



United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Scampini Block  
other names/site number A. Scampini Building, Northfield Savings Bank, 301-303 N. Main Street, 287-289 N. Main Street (historic addresses)

2. Location

street & number 289 North Main Street N/A not for publication  
city or town Barre N/A vicinity  
state Vermont code VT county Washington code 023 zip code 05641

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Alexanne C. Jemele* National Register Specialist 1-25-07  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Scampini Block | Washington County | Vermont  
 Name of Property | County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:)

*Edson H. Beall* \_\_\_\_\_  
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*[Signature]* \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of the Keeper

3-13-07  
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\_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	1 structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0 objects
		1	1 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

0

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCE/TRADE/organizational	COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/business	
SOCIAL/meeting hall	

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Late 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Revivals/Italian Renaissance	Foundation STONE/granite
	walls STONE/granite
	BRICK
	roof ASPHALT
	other METAL/steel

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**  
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**  
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY  
INDUSTRY  
COMMERCE  
ETHNIC HERITAGE/EUROPEAN  
ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1904-1930

**Significant Dates**

1904

**Significant Person**  
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Colburn, F.E.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**  
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- Other
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- X

Name of repository:  
Vermont State Historical Society Library

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 0.1800 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>699402</u>	<u>4897123</u>	3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title	Liisa Reimann and E. Heideman, Historic Preservation Consultants		
organization	New England Preservation Collaborative, Inc.	date	December 08, 2006
street & number	P.O. Box 132	telephone	802-999-7928
city or town	Montpelier	state	VT
		zip code	05601

Scampini Block  
Name of Property

Washington County  
County and State

Vermont

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

**Maps** USGS map, 7.5 minute series, Barre West Quadrangle, Vermont  
City of Barre Vermont tax map, parcel number 1095-0289-0000

**Photographs** 1-5

**Additional Items** none

### Property Owner

<b>name/title</b>					
<b>organization</b>	Northfield Savings Bank			<b>date</b>	
<b>street&amp;number</b>	33 South Main St.			<b>telephone</b>	802-485-5248
<b>city or town</b>	Northfield	<b>state</b>	VT	<b>zip code</b>	05663

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Scampini Block  
Barre, Washington County, Vermont

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**Description**

The 1904 Scampini Block is an Italianate-style, three story, 3x5 bay commercial brick structure with granite façade and flat roof located on North Main Street, at the head of Granite Street. Supported by a granite foundation, it stands between the c.1893 two-story Scampini/Brown Block on the north and a c.1980 single-story commercial building on the south. Fenestration is regular and reflects interior function and arrangement of rooms on each of the three levels. A c.1978 brick addition housing a stair tower and drive-up window is located on the rear (east) elevation. It possesses integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association for the period from 1904, the date of its construction, to 1930, the period heralding Scampini's retirement and the granite industry's decline. Despite alterations in c.1978 and c.1990, the building also retains a high degree of integrity of design.

On the west-facing front façade, a mid-level cornice with dentiled entablature defines the first story and former store front. The cornice is supported by rough-hewn, grey granite pilasters and two polished, grey granite Tuscan columns flanking the primary, recessed central entrance. Below this cornice, the façade is clad with a veneer of smooth, white granite panels – which were installed c.1978 in place of the original expanse of façade-width, plate glass windows. Above, the granite façade continues, but consists of grey, evenly coursed, quarry-faced ashlar, a feature original to the 1904 building. A second heavy cornice, with three-part bold entablature, pressed-steel dentils and scrolled brackets, echoes the one separating the first and second stories. The cornice return extends approximately three feet along the north elevation and one foot along the south.

The primary entrance is recessed and features paired glass doors in an aluminum frame, flanked by three-part aluminum-frame windows – all of which were installed in 1978 along with the granite veneer on this level.

Although second-story windows are less elaborate in shape and ornamentation than those on the third, they follow an identical arrangement of a central band of three 1/1 wooden sash flanked by single 1/1 wooden sash. On the second story, the center windows are topped by a relief-carved, foliated-scroll granite panel. On the third story, the center windows each feature a single-light transom above which is a relief-carved granite panel bearing the inscription "A. Scampini 1904". Flanking this are two rounded arch 1/1 sash with scrolled granite keystones. All windows have rough-hewn grey granite sills.

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The brick-faced, Flemish-bond, north and south elevations feature similar fenestrations: five fixed single-pane sash on the first story; ten taller 1/1 sash on the second and third stories; and three small, single-light, fixed windows at attic level. All window openings are evenly spaced and feature quarry-faced granite sills and brick lintels. On the street level of the north elevation, brick infill suggests that there were three window and two door openings on this level. Any granite sills these former openings may have contained are no longer extant. These changes were presumably made during the c.1978 building campaign.

The fenestration on the east elevation is interrupted by the c.1978 addition. Window openings on the second and third stories contain 1/1 sash of identical size and proportion to those on the north and south elevations. Two attic windows, located at the east and west corners of the east elevation, also echo those on the north and south.

A simple, narrow cornice extends around the north, east and south elevations. Twin brick chimneys rise from the northeast and southeast corners of the flat roof. A shed-roofed wooden structure on the westerly portion of the roof provides access to an interior stairwell.

In addition to the Scampini Block, the site also features an open, two-bay, hipped-roof, drive-through banking structure, supported by six large round columns. A large paved parking area at the rear – to the east of the Scampini Block – occupies the remainder of the site.

The Scampini Block stands on a narrow, 0.18-acre irregular-shaped lot at the northern edge of the Barre commercial district, which is characterized by late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial blocks. The majority of these structures were erected during the business boom that correlated to the tremendous growth in the local granite industry during that time. Architects and builders incorporated the skills of local granite carvers into their structures; examples of this craftsmanship are visible in the multitude of granite columns, lintels, and decorative carvings throughout the district. The northwest boundary of the Barre Downtown Historic District, which was entered into the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, lies two blocks to the east.

***Interior***

It is on the second and third stories of the Scampini Block that the majority of character-defining historic features remain. The first floor, most recently used as a bank lobby, has been significantly altered over time and contains little in the way of original fabric. To the west of the

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primary entrance, an elevator provides access to the upper stories.

The street-level interior features dropped-panel ceilings, gypsum board walls, plain window surrounds, steel door surrounds and, behind the lobby, modular office cubicles separated by narrow corridors. Lighting is provided by fluorescent panels within the dropped ceiling. Floors are covered with industrial carpeting that meets the walls at vinyl baseboard strips. The teller counter is fashioned from wood-grained Formica, and the space above it defined by elaborate crown moldings. Secondary access to the upper floors is provided by two sets of stairs adjacent to the elevator and in the rear tower.

The second floor has been reconfigured slightly to accommodate additional office space, but still retains its original beaded, flamed birch wainscoting with molded chair rails and wide baseboards along all exterior and corridor walls. Interior doors are solid, five-panel birch doors with brass hardware, with the exception of those doors by which offices off the corridor are accessed: these are also flamed birch in a vertical panel configuration, but feature a single light instead of a second and third panel. Window and door casings are constructed of wide flamed birch, and feature rosette blocks in the upper corners with a mitered back band. Door casings also feature molded plinth base blocks. Dropped-ceilings with fluorescent light panels were added to the second story during the c.1978 renovations. Partition walls within the north and south offices were also removed, creating two large rooms at the rear of the building.

The third floor of the building, which originally housed offices and Scampini Hall, possesses the highest level of original interior detail and ornament: pressed tin ceilings and maple flooring in the former ballroom, converted to offices c.1990; and flamed birch beaded wainscoting with molded chair rails and baseboards. The c.1990 offices line the exterior walls of the ballroom and large transoms in partition walls maintain a sense of openness while allowing an unobstructed view of the impressive ceiling – arguably the most significant feature on this level. The pressed tin is painted, and coffering divides the ballroom lengthwise into three bays.

Additional offices occupy the front half of the third story, separated by a pair of four-paneled birch doors leading to a corridor offset from the center to the south. The corridor contains the original wainscoting and three offices accessed by three-panel, one-light, birch doors topped with tall single-light transoms. Door and window surrounds are identical to those on the second story. Original wainscoted walls in the offices have also been retained, although dropped ceilings were installed c.1978. To the north of the corridor is a waiting area, originally part of the ballroom, that still contains the original ceiling and partition wall to the west; however, a



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partition wall installed c.1990 separates it from the ballroom offices.

Further west, toward the front of the building and to the north of the corridor are the accesses to the elevator and stairwell. The west end of the third floor contains a reception area in the center and a conference room in the northwest corner that also features original birch wainscoting, plaster walls, and birch window casings, including arched trim for the two side windows. Dropped ceilings were also added to these rooms c.1978. North of the elevator and stairwell area, between the conference room and waiting room, are three small rooms that serve as utility space and bathrooms.

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**Statement of Significance**

The Scampini Block, built in 1904 by Italian immigrant Angelo Scampini, has historically served as a social center for Barre's many fraternal and social organizations and holds strong ties to the city's Italian-American community, the granite industry and affiliated labor unions. It is located on North Main Street, at the northern edge of the downtown commercial district which is characterized by late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial blocks. Many of these buildings were erected during the economic boom which paralleled the growth of Barre's granite industry during this period. The craftsmanship and skill of the granite carvers and builders is evident in these structures, which abound in such features as granite columns, lintels and decorative carvings. The Scampini Block itself is a prime example of this type of building. It is a three-story commercial block with granite façade, displays a variety of granite finishes – from rough, quarry-faced blocks comprising the majority of the façade, to highly polished columns flanking the primary entrance and relief-carved panels above the second- and third-floor windows – and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape, anchoring what was once a prominent Italian "corner" of North Main Street. It is significant under both Criteria A and C.

Historical Background and Significance:

Incorporated as a village in 1886, and as a city in 1895, Barre's history is intricately connected with the development of the local granite industry – which effected its rapid transformation from an small agricultural community to an industrialized city.

Quarrying in Barre first began c.1828, with the granite from Cobble and Millstone hills – approximately three miles southeast of the city - used primarily for building and mill stones. A c.1833 commission for construction of a State House in nearby Montpelier provided the catalyst for full scale development of the industry.

Where in 1858 there were only five quarries in operation – two on Cobble Hill and three on Millstone Hill, by 1894 the number had jumped to seventy.

The advent of the railroad facilitated easier transportation of quarried rock and spurred the industry's rapid growth beginning c.1875. Between 1880-1890, Barre's population of 2,000 increased to an astounding 7,000 – with more than half the active workforce employed in the granite trade. By 1910, Barre was home to more than 11,000, with Scottish, Irish, Italian and

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French-Canadian immigrants accounting for much of this population growth. Northern Italy, including Carrara - renowned for its quality marble, granite and highly skilled stone carvers - provided a "massive inflow" of labor beginning c.1900. With such a large workforce, came organization and the *Granite Cutters National Union*, founded nationally in 1877, established the Barre local in 1886. Although it was not the only union to establish here, it quickly became the most powerful. Early unionists were, however, regarded with suspicion and derision by employers and their meetings were frequently conducted in secret or remote locations.

In 1883, a 24-year-old Italian named Angelo Scampini arrived in the United States with brothers John and Augustus. His journey had started in 1869, when at age 10 he left his birthplace of Samarate, at Italy's northern tip, for Paris. Among his first occupations on US soil was that of a quarrier in Buck Mountain, MO, supplying paving stone for the city of Saint Louis. He later moved east, first to Marlborough, NH, where he worked as a tool sharpener and met his bride-to-be, Melanie Lorandean, a French-Canadian immigrant. The couple settled in Barre in August, 1889, had their first child Paul the following year, and were naturalized as American Citizens c.1893. Scampini initially worked, in the quarries on the hill, as a blacksmith.

In February 1893 Scampini leased a parcel of land, at what was then 303-305 North Main Street, from Lyman A. Gale and commissioned contractor C.A. Churchill to begin construction of a handsome 2-story commercial building. From here Scampini operated a store, selling tobacco and Italian groceries. In 1896 he expanded it to the rear to accommodate a billiard parlor. This marked the first of several entertainment-related enterprises, including a merry-go-round (located behind the store), a peep-show open to men over the age of 17, advertised as "Dr. Man's Grand Museum of Anatomy," and an occasional show in which Scampini himself served as the hypnotist. The first floor also contained Girton Hawes' barber shop from c.1893 to c.1896. The second floor functioned, for a time, as meeting space for the city's Socialist Labor Party as well as the Scampinis' residence. Their daughter Nellie was born c.1896, followed by son Romeo in 1898.

Immediately south of the store, at 301 North Main Street (also on land belonging to Lyman Gale) stood a nineteenth-century residence that Scampini initially operated as a boarding house for Italian immigrants. Later he leased it out as commercial space.

Scampini was widely regarded as a generous man, eager to promote Barre's development and progress. Circa 1903 he built a new residence on Berlin Street, out of which he also operated a pool hall. He was involved in many facets of community life, also serving as an interpreter for

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the many Italian immigrants in Barre as well as Vermont as a whole.

During this era, following a linear route along North Main street several blocks southeast of the 1893 store, Barre's commercial district was developing steadily in conjunction with increasingly large-scale granite production. Most structures were adjoining or narrowly spaced blocks, ranging from two to four stories high. The use of granite as a building material, as well as for ornamentation, was pervasive and exhibited the skill of the craftsmen working in the industry.

In 1903, the lease on 303-305 North Main Street expired and the land and building thereon were sold to Barre police chief Patrick Brown. Brown also purchased 301 North Main Street. In January 1904 Scampini purchased this latter 65' x 80' parcel from Brown for \$6,000. The house however, was sold separately to a Charles Zanleoni, who moved it to 54 Granite Street in February 1903. (Zanleoni's commercial block also stands on North Main Street, a short distance south of the Scampini Block.)

With the old house gone, Scampini was free to construct a new and more imposing commercial block. Architect F.E. Colburn drew up plans for the building, which was to have a footprint of approximately 55' x 75'. The original design was for a two-story building, but was amended the following month after Scampini successfully petitioned the city to allow a third story. Scampini also formed an agreement with adjoining property owner L.J. Bolster, to straighten the property line so as to run at a right angle with North Main Street.

The Scampini Block was erected during the spring and summer of 1904, at a cost of approximately \$35,000. Scampini's close friend John Bossi oversaw construction, while Gaetano Mai is credited with the façade work. The first floor was designed to hold two stores, and the main entrance featured an imported Italian marble floor proclaiming Scampini's name in red and black against a white background. Occupied by a variety of businesses over the years, from retail stores, to restaurants and a bakery, to automobile dealerships, each storefront originally featured a twelve foot square plate-glass window. The central entrance was also of glass, giving the building an uninterrupted horizontal emphasis.

The second and third floors housed office space utilized by a variety of companies and organizations, and the rear half of the third floor housed an assembly hall alternately referred to as "Scampini Hall" and "Columbus Hall," the latter name a reference to the Knights of Columbus chapter that had leased the space for the first five years. This area served as a meeting space for many of Barre's social and fraternal organizations, including the Knights of Columbus,

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the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Foresters of America, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Neal Dow Lodge, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, among others. These organizations formed the social core of the community, characteristically forming around religious, ethnic, or social interest issues.

Offices on the second and third floors, interestingly, were also used by granite companies and the labor unions - two often diametrically opposed entities. Granite companies such as *Cook and Watkins* and *Townsend, Townsend & Company* ran their businesses next to labor union offices such as the *Quarry Worker's International Union (QWIU)* and the *Granite Cutters International Association (GCIA)*. The GCIA maintained offices in the Scampini Block from 1904 until as late as 1981. Many other unions occupied the building as well, including the *Vermont Federation of Labor*, the *Tool Sharpener's Union*, the *Barre Polisher's Union*, the *Chauffeur's, Teamsters, and Helper's Union*, the *United Stone and Allied Products Workers Union*, and the *United Steelworkers of America*, among several others.

In 1914, Scampini added a stable at the rear of the property. This structure is no longer extant.

In 1920 the Scampinis had a home approximately one half-mile northwest, on Scampini Square, a cluster of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century single and multiple dwellings. They shared their home with 23-year old daughter Nellie, a bookkeeper, and 13-year-old son Charles. Son, Romeo, had committed suicide on the second floor of the Scampini Block in 1916, at the age of 18, in what was then the Italian Pleasure Club. His suicide was attributed to pain and despondency resulting from severe injuries sustained eight months earlier, during the course of his employment on the derricks at the nearby Comolli & Co. plant. Also living in the Scampini home in 1920 was Angelo's brother, Augustus (53) who worked as a "manufacturer" in the granite industry. Their neighbors were all Italian families - the fathers, brothers and sons working in Barre's granite quarries and sheds. The Scampinis' oldest son, Paul (28), was no longer living with his parents: he had married and was living with his wife Florence on North Main Street.

In 1900, Barre was poised to become an epicenter of North American granite production. Its granite was heralded far and wide as being flawless, and was wonderfully suited to monuments of large proportions. It was a typical working-class city, and the majority of its labor force, whether skilled or unskilled, held membership in several strong unions. By 1920 however, the trend was visibly reversing. Union membership had declined as a result of World War I and the "Red Scare," and quarry owners were forcefully campaigning against the labor movement, attempting to curb its power with the "American Plan." The plan's premise was to promote non-

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union or "open" shops and thereby return power over employment conditions to quarry owners. At the same time, granite as a building and monumental material was seeing increased competition. Technological advances in granite quarrying and production not only reduced the need for a large labor force, but, ironically, also increased risks to workers' health. Development and use of pneumatic equipment, for example, increased dust production, which workers ingested in alarming amounts, leading to high incidence of silicosis and tuberculosis. In 1921, this accounted for 86% of granite-cutter deaths. Nevertheless in 1922, at the age of 63, Scampini formed the Lion Granite Company. Between 1929 and 1931 the Great Depression caused monumental stone sales to decline by more than half. Whether the situation at the Lion Granite Company was as dire as elsewhere is unclear. Scampini remained with the company, however, until his retirement in 1930.

John Arioli's clothing store operated out of the southern half of the store between c.1922 to 1942, with Angelo's son Paul Scampini's automobile dealership on the north side of the building from around 1924 to 1933, followed by *Granite City Auto Sales* from circa 1936 to 1960. In the post-war years, the southern half of the building housed *Earl Auto Supply Company* and *Ortiz Motor Sales, Inc.* By 1971, the automobile dealerships and repair shops had moved on or closed, and were replaced by a barber shop, a pizza and sub shop, and a thrift store.

Angelo Scampini sold his property at 301 North Main Street in 1929 to Joseph Merlo. Scampini had previously operated a small paving cutting business together with Merlo's father, Carlo, at George Libersont's quarry for a time. In 1930, Scampini (71), and Melanie (62) were still living on Scampini Square, and shared their home with son Charles (23) and daughter-in-law Alba (19).

Angelo Scampini died on September 11, 1943, at age 83. News of his death was announced on the front page of the Barre Daily Times, alongside reports of the Red Army's pursuit and defeat of Nazi German troops in the Ukraine.

The building remained in the Merlo family until 1973, when Claire Merlo Ford sold it to Northfield Savings Bank. Scampini Hall remained in use as a meeting space until circa 1975, and a variety of businesses and organizations continued to utilize the second and third floor offices until the late 1980s. In 2006, Northfield Savings Bank is the sole occupant of the building; the first floor functions as a large bank lobby, with the second and third floors utilized as office space.

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The Scampini Block holds strong ties to Barre's granite industry. It has played a significant role in Barre's history on several levels: it was instrumental in the formative years of major local unions, offered Barre an important social gathering space, and housed several prominent city businesses. It was constructed by an Italian-American immigrant whose pride and activism in the industry is evident in the skilled workmanship of the granite façade. Scampini, like many Barre architects and builders of his time, incorporated the skills of the local carvers into the design of his building. Despite its simple façade it showcases a variety of applications and finishes for granite – from rough-hewn blocks to smooth, polished columns and intricate relief-carved panels – and stands as a testament to the once-thriving granite industry, rooted in the legacy of the Italian immigrants who were so instrumental in its success.

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**Boundary Description**

The boundary of the Scampini Block property includes 289-291 N. Main Street, the modern drive-through banking structure to the rear (northeast) of the building, and the parcel on which it is located (parcel number 1095-0289-0000).

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary for the Scampini Block is determined by that of the lot historically associated with the building, which encompasses the Scampini Block, the drive-through banking structure and associated parking areas. This boundary is sufficient to convey the historic significance of the Scampini Block.

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**Photo Description**

The following information is the same for all photos:

Scampini Block, 289 N. Main Street, Barre  
Washington County, Vermont  
Photographer: Neil Dixon  
February 15, 2006

CD with images on file at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.

1. Facing North, context view
2. Facing North, closer view
3. Facing Northeast, detail of granite carving
4. Facing South, rear of building showing drive-through addition
5. Facing North, Scampini Hall on northeast side of third floor (rear of building)