streets have stilted arches on clustered colonnettes with decorative capitals. These entries are flanked by semicircular arched windows. The window lintels have cavetto and roll moldings on which terminate in floral motifs. There are stone gable wall dormers on the Kingman and Federal Street facades. There are also gable and hip roofed dormers. Windows have 1/1 and 2/2 sash and paired and triple grouped windows are all symmetrically arranged. There is a denticular cornice by the turrets and a modillioned cornice on main block of building.

55. 46-48 North Main Street, 1896. With four bays on Main Street and six bays on Kingman Street, this 3-story Romanesque Revival commercial building is constructed of common bond brick. The imposing quality of this corner building has been diminished by the loss of a two-story bay window formerly located on the corner of the structure. This opening has been bricked in. Also, a two-story bay window has been removed from the center of the facade. Though damaged by the loss of these features, the building still effectively anchors the corner of the largest row of commercial buildings. Other features include: a decorative gable peak in the center of the facade; recessed panels; arched window openings on the third story; and stone lintels and sills; a stone header course separating the second and third stories; and a corbelled brick cornice.

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56. Bailey Block (46-48 North Main Street), 1896. This four-bay, 3½-story, common bond brick, Queen Anne commercial building has an altered first floor store front. There are two bay windows on the second story with denticular cornices, and recessed brick paneling between these windows. There are four segmental arched window openings with stone sills in third story and all window sash is 1/1. The center facade gable is created by corbelling brick away from the face of the building; and corbelled brick in the raking eaves of this gable creates a dentil motif. The gable eaves terminate in corbelled parapets, pierced by the gable peak, with decorative urns. A tripartite window in the gable is composed of a semicircular arch window with flanking quadrant windows. Though the name and date plaque says the building was completed in 1885, this is not true. The fire of 1895 destroyed the original Bailey Block and this plaque was reused in the new construction.

57. 42-44 North Main Street, 1896. This commercial building of common bond brick construction has 5 bays, three stories, and is of the Romanesque Revival style. Two recessed entries flank a semicircular stone arched center entry. Recessed brick paneling flanks the center bay with a semicircular arched window in the third story. Paneled brick piers articulate the corners. Second story windows are paired and the windows have stone lintels and sills and 1/1 sash. There are three ventilator oculi below the roof curb and the cornice is corbelled.

58. 38-40 North Main Street, 1896. This narrow two-bay, three-story, commercial building is constructed of buff and red brick. The storefront has been altered by the addition of a pent roof. Colossal panelled brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals, and the broad entablature they support, define the corners and top of the building and lend an unmistakable classical ambience to the streetscape. There are oversized flat arches with keystones constructed of buff brick over all windows on the front facade. The windows which are paired have 1/1 sash. There is a brick sawtooth pattern beneath the modillioned cornice which is constructed of stone.

This building maintains the rhythm, massing and scale of Main Street and its classical allusions provide interesting variety to the predominance of Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne Revival architecture.

59. 34-36 North Main Street, c. 1896. This three-bay, four-story, common bond brick Romanesque Revival commercial building has an altered first floor store front. The second and third stories are punctuated by paired, round arched windows with 1/1 sash. The window bays are delineated by recessed brick panels. The dominant feature of the building is a large semicircular arched window opening in the fourth story outlined in corbelled brick. This building breaks the common facade height shared by buildings #55, 56, 57 and 58. It also breaks the fenestration pattern, though its massing is similar to that of its neighbors.

60. 30-32 North Main Street, c. 1896. This is a 2 x 3 bay, three-story, common bond brick commercial building with an altered first floor store front. Windows have wood lintels and sills and 1/1 sash. There is a brick paneling in the cornice with a sawtooth pattern above. This is the lowest building in the block and is the last building in the block to have burned in the fire of 1895.

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61. Waugh Opera House (22-28 North Main Street), c. 1892. Separated by an alleyway from #60, this is the second opera house located on this site. The first burned in the fire of 1891. It is a 5 x 7 bay, four-story Romanesque Revival commercial building of common bond brick construction with two distinct sections of the facade. The altered first floor store fronts have three recessed entries. The 5-bay left section contains symmetrical fenestration of oriel and rectangular windows, topped by three thermal windows. Separated from this section by a severe simple bay is a two-bay section with rectangular windows which decrease in size with their height above the street, culminating in a group of four on the top story. All windows have 1/1 sash. Brick corbelling at the cornice and brick quoining articulates the corners and the single bay. A fire in the 1940's partially gutted the opera house which was subsequently converted into more retail space and apartments.
62. 18-20 North Main Street, c. 1892. This three-story, two-bay common bond brick Romanesque Revival commercial building has its original first floor store front, though the recessed entry has a newer door of metal frame and glass. There is recessed arcuated brick paneling, symmetrical fenestration, and windows have 1/1 sash and terra cotta hood molds. There are terra cotta insets in the facade, and the corbelled cornice sawtooth pattern below.
63. Prior Block (12-16 North Main Street), 1932. This five-bay, four-story commercial building suggests a skyscraper influence. Constructed of buff and red brick with an altered first floor facade, there are asymmetrically spaced window bays with fixed sash metal frame windows. The bracketed metal cornice has patera blocks and a name and date plaque is placed below the cornice.
64. 6-10 North Main Street, c. 1915. This commercial building has four bays, four stories and is built of common bond buff brick. The first floor store front has been altered. Flat arched window openings have rock faced brownstone sills. There are paired windows with 1/1 sash. The denticular brick cornice has an egg and dart molding beneath. The modern brick addition on the rear (west) elevation houses an elevator and offices.
65. American House (2-8 North Main Street), c. 1815. This four-story, 5 x 8 bay, common bond brick Italianate hotel is notable for its deeper setback from the street. The original 2½-story Federal style hotel was substantially altered by the addition of another floor (c. 1875) which changed the hotel into its present Italianate form. The facade has been altered by the addition of a one-bay deep, one-story brick store front and the removal of three upper story balconies. Decorative features include incised wooden window hoods and a bracketed cornice. This hotel is an outstanding anchor for the major intersection in St. Albans.
66. 9 Lake Street, c. 1875. This is a 7-bay, four-story, common bond brick addition to the rear (west) elevation of the American House (#65). There are shops on the ground level, and bay windows with denticular cornices. Three of the seven bays have similar incised window hood moldings. The bracketed cornice has a dentil molding between the brackets.
67. 11-13 Lake Street, c. 1892. This three by four bay, common bond brick Romanesque Revival commercial building has symmetrical fenestration. The central bay of the building

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is emphasized by paired windows; this symmetry is carried up the facade by this fenestration pattern, culminating in a semicircular arch in the bracketed cornice. The second story windows have stone lintels; those of the third story have semicircular arched openings. Windows with 2/2 sash predominate. There is a three-story, 2 x 1 bay porch addition on the rear (north) elevation.

This building terminates the single facade height of Main Street that turns down Main Street in buildings #66 and 67.

68. 15-17 Lake Street, c. 1828. This 2 x 6 bay, 1½-story, gable fronted, brick, seven-course American bond, Greek Revival commercial building is the original schoolhouse for the St. Albans Academy. Benjamin Rugg, a butter merchant and local entrepreneur, bought and moved the building to its present site in 1860 where he converted it for commercial purposes. The facade is characterized by a fixed glass display window, and a second story oriel window with a bracketed cornice. This box cornice returns at the gable ends and the roof is tin. There are flat arched windows with either 1/1 or 2/2 sash. The second story has a 1 x 4 bay veranda on the right (east) elevation and there are two-story frame and brick additions on the rear. Windows with 6/6 sash are placed in the frame addition; the brick addition has segmental arched openings and was originally a carriage house.

69. Moose Lodge, (43 Lake Street). This building has 4 x 10 bays, one-story, a flat roof, and is constructed of concrete block with a permastone facade and recessed entry. It does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

70. St. Albans Foundry (45 Lake Street), c. 1875. This is a 1½-story, five-bay wide former machine shop for the St. Albans Foundry that has since been converted into a bar. Recessed brick panels define the bays. This is part of the only industrial complex located in the historic district.

71. 10-18 Kingman Street, 1896. This Romanesque Revival commercial building has five bays, and is a three-story addition to #55. Four store fronts on the facade, of which two are original with recessed entries. Brick and stone piers separate the bays of these store fronts and the facade has asymmetrical fenestration. Second-story windows have been bricked in. There is a semicircular arched window opening in third story with a quoined surround and stone sills. There is a third-story oriel window. Attenuated round arched windows have 1/1 sash. A brick belt course separates second and third stories; there is a stone sill course on the second story.

This addition continues the building heights of the Main Street facades down Kingman Street.

72. 20-22 Kingman Street, 1896. This 4 x 5 bay, three-story, common bond brick, Romanesque Revival commercial building has a stone foundation and brick piers which articulate the corners. The altered first floor store front is brick with metal-framed windows and entry. The floors are delineated by granite sill and window head coursing. Windows have 2/2 sash. The cornice has brick corbelling. This commercial building maintains the rhythm, scale and massing of the Main Street facades.

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73. 30-32 Kingman Street, 1896. This is a 3-story, 2 x 6 bay, common bond brick Queen Anne commercial building with an original store front with a recessed center entry flanked by cast iron columns. There is a second-story oriel window; all other windows have been altered. Three patterned brick panels are composed of alternating rows of headers and bricks placed at angles so their corners are tangent to the face. Above these panels is dog tooth patterned brick. The rear (south) elevation has a second and third story 1 x 2 bay porch with turned posts.

74. 34-36 Kingman Street, 1896. This is a three-bay, three-story, common bond brick, Romanesque Revival commercial building with an original store front, a recessed center entry, and symmetrical fenestration. There are paired windows in the center bay and a central semicircular arched third-story window which has a corbelled brick surround and granite keystone. Decorative parquet brick paneling infills the tympanum above the window. Semicircular-arched window openings flank the center bay on the third story. Windows have 1/1 sash and stone sills. Two oculi are placed below the cornice and have granite keystones. Corbelled quoining articulates the second-story windows; piers define the corners with rock faced granite inserts. Decorative paneling and corbelling characterize facade. The second and third stories have a 1 x 3 bay rear (south) elevation porch.

75. 38-40 Kingman Street, c. 1900. This four-bay, two-story common bond brick, Queen Anne commercial building has the original store front intact with large display windows and cast iron supports. Second-story windows have been bricked in. Brick corbelling and paneling are decorative features.

76. Ryan Block (42-44 Kingman Street), 1895. This two-bay, two-story, common bond brick, Queen Anne commercial building retains its original store front with cast iron supports. Two corbelled recessed brick panels on second-story contain two oriel windows. Windows have 1/1 sash. The corbelled parapet terminates in a stone curb; there is a name and date plaque below.

Intact commercial buildings such as the Ryan Block make significant contributions to the character of the historic district.

77. 46-48 Kingman Street, 1896. This three-story, three-bay common bond brick Italianate commercial building originally housed the St. Albans Gas Light Company. The building is distinguished by an intact store front with a recessed entry. Windows have corbelled brick hoods, 1/1 sash and wood sills. A stepped parapet has brick corbelling and a sawtooth pattern beneath. There is a second and third story 1 x 2 bay porch to the rear (south).

78. Empire Moving Picture House (50 Kingman Street), c.1915. This four-bay, two-story Colonial Revival commercial building has been severely altered. All that remains of the original facade is the decorative box cornice with ornamental incising and a crown molding with leaf-motif modillions. The second-story balcony on paired brackets is not original to the building. The facade has been resheathed with brick and aluminum. Originally constructed as a movie theater, this building has since been converted into apartments and a restaurant.

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79. St. Albans Foundry and Implement Company (1 Federal Street) 1870. This two-story corner building with three bays on Federal Street and five bays on Lake Street adjoins building #70. A recessed canted corner entry provides access to the retail area which is characterized by large display windows. Recessed brick panels define the bays. The second story is frame and has 6/6 sash windows.

The Foundry made great contributions to the early industry of the area. Its output consisted of castings for the railroad, ensilage cutters, fodder shredders, threshing machines, circular saws, drag saws, and sweep powers. J. Gregory Smith and his brother, Worthington C. Smith, bought the concern in 1850. The Foundry was originally established in 1840. Worthington C. Smith was responsible for expanding the business. The Foundry operated until 1911 when it was purchased by Herbert Dowling who turned it into a cigar-making shop.

80. St. Albans Foundry (3 Federal Street), c. 1890. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate this three-bay, one-story building served as a machine shop for the Foundry and was later converted into a billiard hall. Two large, fixed glass windows flank the recessed center entry. The building is of common bond brick construction and has been sympathetically and successfully converted into a restaurant.

81. St. Albans Foundry (5 Federal Street), c. 1915. Part of the St. Albans Foundry complex, this common bond brick, two-story, six-bay building was used as a machine shop. Brick piers define the bays.

82. 11 Federal Street, c. 1915. This 1½-story, 5 x 7 bay, common bond brick warehouse was originally a first-generation auto repair shop. Fixed glass display windows on the facade are the buildings most distinguished features. It is characterized by a deeper set back than the adjacent Foundry buildings.

83. 27-29 Federal Street, 1896. This two-story, 2 x 2 bay, shed-roofed frame commercial/tenement building was constructed shortly after the great fire of 1895. It originally housed fruit and photo shops. A center entry provides access through a plywood-sided first floor with a pent roof above. There is aluminum siding on the balance of the building.

84. 31-33 Federal Street, c. 1896. This is a 2 x 4 bay, three-story common bond brick Queen Anne commercial building. The ground level shares a continuation of the pent roof storefront of #83. The recessed entry has crest iron posts. The flat-arched window openings contain altered windows. There is a 3 x 3 bay stuccoed addition on the rear (east) elevation and a second and third story 1 x 2 bay wood porch on the rear with turned posts.

85. 35-37 Federal Street, 1896. This is a two-story, common bond brick commercial building. The altered ground-floor store front has a recessed entry and flanking iron posts. Windows have 1/1 sash. It is stylistically undistinguished.

86. 39-41 Federal Street, c. 1896. This stylistically undistinguished common bond brick commercial building originally housed a grocery store. The first floor store front has been altered. The second story bay window has segmental arched window openings on the side elevations, and windows have 1/1 sash.

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Though buildings #83-86 are individually undistinguished, collectively they are an important component, contributing to the character of the commercial core.

87. 43-47 Federal Street, c. 1896. This Queen Anne commercial building is a three-story corner structure with eight bays facing Federal Street and three bays on Kingman Street. It has common bond brick construction with canted corners. The altered first-floor commercial store front has carrera glass and variegated aluminum. The center entry is recessed. The windows have segmentally arched openings with corbelled brick keystones and 1/1 sash. The cornice is of corbelled brick. There is a second and third story, 1 x 3 bay wood porch on the right (south) elevation.

88. Farrar Block (2-8 South Main Street), c. 1870. This three-story, 6 x 6 bay, Italianate commercial building makes an excellent anchor building for this major intersection. The common bond brick building rests on a rock faced, ashlar coursed stone foundation; the stones have tooled margins. The altered ground-level store front has recessed entries. Recessed brick panels define facade elements. Segmental arched windows have radiating voussoirs; third story windows have keystone arches, the sash is 6/6. The cornice has brick dentils and is supported by brackets.

Except for the altered store fronts, this structure is in excellent condition and makes a significant contribution to the district by virtue of its quality of design, scale, and massing.

89. 10 South Main Street, c. 1865. This is a three-bay, two-story, frame commercial building whose boomtown facade obscures a gabled roof. Asphalt shingles side the building. Windows have 2/2 sash; the cornice has brackets. The parapet to this building was added c. 1900.

90. 12-14 South Main Street, c. 1965. This two-story, two-bay, frame commercial building shares a continuation of #89's parapet and cornice. It has aluminum siding and windows with 1/1 sash. Under the updated facade and parapet is an Italianate structure.

91. 16-18 South Main Street, c. 1865. Originally an Italianate building, gable-fronted to South Main Street, this structure now shares the parapeted facade of #'s 89 and 90. It has aluminum siding and windows with 1/1 sash.

92. 20-22 South Main Street, c. 1865. This is a two-story, four-bay, frame commercial building. The first-floor store front has been altered. The boomtown facade obscures a gable roof; this facade is a continuation of those of #'s 89, 90 and 91. The original building is Italianate. It now has aluminum siding; windows have 1/1 sash. There is a clapboarded, gable-roofed rear addition of 1½ stories; this addition is listed on sketch map as #98.

93. 24-28 South Main Street, c. 1925. This is a four-bay, one-story, brick, building. The roof curb is crenelated. Large fixed glass display windows flank a center entry with a broken pediment architrave.

94. 30-36 South Main Street, c. 1906. This is a 3 x 2 bay, three-story common bond brick commercial building with Italianate elements. The first floor store front has

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been altered. The facade has been reveneered with new brick. The windows are paned and have flat arched openings and 1/1 sash. The rear (west) elevation of building is clapboarded. The metal cornice is supported by brackets. The rear addition is frame, 7 x 3 bay, and has windows with 2/2 sash; it also has a three-story wood porch. The 1½-story, gable-roofed carriage house is clapboarded and is listed on the sketch map as #97.

95. Kelley Hotel (30-36 South Main Street), c. 1906. This is a three-story, 4 x 5 bay frame Italianate hotel. There is a 2-story, 4 x 1 bay brick addition and a two-story plywood addition on the facade. A one-story, concrete block, six bay addition is on the left (south) elevation.

96. 38-40 South Main Street, c. 1926. This is a three-story, 5 x 8 bay, common bond brick Colonial Revival commercial building with a poured concrete foundation. Windows have flat arched openings; there are paired windows on third floor with 8/1 sash. An entablature divides the first and second floors. There is a pentenne and modillion cornice beneath the parapeted roof curb.

99. 10-16 Lake Street, c. 1885. This is a 4 x 8 bay, two-story, brick commercial building. The fixed-glass display windows have transom lights and the entry is deeply recessed. The fenestration is symmetrical; windows have flat arched openings, composition stone sills, and 1/1 sash. The denticular metal cornice has modillions and corner brackets.

Slightly smaller in scale than the structures on Main Street, the building adds a variety of style to the district.

100. Driscoll Building (18-26 Lake Street), 1883. This is an eight-bay, two-story Italianate commercial building of common bond brick construction. Brick piers articulate the corners. One of the four store fronts is original. The entries are recessed. Rusticated brick piers separate the stores. Hoods over the 2/2 windows rest on brackets. The bracketed metal cornice has been replaced by aluminum siding; below this is a marble name and date plaque.

101. 52 Lake Street, c. 1885. This 3 x 2 bay, two-story, common bond brick Italianate commercial building has an altered, recessed, first floor store front with a modern pent roof. The facade has been stuccoed. The denticular metal cornice has end brackets. The windows have peaked openings, 2/2 and 6/6 sash, and deep reveals. There is a gable-roofed, one-story, metal-sided addition on the rear (south) elevation.

102. 54-56 Lake Street, c. 1885. This 4 x 3 bay, two-story, common bond brick, commercial building is very similar in detailing to #99. The original store fronts have been covered with wood. The center entry is deeply recessed. There are slightly arched window openings on the facade. The bracketed metal cornice with Greek wave motif may be very similar to the cornice removed from #99.

103. St. Albans House (60 Lake Street), c. 1840. This is a 7 x 3 bay, four-story brick and frame, mansarded hotel with a brick ell and clapboarded addition on the rear (south) elevation. Originally constructed as a Greek Revival hotel, the two

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frame upper stories were added in the 1870's. A 1 x 6 bay veranda dominates the front (north) facade; turned posts rest on the ground; there are paired inchboard posts with brackets on the second story. Windows have 2/2 and 1/1 sash. The box cornice rests on modillions. The two-story, 3 x 2 bay ell has a box cornice with gable returns.

Built originally to lodge travellers from the stage road, the hotel was substantially enlarged and updated in the 1870's to take advantage of the increase traffic the rail-road brought to St. Albans.

104. 13-15 Catherine Street, c. 1926. This 2 x 2 bay frame, two-story commercial building retains its original store front with center entry. A bracketed parapet hides a gable roof. Windows have 1/1 sash. There is a metal-sided addition on the rear (east) elevation and a gable-roofed, one-story addition on the north elevation.

105. 25 Catherine Street, c. 1912. This is a two-story, L-shaped brick building with a one-story facade addition and a 3 x 3 bay rear (east) addition. Windows have 2/2 sash and flat arched openings. This building is deteriorated. It originally served as a granary.

106. 25 Catherine Street, c. 1860. This 2 x 4 bay, 2½-story seven-course American bond brick Italianate industrial building is attached to #105 by a closed second-level walkway. It has a corbelled cornice, gable returns, and corbelling in the raking eaves of the gable. There is an intersecting gable on the west elevation. The roof has asphalt shingles. Windows have segmental arches and 6/6 and 2/2 sash. The addition on the north elevation has tin and wood siding.

This outstanding early industrial building was originally part of the St. Albans Foundry. Its styling is identical to the building in the Central Vermont Railroad Headquarters.

107. Handy Dodge (8-10 Fairfield Street). This is a one-story, concrete block auto showroom. Due to its date of construction it does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

108. Handy Dodge (8-10 Fairfield Street). One-story concrete block auto repair shop. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district. Even though they are modern buildings, #107 and 108 effectively serve to enclose Taylor Park; for this contribution of their massing they were included in the nominated area.

109. St. Albans Armory, 1915. This 7 x 6 bay, two-story brick military style building has a 4 x 5 bay drill hall on the rear (south) elevation. The first and second stories have rusticated brick. There is a corbelled brick wash around the perimeter of building. Narrow slit windows create a fortress-like appearance. The segmentally arched, recessed entry has a deck above. A gambrel roof characterizes the rear ell. The rear of this wing (south elevation) is buttressed. Recessed panels define the side elevation bays. Windows have flat arches, marble sills, and 1/1 sash. The roof is slate and tin.

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This superbly maintained building also serves to close the south end of Taylor Park.

110. Hospital Street, c. 1880. This carriage house has 1½ stories, 2 x 2 bays, clapboard siding, and is of the Stick Style. Peaked window surrounds with feet, and 2/2 sash characterize the windows. The gables are jerkinhead; the box cornice has paired open brackets. This outstanding carriage house is the last remaining building from a group of stable buildings that formerly occupied this site.

11. 36 Bank Street. This is the parsonage for the First Congregational Church; modern residence. Due to its date of construction it does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

112. Taylor Park. This impressive green is the focal point of St. Albans and of the historic district. It is approximately 5 acres in size and was laid out as the town common in 1792. In 1870 it was given its name in honor of its donor, Colonel Hollaway Taylor. Its continued existence and role as the center of town are evidence of the esteem in which it is held by local citizens. Its man-made features include:

113. Cast iron fountain, 1887. Donated by J. Gregory Smith, who was president of the Central Vermont Railroad and Governor of Vermont (1863-65). It lends a distinctive late-19th century air to this part of the Park.

114. Civic War monument. Erected in 1940.

115. World War I monument.

116. Reflecting pool between fountain and planting area.

117. Planting area, with 19th century cast iron lamppost. Provides symmetry with fountain (#113).

The following buildings do not contribute to the historic character of the district: #'s 15-17, 23, 69, 107, 108, 111.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1932	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The St. Albans Historic District defines an area of buildings of outstanding architectural cohesiveness which are centered around a large open space, Taylor Park. The park has been the center of the city since its creation in 1792 and has been respected and complemented by the commercial, religious, and residential buildings surrounding it because the structures are of an unusually high architectural quality. This district further reflects St. Albans' growth as a major commercial and governmental center in northern Vermont and the prosperity brought by the Central Vermont Railroad in the 1850's. As a concentrated urban environment, St. Albans is typical of cities which flourished during the 19th century because of railroads, yet it is particularly noteworthy because so much of this commercial core remains intact today. The district consists of a wide variety of styles and has only eight intrusions out of 111 buildings and structures. The buildings are similar in scale, materials, fenestration, rhythm, and architectural detailing, and produce an almost continuous facade in sections, changing only direction and levels. Ranging in date from 1812-1932, the buildings within the Historic District are harmonious and stylish and combine to form remarkably intact and coherent streetscapes.

Three major periods of construction are represented in the Historic District. Numerous buildings are included which were erected before the 1850's and exhibit the Greek Revival style which prevailed during that era. Buildings constructed between the 1850's and 1880's reflect the commercial, industrial, and religious growth brought about by the presence of the Central Vermont Railroad Headquarters and which established St. Albans as one of the major towns in Vermont. The styles representing this period are of an eclectic variety, consisting primarily of the Italianate, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, and Queen Anne styles. During this time, public zeal also prompted erection of several outstanding and grandiose buildings such as the Franklin County Courthouse (#7). Subjected to numerous fires during the last 30 years of the 19th century, St. Albans effected a resurgence of building after each disaster, most of which was commercial.

Chartered as a town six miles to a side (actual measurements after it was surveyed turned out to be 9 x 5 miles) by New Hampshire Governor Benning Wentworth in 1763, St. Albans established itself early as a town of importance. Major settlement of the town began after the Revolutionary War, though none of the original 64 grantees ever settled in St. Albans, having either sold or transferred their rights to Ira and Levi Allen who in turn profited from the resale of these properties. Settlers were initially attracted to St. Albans because of the rich farmland the area had to offer. In 1793, with a population of about 250, it was proclaimed the county seat of Franklin County promising a considerable future as a place of trade and settlement. By 1801, with a populace of about 950, St. Albans was prospering enough to warrant the establishment of a Post Office by the Federal government.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet 9-1

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 35

QUADRANGLE NAME St. Albans, VT

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1, 8 | 6 5, 1 7, 6, 0 | 4, 9 6, 3 8, 5, 0

B 1, 8 | 6 5, 1 7, 6, 0 | 4, 9 6, 3 3, 5, 0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1, 8 | 6 5, 1 3, 2, 0 | 4, 9 6, 3 3, 9, 0

D 1, 8 | 6 5, 1 3, 9, 0 | 4, 9 6, 3 9, 9, 0

E | |

F | |

G | |

H | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

C. Richard Morsbach

ORGANIZATION

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

DATE

February 1980

STREET & NUMBER

Pavilion Building

TELEPHONE

802-828-3226

CITY OR TOWN

Montpelier

STATE

Vermont 05602

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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William B. Pinney

TITLE Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Lucy Sully G. Wolcott

DATE 5/1/80

ATTEST: *Patrick Andrews*
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 4/29/80

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The location of the village was determined by the charter that stipulated the common be situated as near to the center of the town as the physical characteristics of the land would permit. This site, now known as Taylor Park (#112) was selected and staked out in 1792 on land owned and subsequently donated by Colonel Holloway Taylor.

In 1792 Ira Allen surveyed a stage route through St. Albans as part of a road running from Boston to Montreal. This transportation route, the present U.S. 7, afforded easy access for settlement and St. Albans also became a way stop for travellers. The major intersection created by Lake Street (Vt. 36), a road to the village of St. Albans Bay on Lake Champlain, was a natural site for the establishment of the first hotel, The Phoenix House, later known as the Bliss House and then the American Hotel (#65).

The most significant event to St. Albans' development was the routing of the Central Vermont Railroad (CVRR) through the city in 1850 and the subsequent relocation of the CVRR shops and offices from Northfield, Vt. (see Central Vermont Railway Depot, Northfield, Vt., entered on the National Register April 1, 1975). J. Gregory Smith, a St. Albans resident, a member of Congress at the time (later governor of Vermont, 1863-65) and on the board of the CVRR, was instrumental in making certain the railroad would be routed through St. Albans.

This relocation increased the population, creating the need for services which spawned commercial, industrial and residential development. It increased the importance of St. Albans as a county seat and as a major transportation and economic center in Vermont. Existing industries such as the St. Albans Foundry (#'s 70, 79, 80, 81, 82, 106) were bolstered by the move and expanded to produce castings for the railroad. The Foundry was owned and operated by J. Gregory Smith and his brother C. Worthington Smith who purchased the concern in 1850. The Foundry is the only industry that was located in the district with the exception of a granary on Catherine Street (#105). From 1850 through the 1890's, the city's greatest period of development, twelve major industries were established in St. Albans.

The most notorious event in St. Albans' history was a Confederate raid in 1864. St. Albans has the distinction of being the only New England town attacked during the Civil War. The raid was part of a broader scheme, never fully implemented, to harass northern towns in the hope of diverting Union troops and attention from the South. Canada was used as a base for purposes of diplomatic immunity. The essence of the plan was to rob banks and firebomb buildings. On October 19, 1864, twenty-one Confederate soldiers, led by Lt. Bennett H. Young, drifted incognito into St. Albans and at the prearranged time of 3:00 p.m., grouped to rob three banks while the balance of the raiders rounded up and detained passersby in Taylor Park.

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The raiders were forced to flee after word spread and the militia was alerted and sent after them. Horses were stolen from several stables in town and the raiders fled safely to Canada. Their firebombs did not ignite any buildings. Elinus J. Morrison, the contractor of the Welden Hotel construction site (located at the present site of the New England Telephone Building #16) was the only person killed.

In all, the Confederates made off with \$208,000. In what threatened to turn into a major diplomatic dispute, the U.S. protested the harboring of the raiders by Canada. The upshot of this was that \$88,000 was recouped but the raiders were not brought to trial. There was, however, no further harrassment by the South. The banks that were robbed have since been torn down or destroyed by fire. A plaque on the Franklin and Lamouille Bank (#64) commemorates the raid and the original site of the Franklin County Bank.

St. Albans also grew into a resort town because of the ready transportation and the nearby water recreation St. Albans Bay could offer. In 1867 a mineral spring was discovered near the railroad depot and it was used as an added enticement to travellers who wanted to "take the waters." It was named after the town's first settler, Jesse Welden. Four large hotels, two of which are still standing (#'s 65 and 103) lodged these vacationers. The largest and most opulent of these was the 200-room, five-story Welden Hotel, a finely appointed, mansard grand hotel bordering the north end of Taylor Park on the site of the present New England Telephone building (#16). It burned in 1897. A travel account from 1872 described St. Albans as being "built thick enough for convenience but open enough for health."

No history of St. Albans is complete without mention of the great fires that swept through the city in the last thirty years of the 19th century. Over this period the whole western side of Main Street bounded by Lake Street on the south, Hoyte on the north and Catherine on the west was destroyed and redeveloped except for the American House (#65) and parts of the foundry (#'s 70, 79, 80, 81, 82).

A fire on September 17, 1871, destroyed twenty-five buildings on the south side of Lake Street and part of the St. Albans Foundry. On Thanksgiving eve 1891, a fire broke out behind what is now the Prior Block (#63) and burned from the Franklin Bank to the Locke Block (now occupied by building #67) where it jumped across Taylor Park and burned down the First Congregational Church.

On May 19, 1895, the most catastrophic fire leveled 130 buildings on nearly 75 acres of land. The fire started in the paint shop and lumber yards of the W. B. Fonda Co. plant on the corner of Stebbins and Catherine streets burning all the buildings on the east side of Catherine Street as far as the St. Albans House (#103). From this point, sparks, carried by a brisk southerly breeze, carried the fire north of the St. Albans Foundry and it swept up Kingman to Main destroying everything from Main south as far as building #60. None of the stores on Main Street between Kingman and Center

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Streets were damaged, but everything to the north on the west side of Main Street went up in flames. All the buildings in the section bounded by Center, Federal, Hoyt and the west side of Main Street burned to the ground. All buildings on the north side of Hoyt Street with the exception of one house on the north corner of Main and Hoyt was destroyed and the fire crept up half the next block on Federal Street. Within five years this entire area was completely redeveloped, the bulk of reconstruction being completed within two years. The buildings (#'s 19-24) on the east side of Main Street bounded by Congress and Bank Streets are the only remaining first generation commercial structures in St. Albans.

St. Albans' expansion and prosperity is reflected by the quality of buildings in the commercial core. Though the series of devastating fires homogenized much of the architecture into its present set of outstanding late 19th century buildings, many structures remain to document the city's development and lend diversity to this pleasing city scape arranged around Taylor Park.

The importance of this intact common to the district cannot be overstated. The buildings on Main and Church Streets that outline Taylor Park create a courtyard effect, reinforcing the aesthetic value of this open space in its downtown environment, particularly striking are the monumental buildings with their picturesque towers and buttresses that line the east side of Taylor Park on Church Street (#'s 2-8). A small set of modern buildings, Handy Dodge (#'s 107, 108) on the corner of Fairfield and South Main helps to define the southern edge of this open space as does the Armory (#109) next to it. The Brainerd Block (#19) and the New England Telephone building (#16) make up the northern enclosure.

The general condition of the buildings within the historic district ranges from poor to excellent. The major changes to these structures consist of alteration to store front fenestration and the loss of architectural detailing, usually at the cornice. In only one instance has sandblasting been used to treat an exterior facade.

St. Albans escaped urban renewal basically because once the railroad began reducing operations in the 1950's, the city lost a major part of its economic base to support revitalization. Consequently, the Historic District boundaries include and reflect the integrity of an intact commercial built environment from 1812 through 1932.

Because Taylor Park is the focal point of the downtown, the boundaries of the St. Albans Historic District were drawn to encompass those buildings which surround this open space and which reflect a quality of urban texture which the park seems to have inspired. Thus, the district includes the downtown commercial and civic core of the city, which is fortuitously nearly free of non-contributing structures. This "center

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of town" district does not extend to the east, south, or north into the residential and newer commercial areas, but does include some residences on Bank Street, since they close the Park on the north. On the west, the buildings included on Federal and Catherine Streets do not relate visually to the park but are important as representatives of St. Albans' industrial growth. The bulk of the western boundary is adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Central Vermont Railroad Headquarters (entered on the National Register January 21, 1974).

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The boundary of the St. Albans Historic District begins at Point A, located at the intersection of the southern curb line of Congress Street with the eastern property line of the Owls Club (#14); it then proceeds in a generally southwesterly direction along said property line and its extension in a southwesterly direction to Point B, the intersection with the southern property line of the St. Albans Free Library (#13); thence proceeding generally northeast along an extension of this property line in a northeasterly direction to Point C, the intersection with the northeastern (right) property boundary of the Edward Morton House (#9); it then proceeds generally southwest along this property line, and its extension in a southwesterly direction, crossing Bank Street to Point D, at the intersection with the southern curb line of Bank Street; thence proceeding generally northeast to Point E, the intersection with the eastern (rear) property line of the First Congregational Church (#8); it then proceeds generally southwest along said property line to Point F, the intersection with the southern property line of the said church; it then proceeds generally northwest along said line to Point G, the intersection with the Eastern (rear) property line of the County Courthouse (#7); it then proceeds generally southwest along said property line to Point H, the intersection with the northern property line of St. Paul's Church (#6); it then proceeds generally northeast along said line to Point I, the intersection with the eastern (rear) property line of St. Paul's Church; it then proceeds generally southwest along said property line to Point J, at its intersection with the southern property line of said church; it then proceeds generally west along said property line to Point K, the intersection with a line parallel to and 75 feet southeast of the southeast facade of the Franklin County Historical Society (#5); thence proceeding generally southwest along this line and its extension in a southwesterly direction, crossing Bishop Street; to Point L, the intersection with the southern curb line of Bishop Street; thence turning generally east and proceeding along said curb line to Point M, the intersection with the eastern (rear) property line of St. Luke's Church (#4); thence proceeding generally south along said property line to Point N, the intersection with an extension in a westerly direction of the northern property line of 44 Lincoln Avenue (#1); thence proceeding generally east along said extension and property line to Point O, the intersection with the western curb line of Lincoln Avenue; thence proceeding generally south along this curb line to Point P, the intersection with the northern curb line of Fairfield Street; thence proceeding generally northwest along the northern curb line of Fairfield Street to Point Q, the intersection with the eastern curb line of Church Street; thence proceeding generally southwest along an extension in a southwesterly direction of this curb line, crossing Fairfield Street, and the eastern curb line of Hospital Street, to Point R, the intersection with an extension in an easterly direction of the southern property line of 38-40 South Main Street (#96); thence proceeding generally west, crossing South Main Street, along said extension and property line to Point S, the intersection with the western property line of 38-40 South Main Street (#96); thence proceeding generally north along said property line to Point T, the intersection with an extension in an easterly direction of the southern property line of 25 Catherine Street (#105); thence proceeding generally west along said extension and property line to Point U, the intersection with the eastern curb line of Catherine Street; thence proceeding generally northeast along this curb line to Point V, the intersection of this curb line with the southern curb line of Lake Street; thence proceeding generally east along said curb line to a Point W, the intersection with an extension in a southerly direction of the eastern curb line of Federal Street; thence proceeding generally north along this extension, crossing Lake Street and continuing along said curb line, crossing Kingman Street, to Point X, the intersection with the southern curb line of Center Street; thence proceeding generally east along said curb line to Point Y, the intersection with an extension

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in a southerly direction of the western (left) property line of 21 Hudson Street (#43); thence proceeding generally north along this extension, crossing Hudson Street, and continuing along said property line and its extension in a northerly direction to Point Z, the intersection with the southern curb line of Hudson Street; thence proceeding generally east along said curb line to Point A1, at its intersection with an extension in a southerly direction of the western property line of 116-118 North Main Street (#31); thence proceeding generally north along this extension and property line, crossing Hudson Street, and its extension in a northerly direction, passing behind (to the west of) #'s 30-28 to Point B1, the intersection with the northern property line of 128 North Main Street (#28); thence proceeding generally east along said property line to Point C1, the intersection with the western curb line of North Main Street; thence proceeding generally south along said curb line to Point D1, the intersection with an extension in a westerly direction of the southern curb line of Congress Street; thence proceeding generally east along said extension and curb line, crossing North Main Street and the northern end of Maiden Lane, to Point A, the point of beginning.

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- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>50. Green Mountain Post #1 American Legion
Commander James Brouillette
17 Kingman Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>51. Peoples Trust
Richard V. Manahan, President
25 Kingman Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>52. Richard V. Manahan, President
Peoples Trust
25 Kingman Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>53. City of St. Albans
Attn: James Pignona, City Manager
100 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>54. State of Vermont
Irving Bates, Director
State Buildings Division
5 Western Avenue
Montpelier, VT 05602</p> <p>55. Isobal T. Steward
c/o M. H. Fishman Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 146
Fairlawn, N.J.</p> <p>56. Nates, Inc.
Attn: Maurice Meunier
46 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>57. Joseph F. Cahill, Jr.
42 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>58. Jack & Lillian Gladstone
41 Main Street
Winooski, VT 05404</p> <p>59. John R. Rixon, Jr.
36 Rugg Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>60. Charles & Joyce Drinkwater
30 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | <p>61. Athanasies and Martha Kourebanas
18-28 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>62. Edward A. Morton
35 Bank Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>63. Franklin-Lamoille Bank
Attn: Robert Gillis
8 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>64. Franklin-Lamoille Bank
Attn: Robert Gillis
8 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>65. Keith H. Cambell
2 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>66. Robert A & Franklin J. Coiffi
9 Lake Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>67. J. Robert & Anne Audette
41 Peterson Drive
South Burlington, VT 05401</p> <p>68. Jerry and Helen Winner
17 Lake Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>69. Loyal Order of Moose, Inc.
St. Albans Lodge #1090
43 Lake Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>70. J. B. Pignona
167 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478
and Michael E. McGinn
99 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>71. Isobal T. Steward
c/o M. H. Fishman Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 146
Fairlawn, NJ</p> |
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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 72. Edward A. & H. Robert Morton
35 Bank Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 85. Stephen P. Handy
24 Lake Street
Swanton, VT 05488 |
| 73. Matthew J. & Mary R. Parisi
Underhill, VT 05489 | 86. Stephen P. Handy
24 Lake Street
Swanton, VT 05488 |
| 74. Homer E. Powell
98 Bank Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 87. Smith Bros., Inc.
50 Kingman Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 |
| 75. Alan D. & Beverly A. Hayford
53 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 88. Elias & Voula Karabatsos
Prospect Hill Road
St. Albans, VT 05478 |
| 76. Alan D. & Beverly A. Hayford
53 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 89. Roger & Barbara Merchants
Fairfax, VT 05454 |
| 77. George T. Costes & Son, Inc.
88 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 90. Bernard H. & Mary E. Rivers
18 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 |
| 78. Smith Bros, Inc.
50 Kingman Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 91. John E. and Colleen R. Godin
89 Lincoln Ave.
St. Albans, VT 05478 |
| 79. Roger A.R. King-Hall
129 South Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 92. James A. & Ethel Sweeny
198 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 |
| 80. Roger A.R. King-Hall
129 South Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 93&94. Bernard H. & Mary E. Rivers
18 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 |
| 81. Century Arms, Inc.
5 Federal Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 95. Frank O'Connell
32 South Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 |
| 82. St. Albans Investment, Inc.
11 Federal Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 96. Douglas T. & Pauline Kelley
Kellogg Road
St. Albans, VT 05478 |
| 83. Frank & Jane Blotney
31 Federal Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 97. Bernard H. & Mary E. Rivers
18 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 |
| 84. Frank & Jane Blotney
31 Federal Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 | 98. James & Ethel Sweeny
198 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478 |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>99. Berno's, Inc.
2 Lakeview Terrace
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | <p>110. St. Albans Welfare Shop
Post Office Box 868
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> |
| <p>100. Michael E. McGinn
99 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | <p>111. First Congregational Church
27 Church Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> |
| <p>101. James L. Levy
82 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | |
| <p>102. Michael E. McGinn
99 North Main Street ✓
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | |
| <p>103. St. Albans House, Inc.
Janice Benson, Manager
60 Lake Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | |
| <p>104. Bond Auto Parts of St. Albans, Inc.
John Jette, Manager
15 Catherine Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | |
| <p>105. Michael E. McGinn
99 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | |
| <p>106. Bond Auto Parts of St. Albans, Inc.
John Jette, Manager
15 Catherine Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | |
| <p>107. Floyd F. Handy
Handy Dodge
8 Fairfield Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | |
| <p>108. Bond Auto Parts of St. Albans, Inc.
John Jette, Manager
15 Catherine Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | |
| <p>109. State Armory
12 Fairfield Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. St. Mary's Church
45 Fairfield Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>2. St. Mary's Church
45 Fairfield Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>3. St. Mary's Parsonage House
45 Fairfield Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>4. St. Luke's Church
5 Church Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>5. St. Albans Historical Society
9 Church Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>6. St. Paul's Methodist Church
11 Church Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>7. Franklin County Courthouse
17 Church Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>8. First Congregational Church
27 Church Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>9. Edward A. Morton
35 Bank Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>10. Edward A. Morton
35 Bank Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>11. Edward A. Morton
35 Bank Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>12. Paul N. & Marjorie Leahy
90 Bank Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>13. St. Albans Free Library
19 Maiden Lane
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | <p>14. The Owl Club
13 Maiden Lane
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>15. Hungerford Leasing Corp.
Attn: Richard S. Hungerford
276 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>16. New England Telephone & Telegraph
Attn: W. H. Thomas, Room 1104F
185 Franklin Street
Boston, MA 02107</p> <p>17. Hungerford Leasing Corp.
Attn: Richard S. Hungerford
276 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>18. Andre & Marie Menard
215 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>19. Loring & Mary S. McMahon
80 Bank Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>20. Robert Santini
71-75 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>21. Joseph Phillip Cadieux
232 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>22. Robert P. & Dorothy K. Bliss
177 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>23. Hungerford Leasing Corp.
Attn: Richard S. Hungerford
276 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>24. Hungerford Leasing Corp.
Attn: Richard S. Hungerford
276 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> |
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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>25. John G. Kissane
Box 307
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>26. John G. Kissane
Box 307
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>27. Elizabeth N. Cassavant
67 Brainerd Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>28. Wellington & Blanche F. Cushman
70 Messenger Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>29. Developers Inc.
126-128 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>30. St. Albans Professional Building
120-124 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>31. Herbert and Reatha Mitchell
101 Upper Weldon Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>32. Michael E. & Joanne B. McGinn
Georgia Shore, VT</p> <p>33. Paul & Celia Gamache
17 Prospect Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>34. James Pignona, City Manager
100 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>35. Allan H. and Geneva Marlow
Sheldon Road
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>36. Thomas & Louise Handy &
Paul & Celia Gamache
17 Prospect Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>37. Knights of Columbus Home Assoc.
Attn: John Bushey
82 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> | <p>38. David S. Powell
10 Ward Terrace
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>39. George Costes
88 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>40. George Costes
88 High Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>41. Cummings Press, Inc.
11 Center Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>42. Cummings Press, Inc.
11 Center Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>43. Richard S. Hungerford
14 Prospect St.
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>44. John T. Costes
Swanton Road
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>45. A. N. Derringer, Inc.
Attn: Alfred Derringer
64-66 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>46. Normand Cholinere, Proprietor
Books & Things
62 North Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>47. Roger and Barbara King-Hall
129 South Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>48. Jack and Lillian Gladstone
41 Main Street
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> <p>49. Nicholas & Christie Scangas
Old Sheldon Road
St. Albans, VT 05478
& Richard E. & Patricia A. Bombard
10 Thorpe Avenue
St. Albans, VT 05478</p> |
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

St. Albans Historic District
St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont

State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination amendment 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 the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant statewide and locally.

Suzanne Jamet, National Register Specialist
Signature of certifying official/Title

April 27, 2006

Date

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. Albans Historic District
St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont

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Street addresses for the following three properties have been changed. This document provides updated addresses for these three buildings to more accurately locate the buildings.

28. 126-128 North Main Street

29-30. 120-124 North Main Street