

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received MAY 29 1984

date entered JUN 28 1984

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Battery Street-King Street Neighborhood Historic District  
(Amendment to the Battery Street Historic District)  
and/or common Battery Street-King Street Neighborhood Historic District  
(Amendment to the Battery Street Historic District)

2. Location

street & number King, Maple, Adams, South Champlain, and Church Streets,  
South Winooski Avenue and Brown's Court N/A not for publication  
city, town Burlington N/A vicinity of congressional district  
state Vermont code 50 county Chittenden code 007

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership - See Continuation Sheets  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_  
city, town \_\_\_\_\_ N/A vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the City Clerk, Burlington  
street & number City Hall  
city, town Burlington state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date 1976-1978  federal  state  county  local  
depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation  
city, town Montpelier state Vermont

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date #165, 1964
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Battery Street-King Street Neighborhood Historic District consists of the Battery Street Historic District (listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 2, 1977), which covers the historic waterfront area of Burlington, plus 126 additional surrounding residential, commercial and light industrial structures and out-buildings that, together with the previously listed district, comprise an area known as the King Street Neighborhood. These additional structures, herein referred to as the district amendment, are described in this nomination. Information regarding the Battery Street area can be found in the earlier nomination.

Located on a gridded street system, the amendment is immediately adjacent to the waterfront district and Burlington's downtown, which includes the City Hall Park National Register Historic District (entered on the National Register of Historic Places on June 9, 1983). Residential structures predominate and include a mix of 2 and 2-1/2 story, woodframe and brick, single and multi-family units that date from the early decades of the 19th century through the 1930's. The 1880 to 1910 period is best represented with approximately 70 structures from that era. A broad spectrum of 19th century styles are present and include vernacular, as well as high style interpretations. Despite this variety of styles, however, visual cohesion is provided by the repetition of gable fronts, equal setback, stone curbs and mature shade trees. Only 15 buildings in the amendment do not contribute to its historic character.

The amendment is part of a larger residential neighborhood in Burlington known as "the South End." It, for the most part, gently rises eastward from the former lakeshore wetlands, now occupied by the Battery Street Historic District, to the prestigious Burlington "hill section" comprised of primarily elaborate late 19th century homes. Appended to the south boundary of the original district, on South Champlain Street, is a lot that contains the old Vermont Spool and Bobbin Company (#125). Running north-south through the amendment, and parallel to the lakeshore, is a major Burlington through route, South Winooski Avenue, which connects the area with Burlington's downtown commercial core to the north and to the south, the sprawling, primarily 20th century remainder of "the South End."

Within the amendment, Adams Street, South Winooski Avenue and upper Maple Street were established early in Burlington's history and evolved throughout the 19th century with scattered c.1830 through 1850 Greek Revival, gable-front, single-family homes being infilled with later types and styles. On Adams Street, the infill tends to be larger, more well-to-do, single-family, turn-of-the-century and 20th century structures; while on South Winooski Avenue and upper Maple Street are potpourris of 19th and 20th century, single and multi-family, high style and vernacular residences.

Some streets and sections of the streets tended to develop within distinct time periods. East-west running King Street was not opened east of Church Street until after 1870 when a deep, northeast/southwest running ravine, that once included a railroad line, was filled and leveled. Two groups of residences characterize the street. To the west of Church is a pre-ravine, c.1840 Greek Revival house and two comfortable, c.1870 Italianate homes; while to the east is a very distinct group of c.1915, two- and three-unit, brick, vernacular Colonial Revival dwellings. They were built just after King Street was opened between Church Street and South Union Street in response to Burlington's intense turn-of-the-century pressure for more moderate income housing.

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122.	Hagar Hardware and Paint Company 164 St. Paul Street Burlington, Vermont 05401	134. A	Paul and Jacqueline LeClair 275 S. Winooski Avenue Burlington, Vermont 05401	
123.	Kassell Partnership 134 King Street Burlington, Vermont 05401	135.	George and Katherine Trono 27 Linden Terrace Burlington, Vermont 05401	
124.	Kassell Partnership 134 King Street Burlington, Vermont 05401	136. A	Frank and Marion Orzick 396 S. Winooski Avenue Burlington, Vermont 05401	
125.	Bobbin Mill Building Company 234 S. Champlain Street Burlington, Vermont 05401	137.	Richard and Marguerite Barrett Box 58 Norwich, Vermont 05055	
126.	Arthur C. Toutant 1398 Hinesburg Road S. Burlington, Vermont 05401	138.	Andre and Gisele Thibault 21 Home Avenue Burlington, Vermont 05401	
127. A	A & A Realty Ltd. Partnership 1908 Airport Parkway Burlington, Vermont 05401	139. A	Lois Abell 241 S. Winooski Avenue Burlington, Vermont 05401	
128. A	A & A Realty Ltd. Partnership 1908 Airport Parkway Burlington, Vermont 05401	140. A	Byron and Jeanne Lawrence 235 S. Winooski Avenue Burlington, Vermont 05401	
129.	Francis and Martha Jacques 223 Church Street Burlington, Vermont 05401	141. A	Carl and Cheryl Haller 227 S. Winooski Avenue Burlington, Vermont 05401	
130.	Francis and Edward von Turkovich 217 Church Street Burlington, Vermont 05401	142.	Morris and Gloria Wilcox 915 S. Prospect Street Burlington, Vermont 05401	
131.	Richard A. Rooney 96 Cayuga Ct. Burlington, Vermont 05401	143.	Roger and Sheila White 255 S. Prospect Street Burlington, Vermont 05401	
132.	Karl and Nordahl Ashline 209 Church Street Burlington, Vermont 05401	144. A	Vincent S. Cutter Box 197 Jonesville, Vermont 05466	
133.	Karl and Nordahl Ashline 209 Church Street Burlington, Vermont 05401	145.	Agri-Mark Inc. 200 Sutton Street North Andover, MA 01845	

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| 146.<br>A | Home for Aged Women<br>272 Church Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401             | 158.      | James and Clarinda Leddy<br>1543 Williston Road<br>S. Burlington, Vermont 05401  |
| 147.      | June LeClair<br>56 Maryland Street<br>S. Burlington, Vermont 05401                | 159.      | Armand and Patricia Pellerin<br>80 Ferguson<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401         |
| 148.<br>A | George and Kathrine Trono<br>27 Linden Terrace<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401       | 160.      | Point House Associates<br>Route 1<br>Box 610<br>Stowe, Vermont 05672             |
| 149.      | Harold E. Jr., and Jane C. Riley<br>RFD 3<br>Winooski, Vermont 05404              | 161.      | Geraldine Lord<br>198-200 King<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                      |
| 150.      | John Bisson<br>286 Pearl Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                      | 162.      | Edmund and Stella Chastenay<br>97 Hinesburg Road<br>S. Burlington, Vermont 05401 |
| 151.      | Sandra Herman<br>256 S. Winooski Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401              | 163.      | Bernice and Alphonse Senator<br>203-205 King Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401 |
| 152.<br>A | William M. Lockwood, Jr.<br>P.O. Box 214<br>Charlotte, Vermont 05445              | 164.<br>A | James Brown<br>18 La Fountain Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                |
| 153.      | Sanders and Olivia Milens<br>236 S. Winooski Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401  | 165.      | Stuart Corbin<br>225 King Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                    |
| 154.<br>A | David and Carol Angus<br>22 Discovery Road<br>Essex Junction, Vermont 05452       | 166.      | William and Lane Dunn<br>Box 90-A<br>Starksboro, Vermont 05487                   |
| 155.<br>A | Joseph Smith<br>c/o Stevenson<br>44 Church Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401    | 167.<br>A | Holland and Alla Smith<br>240 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401          |
| 156.      | James and Rita Hunt<br>52 Bernard Street<br>Winooski, Vermont 05404               | 168.      | Fotis and Irene Economou<br>234-236 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401    |
| 157.      | Colchester Avenue Properties<br>60 Colchester Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401 | 169.      | John Larkin<br>5 Barbara Terrace<br>RD 3<br>Colchester, Vermont 05446            |

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| 170.<br>A Dorothy Dowhan<br>222 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                                   | 181. Raymond Cobb<br>169 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401  |
| 171. Merritt and Catherine Carpenter<br>214 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                       | 182. Philip and Nancy McLaughlin<br>c/o T. Trombley /L. Burrell<br>297 Colchester Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401 |
| 172. Kenneth E. Hopper Jr.<br>19 Tanglewood Drive<br>Essex Center, Vermont 05451                            | 183.<br>A Toni Trombley/Leon Burrell<br>297 Colchester Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                            |
| 173. Diane and Della Stebbins<br>200 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                              | 184. George and Florence Niewenhaus<br>185 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                                  |
| 174. Lillian Norfleet<br>1402 Spear Street<br>S. Burlington, Vermont 05401                                  | 185.<br>A June LeClair<br>56 Maryland Street<br>S. Burlington, Vermont 05401  |
| 175. King Street Neighborhood<br>Revitalization Corporation<br>105 King Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401 | 186.<br>A James and Lorna Cross<br>Stonehedge 6-9<br>S. Burlington, Vermont 05401                                     |
| 176. King Street Area Youth Center<br>141 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                         | 187.<br>A James and Elsa Roach<br>225 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                                       |
| 177. Edward and Evelyn Harrington<br>442 S. Winooski Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                    | 188. 231 Maple Street Partnership<br>231 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                                    |
| 178. David LaBrie<br>8 Sunset Drive<br>Essex Junction, Vermont 05452  | 189. Investment Properties Inc.<br>Box 929<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401   |
| 179. Leon Burrell/Toni Trombley<br>297 Colchester Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                       | 190. Rollin and Diane Gallagher<br>273 S. Prospect Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                                |
| 180. Cathrine McCabe<br>165 Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                                       | 191. Earle and Thersa McLaughlin<br>112 Adams Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                                     |

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| 192.        | Earl Bennett/Ruth Marie Henson<br>102 Adams Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401 | 203.<br>A | Raymond and Marguerite Verville<br>93-95 Adams Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401          |
| 193.<br>A   | Dr. Marcia Hemley<br>452 South Willard Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401      | 204.<br>A | Nordahl L. Brue<br>32 Deforest Heights<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                         |
| 194.<br>A   | George and Florence Hard<br>82 Adams Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401        | 205.      | Howard and Rosemary Peters<br>41-41½ Murray Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401             |
| 195.        | Richard Rooney<br>96 Cayuga Ct.<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                    | 206.      | Jane Wheel<br>468 North Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                                 |
| 196.<br>A   | Arthur and Mary Stevens<br>64-66 Adams Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401      | 207.      | John Tampas<br>84 Ridgewood Drive<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                              |
| 197.<br>A   | William and Margaret Ladd<br>P.O. Box 901<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401          | 208.      | Vernon and Aurora Shea<br>133 King Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                      |
| 198.<br>A&B | Sandra Herman<br>256 S. Winooski Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401            | 209.      | Robert Schwartz<br>139 King Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                             |
| 199.        | Robert Brunelle<br>6 Green Dolphin Drive<br>S. Burlington, Vermont 05401        | 210.      | Paul J. and Jacqueline A. LeClair<br>275 South Winooski Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401 |
| 200.<br>A&B | June LeClair<br>56 Maryland Street<br>S. Burlington, Vermont 05401              | 211.      | Yellow Checker Taxi<br>225 Church Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                       |
| 201.<br>A   | Janice Cody<br>591 Elm Street<br>Montpelier, Vermont 05602                      | 212.      | Reginald and Sandra Robinson<br>RFD<br>Huntington, Vermont 05462                            |
| 202.        | Edward and Evelyn Howard<br>81-83 Adams Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401     | 213.      | Caron's Autobody Inc.<br>162 Rear Maple Street<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401                 |
|             |   | 214.      | Shaker Mountain School<br>188 S. Winooski Avenue<br>Burlington, Vermont 05401               |

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The ravine also restricted construction prior to 1870 on Church Street and Maple Street. On Church Street, the parapeted c.1800, Federal style Converse home (#146) and #147, built in c.1840, stand separate from the densely packed, vernacular Queen Anne and Colonial Revival downtown workers' residences built during the 1890's. On Maple Street the ravine bisected the street between South Winooski Avenue and Church Street. Where it was located is one of the city's finest collections of conspicuously elaborate Queen Anne style homes. East and above the ravine is an earlier section of Maple Street mentioned previously with its mixture of Greek Revival and later styles; while west of Church Street are much plainer, closely grouped, vernacular Civil War era homes.

Descriptions of individual buildings are as follows:

122.166½ St. Paul Street - Hagar Hardware Warehouse, c.1898.

This three-story, brick-veneered industrial warehouse is visually and historically related to the main Hagar Hardware and Paint Company Block (#110). Symmetrically fenestrated, it is 4 x 7 bays with 6/6 sash under flat-arch windows; segmental arches are over the basement sash. The west elevation has three segmental-arched freight bays with double doors; south elevation has two freight bays, one at the basement level with wooden lintels. Overall, the plan is rectangular; the flat roof is trimmed with a narrow, molded wood cornice.

123.128 King Street, 1869.

This 2½ story, 3 x 2 bay, gable-front, clapboard house has transitional Greek Revival/Italianate detailing that includes: 6/6 sash with peaked window heads, paired cornice brackets, a pointed arch, multi-paned gable window, an oval window on the west elevation and imbricated roof slates. The sidehall entrance has a rectangular transom and sidelights framed by pilasters supporting a full entablature. In the rear is a 1½ story gabled wing with a gabled wall dormer on the west side. G. G. Peck owned it in 1890 and rented it out. The first known tenant was Fred Babcock, a Burlington Traction Company employee. It was converted to apartments in 1912.

124.134 King Street, c.1870.

This vernacular Italianate, clapboarded house has a 2 x 3 bay plan with a one-story shed appendage in the rear on the east side and a 1 x 2 bay turned porch wrapping around the southeast corner. A prominent feature is a large bay window set to the left in front; to the right, under the porch, is a door with paired round-arched lights. The sharply flared eaves on the roof are a unique feature. Proximity, common landscaping and similar period construction give the house a strong visual link with #123 to the west. The house's history is unknown up to 1900. It was then purchased by James Rustin, a foreman at the Wells Richardson Company. During the 1940's, it served as an annex to the nearby Hotel Wilson.

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125. 234 South Champlain Street - Vermont Spool and Bobbin Mill, 1905.

The Vermont Spool and Bobbin Mill is a two-story, 23 x 3 bay factory constructed of rock-faced concrete blocks and an interior post-and-beam frame. Fenestration consists of recently installed, large, evenly spaced 1/1 sash set between continuous lintel and sill courses of bevelled concrete blocks. Numerous entrances, both doors and full freight bays, generally have glazed transoms and are located mostly on the gable ends. The low-pitched gable roof shows exposed rafter ends under the eaves. Extending to the east from the south gable end of the main block is a c.1919 wing of almost identical construction, also with 1/1 paired sash set in square window openings. An additional shed-roofed wing is on the east end of the south facade. A 90-foot brick chimney, the top third of which is severely deteriorated, is adjoined to the rear. Numerous outbuildings of varied construction historically surrounded the complex, but are now gone.

The structure was built in 1905 by the contracting company of E. F. Moore, whose specialty was concrete construction of all types; and until recently, housed the Vermont Spool and Bobbin Company, one of the foremost manufacturing plants in Burlington. Originally located in Essex Junction in 1896, the enterprise grew so rapidly that it outgrew its facilities there and moved to Burlington where it could secure a better supply of hardwood.

The factory, in its early days, comprised six departments plus offices. The departments included a machine shop where machines used in the factory were made, a lumber yard, the engine room, the "roughing" department where all unfinished work was done, the finishing department and the shipping room.

The building was lighted by electricity and powered by steam made from coal and the waste of the mill. The boiler room and shaving shed, both no longer standing, dated to before 1885 and remained from the old Burlington Manufacturing Company formerly at this site. The boilers, also removed, dated from the 1890's and remained from the earlier company.

At the rear of the building was a large lumber yard, located on the former site of the Goodell Marble Works. Retaining walls of marble slabs indicate this earlier land use. Lumber stored there was obtained from all parts of Vermont and was mainly maple, birch, beach and basswood. The spools and bobbins produced from this wood were sent to all parts of New England and other United States locations and as far distant as Cuba and India for use in textile mills and rope and wire mills. The structure was recently converted into a low income, multi-family residential unit.

126. 251 Church Street, c.1895.

This 2½ story, 3 x 4 bay, brick stretcher bond, vernacular Colonial Revival duplex has a slate-covered gable roof and a cut stone foundation that's exposed on the rear facade. The gable front is pedimented with a slate-shingled pent roof base and a Palladianesque window in the peak. Projecting from the left front facade is a two-story, polygonal bay window and on the right front, a two-story entrance porch with Tuscan columns protects twin entrances. Punctuating the south roof facade are two shingle-covered, hipped-roof dormers; on the north facade is a single, hipped dormer. The asymmetrically fenestrated facades include 12/1 sash windows with brick splayed lintels. A rear, two-story woodframe projection includes a two-story porch.



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This house, like others surrounding it on lower Church Street, was built to house low to moderate income downtown workers at the turn of this century. It was probably constructed on speculation, perhaps by the builder of #'s 127 and 128. The first known resident was Benjamin Mahew, agent for "the Bradstreet," 1899-1903; he was succeeded by (either he sold the property or the company owned the house) his successor as the Bradstreet agent, George Robbins, who lived there until the 1920's.

127. 247 Church Street, c.1895.

This 2½ story, 4 x 2 bay, multi-family vernacular Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house rests on a stone foundation, exposed on the rear facade, has a slate hip roof, and is sheathed in aluminum siding on all but the front facade which is clapboard covered. Its blocky mass is broken by a right bay, two-story projecting porch that includes turned posts, balustrade rails and a crowning pediment enclosed by a pent roof and filled with wood shingles and a rectangular louvered vent. Projecting from the north and south facades of the steep roof are pedimented gable dormers with 8/1 sash. Sash elsewhere include 1/1 windows, paired on the front facade, and trimmed with plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels. Entrances located at the middle and far left bays are similarly trimmed with the left entrance protected by a truss-supported hood. A walkway on the north side connects with #127A. This house, like others on lower Church Street, was built to house lower to middle income downtown workers at the turn of this century.

127A. Apartment Annex, c.1980

This gabled, two-story, 4 x 2 bay, aluminum sided block is connected to #127 by a wooden walkway. It is identical to #128A and does not contribute to the historic district.

128. 243 Church Street, c.1890.

This 2½ story, 2 x 2 bay, Queen Anne style house rests on a stone foundation, exposed on the rear facade, and is topped by a steep, slate-covered hip roof. Distinguishing the northeast corner is a two-story, six-sided tower capped by a steeply pitched polygonal roof sheathed with variegated slate shingles and crowned by a finial. Spanning most of the front facade is a chamfered post porch with a square baluster railing and exterior stairway. Aluminum siding covers all but the front facade which is clapboard covered. Sash are 1/1 and have plain surrounds and cornerblock lintels. Right bay doors on the first and second floors are trimmed similarly. Pedimented gable dormers with altered louvered vents punctuate the roof's east and south surfaces, and iron cresting caps the ridge. A dimensioned lumber deck and stair on the south side leads to #128A.

The house was probably built in 1897 on speculation. The first known resident was Henry Gleason, an Internal Revenue Service collector, who lived there from 1897-1902. A line of downtown laborers have been its occupants since then.

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128A. Apartment Annex, c.1980

This gabled, two-story, 4 x 2 bay, aluminum-sided block is connected to 127A by a wooden walkway. It is identical to #127A and does not contribute to the historic district.

129. 223 Church Street - Johnson House, c.1890

This 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, rectangular plan, slate-covered, hip-roofed house is sheathed in shingles and clapboards and has a varied mass, thus making it a good example of the quintessential Queen Anne style residence typical of Burlington. It was probably built as the home of John W. Johnson, partner in the Johnson Brothers Marble Works next door at 221 Church. Johnson lived there until 1943.

The front facade is marked by a polygonal tower on the left corner. Its two stories are divided by fishscale shingles, and it is topped by a steeply pitched, polygonal slate roof and finial. A recessed, second-story porch on the right front facade projects slightly and has a spindle valance and scroll sawn brackets. Above the porch, and repeated on the rear facade, is a small hipped dormer. On the south facade is a two-story gabled projection with shingle filled pediment above a second-story, polygonal bay window and a first-story porch decorated with turned posts, a turned balustrade and lattice skirt. Windows throughout include 1/1 sash trimmed with lip-molded lintels and plain surrounds.

130. 217 Church Street, c.1950.

This c.1950, modern, one-story, flat-roof office structure, clad in corrugated aluminum siding, is a non-contributing building to the district and the immediate area of late Queen Anne style workers houses.

131. 211 Church Street, c.1898.

This 2½ story, 2 x 3 bay, gable-front, multi-family, slate-roofed house, constructed in 1898, was probably built on speculation along with #'s 132 and 133. In 1900, it was sold to John Griffin, a plumber for the heating/oven manufacturer, C. S. Blodgett.

Its watered-down Queen Anne style features include wood shingles filling the peak of the front gable pediment which is enclosed by a slate pent roof. Beneath the pediment are canted corners. The clapboarded facades have primarily 1/1 sash with lip-molded lintels and plain surrounds. A picture window marks the front facade, and a window in the front pediment is topped by a lintel beltcourse. The right sidehall entrance is protected by a recessed, altered corner porch trimmed with a molded entablature and a few small scroll brackets. A fixed Queen Anne window is to the right of the entrance. A north side porch has been completely removed as evidenced by exposed siding.

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132. 209 Church Street, c.1898.

This vernacular Queen Anne style house is similar to #131 and #133 and was probably built with those buildings on speculation. The first known resident was Charles Sculley, a bookkeeper at the Arbuckle Company on South Champlain Street in 1900. Its 2½ story, 2 x 3 bay mass rests on a stone foundation, exposed on the rear facade, is protected by a slate, hipped roof and is sheathed in aluminum siding. 1/1 sash windows with lip-molded lintels and plain surrounds mark the facades. A two-story canted bay window topped by a pediment enclosed with a slate-shingled pent roof occupies the left front facade. On the right front is an entry porch with a pediment above the entrance and Tuscan columns. A north side, two-story, Tuscan-columned porch has square baluster railings and ball-capped newels on the second level and box posts and square railings on the first floor. On the south facade is a one-story, polygonal bay window. A two-story, flat-roofed addition, connected to a one-story addition, is in the rear.

133. 207 Church Street, c.1898.

This 2½ story, 2 x 4 bay, slate-roofed, gable-front, aluminum-sided vernacular Queen Anne style house is similar to #133 and #132 and was probably built, along with those houses, on speculation. Its first owner was Fred Howes, who owned a Church Street meat and fish market.

The gable-front pediment is enclosed by a pent roof and centered in the pediment are paired windows. Windows throughout are primarily 1/1 sash with plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels. A front, two-story, three-sided bay window with large, center single windows and a pent roof dividing the floors occupies the front left bay; on the right is a two-story, recessed porch with chamfered posts, spindle valances, square baluster railings and a lattice skirt. On the north side, a porch with chamfered posts, a spindle valance and square baluster railing is attached to an added, rear, shed-roofed, two-story addition.

134. 275 South Winooski Avenue - Howard House, c.1920.

This unique, two-story, 4 x 3 bay, rectangular plan house is vaguely reminiscent of mid-west Prairie School architecture with its broad hip roof, wide eaves and horizontal mass. It was built in c.1920 for Enos A. Howard who had a billiard and cigar store at 154 Church Street. Its walls are divided by a front, first-story, brick veneer and a second story of aluminum siding. Centered on the front facade is a second-story, polygonal, projecting bay above the main entrance and front porch. The entrance is surrounded by a glass-filled arch that incorporates a multi-paned transom and sidelights, all beneath a brick segmental arch; while the porch has Tuscan columns, a fascia board and exposed rafter tails. To the right of the entrance is a one-story, polygonal bay window. A two-story, hip-roofed wing projects to the north. Attached to the wing is a screened-in porch with Tuscan columns. Sash throughout include 9/1, 6/1 and 4/1 grouped in three's and two's. Some multi-pane casement windows with radiating brick voussoirs are on the first story.

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134A. Garage, c.1920.

This two-bay, hipped-roof garage has double-hinge paneled doors with small upper panes lighting the top third.

135. 261 South Winooski Avenue - Sherman House, c.1925.

This 1½ story, 2 x 4 bay, aluminum-sided Bungalow type house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation and has a recessed porch spanning its front facade. Box posts resting on an aluminum-sided skirt support the porch. A shed-roof dormer with 3/1 sash windows rises from the asphalt roof. The main facade is punctuated by a tripartite window with upper vertical sash flanking a picture window and a right bay door with half-length sidelights. A side shed addition connects a flat-roof, single-bay garage to the house (c.1930). The vernacular house was built for Herbert Sherman, proprietor of the Sheldon Press in 1926.

136. 255-257 South Winooski Avenue, c.1910.

This plain, 2½ story, 4 x 3 bay, gable-front house was built as a double house in c.1900. It rests on a stone foundation, has a projecting box cornice, corner and sill boards, a slate roof and clapboard siding. Across the main facade spans a plain entablature, turned columns engaged against the facade, and added wrought iron posts and railing. Beneath the porch are two central entrances. A square, fixed, gable-peak, louvered attic opening and 1/1 sash windows with plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels mark the facade.

136A. Garage, c.1920.

Along the rear property line is a long, four-bay, novelty-sided, shed-roof garage with a set of vertical panel folding doors per bay.

137. 253 South Winooski Avenue - Shea House, c.1855.

This small, 1½ story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-front, T-plan house rests on a later, rock-faced concrete block foundation and has clapboard sheathing and wood imbricated shingles in the gable peak. Its frame is outlined by a projecting, returning box cornice and corner and sill boards. Windows include 2/2 sash with plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels. The central entrance has plain surrounds and a molded lintel and is protected by a later gable hood (c.1920). Windows include 2/2 sash. Across the back is a one-story shed addition.

The house is smaller in proportion than a majority of the residences on South Winooski and was one of the earlier houses built shortly after the street was laid out. It was probably built by Dennis Shea who was a tailor and worked for B. Turk and Brothers. Shea owned this house and the one next door until the turn of the century. His son, John J., also a tailor, lived there and was considered Burlington's greatest athlete.

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138. 247 South Winooski Avenue - Gilbert House, c.1887.

Despite synthetic siding which may cover varied wall surfaces, the intricate massing of this structure indicates the Queen Anne style. It may be attributed to A. B. Fisher, a prominent turn-of-the-century Burlington architect. The house was built for Laura A. Gilbert who purchased the land from E. J. Bigelow in 1886 and constructed it a few years later.

The 2½ story, irregularly bayed, hip-roofed structure rests on a stone foundation and is protected by a slate roof. A pedimented, gable-front pavilion with first-story, cut-away corners marks the front left bay. A scallop-shingled pent roof closes the pediment and a door is on the first story, right side of the projection. The northeast corner is distinguished by a projecting pavilion, also pedimented. On the first story of the pavilion is an original picture window. Wrapping around the northeast corner is a wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters, scroll sawn brackets and a lattice skirt. The porch's entry, at the northeast corner, includes a pediment. On the north facade is a second-story, polygonal bay window and on the south side is a gable dormer divided by a tall, exterior chimney. Small north and south facade shed dormers are clad in slate shingles. Throughout are 1/1 sash windows with plain surrounds. A two-story, flat-roofed addition is in the rear, attached to a gabled wing.

139. 241 South Winooski Avenue - Smith House, 1886.

This vernacular Queen Anne style house was built by Elmore Johnson in 1886 for William Smith who owned the carriage manufacturing firm of William Smith and Company at 153 St. Paul Street. The 2½ story, 3 x 2 bay, hipped-roof mass has a slate roof, stone foundation, synthetic siding and a projecting box cornice. In the front, right bay is a 2½ story, slightly projecting pavilion with a round-arch window centered in the crowning pediment. The pediment is enclosed with a scalloped-shingled pent roof. At the pavilion's first-story level is the main entrance consisting of double-paneled, half-light doors surrounded by patera motif trim and protected by a hip-roofed entrance hood supported by large brackets and detailed with a sunburst motif. On the south facade an entrance porch with turned posts, a filled-in apron and lattice skirt abuts a rear, two-story, hip-roofed wing. Above the porch is a small shed dormer sheathed in slate shingles. A two-story, polygonal bay window extends from the south facade of the wing. On the rear facade of the wing is a two-story shed addition and porch with chamfered posts, a criss-cross railing and lattice skirt. 1/1 sash light the asymmetrical facade. On the north facade are a series of small rectangular sash lighting the stairway.

139A. Garage, c.1950.

A two-bay, gable-front, clapboarded garage with overhead doors is on the southwest corner of the property. It does not contribute to the historic district.

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140. 235 South Winooski Avenue - Hall House, c.1895.

This 2½ story, 3 x 4 bay, vernacular Colonial Revival/Queen Anne style clapboarded house has a projecting box cornice, corner and sill boards, string courses above and below the windows, vertical board paneling below the first-story windows and small, eave-end brackets. Its front facade is accented by variegated gable peak shingles. A south side, two-story, polygonal bay window with a shingled pent roof between stories, denticulated lintels and incised surrounds extends from a rear, gabled projection. A Colonial Revival entrance porch fills the southeast corner. It has Tuscan columns, a shingle skirt and a pedimented entry. The main entrance, via the porch, includes a carved, paneled door with a Queen Anne stained glass window. A similar, northeast corner enclosed screen porch bears the same detailing and has a shed-roofed second story enclosed in glass brick panels. A Colonial Revival porch is also located on the rear facade. Windows throughout include 1/1 sash, and four vertical lights over one. The house was built as the home of A. C. Hall, a traveling salesman.

140A. Garage, c.1950.

On the south, rear portion of the property stands a two-bay, gable-front, concrete block garage with overhead doors. It does not contribute to the historic district.

141. 227 South Winooski Avenue, 1886.

This 2½ story, 2 x 2 bay, gable-front, vernacular Queen Anne style house has a stone foundation and slate roof. It was built for six-term mayor, Joseph Hatch, in 1886. Hatch was mayor in the 1870's and an important Burlington investor and businessman. Trim includes a projecting, molded cornice, scroll brackets at the eaves ends, gable peak shingles, cornerboards and string courses above and below the windows. The front porch, with its turned posts, scroll sawn brackets, lattice railing and paneled skirt, protects a right bay, paneled, single-pane door. Symmetrical 2/2 sash windows with plain surrounds mark the front facade, while 1/1 windows with plain surrounds and a molded lintel are elsewhere. A gabled projection with similar string courses extends from the south side. A rear wing and shed addition were added in c.1940.

141A. Garage, c.1890.

A two-story, two-bay, broad gable-front, clapboarded garage with a hay door in the gable peak and a gable-hooded entrance is altered by the addition of overhead doors.

142. 205-207 South Winooski Avenue - Brown House, c.1905.

This 2½ story, 2 x 2 bay, eaves-front vernacular house is of woodframe construction with a slate roof and stone block construction. It was built as the home of the N. K. Brown, treasurer of the Home Savings Bank and a real estate broker. A string course between stories and corner and sill boards outline the clapboarded facades and a molded, return-ing cornice supported by small brackets is above the shingled second story. Centered on the front facade is a gabled wall dormer with a central arched attic window and cornice returns supported by end brackets. 1/1 sash windows with plain surrounds and lip-molded

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lintels are asymmetrically placed throughout. A front porch with box posts, a small entrance pediment, clapboard apron and lattice skirt protect the paneled, single-pane front door and a large, single-pane window with a transom bar. The north side supports a 2½ story porch with box posts, clapboard aprons, exposed rafter ends and exterior stairways as well as a first-story, three-sided bay window with 1/1 sash windows.

143. 203 South Winooski Avenue, c.1910.

This 2½ story, 4 x 2 bay, eaves-front, vernacular frame house rests upon a stone foundation and has a slate-covered roof. Prominently centered on the front facade are three stacked porches with square columns on the first story, box posts on the second and third, shingled aprons, a lattice skirt, crowning hipped roof with rafter tails and exterior stairs. A central, front, pedimented gabled wall dormer has scallop-shingle infill and a pent roof base. The end gables, also with pent roof bases, have variegated shingles and double 1/1 sash windows topped by a beltcourse in the peaks. A projecting box cornice and corner and sill boards outline the facade punctuated by 1/1 sash windows with molded lintels and plain surrounds. A front, first-story, paneled, single-pane door is flanked by three-quarter-length sidelights framed by plain surrounds and a molded lintel. A first-story shed addition is attached to the rear.

144. 197 South Winooski Avenue, c.1900

This impressive 2½ story, uniquely patterned late Queen Anne style house rests on a stone foundation and has a slate-covered, gable roof. Immediately after its construction, it was the home of Aylmer Shefeldt, a salesman at F. D. Abernethy's store. The pedimented gable and a north eaves side wall dormer include: uniquely patterned shingles consisting of wide bands of imbricated wood shingles separated by three rows of plain shingles and a semi-circular arch pattern filling the peak above; paired 1/1 sash and a pent, slate-shingled pent roof. Surface treatment beneath the eaves includes clapboard walls with a shingled pent roof between stories. The left front bay is highlighted by a second-story, polygonal bay window topped by a pediment, enclosed with a pent roof and filled with a semi-circular shingled pattern. Wrapping around the front and north facades is a veranda that includes a turned valance and posts, an added, filled-in rail and a pediment above the entrance. The northeast corner, beneath the porch, is canted. Windows include primarily 1/1 sash; two large, single-pane windows with frosted transoms are on the first-story porch. To the rear is a two-story porch also sheathed in clapboards and shingles.

144A. Garage, c.1900.

This single-bay, gable-front, woodframe garage has a projecting box cornice, cornerboards and double-panel, hinge doors with crossbucks.

145. 187 South Winooski Avenue, Co-operative Milk Company-H.P. Hood Inc., 1925.

This commercial structure was erected for the Co-operative Milk Company when the expansion of their business in 1925 caused them to move from their 196 Main Street location. F. B. Hower was the president, C. S. Brownell the treasurer and B. I. Newton the manager. In 1977, major alterations took place and a concrete cornice above the second-story

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windows was removed leaving a plain, stepped parapet with concrete coping, trimming the brick, two-story structure's flat roof.

The first story, altered in 1977, has a central entrance, recessed between canted plate glass windows and set below a corrugated aluminum panel. On the second story, symmetrical tripartite windows with upper small panes over a single sash flank smaller 6/1 windows. Openings throughout have wooden sills and a concrete lintel course. Brick pilasters divide the north and south walls between 6/1 sash windows with brick segmental lintels. On the south side is a square, brick, common bond smokestack and flat-roofed, two- and one-story brick additions are attached to the west rear wall.

Attached to the additions is a non-contributing, rear, sprawling complex that includes two holding tanks, a long, one-story freight shed with a loading ramp along its west facade, and a gambrel, small, barn-like appendage sheathed in metal siding.

146. 272 Church Street - Harrington-Hopkins House-Converse House, 1800, 1830-35.

The Converse House is one of the more interesting and historic structures in Burlington. The center of the main building was originally built in c.1800 for William C. Harrington, one of the first lawyers in Burlington. It was a two-story brick house of modest size, and the present fanlight entrance probably dates from then. Harrington moved to Burlington in the late 1780's and, aside from his private practice, was State's Attorney for Chittenden County from 1790-1812. In this capacity he served as prosecutor in the famous trial of Cyrus Dean, one of the smugglers captured in the Black Snake shootout on the Winooski River. Dean was convicted of murder and executed in 1808 - the first and last execution in Chittenden County's history. Harrington was an influential politician and a founder of the Unitarian Church. When he died in 1814, his house was reached by way of Adams Street; the ravine and dense woods caused Church Street to end at Court House Square, leaving the Harrington place isolated on the fringes of the little settlement.

The house was then inhabited by some unknown, but presumably well-to-do Burlingtonian until 1832, when William Henry Hopkins, Burlington's first Episcopal bishop, moved to town and purchased it. Hopkins' most immediate need was a home for himself and his large family, but he also had a dream which he intended to fulfill. He wanted to establish an academy/theological seminary for the purpose of preparing Vermont youths for college and, more importantly, to train Episcopal priests for his diocese. To this end, he immediately built two wings with Federal style parapeted gables. This nearly trebled the size of the building and created what remains as the central part of the existing structure. It was designed to house Hopkins' office, family quarters, and a Gothic chapel (called the Oratory) in the central section. In the north wing were the classrooms and teachers' residences, and the south wing served as the dormitory. About this time, Hopkins published a book on Gothic architecture, beautifully illustrated with his own lithograph drawings. Later he would design and build with his own hands the Institute on Rock Point. This suggests that he was responsible for the design and building of the seminary, even while there is no real evidence of the fact.

In those days, the clergy were by far the most educated group in society. Although public schools and literacy were nearly universal in New England, a liberal higher education was



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unusual; even doctors and lawyers studied with a keen eye toward practical application. In fact, in 1832 Burlington could not count a single one of its youth enrolled in any college anywhere, a situation attributed to the highly profitable commercial trade which attracted all the town's young men into business. As a man of letters, a minister was as concerned with the education of his congregation as with their spiritual well being. A young man of academic promise could expect his minister to patronize him and prepare him for college, where he would probably be taught by an all-clergy faculty. Bishop Hopkins' theological seminary was an excellent example of a church's assumption of responsibility for the liberal education of its young men.

Within a few years, the Vermont Episcopal Institute was serving over 50 students in a building designed for 20. Despite the obvious need for larger quarters, there seems to have been opposition to Hopkins' proposal to expand the building again, particularly from his wife, who knew her husband well. Hopkins was a compulsive builder; several times in his life he went bankrupt for overextending himself in just such a way. Regardless, the seminary was again perhaps tripled in size in 1835 when two huge wings were added. (Actually, two buildings were built on either side of the original structure, and all three were connected by a long, two-story corridor.) The wings were faced with massive porticos of Ionic columns. Hopkins raised the \$10,000 building cost by mortgaging all his personal property. In 1840, the school was forced to close for failure to pay back this debt, and in 1841, the sheriff took everything from the bankrupt Hopkins, including his beloved books.

Hopkins' creditors were now in possession of perhaps the second largest building in Burlington (after the Old Mill), and felt somewhat like the proverbial man who won an elephant in a raffle. They made a sensible move to make their property more functional by razing the connecting corridors and thus leaving three large, separate structures. It was taken over by the Reverend John Converse, pastor of the Congregational Church, as quarters for the Burlington Female Seminary, a finishing school for the daughters of Burlington's merchants. Converse continued to live there when the school folded c.1872; and when he died about 1880, his three unmarried daughters stayed in the big house for many years after. The old south wing was torn down in the 1880's.

Helen C. Converse, the last surviving daughter, was gone in 1920; and the Home for Elderly Women took over the remaining buildings. The present south wing appears to be the old detached north wing, and must have been moved to the other side of the main house and attached to it when the elderly women took over.

The Converse Home, as it is now called, is a privately endowed home for ambulatory and generally healthy women who choose to live in a comfortable group environment. It is administered by an independent, self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, who are empowered by the charter to determine admission; when women enter the Converse Home, they give a negotiated, and usually substantial piece of property to the Home's endowment.

The main common bond brick structure has an eaves-front, 2 x 3 bay, 2½ story mass with a projecting molded cornice and 12/1 sash windows with molded surrounds and brick splayed

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lintels. Centered on the front facade is a Greek Revival porch with fluted Tuscan columns, a plain entablature, fluted pilasters, a balustrade railing and lattice skirt. The porch protects a paneled door below an elliptical transom with radiating tracery and flanked by half-length sidelights with curved tracery and narrow pilaster strips.

On either side of the main block and distinguished by firewall parapet walls with twin chimneys are symmetrical, two-story wings with tripartite, small-paned windows enframed like those on the main structure. Cornice returns and louvered attic windows grace the gable ends. On the north end is a porch similar to the front porch with Tuscan columns, a plain entablature, square baluster railings, fluted pilasters and a lattice skirt. This porch protects a paneled door with a glass transom. An additional door with an in-fill transom is on the south end.

On the southeast corner is a two-story, brick, common bond ell with south end parapet chimneys and an ocular window in the gable peak. It has window fenestration similar to the main block's with plain surrounds and brick splayed lintels. Attached to the ell is a south side, brick, common bond, one-story, flat-roof addition with tripartite windows.

On the northeast rear is a gabled, one-story, brick, common bond ell with 4/8 sash windows on the north facade and glass brick panels on the south side.

146A. Barn, c.1890.

A two-bay, eaves-front, clapboard garage (originally a horse barn) is built into a sloped grade on a high, redstone foundation. A 6/6 sash window with plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels is in a front center wall dormer above overhead garage doors.

147. 244 Church Street, c.1840.

This 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, brick, common bond Greek Revival style house has had a variety of additions. It rests on a stone foundation and its original gable-front facade is outlined by a projecting, returning box cornice. A lunette attic window details the gable peak. The 6/1 sash windows have molded surrounds, wooden sills and brick splayed lintels. A wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, square spindle railing and lattice skirt protects the altered, double, paneled doors. On the south facade, the porch has a second-story, similarly detailed level. Above the porch is a vertically proportioned Colonial Revival gambrel dormer with a 6/1 sash window topped by an arched transom and flanked by corner pilasters. Also on the south side extends a one-story, shed-roofed, brick, stretcher bond wing with 1/1 sash windows and brick splayed lintels. A second-story enclosed porch is above the wing. To the rear of the wing and the main block is a long, two-story brick wing that includes a short, rear ell. Both appendages are trimmed with a returning box cornice.

On the north facade is a major Colonial Revival addition consisting of a three-story, flat-roof, brick, stretcher bond wing. Spanning the front is a two-story porch with Tuscan columns, a plain entablature, paneled apron and shingled skirt on the second story, and a square baluster railing, and lattice skirt on the ground story. The porch protects 6/1

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sash windows with four-course brick, splayed lintels and wooden sills, a front, three-sided bay window and a central entrance. Attached to the rear of this addition is a one-story, clapboard wing that includes 1/1 sash windows, plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels.

Although the house was built in c.1840, when it stood alone with the Converse House, nothing is known of it until 1865 when it was the residence of Dr. S. W. Thayer. Dr. Thayer died in 1885 and the house was bought by George Hall, who owned a furniture store in his building, the Hall Block on College Street. In 1925, Hall sold the furniture business, bought Baldwin Refrigeration Company and moved to 346 South Union Street. The house was then converted into apartments.

148. 272 South Winooski Avenue, c.1840, c.1915.

This 3 x 2 bay, 2½ story, gable-front house was originally in a c.1840, 1½ story brick structure one of the original buildings on the newly laid out street. In c.1915, the present wood-shingled second floor was added. A molded returning cornice trims the addition and the second-story shingles flare at the bottom where they meet the brick. Spanning the front facade and wrapping around the northwest corner is a veranda with turned posts, scroll sawn brackets, a dimensioned timber railing, a slight pediment above the corner entry and a lattice skirt. Windows throughout primarily include 1/1 sash with plain surrounds; a quarreled window is in the second story. Shingled shed dormers rise from the north and south roof faces. From the rear facade extends a one-story, gabled shed addition. Detail on the appendage includes cornerboards, a pedimented gable hood filled with dogtooth shingles and supported by elaborate, scroll-shaped brackets, and a glass enclosed shed-roofed porch on the south facade.

148A. Garage, c.1920.

A single bay, gable-front, clapboard-covered garage with double-hinged clapboard doors serves #148.

149. 78 Adams Street, c.1880

This woodframe, 2½ story, 3 x 2 bay, L-plan house has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding; however, it retains its blue shingled slate roof detailed with red slate bands and a floral motif. The main facade is punctuated by 2/2 sash windows and includes a front, right sidehall entrance porch with square posts and a filled-in apron. The porch is attached to an offset, right, three-sided bay window. The three-bay ell has a shed-roofed porch with wrought iron posts across its front facade.

150. 262 South Winooski Avenue, Church House, 1899.

This 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, square plan, hip-roofed vernacular house has a slate roof, a stone foundation, aluminum siding and a projecting box cornice. On the west and south roof faces are hip-roofed dormers with double 1/1 sash windows. On the north facade is a two-story, pedimented, polygonal bay window with an added ground-story entrance. The front porch wraps around the north facade. It has a canted northwest corner entry,

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dimensioned lumber posts, an altered wrought iron railing and lattice skirt. Windows include 1/1 sash, and a small, single, fixed pane near the front, right-bay door. The house was originally the residence of Edison Church who was a printer at 163 Main Street.

151. 256 South Winooski Avenue, c.1890.

This structure is a 1½ story, 2 x 2 bay, gable-front vernacular house that's aluminum sided, and rests on a stone foundation. To the rear is a two-story ell with an attached shed and a second-story enclosed porch. It has 1/1 sash windows and a large, front picture window with a diamond pane transom. A front, right-bay, pedimented hood with scroll sawn console brackets protects the front entrance which includes a panel door with a six-light top section. The south side has a box post porch with an aluminum-sided apron and lattice skirt.

152. 242 South Winooski Avenue - Davey House, c.1845.

This Greek Revival house is situated on a large property and was one of the original houses built along South Winooski Avenue in the 1840's. It was built for Christopher Minot Davey who was born in Fair Haven, Vermont in 1815. He attended the University of Vermont from 1837-1841 and after graduation he went to Marlborough, South Carolina, to teach. He returned to Burlington in 1845 at which time the house was built. Davey pursued merchantile interests in Burlington until 1857 when he was appointed receiver of the Western Vermont Railroad and removed to Rutland. He later owned a significant interest in a slate business in Fair Haven, Vermont.

F. M. Van Sicklan, of the firm Van Sicklan, Walker and Company, wholesale merchants, purchased the house in the 1860's. A considerable amount of remodeling appears to have been done by Van Sicklan in the 1870's resulting in many Italianate features and details.

The brick, American bond, two-story, 3 x 2 bay, gable-front structure has a stone foundation and a slate roof with a returning box cornice. Its 6/6 sash windows have brick splayed lintels and wooden sills. The right sidehall entrance includes paneled double doors with small upper panes, a granite sill and flanking fluted pilasters. Surrounding the door is a hip-roofed entrance porch supported by fluted columns and trimmed with a scroll-patterned entablature and molded cornice. In the southwest corner, formed by the main block and a rear, two-story, gabled brick ell, is an entrance porch with box posts and a square spindle railing. Above the porch is a second-story, enclosed, shingled porch. On the east facade is a two-story, clapboarded wing constructed in 1939. It has a pedimented entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns, and lip-molded lintels and plain surrounds trim the windows. A north side porch with a plain entablature, box posts with molded caps, a square spindle railing and a lattice skirt is attached to a rear shed addition.

152A. Garage/barn, c.1880.

There is a two-bay, gable-front, clapboard horse barn converted into a garage by the addition of two overhead doors below a central hay door. The facade is emphasized by a projecting, returning box cornice and corner and sill boards.

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153. 236 South Winooski Avenue - White House, c.1850.

This two-story, vernacular Greek Revival style, gable-front house rests on a stone foundation and has a slate roof. Its projecting, returning box cornice, raking frieze and cornerboard and sill boards outline clapboarded, 3 x 2 bay facades. The 2/2 sash have plain surrounds and crowning pitched lintel boards trimmed with molded cornices. The double-paneled, left sidehall door has three-quarter-length, arch-shaped, etched glass windows set within plain surrounds. The doors are protected by an altered, gabled entrance porch with dimensioned lumber posts. A two-story, clapboarded ell with the same sash as the main block is to the rear.

The house, built by Hiram S. White, a Burlington farmer who ran a grocery business with his sons, was one of the first structures built on South Winooski soon after its subdivision in 1841.

154. 230 South Winooski Avenue - Lockwood House, 1902.

The Lockwood House, a vernacular Colonial Revival style, 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, hip-roofed house, has a stone foundation, clapboards on the first story with corner and sill boards and shingles on the second story topped by a narrow architrave molding, projecting box cornice and exposed rafter tails. Central front, and north side, pedimented, shingled, gabled dormers rise from the slate roof. A wraparound porch with round columns on shingle pedestals, a square baluster railing, shingled skirt and pediment above the entry protects a paneled, single-pane door flanked by large, single-pane windows with quarreled transoms. The house's 1/1 windows are set within plain surrounds beneath lip-molded lintels. A south side, slightly projecting pavilion has a pediment with a pent roof base supported by brackets, a shingled second story with a flared base and a polygonal, clapboard first story.

The house was built as the home of J. H. Lockwood, a partner in the firm of J. R. and J. H. Lockwood. The business included a "carriage repository" at 87-89 St. Paul Street and later an automobile garage. The plans for the house are reputed to have come from a popular magazine. The striking interior is finished in cypress.

154A. Horse barn/house, c.1900.

To the rear is a former horse barn; it is now a 1½ story, 3 x 2 bay, clapboard dwelling with a central gable dormer and symmetrical, end shed additions. The slate hip roof is topped by a center cupola with round-arch louvers, a flared, four-sided roof and a wrought iron weathervane.

155. 222-224 South Winooski Avenue - The Lyman House, c.1840.

The Lyman House, a two-story, 3 x 3 bay, eaves-front, brick, common bond, early Greek Revival style structure has a stone foundation and a returning, molded cornice. Ocular windows, set in semi-elliptical surrounds, trim the gable ends and symmetrical, double, interior chimneys rise above the asphalt gable roof. An oversized entry hood with a projecting, molded, denticulated cornice, curved brackets and large, paneled truss supports

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projects above an entrance similar to the one at 214 Maple Street. An entablature with a denticulated cornice tops the paneled door which is flanked by fluted Ionic columns, three-quarter-length sidelights and fluted pilasters. The 1/1 sash windows have brick splayed lintels, plain surrounds and wooden sills on the main block and the two-story, brick, stretcher bond ell and wing. The rear wall of the wing has a gable-end pavilion with a returning cornice and second-story, canted corner windows accented by scroll sawn brackets. To the east, the ell includes 3/3 kneewall windows. On the front of the wing and along the gable end of the main block are porches with fluted columns, a lattice skirt and chinoiserie motif railings.

The residence, one of the very first when the street was laid out, was the home of Edward Lyman, cousin of Elias Lyman and his partner in the Lyman Brothers drygood business. Edward was born at Woodstock, Vermont, in January, 1826. He remained in Woodstock working as a clerk in a drygoods store until 1848 when he came to Burlington and became the junior partner of the firm E. and E. Lyman. He purchased Elias' interest in 1851 and was sole proprietor until August, 1870 when he admitted Herman W. Allen, a former clerk in the business, as a partner.

Edward Lyman was one of the original directors of the Merchants National Bank, and became a vice president and president, respectively. He was a Republican and a member of the College Street Congregational Church.

155A. Garage, c.1935.

This two-bay, hipped-roof garage is novelty sided and trimmed with corner and frieze boards. Access is through modern overhead doors.

156. 202-206 South Winooski Avenue - Lady Jane Chamberlain House, c.1930

This low, one-story, 10 x 3 bay, rock-faced, concrete block house was built for "Lady" Jane Chamberlain, proprietor of the "Lady Jane Chamberlain" Ladies Ware Store. Its three front doors, beneath the block's projecting box cornice, are sheltered by three, rock-faced, concrete block columns. The entrances are flanked by small-pane, tripartite windows with wooden sills and plain surrounds. Smaller 1/1 sash windows asymmetrically dot the facade. A center interior chimney rises from the sheet metal roof.

157. 218 King Street - The Henderson House, c.1910.

The Henderson House is a fine 2½ story, 4 x 3 bay Colonial Revival style residence built for William Henderson, a druggist, on the then newly cut upper King Street. Its hip roof is slate covered and its clapboard facade is outlined by a projecting box cornice, and frieze corner and sill boards. A front, left side, two-story projecting pavilion includes a pediment enclosed by a pent roof, filled with shingles and punctuated by a central quarrel-paned Palladianesque window.

A wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, pedimented entry, baluster railing and lattice skirt surrounds the front and west side facades. The front, paneled, single-pane door

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and 9/1 sash windows are trimmed with lip-molded lintels and plain surrounds. Above the porch on the right side of the front facade is a recessed porch supported by a Tuscan column and enclosed by a clapboard apron. It protects a paneled, single-pane door and a patterned, colored glass, fixed light enhanced by a scroll sawn clef design at the sill. A west facade pedimented gable dormer is shingle filled and has returning box cornice. It crowns a two-story, polygonal bay window. The east facade is decorated with a three-part stairway light, between stories, that consists of a large, central 1/1 with a transom of hexagonal panes and flanking narrow sash also with a similar transom. Above the window is an entablature with a molded, festooned frieze. On the east roof is a shingle filled, pedimented dormer with paired columns and paired, quarreled 2/2 lights.

The rear facade includes a shed hood trimmed with a molded cornice.

158. 212-214 King Street, 1915.

This 2½ story, 4 x 4 bay, vernacular Colonial Revival house rests on a stone foundation, has a clapboard first story with beltcourse, corner and sill boards, and has a shingled, second story with a projecting box cornice. The slate hip roof gives rise to a front, center, shingled hip-roofed dormer and east side, shingled, shed-roof dormer. A front, first-story porch has square columns, a pedimented entry and shingled skirt and apron. Above the porch, on the west side, is a smaller enclosed porch with a pedimented gable enclosed with a pent roof; both porches protect three-quarter glass doors with lip-molded lintels and plain surrounds. Two large, single-pane windows accent the main facade. 1/1 sash windows with lip-molded lintels and plain surrounds are elsewhere. A west side, two-story, three-sided bay window is topped by a pedimented gable dormer enclosed by a pent roof and filled with wood shingles. To the rear are stacked entry porches with turned posts, square baluster railings and an added pegboard.

This house, almost identical to #159, was built by Eugene Clause as part of a subdivision of tenement apartment houses (198-214 King Street). J. W. Moss, the secretary for the Burlington Drug Company, and S. H. Vilas were the first tenants.

159. 208-210 King Street, 1914.

This 2½ story, 4 x 4 bay, vernacular Colonial Revival house rests on a stone foundation, has a clapboard first story with string course, corner and sill boards, and has a shingled second story with a projecting box cornice. The slate hip roof gives rise to a front, center hip-roof dormer with 1/9 sash windows. A front, first-story porch has Tuscan columns, a pedimented entry, a plain entablature, and a shingled apron and skirt. Above the porch, on the west side, is a second-story porch with attenuated Tuscan columns, a shingled apron and a pedimented, shingled gable. Two large, single-pane windows with seven-pane transoms accent the main facade. 1/1 sash with lip-molded lintels and plain surrounds are elsewhere. On the east side is a fixed, colored pattern interior stairway window. A west side, two-story, three-sided bay window is topped by a pedimented, shingle-filled gable dormer enclosed by a pent roof and supported by corner scroll sawn brackets. To the rear are stacked entrance porches with turned posts, square baluster railings and a lattice skirt.

This house, almost identical to #158 and #161, was built by Eugene Clause as part of a subdivision of tenement houses (198-214 King Street) on King Street.

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160. 204-206 King Street, 1915.

A 2½ story, 4 x 4 bay, brick vernacular Colonial Revival style house. It rests on a stone foundation and is laid in stretcher bond. Its 1/1 sash have segmental, rowlock arches and wooden sills. Also included on the front facade are two large, single-pane windows with transom bars. A full, front, first-story porch has square columns, a plain entablature, a pedimented entry and shingled apron. Above is a west side, front, second-story porch with a shingled apron, square columns and a pedimented, shingle-filled gable. Three-quarter glass doors with wooden lintels and brick segmental rowlock arches open onto the porches. A front, central, hip-roofed dormer, an east side, paneled, shed-roof dormer (c.1960) and a west side, pedimented, shingled gable dormer rise from the slate hip roof. On the west side, beneath the gable, is a two-story, three-sided bay window. To the rear are stacked porches with turned posts, square baluster railings and a lattice skirt.

The house, a brick version of #158 and #159 and nearly identical to #161, was built by Eugene Clause, as part of a subdivision of tenement apartment houses (198-214 King Street). G. F. Valentin, a traveling salesman, and F. W. Kehoe, the registrar at the University of Vermont, were the first tenants.

161. 198-200 King Street, 1915.

This multi-family, 2½ story, brick, gable-front, vernacular Colonial Revival style house rests on a stone foundation and is laid in stretcher bond. Trim includes a returning box cornice and wooden lintels, brick rowlock arches and wooden sills surrounding 1/1 sash. Sash on the front facade includes large, single-pane windows with transom bars. Stacked porches on the first, second and top half story cover the front facade. They include square columns, a first-story, pedimented entry, shingled aprons and a lattice skirt. Two first-story front doors have wooden lintels and brick segmental rowlock arches. On the west roof surface are three, shingled, hip-roofed dormers. On the east facade, a three-sided bay window with canted brick corners is topped by a pedimented, shingle-filled dormer. A two-story, shingled addition (c.1940) is attached to the east facade and 2½ story porches with altered posts and shingled skirts are in the rear.

The house, nearly identical to #160 and a brick version of #158 and #159, was built by Eugene Clause as part of a subdivision of tenement apartment houses (198-214 King Street). Elias Lyman, Jr. was one of the initial residents while working as a young clerk in his father's coal firm.

162. 199 King Street, 1922.

This rectangular plan, 3½ story, 5 x 5 bay, triple-decker apartment building is laid up in brick stretcher bond. A corbeled cornice trims its flat roof. The front, central door with a five-course, brick, segmental lintel, is symmetrically flanked by enclosed, stacked, screen porches with projecting box cornices, box posts, shingled aprons and lattice bases. The 1/1 sash windows have brick segmental lintels and smaller, 1/1 sash windows mark the attic story.



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The structure is one of Burlington's earliest and relatively few apartment buildings. One of the first tenants was James P. Whalen, a ticket agent at the Union Station.

163. 203-205 King Street, 1917.

This 2½ story, 3 x 5 bay, vernacular Colonial Revival style, multi-family house stands on a stone foundation, is laid in brick stretcher bond, and has a slate hip roof. On the front center of the west and south roof faces are hipped dormers, each with 8/1 sash windows, a projecting box cornice, architrave molding and slate siding. Tuscan columns and a lattice skirt support the front, two-story porch with the first story having a square baluster railing and the second story having a shingled apron. Windows include 9/1 sash with five-course, brick segmental lintels and plain surrounds.

The house was built in 1917 for A. L. Bailey of Bailey's Music Rooms, as tenement apartments. Similar #164, was built next door by Bailey at the same time. These buildings were a part of the last drive to develop the downtown area to meet the demand for working and middle-class housing in the early 20th century and, like the others on this block, were designed as multi-unit dwellings. (The first tenants were Clifford Colburn, a Packard salesman, and Julius Green, an insurance agent.)

164. 207-209 King Street, c.1910.

This 2½ story, 3 x 5 bay, vernacular Colonial Revival style house rests on a stone foundation and is laid in brick stretcher bond. Its slate hip roof has center front, east side and west side hip-roofed dormers; each with a projecting box cornice, slate siding and 8/1 sash windows. Across the front facade are two-story stacked porches with Tuscan columns, a lattice skirt, a first-story baluster railing and a second-story, shingled apron. The front, paneled doors have small-paned transoms and the 9/1 sash windows have five-course, segmental, brick lintels.

The house was built in 1918 for A.L. Bailey, of Bailey's Music Rooms, as tenement apartments. Number 163 was built next door at the same time. These buildings were a part of the last drive to develop the downtown area to meet the demand for working and middle-class housing in the early 20th century, and like the others on this block, were designed as multi-unit dwellings. Patrick Walsh, the Burlington agent for the American Express Company, and John McConnell, who owned a Church Street women's clothing store, were the first tenants.

164A. Garage, c.1950

The L-plan configuration of this garage includes a modern gabled portion clad in metal siding with an overhead door, and an older, shed-roofed, southern section with two modern overhead doors and novelty siding. It does not contribute to the historic district.

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165. 223 King Street, c.1890.

This 1½ story, 3 x 3 bay house has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding. Its asymmetrical, gable-front facade is outlined by a projecting box cornice and plain vergeboards with scroll sawn brackets at the ends. A west side wall dormer is similarly detailed. The front, gabled entrance porch has a turned valance and turned posts, small scroll brackets, a baluster rail, exposed rafter ends, and a lattice skirt. The 2/2 sash windows have plain surrounds. On the east facade is a two-story, polygonal bay window and a rear, enclosed, two-story porch with 1/1 sash windows and a canted, first-story doorway. The basement is exposed on the west facade, is sheathed in modern board-and-batten siding, and an additional entrance with a gabled hood is included.

This house was moved to its present site in 1964 from 95 Union Street. A man named Charlie Miller is known to have built a house almost identical to this in Charlotte, and it's possible that he built this one as well.

165A. Garage, c.1930.

This small, one-bay, flat-roofed garage is clad in novelty siding and has swinging board doors.

166. 244 Maple Street - Colonel Jewett House, 1904.

This 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, hip roof, vernacular Colonial Revival style house was initially the home of Colonel Jewett. From 1905 to 1919, Barber and Jenney Balch lived there and from 1920 through 1948, it was the home of Frank J. Hendee, who owned a downtown shoe store. Its aluminum-sided main facade, with one-story symmetrical, three-sided bay windows, a center paneled, large-pane front door and 1/1 sash fenestration with plain surrounds is accented by a wraparound porch with turned posts and railings, scroll sawn brackets, a lattice skirt and a southeast, canted corner. Three pedimented gable dormers rise from the slate roof. The 2½ story, rear shed addition includes a porch with three stories and a square baluster rail.

167. 240 Maple Street, 1840.

This house is a 2½ story, 3 x 2 bay, brick stretcher bond, Greek Revival style structure with symmetrical interior chimneys flanking the front gable end which is pedimented and detailed with a pointed arch attic window. This window shape is repeated on contemporary buildings throughout Burlington. The right, sidehall paneled door has a four-pane transom, granite lintel and sill and is flanked by three-quarter-length sidelights. A later (c.1890), west side porch with box posts, radiating motif square baluster railing and lattice skirt adjoins a rear, gabled, 1½ story, clapboarded shed addition. The addition is lighted by 6/6 windows and six-pane kneewall windows; all with lip-molded lintels and plain surrounds.

The first known resident of this well preserved house, from c.1865 to 1869, was W. C. Stowell. He operated a hoopskirt factory in the Leavenworth Block. It was later the

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home of prominent resident Seneca Hoseltine, a mathematician, lawyer, mayor from 1890-1894, United States Minister to Venezuela, and a Vermont Supreme Court justice. The house may have been divided into apartments as early as 1885.

167A. Garage, c.1915.

To the rear of the property stands a two-bay, hip-roofed, imitation brick, sheet metal covered garage with double-hinge matchstick board doors.

168. 234-236 Maple Street, c.1880.

This 2½ story, 2 x 3 bay, gable-front, clapboard-covered house is a good example of the vernacular Italianate style. Its facade includes an ocular attic window and 2/2 sash windows enframed by plain surrounds and molded lintels. It is outlined by a projecting box cornice, architrave molding and corner and sill boards. An offset, left, front, three-sided bay window has scroll sawn brackets between friezeboard upper panels, 2/2 sash windows with molded surrounds and lintels and panels below. The bay is connected to a right, sidehall entry porch with turned posts, a turned railing, corner scroll sawn brackets, a paneled entablature with scroll sawn end brackets and a lattice skirt. The porch protects double, vertical pane, paneled doors.

A rear, two-story, 2 x 2 bay gable wing with a projecting box cornice, corner and sill boards and fenestration similar to the main block's is on the north facade. A west facade porch with chamfered posts, a wide slat rail and lattice skirt is attached to the wing and the main block. Also attached to the wing is a modern (c.1960) gable, one-story clapboard addition.

The first known resident of this house is F. J. Hender, a retired dentist and farmer who owned the place in 1880. His widow lived there into the 1890's. Mrs. Smith Wright made the typical, comfortable, middle-class residence her home from 1905 to 1946. It was converted into apartments in the 1960's.

169. 228 Maple Street - The Shanley House, 1914.

The Shanley House is a 2½ story, 3 x 5 bay, clapboard-covered Colonial Revival style building. Resting on a stone foundation and protected by a slate roof, it has a projecting box cornice, brackets, corner and sill boards and a front pediment formed by a slate pent roof. A tripartite window, with quarrels in the upper sash, is in the gable peak. Elsewhere are 6/1 windows with plain surrounds and molded lintels. A second-story, front, three-sided bay window with similar windows, brackets and architrave molding is partially hidden by a front porch with clustered Tuscan columns on square bases, an entablature with brackets, a baluster railing and lattice skirt. An east side, second-story, three-sided bay window with 6/1 sash is topped by a gable, pedimented with a pent roof base and detailed with brackets and double arch, 1/1 sash attic windows.

On the rear facade is a one-story, flat-roofed appendage that connects to a two-story, 4 x 2 bay, eaves-front block that's clapboard-covered and rests on a stone foundation.

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Openings include 6/1 sash and a central, south facade entrance trimmed with flanking, bulging pilasters, a crowning entablature and a gabled hood.

170. 222 Maple Street - The Kidder House, c.1850.

The Kidder House, a 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, pedimented, gable-front, brick common bond, Greek Revival style building rests on a stone foundation and has 1/1 sash below brick splayed lintels. Prominent in the gable peak is a pointed-arch shaped, louvered attic opening. A pedimented, gabled entrance porch with Tuscan columns, a plain entablature and baluster railing protects a three-quarter pane, paneled door flanked by three-quarter-length sidelights and enframed by a molded, bracketed surround.

A rear, two-story, clapboarded, gabled wing (c.1870) with a returning box cornice and frieze, corner and sill boards includes 2/2 sash windows below lip-molded lintels. The west side porch abutting the main block and wing has polygonal, fluted columns, a shingled apron and lattice skirt.

This Greek Revival house type with a pedimented gable and a pointed arched gable light was extremely popular in Burlington and can be found throughout the city. It was the house of D. P. Kidder, beekeeper, or apiculturist as he is listed in the city directory, whose shop was just east of the house.

Built before 1853, Kidder is the first known resident in c.1865. Kidder switched from keeping bees to manufacturing patent beehives in a shop behind the house until he died in 1888. His son was foreman at J. W. Goodell, marble works. Goodell purchased the house as a home in 1889. He died in 1910, and his widow remained; two apartments were finished in 1917, Mrs. Goodell keeping one.

170A. Garage, c.1915.

A two-bay, hip-roofed, clapboarded garage with double-hinged, one-third pane, paneled doors is in the back of the property.

171. 214 Maple Street - Evarts House, c.1837.

The Evarts House, a 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, eaves-front style building has notable parapet end chimneys, a returning box cornice and pointed-arch attic windows. The brick, common bond structure rests on a stone foundation and has a slate roof. The front, right side-hall Greek Revival entrance is flanked by fluted pilasters, engaged columns and three-quarter-length sidelights is beneath a denticulated entablature (similar to 222-224 South Winooski Avenue, #155) and is surrounded by an altered porch with square, fluted columns, pilasters and a plain entablature. Windows include 1/1 sash beneath brick splayed lintels and above wooden sills.

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A rear, two-story, brick shed addition with a first-story tripartite window is attached to a single-bay, brick stretcher bond garage with parapet falsefront above an overhead door.

The house was built for M. A. Evarts, a downtown tobacconist. Evarts was later street commissioner; he lived there until 1871. Mrs. L. E. Atwater, a widow, lived here from 1881-1899. Michael Dora, a restaurateur who later opened the first soft drink bottling plant in town, was the owner from 1905-1934.

172. 206 Maple Street - P. J. Enright House, c.1890.

The P. J. Enright House is a fine 2½ story, irregularly bayed Queen Anne style house with a stone foundation, a variegated slate roof, clapboard siding, canted shingles dividing the stories, a projecting, molded cornice, cornice brackets and corner and sill boards. A front, left side pedimented gable has variegated shingle infill, double 1/1 sash windows and a pent roof base trimmed with supporting brackets. Beneath the pediment is a two-story, three-sided bay window with scroll sawn brackets and pendants at the canted corners and patera panels on the base. A front, shingled gable dormer with 2/2 sash windows rises, offset right, to the polygonal bay. The ground level, wraparound veranda has turned posts and balusters, brackets and a lattice skirt. It protects a front, recessed, double, hinged paneled door and some of the 1/1 sash windows trimmed with lip-molded lintels. On the east and west facades, 2½ story, pedimented gabled bays are duplicates of the front bay with the exception of a second-story, Queen Anne window on the east side. A one-story shed addition, with 1/1 sash windows and an east side porch with turned posts, a square baluster railing, brackets and a lattice skirt are in the rear.

This quintessential Burlington Queen Anne style house was originally the residence of traveling salesman, P. J. Enright, and later was the home of Edward Barlow, a salesman, in 1901; William Stone, a bottler and wholesaler, in 1905; and Harry Cutler, a photographer, in 1908.

173. 200 Maple Street, The Evans House, c.1890.

The Evans House, a 2½ story, 3 x 4 bay, irregularly massed Queen Anne style duplex is clad in clapboard and shingles and rests on a stone foundation. It was built as the home of Burlington College's president, E. G. Evans, who lived there from 1890-1920. Its pedimented gable front with shingle infill and a pent roof base is interrupted by a west side, third-story, irregularly shaped corner dormer (a modern addition). On the second story is a front, three-sided bay window and on the first is a front Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns, a pediment above the entry and shingled skirt. The porch protects a paneled, single-pane door and tripartite windows consisting of a large center pane flanked by 2/2 sash windows. The mass, outlined with a projecting box cornice, architrave molding and corner and sill boards, is fenestrated with 1/1 sash windows emphasized by plain surrounds and lintel course boards. An east side, two-story, gabled pavilion is enlarged by a gable dormer projecting from the center top. On the west side, three gable dormers rise from the slate roof. The middle dormer includes a

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horseshoe arch, recessed porch beneath which is a second-story porch with turned posts and valance and a canted shingle skirt and an enclosed, first-story sleeping porch. In the rear are two, three-story stacked entrance porches.

174. 194 Maple Street - Giles Appleton House, 1853.

This rare example of the Gothic Revival style in Burlington was built in 1853 for Giles Appleton, a Vermont Central Railroad conductor, on land formerly owned by the railroad. Its 2½ story, 2 x 3 bay, gable-front, brick common bond facade is symmetrically fenestrated with one-story, polygonal bay windows that have scroll sawn brackets and panels below their 1/1 sash windows. Windows elsewhere have wooden sills and brick splayed lintels. Steep, east-west gable dormers with wide projecting cornices punctuate the variegated slate roof. An east side, one-story, flat-roof wing contains the front door flanked by half-length sidelights and topped by a glass transom and pedimented hood supported by scroll sawn brackets. To the rear, also on the east facade, extends a one-story, asbestos-shingled addition (c.1960).

175. 174-176 Maple Street, c.1890.

This typical two-family dwelling of the 1890's, a type found throughout Burlington, combines Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements. It was probably built as an income producing tenement for an absentee builder-landlord. Tenants over the years were relatively well-to-do workers and shopkeepers who needed to live near their downtown jobs.

The 2½ story, 4 x 4 bay, rectangular plan, stuccoed duplex is trimmed with a projecting box cornice and exposed rafter ends. Its 1/1 sash windows have plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels. Symmetrical two-story, three-sided bay windows with pedimented, fish-scale-filled gables, scroll sawn brackets and flared courses in between stories flank the central, two-story front porch that includes box posts, flared shingled aprons and a lattice skirt. Two paneled, single-pane doors with plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels open onto the porch at the first and second story levels. A central, fishscale-filled dormer with double 1/1 sash windows rises from the slate hip roof. East-west, two-story, three-sided bay windows have the same characteristics as the front bays. The redstone foundation is partially exposed on the west facade.

176. 141 Maple Street - Reedy's Livery-King Street Youth Center, c.1893.

The King Street Youth Center, originally Reedy's Livery Stables, replaced an earlier building known as Reedy's Boarding Stable. In 1930, it was one of only two liveryies in Burlington to have survived the onslaught of the automobile. It is a two-story, 3 x 3 bay, flat-roof, rectangular plan commercial structure. Its clapboard facade, fenestrated by 1/1 sash windows, is outlined by cornerboards, sill boards, a projecting box cornice above double fascia boards and scroll sawn brackets and a front, lip-molded course board. The first-story front facade with added paneling and modern 2/2 sash windows contains a central canted entrance with a modern plywood door.

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177. 147-153 Maple Street, c.1875.

This two-story, 4 x 2 bay, clapboard, vernacular duplex house rests on a stone foundation and has imbricated slate roof shingles. It is outlined by a projecting box cornice and fascia, corner and sill boards. The symmetrical mass facade, fenestrated by 1/1 sash windows with plain surrounds and peaked lintel boards, has an added central front Colonial Revival double entrance porch with box posts, a shingled apron and lattice skirt. Altered modern doors with plain surrounds and molded lintels open onto the porch. East and west side Colonial Revival porches, with the same detailing, along with center, interior end chimneys, emphasize the building's orderly configuration. A two-story, aluminum-sided ell was built on to the rear c.1970. The first known tenant was John Nolan, a baggagemaster for the Central Vermont Railroad in 1888. It has served as a working class tenement since then.

178. 155 Maple Street, c.1875.

This 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-front, clapboard house has its facades of 2/2 sash windows with plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels outlined by a deeply projecting box cornice and corner and fascia boards. A front, pedimented entrance porch with attenuated Tuscan columns, a square baluster railing and lattice skirt leads to a modern, paneled door. A 1/1 attic window in the front peak has a round-arched lintel, now filled. Symmetrical, front and rear interior chimneys rise from the slate roof. An east side, one-story, three-sided bay window rests on a clapboard skirt. There is a clapboard, two-story shed on the rear.

179. 163 Maple Street, 1906.

This house was probably built by George Collison who opened one of Burlington's first automobile dealerships in the old John Tuttle Carriage Shop across the street. The house is a 2½ story, 2 x 2 bay, aluminum-sided (east facade clapboard) house resting on a stone foundation. The pent roof base of the pedimented, gable front is bowed out on the east side front to accommodate a two-story, three-sided bay window. The bay has 1/1 sash windows with colored transoms and a flared course between stories. Two-story, stacked, front, recessed porches with turned posts, square baluster railings and a lattice base balance the facade. Modern panel doors with plain surrounds open onto the porches. A west side, one-story, three-sided bay window protrudes from the first story and a shed-roofed porch provides access to the rear.

180. 165 Maple Street, c.1890.

Similar in construction to #181, this 2½ story, 3 x 4 bay, pedimented, gable-front house has an east facade extended slope and variegated shingle and clapboard sheathing. The mass is outlined with a projecting box cornice and fascia, corner and sill boards. Multi-pedimented gables with variegated shingle infill rise from the slate roof. 1/1 sash windows fenestrate the facades with second-story openings trimmed with canted, shingled lintels, sill courses and plain surrounds. The first story has rounded corners and wavy clapboard sheathing with a shingle lintel course above large-pane, curved

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windows. This unique facade is partially obscured by a front, enclosed, wraparound Colonial Revival porch with a shingled apron, lattice skirt and modern 1/1 sash windows. On the west side gable is a shed addition. This house and #181 and #182 were built by D. W. C. Clapp. Its first resident from 1897-1908 was William Conger, a taxidermist.

181. 169 Maple Street, c.1890.

Similar in construction to #180, this 2½ story, irregularly bayed, pedimented, gable-front house has a west side, extended slope, asymmetrical form and variegated shingle and clapboard sheathing. The mass is outlined with a projecting molded cornice and fascia, sill and corner boards. Multi-pedimented gables, with variegated shingle infill, rise on the east and west facades from the variegated slate roof. 1/1 sash windows fenestrate the facade with openings on the second story having canted, shingled lintels, sill courses and plain surrounds. The first story has rounded corners, wavy clapboard sheathing and a lintel course above the large, single-pane windows. A front, east side, shed-roofed, enclosed, clapboarded entrance porch with 1/1 sash windows protects a paneled, single-pane door. On the front, west side is a box post porch with a scroll sawn railing and lattice skirt leading to a three-quarter-pane door surrounded by wavy clapboards. To the rear is a one-story shed addition. This house and #180 and #182 were built by D. W. C. Clapp. The first known resident, from 1893 to 1909, was Hoyt Salls, a proprietor of the Starr Farm Beach Resort and later city constable.

182. 173 Maple Street - Clapp House, 1887.

This 2½ story, 4 x 3 bay, gable-front frame house has a projecting molded cornice visible despite the addition of aluminum siding. (The siding is laid vertically in the gable peak.) A front wraparound porch retains a pediment above the entry, a baluster railing, turned posts, brackets, a northwest canted corner and a wavy slot skirt. It protects a front, single-pane door and a left side Queen Anne fixed light. A 1/1 sash attic window is distinguished from the altered 1/1 sash by small panes outlining the upper portion; all have plain surrounds. An east side, two-story, three-sided bay window provides evidence of the structure's early detail with a denticulated entablature remaining below a box cornice. On the west facade, the south face of the gable roof projects further at the north end. The basement is also exposed. To the rear of the main block is a 1½ story, gabled wing. At its south gable end is a one-story, shed-roofed projection with a recessed porch supported by a turned post.

The house was built and designed by D. W. C. Clapp for his mother. She sold it in 1893 to James Kelley who owned a men's clothing store on Church Street. He lived there until the 1920's.

183. 179 Maple Street - Loomis Smith House, 1887-1889.

The L. Smith House was built by L. T. Austin for Loomis Smith, a successful slate dealer and roofer. The structure displays the Queen Anne style with its 2½ story, irregularly bayed and multi-gabled mass, sheathed in various shaped shingles and clapboards and trimmed with a projecting cornice, sill, corner, frieze and molded sill boards and carved detail. Prominent on the front facade is a left bay, 2½ story, gabled projection topped with a shingled pediment. Centered in the pediment is an unusual, curvilinear



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truss-supported hood above tripled attic windows. Enclosing the pediment and dividing the pavilion's stories is a bracketed beltcourse and shingled pent roof. On the right side of the front facade is a porch with ornately turned posts, square and turned balusters, curved corner brackets with delightful winged pateras, and a cut-out skirt protects an original, large-paneled, single-pane door and canted northwest corner, large Queen Anne window. Above the first-story porch is an open second-story porch with short corner posts and ball caps. The front facade is topped by an offset right gable dormer with ridge end brackets and a variegated shingle peak.

On the east facade is a two-story, polygonal bay window with shingled courses between stories and in the gable peak and a carved sunburst motif on the second story. To the right of the bay is a porte cochere with corner brackets and turned posts and railings. The porte cochere is attached to a rear entrance. On the west facade is a 2½ story, gabled projection, almost identical to the front gabled projection. In the main block's gabled peaks are undulating rows of shingles above tripled windows topped by a curved lintel board. The roof of the house is slate covered and the sash include a mixture of 1/1, 2/1 and small, fixed, multi-pane sash.

183A. Garage, c.1920.

This one-bay, hipped-roof garage is clapboard covered and has swinging doors with multi-paned lights filling the top third.

184. 185 Maple Street - McCarthy House, 1925.

This 2½ story, 2 x 3 bay, square plan, vernacular Colonial Revival style house rests on a concrete foundation and has clapboard sheathing trimmed with a projecting box cornice and fascia, corner and sill boards. On the front is a central hip-roofed dormer. The 6/1 sash on the first story and 6/1 on the second have plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels. A front, paneled, single-pane door is similarly encased. Across the front facade is a porch with Tuscan columns, a pedimented entry and clapboard skirt. A one-story shed is added to the rear. The house was built for Mary McCarthey who had a tailor/dress shop on Church Street. She still lived there in 1948.

185. 193 Maple Street - Macomber House, c.1870.

This house was built for C. F. Macomber. W. H. Townsend was the architect and the contractor was John McLaughlin. Macomber was a manufacturer of finished wood products. In 1898, George Bessett, freight manager at Wells Richardson, lived there and in 1912, Harry Norris, a cashier at Wells Richardson, made the place his home.

The 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, cruciform plan, variegated wood shingle and clapboard sided Queen Anne style house has various size 1/1 sash windows with plain surrounds. A variegated slate hip roof, accented by various scroll sawn bracketed and stickwork detailed gables, protects the irregular block. A front, east side, canted corner,

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wraparound porch with a pedimented entry, turned posts, a turned railing, scroll sawn valance and a lattice skirt protects an ornately paneled, single-colored pane door. Complimenting the porch, to the west, is a first-story, cut-away corner window with a flared roof and elongated scroll sawn brackets. A front, second-story, polygonal oriel window is below a gabled peak trimmed with large, supporting curved brackets, scroll sawn woodwork, an unusual bracketed attic window hood also supported by elongated brackets and a sunburst motif. Brackets with pendants support the hooded roof of a second-story balcony which has a turned balustrade above the first-story, front entrance. An east side, one-story, three-sided bay window with semi-circular brackets has 1/1 sash windows with lintel and sill panels. On the west side is a second-story, rectangular oriel window with a flared shingle base supported by semi-circular brackets and crowned by a pedimented and carved gable. There is a rear, enclosed, screened-in, shed-roofed porch and an unusually angled interior chimney rises in the center of the variegated slate gable roof.

185A. Garage, c.1940.

A two-bay, gable-front, clapboard garage with overhead doors appears to be built c.1940-1950. It is non-contributing to the historic district.

186. 203 Maple Street - E. Simonds House, 1884.

This Queen Anne style house was built for E. Simonds by John McLaughlin in 1884. Simonds was a traveling salesman who developed a drygoods/women's store "The Royal" on Church Street.

The 2½ story, 4 x 3 bay, slate-covered, hip-roofed house is covered partially with aluminum siding which may obscure surface details. Prominent on the front facade is a porch with turned posts set on chamfered pedestals, a turned railing and valance, a pedimented gable entry with a scalloped shingled pent roof base and stickwork and a slotted skirt. The porch protects a recessed, front, double hinged, paneled doorway. Some of the large 1/1 sash windows are outlined with plain surrounds and ornamental patera lintels and have Queen Anne style upper sash. The roofline is accented with various sized east and west facade gable dormers with carved vergeboards, scroll sawn woodwork, a canted, shingled peak and oversized end brackets. A front, north gable dormer includes scroll work in the peak, a west side canted corner decorated with a sunburst motif, and a recessed horseshoe arch balcony with a carved vergeboard and turned balustrade with incise decorated panels. A pedimented gable crowns an east side, two-sided bay window with tripartite sash windows and fishscale shingles between floors. A rear, east side porch has turned posts and railings and scroll sawn brackets. A later, two-story, box post porch with a clapboard skirt is on the west, rear side (c.1930-1940). Two unusually ornate chimneys with relief brick panels are both located on the interior front-center and angled to the rear-left.

186A. Garage, c.1940.

A single-bay, gable-front, novelty-sided garage with an overhead door and right side paneled entrance door is on the west side of the property. Due to its age, it does not contribute to the historic district.

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187. 225 Maple Street - Meigs House, 1905.

This house was built as the residence of Frank Meigs, superintendent of the Champlain Manufacturing Company. He lived there until 1915. It was converted to apartments in 1916.

The house, a 2½ story, 4 x 3 bay, slate-covered, hip-roofed verancular Colonial Revival style structure rests on a stone foundation. Its clapboard first story is outlined with corner and sill boards and a shingled second story is trimmed with a projecting box cornice and architrave molding. The 1/1 and 2/2 sash windows have plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels. A front wraparound porch includes turned, block-capped posts, a square spindle railing and a lattice skirt. A first-story, shallow, three-sided bay window with 2/2 sash is to the left of the porch. Centered on the second story is a double window with carved wooden lintels. West and front center gable dormers have small-paned windows. On the east facade rises a 2½ story gable pavilion with cornice returns, a flared division between stories and a first-story, three-sided bay window. A flat-roof, one-story, rear addition has box posts and a square baluster railing.

187A. Garage, c.1920.

To the rear is a single-bay, hip-roof, clapboard garage with exposed rafter ends and an overhead door.

188. 231 Maple Street - Holt-Lockwood-Eddy House, 1885.

This unusual house, thought to have been designed by A. B. Fisher because of similarity to his Episcopal Rectory, was built in 1885 as the residence of George Holt, manufacturer of spools and bobbins. Holt moved in 1890. J. R. Lockwood, who owned a carriage repository on St. Paul Street, lived there from 1892-1927 when Dr. George Eddy purchased it for a home and office. Upon Dr. Eddy's death in 1946, it was converted to apartments and a doctor's office.

The 2½ story, 5 x 2 bay, slate-covered, hip-roofed building rests on a stone foundation and has a clapboard first story with cornerboards and a variegated shingled second story with exposed rafter ends and projecting eaves. Its symmetrical second story includes 1/1 sash windows with plain surrounds and a large, central picture window with colored glass, while 2/2 sash windows, with similar surrounds and molded lintels are on the first story, partially hidden by a front, first-story Eastlakan porch with deeply turned posts, incised corner brackets, modillion brackets along a box cornice, lattice-patterned railings and a pedimented entry. A center, front, double hinged, paneled, single-pane doorway opens onto the porch. The uniquely decorated front central gable dormer has carved vergeboards and a chamfered crossbar with a pendant drop. Two west side, first-story, three-sided bay windows have corner-capped pilasters resting on mold bases. On both the east and west sides, corbeled chimneys rise within a vergeboard trimmed gable dormer. They are exposed at the second-story level and have floral motif brick tiles. The rear,

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second-story wing has variegated slate shingle roofing, wood shingle siding, a hip roof and pedimented gable dormers. A one-story, clapboard, shed-roofed addition on the east side (c.1950) has a molded cornice with modillion trim, 1/1 sash windows and a modern door with plain surrounds and lip-molded lintel.

189. 237 Maple Street, c.1980.

Sitting on the site of a former garage/barn for 239 Maple Street is a non-contributing, gable-front, ten-bay apartment block. It has a raised concrete foundation forming carports below the two-story, five-unit structure. Front, modern doors in groupings of two are sheltered by curvilinear overhangs extending from the eaves. A continuous plank rail porch is parallel with the doors. The structure is fenestrated with double casement windows.

190. 239 Maple Street - Mead-Reed House, c.1865.

This house was probably built in 1867 for C. N. Mead who sold coffee and spices in the Leavenworth Block as a partner in the firm of Gregory and Mead. He later sold tobacco on Main Street. He died in 1886 and was followed by a rapid succession of owners until John Reed, the president of Champlain Valley Fruit, bought it in 1920. Reed died in 1934, and his widow was forced to divide the house into two units in 1936, keeping one for herself and renting out the other and the barn.

The house is a two-story, 2 x 3 bay, gable-front vernacular type resting on a stone foundation and trimmed with a projecting box cornice below a slate roof. The aluminum-clad facades have 2/2 sash windows and plain surrounds. Front and east side first-story, three-sided bay windows with hip roofs add relief to the rectangular configuration. The right, sidehall entrance trim is a modern addition. A rear, 1½ story, gabled wing (c.1960) and a west side, two-story wing with modern sash and casement windows and a hooded side entrance (c.1970) are the latest additions. Due to its extensive remodeling, it does not contribute to the historic district.

191. 112 Adams Street - George Smith House, c.1900.

George Smith, manager of the Baldwin Refrigeration Company, was the first known resident of this house from 1902 to 1910; while Dallas Pollard, an accountant, resided there from 1932 through World War II.

The 2½ story, 3 x 5 bay, brick stretcher bond vernacular Colonial Revival/Queen Anne style dwelling has a front, left side, two-story, three-sided bay window topped by a pedimented, shingle-filled gable trimmed with a 6/1 sash attic window and central, second-story, raised brick ornamental panel. The front right side includes a single-story porch with Tuscan columns, a plain entablature, a square baluster railing and lattice skirt. It protects a paneled, single-pane door. The facades are fenestrated with 1/1 sash windows with five-course, high, brick splayed lintels, wooden sills and a second-story, brick lintel course. On the west facade, a two-story, three-sided bay window is topped by a clapboard filled, pedimented dormer with a pent roof base. Also on the west facade is an exterior corbeled chimney. A two-story porch with box posts, square baluster railing and lattice skirt projects from the rear facade. The block sets on a stone foundation and has a slate-covered roof.

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191A. Garage, c.1948.

This one-bay, gable-front garage, sheathed in wide novelty siding, does not contribute to the historic district.

192. 102 Adams Street - The Whittemore House, c.1905.

The Whittemore House, a good example of the Colonial Revival style, was built for Attorney Albert M. Whittemore. Its brick common bond facades have projecting brick belt-courses, 1/1 sash windows with five-course, high, brick splayed lintels and a second-story, center, tripartite window. A front, center, pedimented gable entrance porch with a plain entablature, clustered Tuscan columns, baluster railing and lattice skirt protects a front, paneled door flanked by three-quarter-length, color, leaded sidelights. Three clapboard gable dormers rise from the hip roof trimmed with a projecting box, denticulated cornice. The front center dormer has cornice returns and a Palladian window with a wooden keystone, plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels. The west dormer has a tripartite window with corner pilasters. And an east dormer has cornice returns, a 1/1 arch-headed window and corner pilasters. On the west side stands a porch with clustered Tuscan columns, a baluster railing and lattice skirt. To the east is a hooded entrance porch with a projecting box cornice and shaped support beams. It protects a paneled, small-pane door with a tripart, round-arch window above.

192A. Garage, c.1920.

To the rear of #192 is a deteriorated, two-bay, gabled garage sheathed in novelty siding.

193. 92 Adams Street - The Morton House, c.1835.

The Morton House, a two-story, 3 x 3 bay, brick stretcher bond, gable-front block, has a semi-elliptical, louvered, attic opening centered in the front enclosed pediment, paired gable end and a stone foundation. The facades, outlined by a projecting box cornice, have 6/6 sash windows topped by brick splayed lintels. There is a west side porch with chamfered posts, a baluster railing and lattice skirt and an east side, brick stretcher bond, two-story ell with a three-quarter-pane, paneled door. On the ell's rear facade is a dimensioned lumber entry porch.

Little is known of this house until 1873 when George Morton purchased it. He was director of the Merchants Bank and lived there until his death in 1899. Frank Terry bought the house in 1900; his wife sold it in 1934.

193A. Barn, c.1910.

This two-bay, gable-front, clapboarded barn has a hay door and projecting box cornice. It has been converted to a garage with overhead doors and west side shed addition.

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194. 82 Adams Street - Delano House, 1923.

This 2½ story, 3 x 2 bay, eaves-front, vernacular Colonial Revival style house is clad in wide clapboards and has a returning box cornice and a stone foundation. Symmetrical, front, pedimented gable dormers with 5/5 sash windows rise from the slate roof. Front, symmetrical, tripartite windows with small-pane upper sash and 8/1 sash windows punctuate the facade; all sash have plain surrounds and molded lintels. A front, pedimented entrance porch has Tuscan columns, a plain entablature and pilasters. It protects a paneled door with three-quarter-length, small-paned sidelights. An enclosed screen porch with a plain entablature and lattice railing is on the west side and a shed addition is off of the back.

The house was constructed as a wedding gift for Dorothy Howard Delano by her father, Richard E. Howard, a successful meat dealer who lived around the corner at 256 South Winooski Avenue. The Delanos lived there until 1931.

194A. Garage, 1923.

A gable-front, single-bay, clapboarded garage with paneled doors and a six-pane gable window is on the rear of the property.

195. 72-74 Adams Street - Mayo-Johnson House, c.1845.

The Mayo-Gimbel House, a 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, pedimented, gable-front, brick common bond, Greek Revival block has a projecting box cornice and pointed-arch, louvered attic opening center in the pediment. The house rests on a stone foundation and has a slate roof. Windows include 2/2 sash with brick splayed lintels. A front, right bay, gabled entrance porch has turned posts, brackets and a lattice skirt. It protects paired, front, paneled, single-pane doors topped by a brick splayed lintel. On the west side is a two-story porch with box posts, baluster railings and a plain entablature. Attached to the rear, west side is a two-story ell with a gabled entrance porch having turned posts, brackets and a baluster railing and an enclosed screen porch. A one-story shed addition with exposed rafter ends and a porch with a square baluster railing is to the rear.

In 1869, this was the residence of Captain Henry Mayo, clerk on the steamer Canada. He later was a clerk on the steamer Adirondack and lived there until 1890. Edward Johnson, the editor of the Burlington Dailey News, occupied the house from 1896 until 1924 when it was converted to apartments.

196. 64-66 Adams Street, 1915.

This 2½ story, 3 x 5 bay, gable-front, vernacular Colonial Revival style house rests on a concrete foundation, has a clapboarded first story with corner and sill boards, a shingled second story with projecting eaves, exposed rafter ends, small eaves-end scroll sawn vergeboards and a slate roof. Paired 1/1 sash windows with plain surrounds are in the gable peak. A front, two-story, three-sided bay window, with exposed rafter ends and large center, single-pane windows with transoms, is partially hidden by a front porch with a shingled tympanum, box posts, a baluster railing, lattice skirt and exposed rafter ends.

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A second-story, recessed, shingled box post porch above the first-story porch protects an additional paneled, single-pane door. A two-story, two-bay, gabled pavilion with 1/1 sash windows is on the east side. A similar pavilion is on the west facade along with a two-story entrance porch with box posts, a baluster railing and shingled skirt.

196A. Garage, c.1930.

This rear, one-bay garage has novelty siding and exposed rafter tails.

197. 60 Adams Street - Converse-Ladd House, 1889.

This 2½ story Queen Anne style house was designed by C. W. Fisher and built by Z. T. Austin for J. H. Converse. The multi-gabled mass has a redstone block foundation and first story, a flared, wood-shingled second story and a slate-shingled roof. The first-story windows are embellished with rock-face ashlar lintels. Sash throughout varies in size and includes 1/1, 10/1 and 1/1 outlined by multi-paned transom bars. The core of the building has a hip roof crowned by a small gablet. Projecting from the front facade is a right side, 2½ story, gabled projection. Its left roof face extends below the plain vergeboard trimmed and bracketed roofline. On the left front is a partially enclosed, gabled entrance porch also with a plain vergeboard and corner brackets. Other trim includes a band of recessed panels at the base of the tympanum and a lattice skirt. Appendages on the west facade include a one-story, gabled ell with a tympanum similar to the entrance porch. It has large 12/1 windows above recessed panels and flanked by narrow-arched sidelights. Also on the west facade is a gabled dormer and an enclosed trellis entrance porch.

197A. Garage/carriage barn, c.1889.

This double-bay garage mimics the styling of the house with its rock-face first story, wood shingles; archedtopped, half-light sliding doors and clipped gable roof.

198. 30 Adams Street, 1924.

This woodframe, 2½ story, 3 x 2 bay, eaves-front, gambrel-roofed suburban Dutch Colonial style house has a symmetrically fenestrated facade of 6/1 sash windows with plain surrounds and lip-molded lintels. The center front door has three-quarter-length sidelights and molded surrounds and is protected by a pedimented, Tuscan-columned porch. A rear and front shed dormer has projecting box cornices and two double 6/1 sash windows. On the east facade is an enclosed porch with Tuscan columns on shingle pedestals and an exterior, center end chimney. Trim includes a returning molded cornice.

198A. Garage, 1924.

To the rear of the property is a single-bay, gable-front shingled garage with an added overhead door. Trim includes a returning molded cornice.

198B. Garden Shed, 1924.

This shed-roofed, wood-shingled shed has two horizontal bands of window openings on its front facade.

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199. 35 Adams Street, 1937.

This 2½ story, 3 x 2 bay, eaves-front, brick veneer and aluminum sided, vernacular Colonial Revival style house is non-contributing due to age. It has a symmetrical facade of gable dormers, 6/6 sash windows with plain surrounds and brick header lintels and sills on the first story and a front entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. There is a rear, enclosed, three-story porch and gabled addition with a west side shed dormer.

200. 47 Adams Street - Smalley Estate, c.1845, c.1880.

The Smalley Estate is believed to have originally been built in c.1845 by Judge David A. Smalley, a Democratic State Senator, Collector of Customs, U.S. District Judge and originator of the Rutland Railroad. His son, Bradley Barlow Smalley, an equally successful lawyer and businessman, owned the place into the 20th century. In 1882, Bradley Smalley enlarged the house to its present size and stylistic appearance leaving little exterior evidence of the earlier structure.

The structure is an extraordinarily well preserved, irregular and rambling woodframe mass consisting of a 2½ story, hipped-roof core with a variety of gabled projections, porches and a prominent, corner, three-story, rectangular, pyramidal-roofed tower. Entirely roofed in slate and sheathed in clapboards, the block rests on a stone foundation and includes deep projecting eaves supported by scroll brackets and tall corbeled chimneys. On the front facade is a 2½ story, gabled projection detailed with a third-story, pointed-arch window. The projection's first story is surrounded by a wraparound, screened-in porch with polygonal columns, a cast iron rail, a choisinere skirt and cornice molding. Beneath the porch is an Italianate style entrance flanked by two-third-length lights and robust pilasters and crowned by a glazed transom and full entablature.

The main block's roofline extends on the south front above a first-story, projecting, gabled porch also with brackets and polygonal columns. In front of the porch is a full-story basement entrance topped by a full entablature and enclosed pediment with supporting pilasters and at the porch's south end is a one-story, gabled wing detailed with a bracketed, polygonal bay window with clapboarded-over openings. The tower, on the north-west corner, is sheathed in variegated shingles, has a pent roof between the second and third stories and narrow 1/1 windows with small hoods above the third story sash, dog-tooth motif lintels and sill courses and panels trimming the second and first story's openings. Windows throughout the main block have plain surrounds with panels below and slight lip moldings above.

The north facade of the main block includes a 2½ story projection with a pediment enclosed by a pent roof, filled with intricate, Eastlakan, cut-out sunburst designs and surrounded by a carved vergeboard. At the projection's first-story level is an additional Italianate entryway that includes a set of inner and outer double doors. The inner doors are arched and have a robust, bolection surround, while the outer doors are double paneled with the top panel having a carved Eastlakan motif. An oversized, bracketed hood protects the entry.



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To the rear extends a two-story, four-bay-long, hipped wing. It, too, is trimmed with a bracketed cornice and includes a steeply pitched, gabled wall dormer on the north facade, 2/2 sash and a two-story porch with turned posts and a shingled apron and skirt across the south facade. The wall dormer is detailed with a sunburst and Gothic trefoil pattern.

200A. Barn/garage, c.1886.

A barn converted into a garage, this four-bay structure has deep eaves, clapboard siding, a slate-covered gable roof and four sets of swinging doors, all with one-third lights.

200B. Barn/garage, c.1886.

A barn converted into a garage, this two-bay structure is clapboarded, has a slate-covered gable roof and two polygonal shaped openings with swinging board doors.

201. 59-63 Adams Street - Bacon/Laird House, 1923.

The Bacon/Laird House is a 2½ story, two-family, 4 x 3 bay, brick stretcher bond structure with a brick foundation and slate roof. The fenestration is symmetrical with 1/1 sash windows below four-course, brick splayed lintels. Its stories are divided by a dog-tooth brick beltcourse. Three hip-roof dormers with projecting box cornices have two, four-pane, fixed lights below wide lintel courses. Front porches with Tuscan columns, baluster railings and lattice skirts protect large, front tripartite windows and paneled doors with small-pane transoms. Albert Laird, an insurance agent for the Mutual Life of New York, and Arthur W. Bacon, a salesman for Austin Garage Company, were the first occupants in 1923.

201A. Garage, c.1923.

This two-bay, hipped-roof garage is sheathed in novelty siding and is trimmed with frieze and cornerboards and a molded cornice. Access is through two overhead garage doors.

202. 81-83 Adams Street - The Jones House, c.1886.

This large 2½ story, 6 x 2 bay, clapboarded duplex rests on a stone foundation and has a slate hip roof. Projecting from the front facade are two, 2½ story, gabled pavilions. The 2/2 sash windows are enframed with plain surrounds and have lintel and sill course boards. The block is outlined by a projecting molded cornice, vergeboards, S-brackets at the ridge ends and lattice motif stickwork in the pavilions' peaks. A pedimented, center front entrance porch (between the pavilions) with turned posts and a turned railing, protects two double, paneled, half-vertical pane doors with individual transoms. Rising from the center front of the roof is a gabled dormer also with brackets, vergeboards and stickwork. On the east side a two-story, polygonal bay window with a polygonal roof which is divided by a diamond-shaped, wood shingle pent roof between stories and has scroll sawn brackets and panels below the 2/1 narrow windows. A clapboard, one-story shed is on the rear of the building.

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The house was built for Wylie Jones in c.1886 at a cost of \$2,000. Jones was a stenographer and later advertising manager at Wells Richardson Company.

203. 93-95 Adams Street, 1906.

This 2½ story, 4 x 3 bay Colonial Revival duplex has a pedimented central pavilion, a stone foundation and slate, hip roof. It is clad in clapboards on the first story with corner, lintel and sill boards and shingles on the second story with a wide, molded frieze and flared course between stories. Windows include 9/1 sash windows enframed by plain surrounds, molded lintels and large, front, first-story 12/1 sash windows with lintel course boards. A front, center entrance porch projects from the gabled pavilion. It includes Tuscan columns on box pedestals, a square spindle railing and slotted skirt. It protects two, three-quarter paneled doors with small, paned transoms. On the east-west sides are two-story, polygonal bay windows with 9/1 sash windows and outlined by corner, lintel and sill boards. Pedimented, shingled gable dormers are also on the east-west facades. A rear shed addition has a second-story porch with box posts and a slat railing.

203A. Garage, c.1920.

This four-bay, eaves-front, clapboard-covered garage with cornerboards, boxed eaves and architrave molding has a one-story gabled addition with double paneled hinged doors.

204. 101 Adams Street - Jeremiah French House, c.1845.

The first known owner of this Greek Revival style house, a type found throughout Burlington, was Jeremiah French, law partner of Lieutenant Governor Levi Underwood. French graduated from Harvard Law School in 1856, acquired this house soon after; he died of tuberculosis in 1868 at the age of 33. His widow took in boarders to get by, and one of them, A. C. Tuttle, bought the house in the 1870's. Tuttle was a partner in the large retail drugstore of R. B. Stearns and Company in the Peck Block. Mrs. Pauline Bryout acquired the house soon after Tuttle's death in 1902 (a daughter) and converted the building to apartments in 1916, keeping one for herself.

The house, a two-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-front, brick stretcher bond block rests on a stone foundation, has a slate roof trimmed with a projecting, returning box cornice and includes a pointed-arch, louvered attic opening in the gable peak. A left, sidehall pedimented, gable-front entrance porch with a triangular-motif molding in the peak is supported by Tuscan columns and has a square baluster railing. It protects two altered, single pane, paneled doors with a wooden entablature and granite sill. The facade has 1/1 sash windows with brick splayed lintels. Two-story porches with Tuscan columns, baluster railings and a lattice skirt is on the west side. A two-story, brick rear wing has 6/1 sash windows with wooden lintels and a one-story brick wing attached to it (c.1900). There is a right side exterior chimney and a center rear interior chimney.

204A. Garage, c.1920.

To the rear is a three-bay, hip-roofed, clapboard-covered garage with an overhead door.

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205. 12 Brown's Court, c.1900.

This 2½ story, gable-front, woodframe house sits on a stone foundation and has a slate-covered roof. Marking the front facade is a variegated shingle-filled pediment enclosed by a pent roof, a central one-story, polygonal bay window and a right sidehall entrance. On the south facade is a shed-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns on box posts, pedestals and a balustrade rail. The east end of the porch is attached to a flat-roofed, one-story ell addition. The modest home was built either on speculation or as a rental property by N. K. Brown, a patent medicine manufacturer.

206. 8 Brown's Court, c.1900.

This 2½ story, 2 x 3 bay, clapboarded and wood-shingled, vernacular Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house was probably built on speculation as a rental property by developer, N. K. Brown. Herbert Sherman, a Wells-Richardson employee was the first resident. He was succeeded by Michael Wilson, a foreman of the Rutland Railroad who lived there until 1935. The hip-roofed block rests on a stone foundation and has a slate roof, a prominent rectangular, southwest corner tower and a Colonial Revival front porch. The three-story tower is crowned by a pyramidal roof topped by a finial and has beltcourses of scalloped shingles beneath the eaves and between stories. The porch includes a pedimented entry, boxed posts and a shingled valance and skirt. On the left side of the front facade is a pedimented gable with wood-shingle infill and a square, louvered vent. Outlining the facade is a projecting, molded cornice, friezeboard and corner and sill boards. The south facade is marked by a two-story, polygonal bay window with shingles between stories and scroll sawn brackets supporting a pediment with shingle infill. Sash include 1/1 windows with plain surrounds and molded lintels.

207. 123 King Street - The Tuttle House, 1899.

The Tuttle House, a 2½ story, gable-front, vernacular style house resting on a stone foundation and protected by a slate roof, has a front, 2½ story, pedimented, gabled projection offset slightly from the main block. It is trimmed with a projecting molded cornice and the pediment is enclosed by a pent roof base. Windows throughout include 1/1 sash with plain surrounds and on the front facade of the gabled projection is a left sidehall entrance protected by a gabled entrance porch with a new roof, turned posts, a turned balustrade and scroll brackets. A cut-away corner marks the first-story, right side of the gabled projection. A two-story porch with turned posts, scroll brackets and a turned rail on the first story occupies the northwest corner of the main block. On the west facade is a two-story, polygonal bay window crowned by a pedimented gable.

Recently applied synthetic siding may obscure surface detail. The house was probably built for John Tuttle who had a carriage manufactory on the corner of Maple and Church. James McIntyre, a janitor at the Customs House, lived there from 1907 through 1948.

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208. 133 King Street - Moody-Powers-Burnett House, c.1840.

This house, an early dwelling for this section of King Street, was first owned by Robert Moody, with the Powers family owning it for many years, 1860 through the 1940's. A. W. Powers, a piano dealer, conducted his business from the house during the 19th century and Mrs. Minnie Powers Burnett lived there during this century.

The two-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-front, brick stretcher bond block rests on a stone foundation and has a west side exterior rear chimney. A projecting, returning, molded cornice and quadrant windows in the attic peaks trim the block. Windows include 2/2 sash windows with wide wooden lintels and sills. A west facade porch with box posts, a scroll sawn and board railing and lattice skirt is topped by an aluminum-sided, two-bay, gabled projection. An east side, partially enclosed, wraparound porch has box posts, a pedimented entry, diagonal board railing and a lattice skirt. It protects the main side, Italianate double paneled, half-arch paned doors with molded surrounds and a wooden lintel. There is a two-story, aluminum-sided, gabled wing and shed in the rear.

209. 139 King Street - A. L. Barrows House, c.1873.

The Barrows House, a 2½ story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-front, vernacular Italianate style house (c.1870) clad in clapboards is outlined by a deeply projecting molded cornice, friezeboards, scroll brackets and corner and sill boards. The 2/2 sash windows have plain surrounds and peak, molded lintels decorated with small brackets. The front gable peak includes an arch-shaped window and molded lintel. The front right sidehall Italianate hood has large scroll brackets with pendants and diagonal matchstick boarding. It protects a four-pane, paneled door flanked by two-third-length, arch-shaped etched glass sidelights within plain surrounds. On the west side is a one-story, rectangular bay window with 2/2 sash, arched windows below arched lintels. A south side, two-story clapboard wing, with similar fenestration as the main block, has a square post and railing porch on a lattice skirt. This comfortable residence for a family of some means in a working class neighborhood was built for H. L. Barrows, a downtown grocer. Henry Hawthorne, a produce dealer, lived there from 1890-1901.

210. 65 Adams Street, c.1960.

This modern, ranch-style, 3 x 2 bay house has its eaves front facade of two tripartite windows flanking a small, three diagonally paned front door. It is non-contributing to the historic district.

211. 225 Church Street - Yellow Checker Taxi, c.1948.

This concrete, one-story, 3 x 3 bay structure has a gable roof with a stepped falsefront. Its windows include small, modern 2/2 sash. It does not contribute to the historic district.

212. 162 Maple Street, c.1940.

A two-story, irregularly bayed, flat-roofed block sheathed in aluminum siding, it does not contribute to the historic district.

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213. Caron's Autobody, c.1910.

This two-level, former carriage shed is sheathed in synthetic siding and has exposed rafter tails, three bays of overhead garage doors on the south facade, a second-level freight door and a small, one-story, shed-roofed addition.

214. Shaker Mountain School, c.1940, c.1970.

This former enamel tile, flat-roofed gas station has a prominent, slightly gabled projection extending at an angle from the front facade. This dominant appendage was added in c.1970. The structure does not contribute to the historic district.

# 8. Significance

<b>Period</b>	<b>Areas of Significance—Check and justify below</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates**    c.1800 - 1935                      **Builder/Architect**    See text

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The amendment to the Battery Street Historic District (entered on the National Register on November 2, 1977) which creates the Battery Street-King Street Neighborhood Historic District, is a well preserved, residential neighborhood immediately adjacent to Burlington's historic waterfront and downtown (a portion of which was added to the National Register as the City Hall Park Historic District on June 9, 1983). It includes an assortment of the historic architectural types and styles of residences found throughout the city. Distinctive Federal and Greek Revival homes through early twentieth century multi-family and suburban types, high style and vernacular with few intrusions, reflect the various episodes of Burlington's history and with the adjoining downtown historic district, presents a well preserved view of the historic home and work environments of 19th and early 20th century Burlingtonians. The District's overall urban appearance, characterized by densely packed, diversely different, gabled structures occupying small lots, is also relatively unique in Vermont, a state of rural hamlets, and is a significant architectural resource for Burlington and the state.

The amendment is the oldest section of Burlington's large neighborhood south of Main Street commonly referred to as "the South End". Federal and Greek Revival homes scattered on Adams, South Winooski and upper Maple streets were built when Burlington boomed as a waterfront port. These single family residences occupied large lots adjacent to downtown until the 1880's when Burlington's increasing nineteenth century prosperity demanded residential expansion. The spacious lots were subdivided, and a deep ravine, crossing the area from northeast to southwest and including a railroad line, was filled-in for additional housing. By the early twentieth century, the area had taken on its present appearance. Comfortable single family homes, duplexes and multi family tenements densely filled the neighborhood with the occupants working as clerks and business people in an economy that had shifted from an industrial to a service and education related base. Today similar, low to moderate income downtown workers, as well as a large population of students dwell in the historic area, which best represents a period of neighborhood development, prior to the automobile, when persons lived in dense neighborhoods in close proximity to their downtown jobs.

The amendment, almost entirely bereft of modern intrusion, provides a cohesive sampling of many of the styles and types of nineteenth and twentieth century architecture found throughout Burlington. The usually rare, brick, parapeted, Federal house type, common in the city, is present in #171 and in the Converse Home, #146. Several very well preserved, gable-front, sidehall plan, Greek Revival style, brick, single family residences - many with triangular gable peak openings - are represented by #'s 152, 170, 193, 195 and 204. A variation of this gable front plan, with post-Civil War Italianate details, is seen in #'s 123 and 124, while even a high style eclectic mansion, typical of more well-to-do sections of town, is included in the Smalley Estate, #200. The oft-repeated vernacular Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles are seen, appropriately grouped, in close knit clusters on King and Church Streets. Their scale is magnified by the ostentatious Queen Anne houses on Maple Street, #'s 183, 184, 185 and 186.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 60

Quadrangle name Burlington

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A 

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

B 

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

C 

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

D 

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

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gina Campoli, Karen Czaikowski

organization Vt. Division for Historic Preservation date December, 1983

street & number Pavilion Building telephone 802-828-3226

city or town Montpelier state Vermont

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

date 5/21/84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 6/28/84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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There are several outstanding structures within the amendment worthy of special mention. The old Vermont Spool and Bobbin mill, #125, a relatively late Burlington industrial structure, is an early and rare, for Burlington, example of concrete block construction technique. It was built in 1905 to house the operations of the Vermont Spool and Bobbin Co., which manufactured wooden spools and bobbins for textile, rope and wire mills throughout the United States and as far away as India. The original factory building incorporated a boiler room, coal and shaving shed, marble retaining walls and an adjoining wood frame storehouse (most of which are gone today) from the remains of the old Burlington Manufacturing Company, a marble finishing business which had previously occupied the site. Major additions occurred in 1919 (the east wing) and in 1926 (seven bays added to the north end of the main block).

The initial 1905 construction was the work of E.F. Moore, a contractor who specialized in concrete construction of all types. The blocks, which were probably cast on the site, have rusticated or "rock-faced" exterior surfaces which give the appearance of stone. The building demonstrates one of the earliest known uses of concrete construction in the state.

Recently, the Spool and Bobbin mill was the target of a major restoration project which saw it converted from its original industrial use into a large housing project. As such, it is representative of the successful and ongoing revitalization process which, through historic preservation and other programs, has brought new life and economic vigor to Burlington's once-stagnant waterfront neighborhoods.

The Converse Home, #46, the earliest structure in the amendment, was built in 1800 with additions in c.1835. Its parapeted form and fanlight make it architecturally significant and its association with Bishop William Henry Hopkins make it historically important for Vermont and for the nation. Hopkins, Burlington's first Episcopal bishop, lived there from 1832 until 1841. An enthusiastic practitioner of architecture, he was part of a movement that stressed the Gothic style as the only proper idiom for religious architecture. "In 1836 to further his ideals Hopkins wrote his Essay on Gothic Architecture, published in Burlington, one of the first of its kind and influential throughout the country."<sup>1</sup> Among Hopkins designs for churches are included the interior of the no longer standing St. Paul's Church in Burlington, the Episcopal churches in St. Albans, Rutland and Brandon, Vermont and the Rock Point Institute in Burlington (destroyed by fire). Hopkins also designed a small Gothic chapel inside of his home; however, wings added in c.1835 have elements of the Greek Revival style thus indicating his view that the Gothic style should be reserved for ecclesiastical structures. Besides his achievements in architecture, Hopkins wrote the popular Christmas carol, "We Three Kings".

Perhaps the most exemplary and well preserved Queen Anne style house in the city, #185 utilize an almost infinite variety of textures and shapes to convey a playful asymmetrical appearance; a hallmark of the style. Also the most elaborate of several Queen Anne style residences on Maple Street included in the amendment, it was designed by W.H. Townsend for C.T. Macomber. Macomber was a manufacturer of finished wood products who, we can assume, delighted in the house's intricate and varied wood detail.

<sup>1</sup> The University of Vermont Historic Preservation Program, The Burlington, Book. Burlington, Vermont: The University of Vermont Historic Preservation Program, 1980, p. 21.



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The Smalley Estate, #200, with its Queen Anne corner tower, Italianate brackets, Eastlarkian detailed dormers and Gothic post porch is a well preserved example of highstyle late nineteenth century eclectic architecture. The house was originally built in 1845 by a well-to-do Burlingtonian Judge, David A. Smalley. In c.1880, his successful son Bradley enlarged the house to its present monumental appearance. Today it stands apart from the later houses surrounding it on Adams Street due to its large size and lot and western orientation which provides scenic vistas of Lake Champlain and the distant Adirondack Mountains.

Other homes within the amendment of special note include: the Giles Appleton House, #174, a rare example of the Gothic Revival style in Burlington and the high style Colonial Revival Henderson House, #157, Shaleley House, #169, and Whittemore House, #192.

The work of several known architects and builders is also represented in the amendment. A.B. Fisher, Burlington designer of the Wells Mansion, the Wells-Richardson office building, and Howard Opera House, to name a few Burlington landmarks, is thought to be responsible for #188, an unusual looking Queen Anne style house and the altered #138. Fisher's son Clellan designed #197, the Converse-Ladd House. It displays the younger Fisher's usual design features - a redstone block first story, wide arches and Shingle and Richardsonian influences.

Elmore Johnson is the contractor of #139. His houses, with their applied radiating stickwork, projecting bays and paneled doors, are found at over 20 locations throughout Burlington. The distinctive grouping of vernacular, Colonial Revival, multi-family homes (#'s 158, 159, 160, and 161) are obviously the work of one contractor, Eugene Clause, while 180, 181, and 182, with their unique wavy clapboard sheathing, were built by D.W.C. Clapp during the last decades of the nineteenth century.

In summary, variety best describes the district amendment and this variety of styles, that ranges from vernacular to high style examples, with few modern additions and intrusions, is what makes the district important. Burlington's various nineteenth and early twentieth century episodes are represented and a sampling of types and styles provide diverse and interesting streetscapes that sharply contrast with the monotony of today's residential development.

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from the northern property line of property #5 to the centerline of Battery Street and then continued east.) It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along said extension, across Battery Street, along said property line and continuing along the rear (south) property lines of the properties fronting the south side of Main Street, across South Champlain Street and across Pine Street, to point Q, located at the intersection of the western edge of the St. Paul Street right of way. It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said edge of said right of way to point R, located at the intersection of a westerly extension of the north property line of property #112. It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along said extension, across St. Paul Street, and along said property line to point S, the intersection of the western property line of property #122. It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along the western property line of said property to point T, located at the northwest corner of said property. It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along the northern property line of said property to point U, located at the northwest corner of said property. It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along the eastern property line of said property, and a southern extension thereof, to point V located at the intersection of said extension and the rear (north) property line of property #123. It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along the northern property lines of properties #123 and #124, to point W, at the northeast corner of property #124. It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along the eastern property line of said property and a southerly extension thereof across King Street, to point X, located at the intersection of said extension and the southern edge of the King Street right of way. From point X, it proceeds in a westerly direction along said edge of said right of way to point Y, located at the intersection of the western edge of the Church Street right of way. It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said edge of said right of way to point Z, located at the intersection of a westerly extension of the northern property line of property #175. From point Z, it proceeds in an easterly direction along said extension across Church Street and along the northern property lines of properties #175 and #174 to point AA, located at the intersection of the rear (west) property lines of the properties that front the western side of South Winooski Avenue. It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said rear (west) property lines to point BB, located at the intersection of the southern edge of the King Street right of way. From point BB, it proceeds in an easterly direction along said edge of said right of way, across South Winooski Avenue, to point CC, at the intersection of a southerly extension of the western boundary of property #161. It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said extension, across King Street and along the western property line of said property to point DD, at the northwest corner of said property. From point DD, it thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the rear (north) property lines of properties #161, 160, 159, 158, and 157 to point A, the northeast corner of property #157, and the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Battery Street-King Street Neighborhood Historic District encompasses the previously listed Battery Street Historic District and a contiguous primarily residential area that together with the original district is known as the King Street neighborhood. The western portion of the new district (The original Battery Street Historic District) includes the historic waterfront area of Burlington. The amended area primarily consists of

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The boundary of the Battery Street-King Street Historic District incorporates a previously listed district, the Battery Street Historic District (entered on the National Register of Historic Places on November 2, 1977). The enclosed sketch map depicts the original boundaries of that District and the boundaries of the area that is herein being amended to that District to create the Battery Street-King Street Neighborhood Historic District. Below is a description of the boundaries of the new enlarged district. Where appropriate, the boundary lines follow those of the original district, with technical corrections as noted below.

The boundary of the Battery Street-King Street Neighborhood Historic District begins at point A located at the northeast corner of the property at 218 King Street (#157). From point A it proceeds in a southerly direction along the rear (west) property lines of the properties that front the west side of South Union Street, crossing King, Maple and Adams Streets to point B, at the southeast corner of the property at 101 Adams Street (#204). It thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the rear (south) property lines of the properties fronting the south side of Adams Street, crossing South Winooski Avenue, to point C, at the intersection of a southerly extension of the rear (west) property lines of the lots fronting the west side of Church Street. It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said extension, across Adams Street and along said rear (west) property lines to point D, located at the intersection of the rear (south) property lines of the properties that front the south side of Maple Street. It thence proceeds in a westerly direction along said property lines, crossing St. Paul Street and Pine Street to point E, located at the intersection of the rear (east) property line of the old Vermont Spool and Bobbin Mill (#125). It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said property line to point F, at the southeast corner of said property. It thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the south property line of said property to point G at the intersection of the eastern edge of the South Champlain Street right of way. It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said edge of said right of way to a point H located at the intersection of the southern edge of the Maple Street right of way. It thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the southern edge of the Maple Street right of way, crossing South Champlain Street, to point I, at the intersection of the eastern property line of property #105. It thence proceeds southerly along said property line to point J at the southeast corner of said property. (The area surrounded by points H, I and J, originally included in the Battery Street district, is excluded to eliminate a recently constructed concrete structure that was partially included within the boundaries of, but not described in, the original nomination.) It thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the rear (south) property lines of properties #105, 106, and 107 to point K, at the southwest corner of property #107. From point K, it proceeds in a northerly direction along the western property line of said property and a northern extension thereof, across Maple Street to point L, located at the intersection of said extension and the northern edge of the Maple Street right of way. It thence proceeds in a westerly direction along the northern edge of said right of way and a westerly extension of said edge of said right of way to point M, at the intersection of the mean low water mark of Lake Champlain. It thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said mean low water mark line to point N, located at the intersection of said mean low water line and a westerly extension of the northern boundary line of the property of the Green Mountain Power Company, (#5). It thence proceeds in an easterly direction along said extension and said property line to point O, at the intersection of the western edge of the right of way of Battery Street. It thence proceeds in a southerly direction along the western edge of the Battery Street right-of-way to point P, located at the intersection of a westerly extension of the northern property line of property #16. (The original boundary formerly crossed diagonally from the

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the contiguous 19th through early 20th century residential streets that comprise the remainder of the King Street neighborhood.

To the north of the District lies Burlington's downtown business district. The Wells-Richardson Complex (entered on the National Register of Historic Places on March 5, 1979) and the City Hall Park Historic District (entered on the National Register of Historic Places on June 9, 1983) cover a large portion of the area to the north of the District, in some places directly bordering on the Battery Street-King Street Neighborhood Historic District. One portion of the northern boundary of the District, north of properties #175 and 174, is drawn to exclude a concentration of non-contributing modern or altered structures.

To the east of the District lies a distinct residential neighborhood of elaborate, primarily 19th century homes. Known as "The Hill", the area is proposed for future nomination to the National Register as a separate historic district.

To the south of Adams Street, the city's streets break from a grid pattern to encompass a sprawling late 19th century and 20th century neighborhood and some linear commercial development. This area is generally less architecturally and historically cohesive than the District. Modern development (including a high-rise apartment building and new condominiums) borders the District to the south, along St. Paul and Pine Streets. Rail yards and attendant non-contributing industrial structures lie south of the District in the vicinity of the lakefront.

Lake Champlain forms a natural boundary for the western edge of the District.

