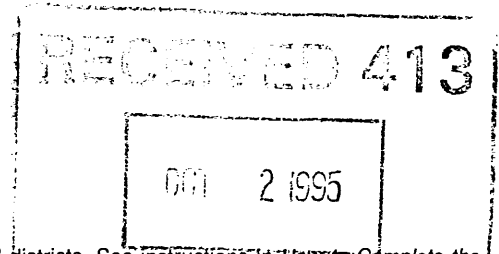


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2 - 71 Bradley St.; 24-125 Buell St.; 16-75 Orchard Terr.; 9 - 96 S. Union St.; 11-87 Hungerford Terr. Not for publication

city or town Burlington N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Chittenden code 007 zip code 05401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Elva Dubbert National Register Specialist September 28, 1995
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper
Ralph J. Ferguson

Date of Action
11/13/95

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
137	6	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
137	6	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/multiple dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structures

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/multiple dwelling
- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structures
- Commerce/professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Queen Anne
- Colonial Revival
- Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation sandstone
- walls weatherboard
- roof slate
- other aluminum
- wood

Narrative Description

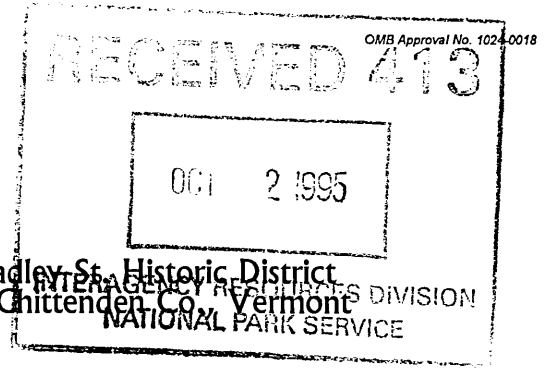
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Buell St./Bradley St. Historic District
Burlington, Chittenden Co., Vermont
INTERAGENCY REGULATORY DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



The Buell Street/Bradley Street rises to the east on a hillside between the central business district of Burlington and the University of Vermont campus at the top of the hill. Bounded on all four sides by busy through streets (Pearl, South Willard, College, and South Winooski), this quiet residential area includes three north-south streets (Orchard Terrace, Hungerford Terrace, and South Union Street) and two east-west streets (Buell and Bradley streets) running down it. The district's irregular, self-contained grid is spanned by Buell Street from west to east and by Hungerford Terrace from north to south, with only South Union Street extending through the boundaries formed by the older perimeter streets. Most of the homes in this exclusively residential district were built over a relatively short span of time, from 1890 to 1910, resulting in a remarkable homogeneity of style, material, lot size, and set back. Of the 143 buildings in the district, only six (modern garages) are non-contributing. The district retains its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Only the deep depression in the interior of the block bordered by Hungerford Terrace, Buell and South Union streets remains from the ravine that was filled in prior to the neighborhood's development. The district is more densely settled near the bottom of the hill where development occurred first. The houses lining Orchard Terrace, South Union Street, and the lower ends of Buell and Bradley Streets are set close both to the street and to each other, and include a number of duplexes. Their neighbors up the hill on Buell and Bradley streets and Hungerford Terrace were built almost exclusively as single-family dwellings, situated on larger lots and set back further from the street. The widest and most visually dominant of the streets is Buell, whose relatively large lots and progressively greater setbacks toward the top of the hill give it a more open character and whose orientation toward the lake makes it the heart of the district.

Aside from the subdivision of many houses into apartments and the use of vinyl siding, the district remains relatively unchanged from its original state around the turn of the century. The houses lining the streets of this residential neighborhood are smaller in scale and less varied and ambitious stylistically than those along the larger, more heavily travelled streets bordering the district. For the most part, the houses on Buell, Bradley, and South Union streets and Orchard Terrace were built in a late Queen Anne style. They rise two to two-and-one-half stories from redstone foundations and are capped by gable roofs with overhanging eaves and slate shingles, often containing a central, imbricated band. Nearly all the houses along these streets have single-story front porches with lattice work skirts, turned posts supporting shed roofs, and small pediments marking the entrances. Two-story bay windows occur on most houses and polygonal corner towers are not uncommon. Most roofs

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have gabled dormers, many of which are faced with wood shingles. Below an eaves line that is often accentuated with a pent eave with wood shingles above, the clapboard and shingle-sided facades are irregularly fenestrated with 2/2 windows and an occasional multi-light stained glass window.

Exceptions to the Queen Anne style are found primarily on Hungerford Terrace, near the top of the district, which has Bungalow, English cottage, Dutch Colonial, and Colonial Revival style houses. Uniform setbacks and small lots characterize the district. Distances from the curb range from five to thirty-five feet but are unusually consistent by block, with Buell Street between South Willard and South Winooski streets showing the largest setbacks.

The Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District is defined not only by common features within the neighborhood but also by dissimilarities from the bordering areas. The boundary streets of South Willard (east), Pearl (north), College (south), and South Winooski (west) are all busy through roads with a greater variety of lot sizes and setbacks. Architectural styles along these roads span from Federal to Colonial Revival styles, and from single-family houses to apartments to large churches. All of these border streets--especially South Winooski--have commercial activity, and conversion from residential to office space is common.

The district experienced its first era of change when the automobile became the preferred mode of transportation, and numerous small garages were added to backyards. A few were built in the earliest years, 1905 to 1915, but construction peaked between 1915 and 1930. It declined during the Depression and has remained at a low level since. Although many of these one bay structures with hinged double doors have been razed or heavily altered, some remain in their original form and are excellent examples of their type. Today nearly half the homes in the district have related garages. More recently, the district has undergone much apartment conversion as families moved to the suburbs and students from the nearby University of Vermont and Champlain College moved in. Signs of these changes are fire escapes, attic conversions, and rear additions; many side and back lawns are now used for tenant parking. Although several houses have been covered in vinyl siding and some have had vulnerable porch parts replaced, most of the homes in the district are in good condition.

From topography to setbacks, from foundations to rooftops, from construction dates to decorative elements, the Buell Street/Bradley Street Historic District is a homogeneous residential neighborhood that has retained its historic character.

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Descriptions of individual resources within the district follow:

1. George Davis House (19-23 Orchard Terrace), c.1894

The 2 1/2 story, vinyl sided, Queen Anne building is supported on a raised, cut redstone basement. The structure consists of two perpendicular, rectangular, gabled blocks, forming "L" plan with various porches and a wing, all covered by a slate roof with bands of imbricated shingles. Two chimneys are located on the west slope of the ell.

The left side of the east facade is set back, with the lateral eaves paralleling the street; the gable front right side projects 1 bay. The east (front) facade of the main block (the gable front section, added c. 1912) is covered with 1/1 windows. A small window in the gable, adjacent to a 1/1 window, is shaped like a triangle with the points cut off, and appears to be a later change used for ventilation. The ell possesses 2 doors consisting of a large pane of frosted glass with 3, horizontal panels underneath, on the bay farthest to the left and on the main block under the roof of a porch which covers the front of the ell. The ell is also covered with two Queen Anne windows, one of which is 1/1 with a pane of frosted glass surrounded by smaller squares. The window sizes and patterns are irregular. Decorative brackets, a lattice skirt, and a simple rectangular balustrade decorate the 4 bay porch located in the "L" between the two masses. A small gable is centered on the shed roof of the porch.

The bays on the north facade of the main block are paired on the right side of the wall. A Queen Anne window is found on the right side of the ground floor. The windows on the south facade of the ell are irregularly spaced, and are varied in size. The gable possesses a small window.

On the west facade two gables are balanced on each end of the facade; the left gable is the rear of the main block and the right side consists of a small gabled extension off of the ell. A 2 story porch on the west facade spans the area between the two gables. A small shed roofed dormer sits on the roof of the ell, between the two gables. The window pattern is irregular across the remaining facade. The right, rear corner of the main block is cut away so that the gable is partially cantilevered. The doors leading onto the porch are sheltered within the right side of the second story of the porch.

George Davis is one of the first known residents of this house, and is listed as the treasurer of the Vermont Shade Roller Company in the Burlington City Directory.

2. Mrs. H.A. Ray House (25 Orchard Terrace), c.1893

This 2 1/2-story, gable roof dwelling is a unique example of the Queen Anne style, because

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of its elaborate plan and detailing. The plan is ell-shaped, with the main block having an unusual, asymmetrical gable front, which extends southward in front of a shed roof section between the main block and the ell. This extension of the main roofline forms the roof of a recessed porch, fronting the entrance, just to the left of the main block. The porch has turned spindle posts, a stick balustrade, a lattice skirt, and scroll-sawn brackets. The main ornamental feature on the house is a 2-story turret on the northeast corner of the main block. It has Queen Anne windows, molded cornices, fishscale shingling, and a 6-sided, imbricated slate roof. The other strikingly Queen Anne feature is the variety of sheathing materials covering the facade. The gables on both the ell and main block are closed with pent eaves, and both have fishscale shingling. The section of the front facade above the first floor level also has fishscale shingling, with a band of clapboards under the gable window, and a band of matchboard under the second floor window. A matchboard sunburst motif over the porch marks the entrance bay. The rest of the house is sheathed in clapboards. Windows are 1/1 with irregular placement, and interspersed among them are a number of small Queen Anne windows. Both the main block and the ell have clipped corners at the first floor level. A small shed roof section on the north side of the main block has a clipped corner, above which are scroll-sawn brackets. On the north side of the shed roof section is a secondary entrance beneath a shed roof hood. Behind the ell is a larger, 1 1/2-story shed roof section. A recently-added wooded fire escape extends westward from the north end of this section. According to present occupants, the house has been converted into student housing, with 8 bedrooms and a shared living area. The exterior appears to have been altered very little.

The Burlington Directory lists Mrs. H. A. Ray as the original occupant of the house.

3. Fred Gould House (37 Orchard Terrace), c.1899

A connected 1-bay garage and 2 1/2-story tower distinguish this 2 1/2-story, 3 x 3 bay, hip roofed, clapboarded Queen Anne home with some Colonial Revival details. Three sides of the pointed polygonal roofed tower located in the southeast corner are lighted, the heads and sills of the 1/1 windows stretching across the tower to form bands. Clapboards cover the areas between the windows and below the first story window while concave-curved clipped shingles sheathe the rest of the tower. A copper finial caps the slate roof.

The 1 1/2-story garage was attached to the rear of the left side of the house between 1919 and 1926 as indicated in Sanborn maps. A four sectioned garage door, each section being lit by 8 panes of glass and decorated by 2 horizontal panels, occupies most of the front facade. A vertical fixed sash window framed by small colored lights sits to the right of the garage door and a similar but horizontal window lights the upper 1/2 story. A pent roof caps this garage.

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A 2-bay cross gable extends from the north side of the main roof, projecting out 1 bay. The first story of the projection extends toward the front and contains the main entrance to the house. Doric columns resting on a clapboarded skirt support a fascia board beneath the boxed cornice eaves of a shed roofed Colonial Revival porch that begins in the right bay of the front facade and wraps around the corner to the main door. Vertical boards beneath the columns simulate paneled pedestals.

A band of shingles, identical to those of the tower, encircles the main block, cross gable, and front of the garage beneath the eaves. A horizontal band encloses the shingled area. Rafter tails can be seen beneath the eaves. A slight battering of the upper 1/2 story, a wooden band, and small square blocks simulate eaves and rafter tails above the second story of the tower.

Hip-roofed shingled dormers lit by double 1/1 windows sit in the middle of both the east and south slopes of the main slate covered roof. A metal fire escape connects the south dormer with the garage roof. A brick chimney sits above the south dormer and a second can be found at the midpoint of the cross gable ridge. A shed roofed one story addition can be found to the rear. The entire building rests on a redstone foundation.

Fred Gould, a commercial traveler, was the first resident of the house.

4. White-Flanders House (24-26 Buell Street), c.1899

The 2 1/2 story Queen Anne Colonial Revival duplex is distinguished by a canted, 3 story, rectangular bay that forms a SE corner tower with double 1/1 windows on the front of all levels below its pyramidal hip roof. The asbestos shingle walls of the house rise from a redstone foundation up to a steeply pitched hip roof with gable dormers on each slope. Its primary facade to the left (west) of the tower is spanned by a single story, 3 bay porch with a shingled skirt and apron beneath the half-length sidelights in the canted walls to either side. The wall above the porch has two 1/1 windows. The first floor window bay on the left front (SW) corner of the house is canted and recessed under a small, glazed, second story corner porch. The central, gable dormer on the roof above contains double 1/1 windows.

Bay windows with pent eaved gable roofs are located near the front (south) of both side elevations. The rear two bays of the house's left (west) facade contain a triple 1/1 window and side entrance near the back corner, with 1/1 windows in the second story above. The rear bays of the right (east) facade contain 1/1 windows on both first and second floors. The house's rear (north) facade is irregularly fenestrated with 1/1 windows and three back entrances, one near the house's left rear (NE) corner and two that are located in the center of the wall with a small, 1 story, shed roof entrance porch in front. A chimney is located immediately above the central, gable dormer on the rear slope.

The house's first known residents were Captain Fran G. White and W.G.E. Flanders,

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a physician and surgeon with offices in the Y.M.C.A. building on College Street.

5. Ezra Horton House (69 Orchard Terrace), c.1901

This blockish 3 x 2 bay, 2 1/2 story Colonial Revival house sits on a redstone foundation and is capped by a pyramidal slate roof. A 1 story shed-roofed porch with columns and squared balusters over a lattice skirt extends across the front except for 2 feet at each edge. The central bay of the second story projects slightly and is topped by a hip-roofed dormer with paired windows. A smaller hip-roofed dormer with a single window is located centrally on both the north and south elevations. Windows are symmetrically placed in each bay and are 1/1. All windows have simple board surrounds. Clapboards cover the first story while the second story and dormers are shingled. The eaves of the second story and dormers feature plain, evenly placed brackets. The central front door is flanked by 3/4 length sidelights over molded panels all of which is surrounded by a simple board frame; the door itself has a large light.

A hip-roofed extension projects approximately five feet from the rear of the main block; this extension is set in from the edge of the main block six feet on each side. The notches thus formed contain porches; the narrow 1 story porch on the NW corner stretches ten feet beyond the rear of the house and is entered from a door in the extension and is completely surrounded by a balustrade with squared balusters and columns. The screen door for this porch has sunbursts in its corners. The rear entrance porch on the SW fills the notch and too, has columns and squared balusters. The chimney is interior, central, just to the rear of the ridge.

Ezra M. Horton, an attorney whose office was in the old Y.M.C.A., was the first resident.

5A. Garage (69 Orchard Terrace), c.1938-1942

This garage is a one bay, hip-roofed, clapboarded, asphalt-shingled structure. The double swinging doors each have two upper rows of four lights over four vertical panels. Small brackets underscore the eaves. Sanborn maps indicate that it was built between 1938-1942. It is a good example of its building type.

6. Arthur Holbrook House (75 Orchard Terrace), 1902-1903

The single-family, Queen Anne style structure sits with its narrow two bay side facing east on Orchard Terrace. The rectangular house is three bays deep and 2 1/2 stories high. It is sided with clapboard, except for the oriel window and the gables, which are covered with

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clipped shingles. The house rests on a foundation of redstone and is capped with small grey and brownish-gray slate shingles on the hip roof.

The windows are 1/1 throughout except for a single light fixed sash next to the front door on the porch and a fixed sash with an integral border of stained glass on the right (north) side. An oriel window on the right corner of the building sits at a 45 degree angle and the pointed roof of its square tower stabs through main roof. One corner of the window is supported by a bracket in a sunburst pattern. The front door has three horizontal panels topped by a nearly square light of glass.

The right front half of the street facade is covered by a two story porch, the second floor being much smaller than the first. The first floor has turned posts and a valance. The second floor porch, nearly the same width but less than half the depth of the one below, is enclosed by a replacement 2 x 4 railing and topped by the same small valance as on the first floor. Another small entry porch attaches to the rear of the building and shares some of the same details.

Two chimneys project above the roof. A single-flue brick chimney rises near the right rear hip and a much newer stainless steel stack pierces the first floor left (south) sidewall and follows the sidewall up and around the eaves.

Two gables extend from the roof, one on the front (east) side and one on the left (south) side. Each contains a single double-hung window. The right (north) side has a small gabled dormer with a fixed sash single pane window.

This house was the home of Arthur Holbrook, manager at 39 College Street.

7. Mary Strong House (33 Buell Street), c. 1900

This is a 2 1/2 story, 3 x 4 bay blockish Queen Anne building capped by a truncated hip, slate roof. A 2 1/2 story bay window with a jutting, pedimented gable extends from the NW corner. Pedimented, gable-roofed dormers are found on all four sides; that in the front is larger and has a triple window while the others have single windows. A 1 story shed-roofed porch with a central pediment over the stairs, abacus-like turned posts, valance and squared balusters spans the front; the east (left) bay of this porch is clapboarded and contains stairs to a small second story porch with Doric columns on a shingled apron. A two bay side porch and a porch that extends across most of the rear have the same decorative details as the first story front porch, except that there are no pediments.

The eaves of the second story and the dormers have exposed rafter tails. The dormers, bay pediment, and bands from the top of the first floor to the second floor window sill line on the east side and the NW bay window have a curved clip shingle pattern. A band from the top of the first floor to the window sill line of the second floor front is straight shingled. The remainder of the building is clapboarded. Corner boards mark all edges.

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Windows are primarily 1/1 and have plain board surrounds. The central windows of the bay window are large fixed panes with transoms; the first floor transom has pointed oval patterned stained glass. In addition, there are rectangular molded panels with corner blocks over the first floor bay windows. One chimney is located at the NW corner of the roof ridge; the second is at the SE corner.

Decorative details such as the molded panels with corner blocks over the bay windows are also found on #8 (34 Buell Street) and suggest that these houses had the same builder. Mrs. Mary Strong was the first owner of 33 Buell Street.

8. E.C. Vincent House (34 Buell Street), c.1899

A 3-story polygonal tower distinguishes the southwest corner of the clapboarded 2 1/2 story 3 x 3 bay Queen Anne home. A copper finial tops the polygonal slate-covered roof, which adjoins the front left corner of the main hip roof. Except for the tower roof, all the roofs on the structure are covered by asphalt shingles.

A shed roof protects a 1 story porch extending from the tower across the front facade. A smaller, second story porch is covered by a small gable that projects from the hip roof and sits on the right (east) side end of the lower porch. A pent eave closes the gable of the upper porch forming a pediment whose tympanum is covered with clipped shingles. Both of the porches possess turned posts and balustrades and are decorated by valances beneath the roof eaves.

Pent eaves also close the gable roofs of both a bay window in the middle bay of the west facade and a square projection in the center bay of the east facade. Beneath a narrow pent eave separating the second and third stories of the tower hide exposed rafter tails. A band of clipped shingles encircles the house directly below the eaves, continuing around the projecting gable on the front. A second band of imbricated shingles begins beneath the second story windows of the bay window and continues beneath the second story window of the tower.

Horizontal rectangular panels decorated by corner blocks and framed by molding strips lie above each of the first story windows. A wooden strip defines a string course just above these panels.

A horizontal fixed sash festoon-motif stained glass window lights the entry hall to the left of the front door located in the right bay of the south facade. A square fixed sash framed by colored square panes lights the stairway on the east facade. Narrow 1/1 windows light both stories of the narrow south wall of the square projection. Most other windows are also 1/1.

A 1-story porch similar in style to those of the front begins behind the bay window and wraps around the rear of the building giving access to both a side and rear door. A door

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to a shed roofed entry at the left corner of the rear of the building leads to the basement. Clipped shingles cover the cheeks of a hip roofed dormer placed in the middle of the rear slope of the roof. A red brick chimney rises from the rear of the main roof ridge. The building rests on a redstone foundation. Vinyl siding was added c.1990 and covers the decorative siding described above.

9. George Mayo House (38 Orchard Terrace), c.1895

Similar in plan and detail to building #10, this 2 1/2 story, hip roof dwelling is one of the more elaborate Queen Anne houses in the district. It has rectangular, 2 1/2-story projecting bays on both the north and south sides. Both have gable roofs with pent eaves and fishscale shingling within the gable. On the right side of the main facade is a 2-story trapezoidal bay window, capped by a closed gable roof. To the left of the bay window is the main entrance, which has a wooden door with horizontal, recessed panels, and a glazed, square panel in the top half. The corner to the left of the entrance is canted, with a significant 3-story projection that has a small Queen Anne window on the first floor, a recessed porch, flanked by turned spindle posts, and surrounded by a semi-circular, matchboard railing on the second floor, and casement windows, flanked by chamfered posts on the third floor. The roof of the canted corner is a closed gable with pent eave and molded cornices. Wrapping around the northwest corner of the house is a porch, with molded cornices, turned spindle columns and balustrade, lattice skirt, and a small pediment marking the entrance bay. A small entry porch on the rear north corner is identical to this wraparound porch. The house is sheathed in clapboards, with a flared course of fishscale shingling between the first and second floors. The slate roof has a band of imbricated shingles, and is interrupted on the south slope by an interior brick chimney and two modern shed roof dormers flanking the roof of the projecting bay. Fenestration is somewhat irregular and is generally characterized by 1/1 windows, with a few Queen Anne windows, which appear on the first floor level of the projecting bay on the south side and in the bay window on the front.

George Mayo, the first resident of the house, was a foreman at J.R. Booth's box shop, according to the Burlington Directory.

9A. Garage, c.1945

Located on the property line between buildings #9 and #10, this hip roof, 2-bay garage with clapboard siding, tar paper roof, and overhead doors, is shared by residents of both buildings. The garage is divided in half visually by the application of contrasting paint colors that match the houses that share it.

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10. Annette E. Loveland House (32 Orchard Terrace), c.1895

The 2 1/2 story Queen Anne duplex is similar but not identical in plan to its neighbor to the south (#9). The house is rectangular in shape with 2 story bays and pent eaved gables on each slope of the slate-shingled, gable hip roof. The walls below the roof's cornice are covered with clapboards with cornerboards situated at each change in the wall plane. The facades are divided up even further by the unmolded vertical boards that stretch from the pyramidal moldings at the corner of each window down below the sill line and define panels filled in with wavy clapboards beneath each window. An imbricated, wood-shingled skirt runs between the first and second floors. The walls of the house between the roof's cornice and the redstone foundation are fenestrated with 1/1 windows.

A two story bay window capped by an overhanging gable forms the right side of the front (west) facade. Like the gables on the other three roof slopes, the one above the bay window has been altered to contain a vertical casement window with triangular, fixed sash windows to either side of it and a small wooden triangle above it. The wall to the left of the bay window contains a centrally placed second floor window, below and to the right of which is a similar window. At the left corner of the house is a canted first floor bay with a large, fixed pane window. The side elevations are evenly fenestrated, with gable-roofed rectangular bays near the center. To the rear of the house, a rectangular first story bay supports a shallower second story bay. A pressure treated wood porch/fire escape screens the front (east) side of the bay on both floors and rises up one more level to a third floor deck directly in front of the gable on the rear (east) slope of the roof.

A shed roof porch with a pediment marking the left front bay, a latticework skirt, balustrade, and turned posts wraps around the front (west) and left (north) sides of the house and screens the main entrance in the street side of the left bay. The porch continues on behind the bay and ends at a point even with the rear (east) bay's back wall.

The earliest known resident of the house was a dressmaker named Annette E. Loveland. For many years the house was also used as a beauty parlor by its occupants.

10A. Garage, c.1919-1926

The house shares a double garage capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof with exposed rafter tails with its southern neighbor (#9). The garage's clapboard walls are fenestrated on the sides (north and south) with rectangular, 4-light windows divided by vertical muntins only and on the back (east) by two 4-light windows with intersecting muntins. The overhead door on the front (west) of the garage remains in place on the side closest to the house, but has been removed from the other side along with the right front (SW) corner nearest building #9.

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11. Harry H. Miller House (24-26 Orchard Terrace), c.1900

A raised, cut redstone foundation supports this 2 1/2 story, clapboarded Queen Anne residence. Composed mainly of a rectangular mass with wings, porches, and a turret, the hip roof of the structure is covered with slate shingles. Fascia boards divide the wall planes and floor levels of the clapboarded building.

The west facade is divided vertically in half. On the left corner, a porch is decorated with turned posts, a gable infilled with curvilinear floral motifs, thin, twisted metal balusters, a lattice apron, and poured concrete steps. Beneath the porch, the left corner of the structure is angled and possesses a large window. (The porch is likewise angled at the corner.) On the right corner of the building, what appears to be a 2 story turret is topped by a conical roof which is not higher than the main roof. The portion of the turret on the south side of the corner is, however, continuous with the plane of the wall. Small, hip-roofed dormers are centered on each of the slopes on the roof. A cornice and plain frieze wrap around the structure. On the north facade, the porch leads to an entrance vestibule. Small, paired windows light the vestibule, which houses an eight panel door. The windows on the remainder of the structure are irregularly spaced.

On the south facade of the building the window pattern is irregular. A nearly centered, 2 1/2 story polygonal bay is topped with a polygonal, hip roof, whose cornice line is disrupted in one section to allow for the passage of the chimney. To the left of the bay, a small, 1 story, entrance porch is decorated with two parallel pieces of twisted metal infilled with curvilinear patterns and metal leaves. A door is tucked into the base of the bay, underneath the porch. To the right of the bay, a modern shed-roofed addition is constructed on a concrete block foundation out of panels of glass, alternating with sections of vertical, novelty siding, enclosing a set of stairs. A 5-panel door marks the entrance.

Harry H. Miller was one of the first residents and is listed as the secretary of the Welch Brothers Maple Company in the Burlington City Directory.

12. Gardner Brewer House (22 Orchard Terrace), c.1894

This is a 2 1/2 story, gable front Queen Anne house with a rear 1 1/2 story wing. A 2 story gabled bay projects from the north elevation. A 1 story hip-roofed porch with turned posts, jig-sawn brackets and squared balusters covers the front. The right bay front entrance door is panelled and has a large central light.

Fenestration is irregular with singles, pairs, triplets and even 2 square fixed windows framed by smaller stained glass panes on the south side. Small brackets with large end brackets run under the front and left side gables. The bargeboards have paired medallions at the peak and lower edges. The cornice is molded. The mostly red slate roof has an

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imbricated band. The chimney is interior on the rear ridge of the main block.

A recent 1 story shed-roofed addition nestles in the space behind the north bay and alongside the rear wing. Vinyl siding now covers this building.

Gardner Brewer, owner of toy and glassware shops at 45 and 125 Church Street, respectively, was the original owner.

12A. Garage, c.1938-1942

This garage is a two bay, steeply pitched, front-gabled structure. The paired hinged doors are panelled and have two top rows of four panes of lights. The clapboards are shiplapped. Sanborn maps indicate that this was built between 1938-1942.

13. Rufus Brown House (16 Orchard Terrace), 1894

This Queen Anne single-family, 2 1/2-story house is rectangular in shape with some additional projections and faces west onto Bradley Street. The redstone foundation supports the wood frame, clapboard first floor and wood shingled second floor and gables. Atop this rides a large hip roof covered with gray slate with two imbricated bands. The left (north), right (south), and the narrower front (west) sides all have a one bay wide gable roof projecting from the left portion of these walls, which protects a section of wall that sticks forward as a projecting pavilion. These three gables have patterns of plain, clipped, and sawtooth shingles. A band of six courses of diamond shingles surround the structure at the height of the lower sash of the second floor windows.

The L-shaped porch in the northwest corner has a pediment over the entry steps. Arched valances with plain balusters between turned porch posts lighten the feeling of the heavy mass of the house. The left front (northwest) corner of the house is canted. A two-story porch sits on the southeast corner of the house. The front door, facing west half-way back on the left (north) side, consists of three horizontal wood panels below a single light of glass.

All the windows are 1/1 except for a triple casement window on the left (north) side and a large fixed light window with integral transom of diamond and elongated honeycomb pattern in clear glass located on the right bay of the first floor of the front (west). The single flue brick chimney rises out of the front hip near the ridge.

Rufus Brown, a lawyer and states attorney, was the first owner of the house.

13A. Garage Apartment, c.1894-1900

The two outbuildings on the lot share many similarities in mass and scale. This structure,

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two by three bays, 2 1/2 stories tall, is covered with clapboards and has a roof of gray slate with an imbricated band. Located directly behind the house, the structure has been converted from a garage to an apartment. The left (east) garage door opening retains its overhead door while the right opening has a sliding glass door. The building date came from the Sanborn Insurance maps.

13B. Garage, c.1900-1906

This barn-like structure, 2 x 3 bays and 2 1/2 stories tall, is covered with clapboards and a roof of gray slate with an imbricated band. The two pair of garage doors that swing outward consist of three horizontal wood panels below windows in a Union Jack pattern. A large short freight door is centered above the garage doors and below a 2/2 window near the top of the gable. A beam to hoist freight projects from this gable. Other windows are 6/6.

Dating the garage is difficult from the Sanborn Insurance maps. The maps for the years 1900, 1906, and 1912 show this building and building #13A. The maps for the years 1919, 1926, 1938, and 1942 show this garage missing, but it appears to have been attached to building #13A. If the maps are to be believed, sometime since 1942 the buildings were cut back to their original configuration and #13B was put back onto its original location.

14. Louis Rush House (9 South Union Street), 1903

This single-family Queen Anne house faces east on South Union Street. The structure is rectangular in shape with a tower on the right front (northeast) corner and measures 2 x 3 bays. It has clapboard siding highlighted with clipped shingles and rests on a redstone foundation. The slate roof with imbricated band consists of red slate on the tower where it is most visible and gray slate in other areas.

The roof is a hip roof on the front, turning to a gable roof at the rear (west). Three gables extend from the roof, one from the left (south), right (north), and front (east). On the right side the closed pediment gable protects the bay window, which is squared off on the second floor. The shingle design on this bay matches the design on the tower, which has clipped shingles between the windows of the first and second floor, and more clipped shingles above the second floor windows.

The windows are 1/1 except over the front porch, which has a large fixed pane with integral transom in yellow stained glass except for the central diamond pane in red glass.

The front porch has two turned posts connected by a valance of square balusters holding up a roof covered with metal. The lower part of the porch has been replaced as have the steps to the porch. The 2 x 4 rail is also a replacement. The front door consists of a rectangular glass light over a horizontal wood panel, on top of two vertical panels.

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The original side porch on the right (north) side has a deck added to it. Also the back (west) gable has a small deck attached to the third floor. Other alterations include glass being added to the north, west, and south gables.

The house was built by the owner of 11 South Union (#15) for his daughter, who was the wife of Louis Rush, the superintendent of the retail yard at the Shepard and Morse Lumber Co.

15. Rufus M. Cunningham House (11 South Union Street), c.1899

This 2 story, 2 x 3 bay Queen Anne house was covered in vinyl siding c.1990. The first floor expands to fill the southwest corner of the cross-gabled plan. A turned post, shed-roofed porch extends across the east facade. A balustrade defines the edge of the porch above a lattice skirt. An opening in the left front bay provides access to the door.

An imbricated band of shingles decorates the slate roof. Cornices close all four gables of the house forming pediments, which are covered by alternating bands of square, then clipped, then square shingles. A half-glazed, half-louvered opening occupies the front gable.

A triple window composed of a 1/1 window flanked by narrow fixed sash windows lights the right bay of the first story. The second story is lit by a single 1/1 window on the front facade, in each of the crossing gables, and in the left bay of the north facade. A double window lights the first story in the cross gable of the north facade while single 1/1 windows light all remaining bays of the first story. A sunporch occupies the rear of the second story.

A brick chimney can be found at the roof ridge crossing. A redstone foundation supports the building. A shed roofed 1-story entrance porch was added to the building between 1938 and 1942 as documented by Sanborn Insurance Maps.

Rufus M. Cunningham, an electrician, was the first occupant of the house.

16. George Cowlbeck House (17 South Union Street), c.1890

Following the roofline of the streetscape, this 2 1/2-story, 3 x 3 bay, L-plan, clapboarded dwelling with Queen Anne detailing has a gable front orientation. On the rear of the 2 story left ell is a 2-story, 2 x 1 bay addition. The ell is fronted by a shed roof Queen Anne porch extending across the entrance bay of the main facade. The porch has turned posts, incised scroll-sawn brackets, a stick balustrade, and the remains of a lattice skirt which is falling off. A small pediment at the far right side of the porch marks the gable left entrance bay on the front of the main block of the house, and has an incised sunburst motif in the recessed tympanum. Other decorative elements include incised bargeboards with scroll-sawn ends, molded cornices, and courses of fishscale shingling interspersed among plain courses of

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shingling on the slate roof. A small shed roof entry porch on the north side has chamfered posts. This entrance, along with the one on the front and one on the east side of the ell, has a paneled door with glazed panels in the top, with a wooden storm door in front of it. Windows are 2/2, with paired windows on the gable end of the ell and on the north side of the main block. There is an interior brick chimney on the ell's front slope.

17. George Q. Stiles House (21 South Union Street), c.1898

The 2 1/2 story, Queen Anne, single family dwelling is rectangular in shape with projecting bays on its front (west) and two side elevations. The house's clapboard walls rise from a redstone foundation up to a slate-shingled gable roof whose lateral eaves run perpendicular to the street.

A 2 story, rectangular, gable roof bay projects forward from the left half of the front facade. The bay is fenestrated with two 1/1 windows on its first floor and a central, double 1/1 window on its second floor. The gable above projects slightly with medium size, cut-out brackets at its bottom corners and smaller brackets between them. The gable itself is fenestrated with a small, 1/1 window and covered by wood shingles with square notches at the corners below the window's top rail and by imbricated wood shingles above it. The houses's entrance is located in the wall of the main block just to the right of the bay and is screened by a porch that stretches the length of the front facade. The porch's hip roof is pedimented above the entry and supported by turned posts with a square spindle valance and only one rail remaining of its balustrade. The slope of the roof behind the porch's pedimented gable continues up to meet the left bay, forming a triangular panel decorated with clapboards in a fan pattern. The main block's gable is similar to the left bay's gable, but like the gables on the 2 sides of the house is sheathed completely with imbricated wood shingles.

Toward the front of the right (north) elevation is a small, rectangular, 1 story, gable roof bay that is supported by brackets and contains a fixed sash window with a multi-light, colored glass border. To the rear of the bay, the facade has a double 1/1 window on its first floor and 1/1 windows above. A side entrance near the back corner is screened by a small, shed roof entrance porch with a balustrade.

A 2 story, gable roof, bay window with a wide band of imbricated wood shingles separating its first and second floors projects out from the left (south) side of the house. The wall in front of it is fenestrated with 1/1 windows on both floors. To the rear of the bay window is a 1 story, shed roof porch with a canted entry bay facing the street. The back half of the porch has been enclosed and sheathed with clapboards and the front half is screened with latticework. A square spindle valance stretches across the open entry bay. The house's rear (west) facade is fenestrated with 2, small, windows on the first floor and a

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larger 1/1 window on the second. The wall is covered with clapboards from the peak of the gable on down to the foundation.

The earliest known resident of the house was George Q. Stiles, a clothier with a shop on Church Street.

18. Henry H. Spear House (25 South Union Street), c.1869(?)

The two story residential building consists of a rectangular mass with a rectangular addition on the rear of the structure. The painted stone foundation supports a structure sheathed in synthetic siding and topped by a gable roof. The east facade is three bays wide, with irregular fenestration on the north, south, and west facades. A chimney is found between the main block and the addition.

Located on the east facade, a porch with turned posts wraps around the northeast corner of the building. A modern, twisted metal balustrade encloses the veranda between the posts. The right sidehall entrance possesses a six-paneled door with half-length sidelights. Louvered shutters flank each of the 1/1 windows on the second story as well as the bay window to the left of the door.

On the south facade, a first story bay window is capped with a rectangular platform and a small, gabled balcony. The same twisted metal balustrade encloses this balcony. Vertical strips of twisted metal, connected by decorative metal pieces, support the sheltering gable. On the north side of the building a shed roof protects the rear door on the western bay. The west facade of the house possesses two doors; one on the ground floor and the other located on the floor above. A set of wooden stairs provide access to the second story.

In the 1977 Burlington Street Surveys, the structure is said to be a Greek Revival style built c.1869 of post and beam construction. The returning eaves that were described in 1977 have been removed, as have the clapboards, peaked window hoods, fascia board, and the pilasters on the front entrance. The name of the first known resident is Henry Spear, a stationary engineer. Listed at this address in the 1886-1887 Burlington City Directory, Spear may have moved the structure to this location in the previous year, since the address wasn't listed in 1885. This structure may be one of the first residences located on South Union Street, and is most likely one of the oldest.

18A. Garage, c.1906

The one bay, gable-roofed structure is covered with vertical wood siding. The two doors open out from the center. There are no windows.

19. Rufus Perkins House (31 South Union Street), 1889

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This is a 3 x 2 bay, 2 1/2 story, gable-roofed vernacular house with some Queen Anne elements. Its most unique feature is an eaves front orientation on a street whose other homes are primarily gable front. A one bay, 2 story, shed-roofed addition extends across the rear. Windows have 1/1 sash and the fenestration is symmetrical. The only exception to a pattern of one window per bay per story is the front first story where paired windows in the outside bays flank the central door, which has large top light and a transom. A 1 story shed-roofed porch with a pediment over the entrance stairs stretches across the entire front facade around to the south side up to the rear addition; the posts are turned and the balusters squared and there is a ball-headed newel post on the south (left) of the stairs.

The chimney is interior on the roof ridge with southern (left) offset. The slate roof has a band of imbricated slates. Textured vinyl siding now covers this house.

This house was built for Rufus J. Perkins, a kerosene oil dealer.

20. Charles Ray House (35 South Union Street), 1898

This single-family, gable-front, Queen Anne house, rectangular in shape measures 2 x 3 bays and faces east onto South Union Street from its narrow flat lot. The 2 1/2 story structure, sitting on a painted redstone foundation, consists of a wood frame with its sheathing covered with asphalt siding. The gable roof has a closed gable on the front (east) side, and is covered with gray slate laid with an imbricated band.

The left side of the front facade is a two story bay window that, along with the two-story porch to the right of the bay window, is all under the gable roof. The two story porch has turned posts that are smaller on the top floor as the ceiling height is less. The valance on the second floor is also shorter. An imitation wrought iron handrail leads down the steps to the street. A porch off the rear (west) side is made of newer dimensional lumber.

The windows are 1/1 throughout. The door design consists of two vertical wood panels on the bottom, a horizontal panel in the middle and a light of glass on top. The glass in the upstairs door is in a 2/2 pattern.

Charles Ray, a letter carrier, is the first known resident, in 1899.

20A. Garage, c.1938-1942

The distinctive feature of the garage, located in the southeast corner of the lot, is the three feet that have been added to the front (east) side of the small building to house larger vehicles. This portion has green asphalt siding that matches the house while the remainder of the shed roof structure has novelty siding.

The building date of the garage was derived from Sanborn Insurance maps.

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A 2 story bay window dominates the right (north) bay of this wooden Queen Anne structure. A gable front slate roof decorated by an imbricated band of shingles projects out from the main block over the bay window. A porch covered by a shed roof supported by bracketed posts extends across the two bay facade. A fascia board trims the eaves of the porch roof. A low balustrade encircles the porch interrupted by two, short, ball-finial topped posts at either side of the south bay entrance. A triangular pediment also marks the entrance bay. A full height match stick wall extends about two feet from the front wall of the building along the south wall of the porch.

A second story porch is formed from the recessed area alongside the bay window. A boxed post supports a fascia board beneath the overhanging corner of the gable. Solid quadrant brackets with central drill holes fill the corners where the fascia board meets the post and the building walls. A simple balustrade creates the south wall of this porch while a clapboarded apron fronts it.

Unembellished 1/1 windows light the bay window as well as the side facades of the building. Asbestos siding covers this structure. The redstone foundation has been covered by concrete.

Lizzie Clapp, a widow, is listed as the first resident of this house in the Burlington City Directories.

22. William M. Doyle House (41-43 South Union Street), 1892

This 2 1/2 story, 2 x 3 bay, gable roof house was originally the home of William Doyle, a blacksmith and sleigh manufacturer. The main entrance, gable right, has a modern door, and is fronted by an entry porch with gable hood and modern, iron posts and railings. To the left of the entrance, is a 2-story trapezoidal bay window. Around the corner, on the south side, is an enclosed shed-roofed porch. To the left of this porch, is a 2-story projecting bay. A shed roof addition is attached to the house on the left side of the projecting bay, and the roof of the addition connects with the roof of a recently-added, gable roof garage, which extends to the south. On the rear of the house, is a second-floor sunporch, with wooden steps leading up to it. Windows are 1/1 sash, with irregular fenestration on the sides of the house. The roof has been re-shingled with asphalt shingles. The house has been sided with aluminum siding and has a redstone foundation. Despite alterations, the house retains its original massing and contributes to the historic character of the neighborhood.

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This single-family Queen Anne style structure is basically rectangular in shape, cruciform in plan, the arms formed by a tower on the right (east) and a rectangular bay topped by a pedimented gable on the left (west) side. The south-facing house is 2 x 4 bays with an addition, which extends from the back and sits on a small lot several feet higher than Buell Street. The redstone foundation provides the base for the 2 1/2 story shingle and clapboard sided house, topped by a gray slate roof. Small quarter-round brackets act as modillion-like elements at the eaves.

A six-sided tower is recessed into the middle of the right (east) side of the house so the area below the tower roof takes the shape of a bay window. A porch with turned posts on the same side leads to an entrance in the tower.

The porch on the left front bay of the house has two turned posts. Newel posts with round tops narrow the opening to the width of the steps. A 2 x 4 acts as the handrail. A lattice skirt and asphalt roof complete the porch.

Windows are 1/1 throughout except at the stair landing which has a fixed pane of stained glass with an integral border of square lavender and green glass. Many windows have shutters. The front door is covered by a white aluminum crossbuck door. The side door has a large light in the door.

A shed-roof rear addition follows the cornice line of the house and is covered by wide clapboard and 1/1 windows which are wider and lower than the windows on the main block of the house. A south-facing dormer on the front roof slope has curved extensions of the dormer cheeks supporting the returns of the gable's cornice.

Changes to the landscaping include digging out the earth at the front lawn for parking three vehicles. This caused the removal of the portion of the porch that connected the two existing porches.

In 1900, Alberta Beach, a widow, moved into the new house.

24. Dr. Maurice J. Wiltse House (37 Buell Street), c.1900

The 2 x 3 bay, 2 1/2 story, aluminum-sided, Queen Anne, residential structure built upon a raised, cut redstone foundation, consists of a rectangular mass with various porches and bays. The slate gable roof is decorated with bands of imbricated shingles. The front gable is closed with a deeply projecting cornice and a pent eave supported by small, simple brackets. A paired window is located within its tympanum. A small entrance porch with a thin metal balustrade and a lattice apron shelters the door, located in the left bay.

The east facade possesses a 2 story gabled bay. The 1/1 window arrangement on the remaining sides of the structure is irregular. A 2 story gable-roofed, bay window is located

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along the west facade. The left corner of the first floor of the bay is cut away, leaving the second floor cantilevered. The edge of the cantilever is decorated with a pendant and curvilinear brackets.

At the rear right corner of the main block, a small, 1 story, flat roofed wing possesses jalousie windows and a lattice skirt. The wing covers 1/2 the wall of the south facade. A jalousie window and the rear entrance mark the two right bays. The door has three horizontal panes with two horizontal panels below. A storm cellar with metal doors is located in the right corner of the basement.

Dr. Wiltse is the first known resident. He was the director of the Laboratory of Hygiene with the State Board of Health, according to the Burlington City Directory.

25. Lamoreux-Wiltse House (39 Buell Street/55 South Union Street), c.1901

The 2 1/2 story, multi-unit dwelling was built as a double house with entrances on Buell Street and South Union Street. The Queen Anne style house is rectangular in shape with a high pitched, slate-shingled hip roof above the vinyl sided walls that rise above its redstone foundation.

A 3 story, polygonal tower with a steeply pitched octagonal roof that flares out slightly at the bottom is located on the house's northeast corner. The 1/1 windows in the story above the pent eaves that encircle the tower at roofline level are smaller than the windows fenestrating the tower's 5 exposed sides below them.

The Buell Street (north) facade is framed by the tower on its left and a 2 story, bay window capped by a pent eaved gable on its right. Between the tower and the bay window on the first floor is a triple window with 1/1 windows on either side of a fixed sash window and transom. To the right of the window is an entrance bordered by a 1/1 window on its left and the bay window on its right. The second story contains 2 windows, above which are 2 pedimented gable dormers with slate cheeks. A 1 story, shed roof porch supported by 3 square posts stretches across the right side of the facade to the edge of the bay window. Sitting on the roof of the porch is the middle deck of a 2 story fire escape with a staircase running up the left half of the facade's first floor and doubling back up to the lefthand dormer. A central, corbeled chimney is located near the ridge on the slope directly above the facade.

The South Union Street (east) facade is framed by the tower on its right and a 2 story, bay window with a polygonal roof on its left. A central entrance with a gable hood is directly below a rectangular, fixed pane window that is decorated with a honeycomb design. A pedimented gable dormer with a 1/1 window and slate cheeks is located on the roof slope above. According to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, there originally was a 1 story porch.

The south facade is irregularly fenestrated on both floors with 1/1 windows of varying

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size. Its two first floor entrances open up onto a three bay porch with a latticework skirt and turned posts that support a flat roof. Sitting on the roof of the porch is the middle deck of a 2 story, pressure treated wood fire escape that rises up to the level of the three gable dormers on the south slope of the roof, one of which contains a double 1/1 window. A central chimney is located halfway up the roof slope. The right half of the west facade is formed by a 2 story, rectangular bay that is capped by a pent eaved gable. To the left of the bay is a 1 story bay with a door on its left (north) side that opens up onto a 1 story entrance porch with turned columns and a balustrade. A shed roof covers both the bay and the porch on its Buell Street side.

The earliest known occupants of the house were Captain Thomas B. Lamoreux and Dr. Maurice J. Wiltse, the director of the Laboratory of Hygiene for the State Board of Health.

26. William J. Jameson House (61 South Union Street), 1905

The 2 1/2 story single family dwelling is Queen Anne/Colonial Revival in style with a rectangular shaped central core capped by a slate-shingled, hip roof. Below the roof, the walls have been covered with vinyl siding down to its redstone foundation and fenestrated with double hung, 1/1 windows and single light casement windows, most of which are framed by vinyl shutters on the front and left sides of the house.

The front (east) facade is two bays wide with a 2 story bay window with 1/1 windows on the first floor and smaller 1/1 windows on the second. The wall to the left of the bay window is veneered with brick patterned vinyl and contains a door with 3/4 length sidelights that are decorated with an elongated honeycomb pattern with colored lights. The wall above the door is fenestrated with a small, 1/1 window that is located under the left edge of an overhanging gable that caps the bay window to the right. A double casement window is located in the gable above the pent eaves. A 1 story, shed roof porch with a latticework skirt and thin Doric columns connected by a balustrade with square balusters extends across the front facade and wraps around the northeast corner of the house.

A 2 story bay window fenestrated with a double casement window in its first floor, central section and two 1/1 windows in its second with 1/1 windows in the sections to either side of them is located toward the front of the house's right (north) side. Directly above the shed roof, bay window is a large, gable dormer with cornice returns and two 1/1 windows. To the rear of the bay window, the house is fenestrated with 1/1 windows on its first floor with a smaller 1/1 window and a small, double casement window in the second floor above.

The house's left (south) facade is fenestrated primarily with 1/1 windows of various sizes, with small casements in the 1 story, shed roof bay extending out from its central section. A glazed porch with double 1/1 windows to the left and an unbroken band of 1/1

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windows to the right of its entrance shares the rectangular bay's roof and stretches forward to a point even with the front porch. Above the bay on the second floor is a small, rectangular, shed roof bay with a shallower bay on its right side that extends out over the roof of the porch. The roof slope above the house's south wall is broken by a large gable with cornice returns and a double 1/1 window on its left half and a shed roof dormer that extends forward from the gable on the right half.

The house's rear (west) elevation is irregularly fenestrated with 1/1 windows on both floors, with one casement window in the second floor below a large gable on the left side of the roof. The gable is flush with the wall below its pent eaves and contains a double casement window. A small porch is recessed into the southwest corner of the house.

The house's first known occupant was William J. Jameson, a manager for the Crystal Confectionery Company.

26A. Garage, c.1919-1926

The garage to the south and west of the house is one bay wide with an overhead door on its front (east) side, 6/6 windows on its two side elevations, and a shed extending back from its rear wall. The garage's walls are covered by wood shingles on its front facade and clapboards on its three other facades below its asphalt-shingled, gable roof with exposed rafter tails under the lateral eaves to the north and south.

27. Charles Hathaway House (67 South Union Street), c.1925

This 2 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay, clapboarded, hip roof structure is a unique example of an embellished Colonial Revival dwelling type. It originally belonged to Charles Hathaway, who was a manager for an insurance company, according to the Burlington Directory. The house is square in plan, with a 1-story shed roof addition on the north half of the rear. Several major features were removed c.1990. A porch once wrapped around from front to side on the southeast corner and was supported by Tuscan columns clustered in groups of three or paired; the porch also had a shingled apron with a curved variation of a clipped shingle pattern. The shingling was also repeated at the base of the porte cochere, which extended south from the south side of the wraparound porch.

Fenestration is regular on all but the north side of the house. Windows are 4/1, with vertical panes in the upper sash. There are tripartite, 4/1 windows on the right front and left south facades. To the left of this window on the front facade, and to the right of it on the south facade, are two identical entrances, enclosed by vestibules with sidelights, and a wooded door with nearly full-length glazing. The inside doors are identical to the vestibule doors, and also have sidelights. The front steps are concrete, like the foundation, and are

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flanked by redstone pedestals. The rear entrance to the house (to the right of the shed roof addition) has a gable hood with square braces. The slate roof is interrupted by a brick chimney on the south slope, and a clapboarded, hip roof dormer with a louvered vent but no window, also on the south slope.

28. Corbin & Palmer Funeral Home (71 South Union Street), c.1937

Aluminum siding covers the south and west facade of this L-shaped, one story funeral parlor. A gabled asphalt roof covers the building but a brick parapet wall rising above the roof on the east and north facade creates the illusion of a flat roofed building. The building rests on a concrete block foundation.

The ell extends forward of the far left bay of the structure and the right corner has been canted. A double 8/8 shuttered window decorated with a lower wood panel lights the front of this ell. A fixed sash 16 pane window framed by four paned "sidelights" occupies the canted wall. The north side of the ell contains two 6/6 windows, and the five right bays of the main block contain 6/9 windows similarly paneled and shuttered as the window at the front of the ell. The wall above the window of the main block is decorated by three horizontal brick panels.

A pedimented doorhood shelters a shuttered 1/2 glazed door in the left bay of the main block. A second door with a similar hood, a garage door, a 6/6 window, and a double 6/6 window can be found on the north facade. A large brick chimney sits on the ridge of the ell roof.

This building was originally constructed between 1926 and 1937 as indicated by Sanborn Insurance Maps as a private garage and filling station. Its conversion has obscured any evidence of its original use and thus it is noncontributing due to alteration.

29. James Dolan House (96 South Union Street), 1894

This single-family Queen Anne style, eaves-front house, dominated by a large round tower filling the right half of the front facade, faces west on South Union Street. The 2 x 4 bay shingle and clapboard sided wood-frame structure rises from the redstone foundation to the steeply pitched gable roof.

While the roof was originally all covered by slate, the main eaves-front gable has been covered by asphalt shingles. The area with slate remaining has gray slate laid with a band of clipped shingles.

The large tower is covered with plain wood shingles except for the first course on the second floor, which has sawtooth shingles. The finial-capped tower has a hip roof dormer extending from the front (west) side of its conical roof. The window in this dormer and in

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the dormer protruding west from the main gable (which has cheeks which round into half circles before ending at the recessed sash) have multi-light windows. Most of the building has 1/1 windows, some of the exceptions being two fixed-sash stained glass windows and a set of replacement windows toward the back of the building. One stained glass, a small elaborate window located on the right (south) side just beyond the tower, is a more recent (1987) sash designed with mountains and a sunset. The right (south) gable has a slate hood and a projecting gable toward the rear of the main gable which, contains a bow window below it. The gable of this bow window has fishscale shingles in the lower corners and a 3/1 window in the rear. A bay window on the left (north) side gable wall rises two stories and ends in a hip roof.

The porch on the left front facade has a full-width pediment filled with floral carvings which is held up by steel cornerposts. The front door consists of a large rectangular pane above two vertical panels. The two round arch openings above the porch look as if they originally enclosed a small sunporch. Now these two openings are filled with large fixed panes of glass.

The double-flue chimney is made of brick and has a corbelled top. The back (east) side of the building retains its basic shape of a 2 1/2 story building but has been altered with skylights, additional construction and at least one window replacement. The lot is flat and sits a few feet above the sidewalk.

This house was built for James Dolan, who had a grocery business at 203-205 College Street called Dolan Bros.

29A. Garage, c.1942

A two-car south-facing garage attaches to the rear (east) side of the house. The two overhead doors are covered by a flat roof, which is used as part of the fire escape. The date for the garage was derived from Sanborn Insurance maps.

30. Rich House (88 South Union Street), 1896

This imposing 2 1/2 story Queen Anne house rises from a redstone foundation and is capped by a slate roof with an imbricated band. The massing is irregular and includes a large and deep gable-front main block with a polygonal 3 story tower with an octagonal peaked roof on the southwest (right front) corner, a 2 1/2 story bay window with a projecting gable on the south elevation, and a 2 1/2 story gabled ell with a pent roof on the north elevation. A 1 story shed-roofed porch with a pediment over the left front entrance stairs wraps around the front to the bay window on the south; the column-like posts support jig-sawn brackets; lattice skirting adds additional decoration to the porch.

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Windows are 1/1 and feature simple board surrounds. On the north side there is a square stained glass window. A small match boarded vestibule with diamond shaped side windows and a panelled door with a top light has been added to the front entrance.

A wooden watertable course and a wooden belt course at the top of the first floor windows wrap around all but the rear of the building. The gables have wooden lintel courses. Shingles cover the tower and imbricated shingles cover the gables (except the rear one which is clapboarded); the bottom rows of shingles are saw-toothed. The exposed rafter tails are jig-sawn. The remainder of the building is clapboarded.

A 1 story, hip-roofed, asphalt shingled rear entrance porch extends from the rear gable. The posts are squared as are the balusters. The north portion of this porch is an enclosed area with double doors. The two chimneys are interior and located in the rear of the house.

Dr. Frank Rich, a veterinarian, had this house built and had both his home and office here.

31. Charles N. Smith House (82 South Union Street), c.1900

A redstone foundation supports a 2 1/2 story, clapboarded Queen Anne structure. The mass of the building consists of two intersecting rectangles which are perpendicular to each other, forming a "T" plan. The head of the "T" is the larger hip-roofed block, while the leg of the "T" is a gabled projection. The entire roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

On the west facade, the right two-thirds of the structure juts forward, forming a large, two story bay. The corners of the bay are angled, but the roof remains rectangular and becomes cantilevered. The underside of the cornice is decorated with curvilinear, incised woodwork and a pendant. A pedimented dormer located in the center of the roof, contains a decorative pentagonal shape within the gable, surrounded by clipped shingles. The gable wall of the dormer is covered with flush pieces of diagonal molding. Amidst this decoration, a small window is decorated with slightly pyramidal corner blocks in the upper corners. The corners of the dormer's gable wall possess long, vertical brackets, which are curved in profile at both the top and bottom. The center of these brackets is decorated with a number of horizontal bead moldings.

The left 1/3 of the west facade is broken up with a 1 story entrance porch with turned posts, a simple, rectangular balustrade, a lattice apron, and topped by a small, clapboard-filled gable. The door is angled in the corner beneath the porch, and is protected by a four-paneled, wood, storm door, with the second panel of glass. A spacious deck with turned balustrade railing was added c.1990; it starts at the entrance porch and wraps entirely around the front and south sides of the house. On the second floor, a recessed porch contains decorative brackets in the corners. The door, located on the right side of the

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opening, possesses three vertical panels, with two horizontal panels below. A small, rectangular balustrade is located across the opening. The 1/1 windows possess the same decorative corner blocks as the dormer window.

On the north facade, the window pattern is irregular. Two 1/1 windows are paired on the left side of the ground story. A decorative, colored glass, Queen Anne window is located on the right side of the first floor. A dormer like that on the west facade sits on the center of the roof slope.

A centered, two story bay on the south facade is topped by a polygonal, nearly conical, roof and capped by a small, polygonal platform of molding. There is only one window to the right of the bay.

Covering the east facade, a one story wing is divided into two sections consisting of a one story porch with a valance and a twisted metal balustrade, and an enclosed section. The railing is supported by two diagonal braces flanking a vertical, center post. The skirt is composed of small, vertical pieces of wood. The two windows on the second floor possess the decorative corner blocks found on the other facades, but only the window on the left on the first floor possesses this trim.

Charles N. Smith was one of the first known residents, and is listed as an employee in the livery stable in the Burlington City Directory.

32. Scully/Booth House (2-4 Bradley Street), c.1901

This 2 1/2 story, three bay wide symmetrical Queen Anne duplex rises from a redstone foundation and has an eaves front slate gable roof. Two-story bay windows capped by projecting gables with small windows in the pediment flank the entrance bay. The 1 story entrance porch with a pediment over the stairs has turned posts with jig-sawn brackets and squared balusters.

There is a central gabled dormer with paired windows. The west (left) elevation contains a 2 story bay window while the east elevation contains a 1 story oriel window. All windows are 1/1 and have cap molded lintels.

All edges are marked by corner boards. A band below the second story window sill level to the top of the first story has imbricated shingling as do all gables. Otherwise the building is clapboarded.

A 3 story porch stretches across the rear of the building. Each floor has a different decorative motif: the first floor has chamfered posts with lattice-work; the second has turned posts with jig-sawn brackets and squared balusters; the third, which extends from a shed roofed dormer, has squared posts with abacus and a board balustrade. A fire stair crosses the east (right) and central bays of the front elevation.

This building is nearly identical to #37 (36-38 South Union Street), #78 (6-8 Bradley

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Street), and #79 (12-14 Bradley Street). The first tenants were an assistant postmaster, William V. Scully and a clerk, Alva C. Booth.

33. Gardner-Rand-Scully House (66-68 South Union Street), c.1900

The 2 1/2 story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival duplex is nearly symmetrical in plan with 2 story bay windows capped by pent eaved gables on both ends of the street facade and toward the front (west) of both side elevations. Its slate-shingled hip roof contains a central gable dormer with a double 1/1 window on its front (west) slope and two gable dormers with 1/1 windows on its back (east) slope. Below the roof, the house is covered with vinyl siding on its front (west) and left (north) facades and with clapboards on its right (south) and back (east) facades above its redstone foundation. A band of wood, fishscale shingles separates the first and second floor of the bay window on the house's right (south) side and matches the sheathing used in the gables on all sides.

The front facade is evenly fenestrated with 1/1 windows on both floors with smaller 1/1 windows in the gables above both bay windows. The two first floor windows in the central section of the bay window are composed of single, fixed panes of glass with transoms above that have a vine-like pattern made with colored glass. Narrow, solid board shutters frame the windows on the front of the bay window and in the central, gable dormer. Screening the two entrances between the bay windows is a single story, three bay, hip roof porch with turned posts connected by a continuous balustrade across the front and a weathered board skirt. The heavy porch posts approach the appearance of Doric columns on pedestals, constituting a hybrid of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style detail.

The 2 side elevations are 4 bays in length and are fenestrated with 1/1 windows. The rear facade is screened by a 2 1/2 story, pressure treated wood porch/fire escape with entrances opening up onto it on both sides of the first and second floors.

The house's first tenants were Cassius G. Gardner, a cashier for the Daily News, Charles E. Rand, who worked in a grocery on St. Paul Street, and James B. Scully, whose place of employment was listed as being in Washington, DC.

34. House (62 South Union Street), c.1920

Squeezed in between multiple-family dwellings, the Colonial Revival 2 1/2 story, 3 x 2 bay, pyramidal hip roof, single-family house stands out on this side of the street. Its redstone foundation and slate roof, however, repeat the neighborhood motif. Although the building was covered with aluminum siding at some point, the original form, fenestration, and detailing remain. The house is fronted by a porch with incised, paneled posts and pilasters that rest on pedestals, a turned spindle balustrade, and lattice skirt. A small pediment with a

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recessed, appliqued panel, marks the central entrance bay. Wooden steps recede into the porch, and lead up to the main entrance, which is a simple, paneled wooden door. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash replacements. They are regularly placed on the front, and irregularly placed on the sides and rear. There is a gable roof dormer on the north, west, and south sides, each with a pent eave in the gable. The front dormer has paired windows, while the other two have single windows. On the rear of the house is a shed roof porch.

35. Michael Enright Residence, (56 South Union Street), c.1899

This 2 1/2 story, 3 x 3 bay, hip-roofed, Queen Anne structure placed at the southeast corner of Buell and South Union streets has a main facade facing each street. At the northwest corner of the building these facades share a 3-story polygonal-roofed tower. A copper finial caps the tower, which is lit on three sides. The sills and slender cap moldings extend to meet those of neighboring windows, forming bands around the tower. Imbricated shingles cover the third story of the tower, clapboards the first and second, and vertical flushboard covers the area beneath the first story windows.

A gable roofed entrance porch supported by Doric columns resting on paneled pedestals shelters the door in the west facade's center bay. A frieze board and cornice close the gable, forming a pediment whose tympanum is decorated by a triangular sunburst-motif applique. Stick balustrades edge the porch. The unglazed paneled door is flanked by two separately framed, narrow, fixed sash windows whose placement suggests half length sidelights.

A pent eave closes the gable roof of a bay window that occupies the right bay of the west facade. This gable is decorated by imbricated shingles above a small 1/1 window. The sills of the second floor extend to form a sill course and vertical flushboard siding covers the area below the first floor windows. A pedimented clapboarded dormer whose tympanum is covered with imbricated shingles sits on the roof above the center bay.

The north facade is a near mirror image of the west facade. An identical bay window occupies the left bay. An identical entrance porch is found in the center bay, although only the right side of the porch is balustraded and the left side of the porch angles and extends to meet the bay window. The sidelight motif windows are missing on this facade but a large square fixed sash with a festoon decorated transom can be found to the right of the door. Two windows light the center bay of the second floor where only one is found on the west facade. Two dormers instead of one sit on the roof over the center bay. A pair of brick chimneys flank these two dormers.

A turned post shed-roofed porch extends across the entire south facade. Entrances to the stick balustraded and valanced porch can be found both front and rear. A wooden lattice wall similar to the porch skirt now divides the porch. A wood fire escape winds up to the

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third floor of this facade.

Cap moldings decorate the heads of the 1/1 windows found on the house. Clapboards sheathe the entire building and cornerboards define the edges of the tower and bay windows. All roofs of the structure are covered in slate. The building rests on a redstone foundation.

Michael Enright, who was employed in Boston, is listed in Burlington City Directories as the first resident of this house.

36. Samuel Beatty House (54 Buell Street), 1900

The single-family, Queen Anne style house sits on a nearly flat corner lot on the northeast corner of South Union and Buell Streets. The rectangular structure is 2 1/2 stories high and measures 4 x 3 bays. Resting on light colored redstone foundation, the aluminum-sided building rises to a gray and brownish-gray slate roof.

A projecting closed gable interrupts the hip roof on the west side and protects a bay window. A projecting hip roof on the south side creates a bay window shaped entrance bay. The southwest corner is at a 45 degree angle, one window wide.

The front door is narrow, housing three horizontal panels topped by a single pane of glass. The two-story entrance porch has turned posts and plain square balusters with a shaped rail. The first floor has newel posts at ground level capped by a round ball. The second floor posts are connected at their top by a valance of square balusters. The gable roof of the porch aligns itself with the roof of the projecting hip roof and ends in a pediment with cornice returns. A small entry porch with square posts projects on the rear (north) side.

Windows are 1/1 throughout. In the bay window on the left (west) side two windows are missing, one in the center of the second floor and the other on the right side of the first floor. Due to the siding it is difficult to ascertain if this is original. One brick chimney protrudes from the roof where the ridge meets the right (east) hip. The stack is capped by three rows of corbelled bricks starting five rows from the top.

Alterations to the structure include the removal of a larger porch that wrapped around the south and west sides (as shown on earlier Sanborn insurance maps), the removal of the entrance door on the small porch on the east side, the addition of aluminum siding, which covers a pedimental plaque with a raised wreath and swag, and the repointing of the foundation with wider than original mortar joints. Despite these changes, the building retains enough original design to contribute to the historic character of the district.

This was the home and business location of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Beatty who owned S. J. Beatty & Co., designers and manufacturers of dress plaiting and tailors of ladies clothing. The business continued here until 1927 when Samuel died.

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36A. Garage, c.1919-1926

The two bay garage originally consisted of three bays but the northern-most section has been removed. The remaining bays have overhead doors. The building has a shed roof and novelty siding. The date of the garage was derived from Sanborn Insurance maps.

37. Collins-Nash House (36-38 South Union Street), c.1906-1912

This 2 1/2 story symmetrical Queen Anne duplex rises from a redstone foundation cut into a bank. Two-story bay windows with pedimented gabled roofs frame the central entrance bay, which contains two paneled doors with half top lights. The front entrance porch with turned posts and squared balusters has newel posts with ball-like heads flanking the stairs and a pediment over them.

The truncated hip slate roof is broken by a front central hip-roofed dormer with paired windows and smaller side hip-roofed dormers. A 1-story bay window projects from each side. Windows are primarily 9/1.

The 3 story shed-roofed rear porch contains mostly original turned posts; however, most balusters are replacements. The chimney is centrally located on the rear ridge. Aluminum siding covers the building.

This building is very similar in plan to #32 (2-4 Bradley Street), #78 (6-8 Bradley Street), and #79 (12-14 Bradley Street). The first residents were W. H. Collins, who was a clerk downtown, and Edward Nash, who was a banker.

38. Russell-Wilson House (32-34 South Union Street), 1894-1898

This Queen Anne style duplex house is rectangular in shape, 2 stories high, 6 x 3 bays, and faces west onto South Union Street. The redstone foundation rises from a small lot, which drops off steeply to the east, and supports a wood frame, vinyl-sided structure topped by an asphalt shed roof.

The full width front porch has four turned posts with a clapboard apron that does not quite reach the floor. The asphalt shingle roof forms a pediment over the front steps, and along with the surrounding porches creates a rhythmic and patterned streetscape. A full width two floor porch is on the back (east) side.

The fenestration on the front is two 1/1 windows on each side of the two front doors, with the second floor windows above the first. The sides have three windows per side per floor. The two front doors are hollow core solid panel doors. A parged chimney rises from the center rear of the roof.

The first residents were Harry Wilson, a traveling salesman, and Thomas Russell,

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who worked at Wells & Richardson Co.

39. Edward Coon Residence (26 South Union Street), c.1879

An ell extends from the south side of this gable-front, 2 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay vernacular structure with Colonial Revival porch. The roof ridge of the ell, which was added in 1938, lies slightly lower of the main roof ridge. Vinyl siding and cornerboards cover the building. The slate roof is decorated by a band of imbricated shingles halfway up its slope on the main block. The entire building rests on a random ashlar coursed redstone foundation.

Doric columns support the shed roof of the porch which, stretches across the front of the structure and wraps around its south facade to the ell. The columns rest on a shingle-sheathed apron. A low pitched triangular pediment marks the entrance to the porch. Half-glazed doors occupy the left (south) bay of the ell and the right (north) bay of the main block. One over one windows occupy the remainder of the bays on the first and second stories. A smaller 1/1 window appears in the gable wall. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof ridge close to the front gable and a second chimney rises from the ridge at the crossing of the ell.

A 1 story shed roof vinyl sided addition covers the rear of the main block. This addition rests on a concrete block foundation and is lighted by two 1/1 windows.

The first resident of the house who can be identified through Burlington City Directories is Edward Coon, a mason who moved into the house in 1889.

40. Thomas McDonnel House (22 South Union Street), c.1890

Although vinyl siding now covers some historic materials and details, this 2 1/2 story, 3 x 2 bay vernacular Queen Anne dwelling maintains the pattern of the streetscape with its gable front orientation, slate roof, redstone foundation, and overall massing. On the rear of the main block and extending to the south is a 2-story flat roof wing, which appears to have been altered from an earlier gable roof wing (c.1975?). Behind the wing on the north corner is a 1-story, shed roof addition. At the junction of the wing and the main block is a small entry porch marking an entrance on the south eave side. The porch has turned posts and pilasters, a lattice skirt, flat roof, and concrete steps. The front entrance (gable right) is protected by a small gabled hood with boxed eaves, an arched recessed panel with incised detailing, and chamfered knee braces with pendants at the top. Leading up to this entrance are concrete steps with an iron railing. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash and are regularly spaced on the front. Fenestration on the eave sides is irregular. The gable is marked with a small, square window. There are small replacement casement windows on the wing. An interior brick chimney is positioned near the ridge. Two courses of fishscale shingles set across the

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middle of each slope of the slate roof. Both doors are wood with bolection moldings set around rectangular panels and glass sections in the top.

40A. Garage, c.1930

Constructed of concrete blocks, this 1-story, 1-bay garage has a one-piece overhead door and a pyramidal hip roof covered with asphalt shingles.

41. Mary Burke House (14 South Union Street), c.1889

The 2 1/2 story, single family, Queen Anne residence shares the facade line of the neighboring gable front houses lining the east side of South Union Street. The gable-roofed house is rectangular in plan with a slightly shorter gable roof wing to the rear (east) and a rectangular, gable roof bay extending out slightly from the middle of its right (south) side. The roof is sheathed in slate. The house's clapboard walls are fenestrated with 1/1 windows, with double 1/1 windows on the first floor of the side elevations and a smaller 1/1 window in its front gable. The gables on all sides of the house are covered with wood shingles with the front gable containing a band of imbricated shingles.

A 1 story, shed roof porch with a latticework skirt and turned posts connected by a spindle valance and a balustrade with turned balusters wraps around the front and right facades of the house. A canted clapboarded bay forms its central section on the southwest corner and is covered by a small gable with fishscale patterned, slate shingles on its slopes and imbricated wood shingles above the 1/1 window in the wall. The once open porch is currently (1987) enclosed with window sash of different styles above the balustrade and corrugated metal sheets below. An enclosed, single story, 2 bay, shed roof porch with balusters below its 1/1 windows extends back from the house's south bay in the same plane as the rest of the porch.

The house's first known resident was the widow Mary Burke.

42. James Mix Residence (12 South Union Street), c.1899

The 2 1/2 story, Queen Anne, residential structure is supported by a cut, redstone foundation. The structure consists of 2 intersecting rectangular masses with slate-shingle gable roofs. The left slope of the gable on the west (front) facade extends down to form one slope of a small gable roof, which shelters the house's recessed left entrance bay. This porch is further decorated with thin, Queen Anne posts, a simple rectangular balustrade, a shallow valance, and a lattice skirt. In the gable above the porch, the rows of clipped shingles alternate with rows of fishscale shingles. A section of the cornice is missing near

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the peak of the smaller gable. A partially glazed door is recessed beneath the porch.

Above the window in the main gable, a piece of molding separates a band of clipped shingles from a band of fishscale shingles located in the apex of the gable. The 2/2 windows on the remaining facades are irregularly spaced. A small, Queen Anne window consisting of a square surrounded by smaller squares of glass, adorns the right side of the north facade. Cross gables on both the north and south facades are shingled in the same style as the main gable on the west facade.

On the east facade a gable roofed ell, which is covered with slate shingles, possesses a roof pitch slightly lower than the main block. On the south facade, a small, shed roofed wing is located between the ell and the cross gable.

James Mix is one of the first documented inhabitants, and is listed in the Burlington City Directory without an occupation.

43. Duckett House (8 South Union Street), c.1889-1894

A redstone foundation supports this 2 1/2 story front gabled, slate-roofed Queen Anne building. Large cross gables and a roof plane sloping to the first floor level on the northwest corner (left front) contribute to a diverse roof plan.

A 1 story shed-roofed porch with turned posts stretches across the front. The original balustrade has been replaced by a metal railing. A pediment surmounts the stairs, which lead to the entrance in the north bay. The front door (partially hidden by a metal storm door) contains a 1/2 light with a border of small stained glass rectangles. Windows are primarily 2/2. There is a multi-paned, fixed window on the north wall. Fenestration is irregular on the sides.

To the rear of the cross gable is a gabled 1 1/2 story wing with shed-roofed dormers on each slope. A 1 story porch with turned posts and a replacement balustrade is attached to the south side of the wing. To the rear of the wing is a 2 story shed-roofed addition with an unenclosed porch on the second story; the first story is a storage area camouflaged by latticework.

A music salesman at Bailey's by the name of N. S. Duckett was the first known resident (1896).

44. Harrison Brigham Residence (58-60 Buell Street), c.1896

A 2 story porch and gabled projection dominate the front facade of this gable roofed, 2-1/2 story, 2 x 4 bay vernacular Queen Anne duplex. The left bay projects out from the right bay and main front gable of the house. The left slope of the projection is continuous with the left slope of the main roof, although the projection's gable is only about half the size. A pair of

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1/1 windows light each story of the projection. This projection extends to include the right bay of the first story also.

A 2 story, shed roofed, box post porch covers the entire front facade of the house. An aluminum sided apron sits above the lattice skirt of the first floor porch. Two fascia boards separate the boxed posts of the lower story from the upper story's apron. A low wall separates the approach to the two doors located in the right bay. A door on the right side of the projection provides access to the second story of the porch.

A bay window capped by a closed gable and lit by a small 1/1 window occupies the third bay of the left side. Cornerboards define the edges of the bay window. Two entrance porches separated by a small enclosed vestibule sit behind the bay window. The front one has box posts and a balustrade and provides access to the side while an identical porch faces to the rear.

All windows on the building have 1/1 sash except for a pair of modern casement windows that light the main front gable and a square fixed sash window surrounded by colored panes that lights the stairway between the first and second floor.

The building rests on a redstone foundation and has been covered in aluminum siding. A brick chimney sits at the midpoint of the ridge of the roof, and a second chimney appears on the right slope toward the rear of the building.

Harrison A. Brigham, who ran a breeding, feed, and sale stable on Winooski Avenue was the first occupant of this house.

45. Wronn-Leonard Residence (62-64 Buell Street), c.1892

Similar in plan and detail to buildings #44 and #46, this gable-roofed, 2 1/2 story duplex with Queen Anne detailing was originally the residence of Gottlieb Wronn, who was listed in the Burlington Directory as a tailor, and Henry Leonard, a tinsmith. The house is rectilinear in plan, with a gable front orientation, and has a 2 1/2 story, gable roofed projecting bay on the east side. Fronting the main block is a 2-story porch with turned spindle posts and pilasters, stick balustrade, scroll-sawn brackets, and lattice skirt. On the rear of the building is a shed roofed, 2-story (plus basement), addition with sunporches on the first and second floor levels. Little of the historic sheathing remains on the house, except for the imbricated slate roof, as the building has been recently covered with vinyl siding and the original foundation has been covered with concrete.

Fenestration is irregular. On the left gable front is a 2-story, trapezoidal bay window that has undergone alterations in recent years. Original gable windows have been replaced with large casement windows on both front and rear. Other windows have 2/2 sash. The double entrance, gable right, has wood doors with recessed panels and aluminum storm doors. There is an interior brick chimney, no longer in use, on the west slope of the roof.

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Although somewhat altered during its conversion into student housing in recent decades, this duplex maintains the rhythm and massing of the streetscape, and through its remaining details contributes to the historic character of the district.

46. Harran-Foster House (66-68 Buell Street), 1911

The 2 1/2 story, Queen Anne duplex rises from a redstone foundation up to a slate-shingled gable roof with shed dormers running the length of both sides. The gable end facing the street has a bay window on its left (west) half with a 2 story porch on its right. The 2 story bay window's central section contains large, fixed pane windows with transoms containing a honeycomb pattern overlaid with a colored glass, foliated design. The porch to the right of this has a latticework skirt and turned posts with cut-out brackets at the top and a balustrade with square balusters connecting them at the bottom. One second floor and 2 first floor entrances are screened by the shed roof porch, above which sits a small, 1 x 1 bay gable roof projection located just beneath the peak of the main gable and glazed with two 1/1 windows on each side.

The clapboard sided walls below the lateral eaves are irregularly fenestrated with 1/1 windows of varying size and divided in half by a horizontal band of imbricated wood shingles that wraps around the house. The rear (north) facade of the house is covered by a 2 story, flat roof addition with an enclosed first floor porch supporting an open second story porch on its northwest corner.

The house's first occupants were Dennis E. Harran, a foreman plumber for William H. Buckley and Company located on Main Street, and B. O. Foster, a manager for the Standard Oil Company on College Street.

47. 70-72 Buell Street, c.1892

A cut redstone foundation supports the 2 1/2 story, Queen Anne, residential, vinyl-sided, gable-roofed structure, which is basically a rectangular mass with two porches and a bay window. A band of imbricated shingles adorns the slate roof and a chimney is located along the center of its peak. On the south facade there is a 1 story, 3 bay porch that penetrates the left corner of the structure as a two-bay deep recessed extension of the porch. Roofed with asphalt shingles, the porch has a twisted metal balustrade on the right side of the house, and a simple wood balustrade on the left side. The wooden doors, which are glazed on the top half with 3 horizontal panels beneath, are located on the right corner and within the recess of the left hand corner.

The windows of the house are very unusual; they have 1/2 sash with each upper sash having small, rectangular panes of glass on its sides and small squares in each of the top

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corners. Window spacing on the east facade is irregular. The wall steps out slightly near a 2 story, gabled bay that is centered along the wall. The windows of the bay are paired on both floors. On the west side, the windows are the same as those on the south facade, and the spacing remains irregular. A two story polygonal bay window is divided at the second story at floor level with a band of vertical, wooden siding angled to shed water away from the first floor windows. The bay is centered on the wall and sheltered by a sectioned roof consisting of 3 triangular faces.

The north side of the structure is covered by a 1 story, shed-roofed porch wing, which is in turn topped by a balcony/fire escape. A door is surrounded by windows the same as those on the rest of the building. The left side of the porch is enclosed by siding. The remaining 2/3 of the porch appears to have been infilled and covered with tar paper. A 12 paned door is located on the center of the wall of the enclosed porch.

48. Barlow House (74 Buell Street), 1896

This 2 1/2 story hip-roofed wooden Queen Anne building with intersecting cross hip roofs forms a cruciform shape. The left sidehall front entrance is reached through a porch covered by a shed roof with a pediment over the stairs. This porch has turned posts, a balustrade with an offset rectangle pattern, and cross-hatched skirting. The original stairs have been replaced by recast concrete stairs. A 2 story bay window completes the front facade. This is capped by a projecting hip roof, which is pierced by a ventilating dormer with curved clip shingling.

The east elevation contains a 2 story bowed window capped by a projecting hip roof. Imbricated shingles cover this area. The west (left) has a projecting bay, again with a hip roof. To the rear of this is an entrance porch with a chamfered post and a balustrade with a smaller offset rectangle pattern.

A small addition projects from the rear. It has a red brick foundation versus the redstone of the rest of the foundation. The rear also contains a second story porch with chamfered posts and squared balusters.

All edges are marked by cornerboards. All windows are 1/1 (with the exception of the first floor central bay window that has a fixed transom with stained glass and a large fixed lower pane) and have wooden lintels with pyramidal cornerblocks. A continuous band of a curved clip shingle pattern runs around the house between the second story window sill line and the top of the first floor. The remainder of the building is clapboarded. The purple slate roof has double bands of imbricated slates. The chimney is interior with an east offset on the rear ridge next to a shed roofed dormer.

Edward Barlow, a partner in the newspaper advertising firm of Farrar & Barlow, was the first owner.

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49. Charles Huntley House (84-86 Buell Street), 1894

This single-family Queen Anne style house is one of the most striking buildings in the district in both massing and detail. The original portion of the house is a long, very irregular shaped rectangle. The 3x4 bay, shingle and clapboard structure is capped by a red slate roof with imbricated band. The tower on the left front (southwest) corner dominates the structure. It is the tallest tower in the district, with a large copper finial on the top. The roof shape is hip with gables on the front, right, and left (south, east, and west) sides.

Facing south onto Buell Street on a large lot that drops off toward the rear, the house sits on a redstone foundation with tinted convex mortar joints. Since 1978, five condominiums have been added to the rear of the building.

A porch wraps around the front and part of the west side, centering on the tower. The porch consists of many turned posts and turned balusters, with a scalloped valance. The lattice skirt has a v-shaped cut on every side of each opening so each square appears star shaped. Another porch, on the second floor over the central entrance, is capped by a projecting gable. A third porch is located on the left (west) side above a bay window and also is capped by a closed projecting gable. The porch ceilings are varnished bead board.

Except for two windows the house has 1/1 windows throughout. The exceptions are the fixed-sash window on the first floor of the front of the building and the large stained glass window on the right (east) side, part way up the stairway with an elongated honeycomb pattern.

The double front door is a multi-panel wood door in an elaborate pattern; the two horizontal panels at the bottom are topped by a row of three square panels, then another horizontal panel topped by a row of three vertical panels, and finishing with a row of square panels.

Other distinctive features on the house include the undulating clapboards where the first floor porch attaches to the house. The shingles, covering the wall from the second floor up, are laid in a pattern similar to clipped shingles but with additional wood cut away from the vertical edge of the exposed portion.

Alterations to the house and lot include the addition at the rear of the building and the removal of a portion of the side lawn for driveway space, which resulted in the construction of new steeper stairs for the left (west) side entry to the main porch.

The house was the residence of Charles Huntley, proprietor of the Burlington Steam Laundry at 103-105 St. Paul Street from 1894-1917. The house was constructed by D.W.C. Clapp and is supported by an iron girder.

50. Charlotte Barnes Residence (88 Buell Street), c.1893

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Bay windows define the front corners of this 2 1/2 story, 3x4 bay, clapboarded Queen Anne house. A redstone foundation and a gable roof decorated by an imbricated band of slate shingles provide the base and the cap of the structure respectively. A horizontal wooden strip placed above a double window found in the center front gable separates an area of clipped shingles in the peak from a band of square shingles, which in turn is followed by more clipped shingles. A 2 story gable-roofed bay window occupies the left bay of the front. A pent eave closes the gable, which is sheathed in clipped shingles. The first story of this bay window extends across two bays of the front and includes the front door. Double 1/1 windows light its upper floor. A shed roof extends from the bay's gable roof across the front of the building to the southeast corner where it meets the polygonal roof of another 2 story bay window. The edges of both bay windows are defined by cornerboards.

A turned post, shed-roofed recessed porch stretches across the center and right bay of the front. Its balustrade ends in short posts topped by ball finials at the entrance to the porch, which also has a lattice skirt. The tympanum of the pediment that marks this entrance is framed by fascia boards. The triangular areas beneath the raking eave of the porch's shed roof are filled with clipped shingles. The door is 3/4 glazed with eight panes of glass. A fixed sash window surrounded by colored lights is found to the right of this door.

A shed roofed dormer lit by triple 1/1 windows sits on the east slope of the main roof. A dark brick corbeled interior chimney sits near the front on the west slope.

Mrs. Charlotte Barns was the first resident of the house.

50A. Garage, c.1940

This 1-story, 3 bay, clapboarded garage is protected by a shed-roof. There are no doors on this structure. The building is covered by novelty siding and the roof is of asphalt shingles.

51. Mary E. Collins Residence (96 Buell Street), c.1892

Similar in plan and detailing to buildings #72 and #73, this 2 1/2 story, gable roof Queen Anne dwelling has a 2-story, rectangular projecting bay with closed gable roof on both the east and west sides, creating a cross-gable roof system. The left front (southwest) corner of the house is canted. The gables are closed and have pent eaves. There is an entry porch, gable right, with closed gable roof, turned spindle posts, lattice skirt, and small scroll-sawn brackets. A screened side porch, located on the northwest corner of the house, has a lattice skirt and a shed roof. Windows are 1/1 with regular placement. There is a small Queen Anne window on the east side. Doors are wood, with horizontal recessed panels and a square, glazed panel in the top half. Walls are sheathed in clapboard, with wide bands of fishscale shingling between the first and second floors on the main facade, and around the

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perimeter of the house, just above the foundation. The shingling is repeated in the gable peaks. The foundation, constructed of redstone, has been dug-out on the southwest corner to accommodate large windows and a door, as part of a basement apartment conversion. The slate on the roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles, and there is an interior brick chimney in the east slope.

The original resident of the house, Mary E. Collins, was listed in the Burlington Directory without an occupation.

51A. Garage, c.1935

Located at the rear of the property, this 1-story, 1-bay, hip roof garage has novelty siding, asphalt roof shingles, and paneled, sliding overhead doors.

52. John D. Wyman House (100 Buell Street), c.1895

The 2 1/2 story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style, single family residence on the NW corner of Buell Street and Hungerford Terrace was built sometime around 1895. Its nearly square main block is covered by a gable roof and oriented toward Buell Street to the south. Rear projecting gables with pent eaves cap a 2 story, rectangular bay on the right (east) facade and a 2 story bay window on the left (west) facade. Behind the main block is a 1 1/2 story, gable roof wing with a covered stairway running up its west side. A chimney rises near the ridge on the east slope of the roof, a little more than halfway back toward the rear wall.

The main block's primary facade is two bays wide with double windows on both floors of the left bay and single 1/1 windows on the second floor above the entrance and in the gable--the latter having a cornice that extends to the raking eaves on either side. A 3x1 bay porch stretches across the front facade and slightly wraps around the righthand corner that houses the recessed front entry. Its shed roof is supported by 8 half-length columns--3 on each corner--that rise from a wood-shingled apron with turned balusters spanning the areas between the columns above the wood-shingled skirt.

The walls on either side of the primary facade are irregularly fenestrated with 1/1 windows of varying sizes on both floors and in the gable. Toward the front of the right (west) facade is a fixed sash rectangular window with a colored glass border.

The entire house sits on a random coursed redstone foundation, but only the rear wing retains its original clapboard siding and slate roof with its band of imbricated shingles in the center. The main block is now covered with clapboard size, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingled roof done in a diamond pattern on its east slope.

The house's first known resident was John D. Wyman, a jeweler and optician with a

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shop on Church Street.

53. Roy Emerson House (37 Hungerford Terrace), 1922

The east-facing single-family residence is a 2 1/2 story Colonial Revival foursquare house. It measures 3x3 bays and is wood framed with clapboards covering the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor. Asphalt shingles cover the moderately steep hip roof and also cover the cheeks of the two dormers.

The full-width front porch is held up by slender columns used in groups of three on the corners and singly at the entrance. These columns sit on shingled pedestals connected by turned balustrades. The painted-metal porch roof is hipped with a pediment over the entrance steps. The porch has a shingled skirt.

The windows are double hung 1/1 covered by aluminum storms and screens, except two first-floor front windows, which are large fixed-pane sash with integral transoms that include a stylized floral pattern of stained glass, similar to the one at #82. The dormers on the east and south sides both house two 1/1 windows under a hip roof.

The front door has a wood crossbuck storm door. The south side door has a white metal crossbuck door covering a wooden door housing a 2/2 pattern of glass. One leaning unadorned single-flue brick chimney rises through the west portion of the roof.

This house was built by the owner of the house at 100 Buell Street (#52) for his daughter. It was the residence of Roy Emerson, manager of the Fisk Tire Company.

53A. Garage, 1919-1926

This one bay attached garage has a shed roof and multi-paneled overhead sliding wood doors. The date of the garage was determined by Sanborn Insurance maps.

54. Brown Residence (31 Hungerford Terrace), 1912

Irregular projections from a squarish hip, slate-roofed, 2 story main block give character to this Queen Anne building. A 2 1/2 story gabled bay with cornice returns extends to the front. A 3 story entrance tower projects even further on the NE (right front) corner. The front facade of this tower is polygonal while the remainder is squared. An entrance porch with Colonial Revival Doric columns rising from a shingled apron and skirt projects from the front of this tower. Gabled side dormers with pediments and a rear shed-roofed dormer break the roof planes. The north elevation features a 1 story shed-roofed addition stretching back from the tower to a projecting 2 story enclosed side entrance porch with an overhanging sun porch. On the rear is a 2 story shed-roofed addition and a gabled 1 story attached shed.

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The first floor and pediments are shingled while the second story is clapboarded. Windows have primarily 1/1 sash with 2 fixed stained glass windows with a vertically exaggerated honeycomb pattern on the north of the tower. The first floor left front elevation has a large picture window. Simple board surrounds outline the windows. The cornice is molded. The chimney is interior with a north offset from the main block roof ridge. A steel framed glass front door has replaced the original. A wooden fire stair has been added to the rear.

Henry and Ferris Brown were listed as living at this address in 1913. Henry was a bookkeeper at Spear Brothers; Ferris was an electrician.

55. Leonard Jackson Residence (27 Hungerford Terrace) c.1935-1945

The 2 1/2 story, 3x2 bay Dutch Colonial residential structure is rectangular in plan with a small addition on the rear of the building. The stuccoed walls are topped by an asphalt shingled, gable roof. Continuous shed dormers form a gambrel roof, which is superimposed upon the gable. The interior chimney is slightly off center to the north. The foundation, which is visible in the rear addition, is made of concrete blocks.

The central entrance on the east facade of the building is sheltered with a one story, pedimented portico. Flanked by two 4/4 windows, the door is half glazed, with three panels. One/one windows are used on the second story. On the south facade of the building a 1 story, enclosed porch is entered through a fully glazed door with undivided "sidelights."

A two story, 3x4 bay addition is located on the west side of the structure, covering the raised basement and the first floor of the main structure. The southern side of the ground floor of the addition contains a large garage door. A fixed, 10 paned, window with arched glazing is located slightly left of the center of the west wall. The first story of the addition is cantilevered and fully glazed with 1/1 windows.

The first story window on the right end of the north facade is composed of a 1/1 window, flanked by two smaller windows. Enclosed by a low wooden railing in the northwest corner of the building between the main wall and the continuation of the addition wall, a door is protected by a shed roof.

Leonard Jackson was the first resident in the Burlington City Directory; he was listed as the assistant manager of the Shepard and Morse Lumber Company.

56. William O. Robinson House (21 Hungerford Terrace), 1922

The 1 1/2 story, 3x2 bay Colonial Revival, single family dwelling currently (1994) serves as both a residence and office. Its flared gambrel roof has full-width shed dormers on the front and back and is sheathed with metal on its upper slope and asphalt shingles on its

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lower slope. The shed dormer on the front (east) facade contains a central, double 2-light casement window with double 4-light casements to either side. Below it on the first floor is a central doorway sheltered by a small, flat roof porch with a lattice work skirt and Doric columns connected to the house by a balustrade with square balusters. In the bays to either side of the entrance are double four-light casement windows. A side chimney rises about halfway back along the wall to the left (south) of the main block's primary facade. The entire house rests on a coursed ashlar foundation and has been covered with clapboard size aluminum siding.

Extending out from the south wall of the main block is a 1 story, 2x4 bay, enclosed porch with a hip roof and double four-light casements in each bay. Directly behind the main block is a small, 2 story, shed-roofed ell whose upper floor is glazed with two-light windows. The door on the ell's south side opens up onto a small entrance porch with a shed roof that is supported at the corners by square posts.

The house's first occupant was William O. Robinson, a Church Street barber. According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the glazed porch on the south side of the house was added between 1936 and 1942.

56A. Garage, 1922

The shiplap-sided garage is capped by a jerkinhead roof with exposed rafter tails and is fenestrated with 6/6 windows on its left (south) and right (north) sides. Its front facade contains two overhead doors with a central, fixed sash, 6 light window in the gable above.

57. Frank E. Dandrew House (11 Hungerford Terrace), 1912

The 2 1/2 story, 3x4 bay Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house is rectangular in shape with projecting bays on its left (south) and right (north) sides and porches on its front (east), rear (west), and right sides. The vinyl-sided walls of the multi-unit dwelling rise from a raised redstone foundation up to a slate-shingled hip roof with hip roof dormers on its front, rear, and left slopes.

The front facade has a central entrance bay with doors on both floors. A 2 story porch with turned, Queen Anne posts covers most of the front facade. The apron of the porch has small openings at the floor level for drainage. The windows to either side of the doors have single pane sashes with transom windows above.

A single story of the front porch wraps around the right side of the house and extends back to a 2 story bay located on the rear (west) part of the facade. The section of the porch adjacent to the bay is glazed with 1/1 windows. Both the porch and the bay are cantilevered and possess small, lattice work skirts.

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A 2 story bay window is located near the center of the left facade. The bay is capped by a large, gable roof dormer with returning eaves and a 1/1 window. The walls on both sides of the bay window are evenly fenestrated with 1/1 windows.

A 3 story porch with simple, rectangular posts stretches across the right half of the rear (west) facade. The porch's left half is enclosed with wood clapboards and is covered by a low pitched, shed roof that extends over the entire porch. The enclosed section is fenestrated with 1/1 windows on each floor of its left (north) wall and with a single, fixed sash, 6 light window on the top floor of its front (south) side.

The back yard to the north and west of the house is terraced. A large, masonry retaining wall runs parallel to the house and marks the change in grade between the higher ground near the house and the lower ground further to the west. The outer boundaries of the lawn are marked with a variety of hedges, log retaining walls, and a picket fence. This is one of the few structures constructed on the downward slope of the ravine.

The house's first known occupant was Frank E. Dandrew, a Burlington carpenter. It was originally divided into three units.

57A. Garage, c.1912

To the south and west of the house is a 1 story garage with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. An off-center, twenty-four panel, overhead, slip door with a row of glazed windows is located on the gable end to the east. To the right of the overhead door is a small doorway with six panel door whose top three panels are glazed. The walls of the garage are covered with shiplap and contain single 6/6 windows in their rear and side walls. Directly below the window on the west wall is a small, square, opening covered by a wooden door. A basement level built into the side of the hill supports the rear half of the garage. Its north side contains a small, square window to the left of a slightly off-center door constructed of vertical boards, and its west side contains a single, 6/6 window near its left hand corner. The garage was probably built at the same time as the house.

58. House, 20 Hungerford Terrace, c.1920

Dominating the north end of the street is this symmetrical Colonial Revival duplex. Constructed of common bond brick, it is 2 1/2 stories, 3x3 bays, and has a gable roof with eaves front orientation. On the front of the building, a 2-story shed roof entry porch fronts the central bay. The lower level has a lattice skirt, paneled apron, and Tuscan columns and pilasters. The upper level has a paneled apron, square posts and partial pilasters, and boxed eaves. On the lower level, an added gable roof entry hood with exposed rafter tails marks the main entrance. Heavily-molded cornices and cornice returns embellish the eaves and

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gables of the building. Windows are all 1/1 double-hung sash, slightly recessed with wooden sills and jambs, and capped with flat brick arches. Many of the windows are paired. The central entrance is slightly recessed. It has full-length sidelights and a glazed replacement door. The concrete foundation has basement windows that have been boarded up. Metal flashing delineates the eaves line of the slate roof. There are small, rectangular louvered vents in the gables.

Five-bay, clapboard, shed roof dormers have been added across the width of both the front and back slopes. The rear dormer, however, is now difficult to see because of the addition of a 3x1 bay, 3-story, brick projecting bay, which was built to enclose stairways when the building was converted into an apartment complex. Paired entrances, under a triangular hood with wooden braces and a corrugated metal roof, mark the center of this rear section. Wooden steps lead up to these entrances. To either side of the center entrances is another entrance at grade level. All doorways are recessed and have wooden jambs and doors with glazed panels. One/one windows flank the paired center doors. Paired 1/1 windows marked the center bay on the upper floors, and two smaller windows on the third floor echo the placement of the entrances on the outer edges of the addition on the lower floor.

58A. Garage, c.1935

Behind the duplex, and at the rear of a small parking lot, is a 9x1 bay, shed roof community garage. It rests on a concrete slab foundation, and has a tar paper roof. The four south bays of the front facade are brick, while the remaining bays and other three facades are covered with novelty siding. The bays are slightly recessed and have one-leaf overhead doors, with the exception of the center and left-of-center bays, which have been altered by incorporation of pass doors through what used to be the overhead door.

59. William Beaugard House (24 Hungerford Terrace), 1921

This shingled bungalow rises 1 1/2 stories and extends three bays across the front. Asphalt shingles cover the eaves-front gable roof and the lower pitched roof segments that extend from both the front and rear eaves of the house. Horizontal brackets hide beneath the front horizontal eaves. The area beneath these extensions forms porches on both sides of the building. Four box posts resting on the shingled apron of the porch support the porch roof. The distance between the two central posts narrows, marking the porch entrance. A low wall protects both sides of the steps leading to the porch. Two fixed sash windows decorated by a transom featuring a large colored light framed on three sides by small square colored lights lie to either side of the central doorway.

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A large gable-roofed clapboarded dormer sits at the center of the front slope of the roof. Three windows placed in a continuous band pierce the dormer. The upper sash of each of these double hung windows is divided into four vertical strips by three muntin bars.

The dominant feature of the south facade is the exterior brick chimney placed toward the front of the house. The chimney mass has a slight shoulder on the east side close to the ground while the west side has a large shoulder at the midpoint of the first floor. An enclosed shed-roofed exterior cellar entrance is also found on the south facade toward the rear of the building. A 1 1/2 story bay window is located on the north side of the building. The fenestration of this and all remaining windows is similar to that found in the dormer except for two small fixed sash windows that straddle the chimney. The foundation is covered with concrete struck to appear as concrete blocks.

The first resident of the house, William Beauregard, was an employee of the Eastern Estate Company in Burlington.

60. Elais Desautel House (28 Hungerford Terrace), 1923

The west-facing single-family residence is a 1 1/2 story house in the Bungalow style, rectangular in shape, three bays wide and four bays deep, and wood framed with stucco exterior walls. The asphalt-shingle gable roof appears at first to cover the full-width front and back porch. However, it bends at the porch line and would more accurately be called a broken gable roof.

Along the street side, the porch is open with two plain square posts on each side of the entrance. Each corner has three similar posts. All of the posts sit on an apron solid except for one floor level slit on each side of the entrance to provide for drainage of water. The shed roof over the porch entrance is capped by a pediment to shed rain from the entrance steps. The porch along the back is similar in shape but lacks the double and triple massing of columns and is screened.

The windows are either 3/1 or 5/1 double hung and are used in groups of twos, threes, or fours except for the windows in the bay, which are used singly. The north facing bay window is composed of a large fixed sash made up of two large lights topped by an integral transom of eight smaller lights of glass.

The front door consists of one large light of glass that matches the length of the full-length beveled-glass sidelights. A wood multi-light glass storm door covers this door. The front entrance is the most decorative element and is highlighted by a porch light and doorbell that resemble wrought iron work. The door on the south facade sits at ground level and is covered by a screen door.

Large shed dormers with exposed rafter tails rise from both sides of the gable roof and each has a bank of four 5/1 windows. Two chimneys pierce the east portion of the gable

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roof. One is an unadorned single-flue brick chimney and the other is a stainless steel insulated chimney with a cap.

The first resident of this house was Elais Desautel, an employee at the Chace Mill.

60A. Garage, c.1923

A garage built between 1923 and 1926 was located at the midpoint of the lot; by 1938 this garage was gone and no garage shows up again on any Sanborn Insurance map. Given its condition, it is possible that the garage that once sat in the middle of the lot was moved and is the one now at the right rear (southeast) corner of the long narrow lot. The two-car stucco garage consists of two pairs of double doors, each with four vertical panels topped by four vertical lights. The bottom rails on some of these doors have rotted and the panels have dropped. The glass is covered by plywood to protect it from breakage as a basketball hoop and backboard are attached to the roof. The hip roof is covered in single-lap roll roofing.

61. Terrien House (32 Hungerford Terrace), 1924

This is a 2 1/2 story Tudor Style brick building with a slightly offset gabled pavilion. Red and gray slate cover the gambrel roof whose ridge runs parallel to the road. The most noticeable feature after the massing is the brickwork. The Flemish bond stands forth clearly as the headers are a darker red than the stretchers. In addition, the flat arches of the windows are outlined by black headers.

The fenestration of the left pavilion is symmetrical, with one window in the peak and three on each lower floor; all are 4/1. The bay south of the pavilion contains a 2 story porch. The upper porch is entered from a door in the pavilion and is protected by a metal balustrade with squared balusters joined by circular elements. The lower porch is entered from the main block and is protected by a balustrade with twisted metal balusters.

The house is entered in the bay north (left) of the pavilion through a gabled vestibule that has an engaged hammerbeam with pendant in the gable. Neo-classical elements--pilaster boards and brackets--adorn the vestibule. Half-length sidelights flank the door, which has a large central light.

The fenestration of the north and south elevations is irregular. The windows are 6/1. A second entrance is found on the south.

A second story wooden addition of enclosed porches adjoins the rear of the building. The second story projects slightly over the first. There is a rear dormer with a tarred shed roof. The paired windows are 6/1. The cheeks and face are slate. The chimney is centrally located on the ridge.

The NW corner of the house has been poorly repaired with Portland cement and an

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inconsistent use of the Flemish bond.

61A. Garage, n.d.

A 3 bay brick garage with entrances perpendicular to the street is located in the rear of the lot. Each bay's double wooden doors are approximately 40% lights with two rows of four panes. Three strap hinges attach each door. The garage is built in common bond and has a flat roof.

62. E.M. Stevens House (108 Buell Street), c.1895

A gable roof of slate decorated by an imbricated shingle band covers this gable-fronted rectangular 2 1/2 story Queen Anne structure. The front gable is closed by a pent roof. The gable peak 1/1 window and the pent roof are decorated with clipped shingles. The remainder of the gable is clapboarded. A recessed entrance porch whose steps are sheltered by a small hip roof extending from the recessed area occupies the right (east) bay of the first floor. Turned posts support the porch roof on its front two corners. Incised brackets, a spindle valance, and a turned balustrade add further detail. The stairway risers stretch the full width of the porch and are incised with a double-arrow motif. The glazing of the door is positioned between a narrow horizontal panel above it and a narrow panel, followed by a larger one below. The building rests on a random coursed redstone foundation.

The fixed sash first story window of the west bay is decorated by two rows of small square colored lights at the top of the glazing. The southwest corner of the building has been placed in the canted wall. A 1/1 window is also placed within each bay of the second floor. Louvered shutters frame each window. A slender cornice-like molding tops the heads of all of the windows and the architrives of all doors.

A bay window capped with a closed gable occupies the middle of the west facade. A square projection also topped by a closed gable interrupts the east facade. An entrance porch leading to a small enclosed 1 story entrance area can be found at the rear of the building. A second door leads from the porch directly into the main block. The porch roof is also supported by bracketed posts and the four panels of its skirt are incised with a vertical double arrow motif.

Edward M. Stevens, an employee of the Burlington Grocery Company, became the first resident of the house in 1896.

62A. Garage, 1980

This 2 bay, 1 story wood-sided garage is protected by an asphalt-shingled gable front roof.

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Cornerboards add definition to the edges of this structure. The overhead garage door found in the right bay is divided into five rows of four panels, the fourth row being glazed. A half-glazed three paneled entry door is found in the left bay. One over one windows light both the north and south facades. It is non-contributing due to age.

63. House (114 Buell Street), c.1890

An example of late Queen Anne style architecture, this 2 1/2 story, 2x3 bay, clapboarded, gable front house is characterized by a 3-story, 3-sided engaged tower with conical bellcast roof on the west eaves side. There are several other prominent projections on the house. On the east side is a 2 1/2 story, rectangular projecting bay beneath a gable roof, having 1/1 windows, with the first floor windows being paired. A small rectangular bay projects from the second floor on the front of the house. It has a pent gable roof, molded cornices, sawtooth shingling on the gable tympanum, and paired 1/1 windows. On the west side of the house, a 1-story, 1x1 bay shed roof addition projects from the main block, and at this junction of the two blocks, a shed roof entry porch with turned posts and pilasters, scroll-sawn brackets, and a stick balustrade fronts an entrance on the south side of the house. A three-sided bay window on the right gable side of the main facade has been recently altered to enclose the main entrance. To the left of the bay window is a large plate glass window, which appears to have replaced the original entrance. The main block is fronted by a shed roof porch, which has turned posts, scroll-sawn brackets, stick balustrade, lattice skirt, molded cornices, and a small pediment marking the right bay. A 2-story, shed roof porch on the rear has clapboarded aprons and square posts. On the east side, a shed roof entry porch has concrete steps, lattice skirt, and square posts. A wooden fire escape on the west side extends from the ground in the rear, over the projecting bay, and up to the third floor of the tower. The roof has asphalt shingles and a large central brick chimney. Windows are 1/1 replacements. Gable detailing includes molded cornices, a tripartite window, and a combination of hexagonal and sawtooth shingling. The pent eave crossing the gable has been covered with asphalt shingles. The redstone foundation is pierced with small basement windows.

63A. Garage, c.1970

This 1-story, 2-bay, gable front garage has asphalt roof shingles, clapboard siding, boxed eaves, and sectional sliding overhead doors. It is non-contributing due to age.

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64. David J. Foster House (120-122 Buell Street), 1899

The 2 1/2 story Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style, single family dwelling near the top of Buell Street is similar in plan to its neighbor across the street (#66). Its rectangular main block is covered by a gable roof with slightly off-center large cross gables that project out over small bays on the right (east) and left (west) sides of the house.

The primary facade is two bays wide with a 1 story, 2x1 bay porch wrapping around its right front (SE) corner. The porch's shed roof is supported by square posts that are connected by a balustrade. The porch screens a front entrance composed of one double and one single leaf door. Resting on the roof of the porch is an oriel window with multi-light transoms above small 1/1 windows. The oriel is framed by shutters on the sides and by the overhanging eaves of the gable above, which also contains a very shallow oriel window with 1/1 windows on either side of a larger, windowless central section. The facade's lefthand (west) bay is composed of double 1/1 windows on the first floor and double 6/1 windows on the second, both of which are framed by shutters.

The cross gable above the right (east) side extends below the eaves line of the main gable and is supported to the front (south) by a projecting rectangular bay that stretches 3/4 of the way down to the ground. The bay contains a double 1/1 window with small, single lights in the transom above. Two more double windows are located to the rear (north) of this, directly above a four-sided oriel window and a side entrance with small windows above and beside it.

The cross gable on the opposite (west) side shares the eaves line of the main gable and cantilevers out over a 2 story bay window. A triple 1/1 window is centered in the gable above the bay window with 6/1 windows on the second floor and 1/1 windows on the first. A combination of 6/1 and 1/1 windows are located on both floors to either side of it. Located near the house's rear (NW) corner is a doorway with engaged, turned posts to either side and evidence of a gable-shaped projection above. The door now opens up onto a redwood deck.

Behind the house (north), a single story, 1x1 bay, rectangular addition extends out to support a 2 bay porch above. A door on the east side opens up onto a small, shed roof porch with a single turned post at the corner.

Although the house retains its redstone foundation and slate roof with a band of imbricated shingles running through the center, its original clapboards have been covered with vinyl siding. Additional original exterior trim appears to have been destroyed or damaged.

This was one of the first two houses to be built on the Buell Street lots designated by the Hungerford Plan. The house was built by J. J. McLaughlin for \$8000 and was the home of Burlington attorney David J. Foster, who later became a U.S. Congressman. The house

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was divided into two units soon after it was built.

65. Charles L. Woodbury House, (125 Buell Street), c.1942

A poured concrete foundation supports the two story residential structure capped by a low, asphalt shingled, hip roof. The house consists mainly of a rectangular mass with recessed porches and wings. The chimney is located on the rear slope of the roof.

All facades possess windows located in an irregular pattern, which on the north facade are composed of four horizontal panes. The central entrance is sheltered within a recessed porch that extends from the center of the facade to the right hand corner. A wooden, 6 panel door with two, upper panels of glass is perpendicular with a wall containing a 1/1 window. Directly above the center door, the siding follows the rounded corners of the opening of a recessed balcony. The balcony is protected by a thin, metal balustrade and made accessible by two, 8-pane doors to each side.

The east and west facades are covered with irregular ranges of window sizes and spacing. A small entrance porch with a curved, multi-faceted roof is located in the right hand corner of the facade. The siding extends past the windows in the basement, which possess three vertical divisions. On the east facade a 16-pane window wraps around the line of the left corner onto the south facade, butting against another window of 32 panes. On the south facade, the left section of the wall juts out slightly until it reaches the center line.

Charles L. Woodbury was the first resident and was listed in the Burlington City Directory as the president, treasurer, and manager of the Mead Manufacturing Company.

66. Mrs. Alfred Brainerd House (119 Buell Street), c.1900

Massive projecting gables dominate this building plan. The mirror image of #64 (120-122 Buell Street) across the street, this 2 1/2 story, 2x3 bay, slate-roofed Queen Anne house is front gabled with cross gables. The front and east gables each have paired windows flanked by panelled strips; the west gable has a triple window. Each side wall receives a different treatment. The north (front) has paired windows on each floor of the west bay (right). A polygonal oriel window with 3 windows each surmounted by a multi-paned transom tucks under the front gable and rests on an asphalt-shingled, shed-roofed porch that stretches from the center of the front elevation around to a boxy 2 story oriel window on large brackets that ties in with the east gable. Paired windows at the 1 1/2 story level of this oriel are topped by multi-paned transoms. The west gable wall is broken by a 2 story bay window that ties into the projecting gable; there is a small oval window on the second story.

A 1 1/2 story, shed-roofed addition with shed-roofed dormer projects from the rear of the cross gables. A shed-roofed rear entrance porch extends beyond that; the east portion is

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open while the west is enclosed. This porch is either a totally new replacement or a new addition as indicated by the new materials.

A band of clipped slate shingles decorates the center of the roof slopes. The chimney is rear and interior. With the exception of the turned posts, the front porch is built of new materials. The front entrance has paired doors with top lights. Aluminum siding covers the building.

Both #64 and #66 were built by J. J. McLaughlin; #66 was originally the home of Mrs. Alfred Brainerd.

66A. Garage, c.1919-1926

This garage is a one bay, gable front wooden structure covered in vinyl siding. The lifting door is 4x4 panels with the second row glazed. A 1/1 window lies to the right of the door. Sanborn maps indicate that it was built between 1919 and 1926, replacing a smaller garage that had stood in the SW corner of the lot. The front facade of this garage is much more recent than that date, and the historic character has been lost. It is non-contributing due to alteration.

67. Frank Macrea House (113-115 Buell Street), c.1897

This Queen Anne duplex sits on a small, nearly level lot facing north onto Buell Street. The large 3x5 bay rectangular structure with a one bay addition is 2 1/2 stories high. The clapboard siding and wood shingles on the dormers and a band across the front just above the porch roof have been covered by vinyl siding. The roof on the main mass is a gable on hip with asphalt shingles. The end bays of the first floor are polygonal. The full-width front porch directs snow away from the central front steps by the use of a pediment. Turned posts are used at the corners and at each side of the steps to support the roof. The balusters, plain and square in design, are also found within the cyma curved bracket at the top of the porch posts. The recessed balcony has a balustrade that matches the first floor porch and has an arched valance.

The bay windows on the porch consist of a central fixed sash with integral transom of stained glass surrounding a clear wavy rectangular light. Above the bay windows and throughout the rest of the building are 1/1 windows. Along the side of the main mass lie the windows five deep and two high. Three of the four doors on the front facade consist of three horizontal panels interrupted near the top by a nearly square light of glass. The door on the left (east) first floor has only two wood panels.

Two single, hip roof dormers on the front appear to have been infilled with a four bay continuous shed dormer. On the right (west) side the front two-window dormer has two

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hip roofs joined at the cornice line. The dormer farther back has a pair of windows capped by a shed roof. The left (east) side has a single window dormer with a hip roof closest to the street followed by a double-window shed roof dormer to the rear. The shed roof on both rear dormers are clipped on one side to match the slope of the hip roof at the rear of the main mass. Alterations include changes to the front dormer, the gable atop the hip roof, and the addition of a fire escape on the back (south) side of the building.

The first owner of the house was Frank Macrea, the manager of the Crystal Confectionary Company. The other first resident was Durant Ladd, a traveling salesman.

68. Arthur L. Walker House (107-109 Buell Street), c.1899

Although this rectangular shaped structure has evidence of many original projections, an additional third story and various front additions to all three stories have altered the building significantly. A one bay deep 3-story addition was added to the rear.

The wood structure was sheathed by shingle and clapboard originally, while its many additions are covered in vinyl siding. Evidence of a 2-story canted square tower can be seen in the northwest corner of the building. At the northeast corner, evidence of a 2-story bay window decorated with varying shingle types can be seen. Brackets can be seen under the eaves of the original roof between the second and third stories.

A polygonal porch now supported by wrought iron posts and enclosed by a wrought iron balustrade wraps around the north and west sides of the building. A gable-roofed entrance porch supported by slender square posts can be found at the east end of the front porch. An incised sunburst pattern embellishes the tympanum of the pediment located in the end of this gable. Glazing covers 2/3 of the wooden door to the building.

The 1/1 fenestration used throughout the building is of varied size and placement. A brick chimney rises from the third story roof in the southeast corner of the building.

Many additions have altered the original appearance of the building. A 2-story block was added to the east side of the rear of the building between 1912 and 1919. A one-story addition on the northeast corner of the building and a second story sunporch were added between 1938 and 1942. But the most significant was the addition of a full third floor between 1942 and 1960. (All of the above are evidenced by Sanborn Insurance Maps.) This last addition has added significant mass to the building and has obscured the original roof and upper areas of the canted square tower and bay window. The building is non-contributing due to extensive alterations.

68A. Garage, c.1940

This front gabled single bay garage is covered in vinyl siding. The overhead garage door is

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divided into 16 panels arranged in four rows, the third of which is glazed. A square fixed sash window lights the rear of the left side.

69. Fannie D. Johnson House (97-99 Buell Street), c.1895

The 2 1/2 story, Queen Anne apartment building is rectangular, with various bow and bay windows and a gabled addition on the south facade. It has a random ashlar foundation; clapboard, vinyl, and vertical board siding; and a slate-covered, gable roof. The structure possesses two interior, ridge chimneys.

A one-story veranda, topped by a new, wooden fire escape, covers the entire front (north) facade. On the two outermost bays, 1/1 windows are incorporated into two story bow windows topped by pedimented shingled gables. Two paired doors are located to either side of the centerline. A gabled dormer is centered on the northern slope of the roof. An offset bay window topped by a gable is located on the east facade.

The east and west facades both possess two story, gabled bays that are left of the center line. A gabled wing has a varied selection of window sizes in a random pattern. A band of fishscale shingles is located on the exterior wall of the bay window at the base of the second floor. On the southern corner of the west facade, an enclosed wooden fire escape descends from the second story and wraps around the corner to touch ground on the south side of the facade.

A two story porch/light well covers the rear facade of the building. Turned posts mark the outer boundary of the porch on the second floor. The east half of the porch has been screened in. The west half is open and contains a set of stairs giving access to a small, covered balcony in the gable. A small partition divides the second story porch into two sections.

Fannie Johnson, one of the first residents, was listed in the Burlington City Directory as the widow of John W. Johnson, a cabinet manufacturer.

70. Merrill E. Montgomery House (93 Buell Street), c.1900

A variety of dormers, projections, and porches add great interest to the simple hip-roofed main block of the Montgomery House. This 2 1/2 story, slate-roofed Queen Anne structure is one of the most ornate on Buell Street. A large circular tower with a conical roof located on the NW (right front) corner dominates the front facade. A paired window dormer with a hip roof whose front slope has two planes juts out of the tower. A 2 story porch fills the remainder of the front facade; the first story is enclosed with clapboards and 6/1 windows, while the second is open and has Doric columns and a replacement 2x4 balustrade. Hip-roofed dormers project from the front and east sides. A hip-roofed dormer with

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extended eaves and curved cheeks projects from the west over a 2 story bay window. In addition, there are shed-roofed dormers on the east and west sides. There is a rear 3 story flat-roofed addition whose top floor is a sun porch.

The molded cornice is bracketed, with the brackets on the tower stretching down across a deep frieze. The dormers and a band stretching around the building at the second story window level are shingled. The remainder of the structure is clapboarded. There is a diamond shaped shingle decoration on the second story west elevation. A large arched window adds diversity to the fenestration on the east elevation.

Windows have 6/1 and 9/1 sash with molded surrounds. An interior stuccoed wall chimney is located on the west side just to the rear of the tower. An added fire stair stretches across much of the west side at the third story level around to and down the rear.

Merrill E. Montgomery, the manager of the Crystal Confectionary Company, was the first resident of the house.

70A. Outbuilding, c.1919-1926 & 1942-1960

This clapboarded, slate-roofed dwelling is 1 1/2 stories high and measures 2x2 bays. It is gable fronted and has cornice returns. Sanborn maps indicate that this building was originally a garage and was first located on the site between 1919 and 1926. Between 1942 and 1960 it was converted into a dwelling. Materials, size, and style suggest that this building may have been constructed earlier and moved to this site c.1920.

71. Lorraine Flanagan House (89 Buell Street), 1901-1906

This single-family, Colonial Revival style structure, 2 1/2 stories high and 3x4 bays, faces north onto Buell Street. A redstone foundation supports the wood-framed vinyl sided house, which is capped by a gray and red slate, closed pediment, gable-front roof. On the center of the right and left (west and east) sides are bay windows flanked at the roof by a pedimented dormer on each side. The bay window on the west is pedimented while the one on the east has an engaged polygonal cap.

The full-width front porch has square paneled columns and pilasters with the central column off center to the left to create the opening for the steps. Square balusters hold a rail that drops down a few inches about a foot from each column. The front door, on the front left side of the house, has a large rectangular glass light over one nearly square panel. Sidelights extend half-way down each side and have diamond-oval-diamond pattern tracery. All other windows are 1/1. The chimney has two or more flues capped by a corbelled top. The interior entrance hall has 5 foot wainscot with denticulated moldings and leads to the stairs that rise up within the left (east) bay.

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The house was originally owned by Lorraine Flanagan, a widow, who lived here with her three daughters. The 1894 and 1900 Sanborn Insurance maps show a different house on this lot.

72. Alson L. Witters House (81 Buell Street), c.1893

This 2x2 bay Queen Anne clapboarded structure rises 2 1/2 stories from a redstone foundation. The front gable of the slate roof is closed by a cornice creating a pediment. A small wooden molding, placed directly above the shuttered 1/1 window that lights the gable, separates a clapboarded area below from clipped shingles above. Shutters frame the second story windows also.

A 1-story porch wraps around the front of the house to the left (east) side. Chamfered posts support a frieze board beneath the boxed cornice of the porch roof, which uses a semi-hexagonal projection to follow the outline of a first story bay window on the front left bay. (Chamfered posts are generally found on earlier porches of the Italianate periods; they are retarditaire here.) The porch angles to meet a second 1-story bay window to the rear of the east side of the house. Cornerboards define the edges of both these bay windows. A valance hangs beneath the porch frieze and a simple balustrade encloses the porch above a lattice skirt. The entrance porch leading to a door in the right bay is marked by a low triangular pediment and two portions of valance hang from the soffit area, perpendicular to the porch eaves, defining an entrance way.

A second entrance porch on the east facade shares the chamfered posts and balustrade of the front porch and marks the entrance to an original 2-story gable roofed addition to the rear of the house. A second addition behind is covered by a shed roof and sits on a concrete block foundation.

A square gable-roofed projection occupies the second bay of the west facade. Its first story is lit by a double 1/1 window while its second is lit by a single 1/1 window. A small fixed sash, surrounded by small square colored panes, lights a stairway to the left of the projection. A 1/1 window lights each story just to the opposite side. A small brick chimney rises from the roof ridge at the rear of the main block. An imbicated bend of shingles decorates the slate roof.

The first resident that can be determined from Burlington City Directories is Alson L. Witters, a commercial traveler.

72A. Garage, c.1940

This 1 story, 3 bay, clapboarded garage located behind the main structure is covered by a shed roof. A fixed sash window divided into three panes by vertical mullions lights the west

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side wall. There are no doors on the structure.

73. Lorenzo Atwood House (77 Buell Street), c.1893

This 2 1/2 story, 3x2 bay, gable roofed vernacular Queen Anne dwelling is rectangular in plan, with gable front orientation. There is a 1-story trapezoidal bay window on the east side and a 2-story projecting bay, with enclosed gable roof, on the west side. The gable right entrance is slightly recessed and has a door with recessed horizontal panels and a large square, glazed panel in the upper half. The entrance is sheltered by a gable roof entry porch with a slate-shingled pent eave, chamfered posts, stick balustrade and valance, and molded cornices. The tympanum is applied with a bisected triangular design, which repeats the motif in the front gable. A shed roof porch with square posts rests at the intersection of the main block and the wing, on the east side. Windows on the main block are 1/1, with louvered shutters. There is a small Queen Anne window on the west side of the house. An interior brick chimney interrupts the west plane of the slate-covered roof. The house has clapboard siding and a redstone foundation. Queen Anne detailing includes closed gables with clipped shingle and matchboard embellishment. Originally a single-family residence, it has been converted into apartments within the last two decades. Part of this conversion has meant the addition of shed roof sections on the west and south sides of the 2-story wing on the rear of the main block and a canopied wooden stairway to the second floor on the east side of the wing on the second floor. The only other obvious alteration is the replacement of windows on the wing.

The original occupant of this house was Lorenzo Atwood, who, according to the Burlington Directory, was a photographer whose studio was located at 22 Church Street.

73A. Garage, c.1915, c.1925

This 3-bay garage is actually two garages that have been joined. The 1-bay garage on the left (east) has a hip roof, clapboard siding, and hinged double doors with 3 panels, the middle panel being glazed, and the other two having a stickwork pattern that creates an X in the top panel and a V in the bottom panel. The 2-bay garage on the right (west) was added several years later, and has plywood siding, a gable roof with eave-front orientation, and sectional overhead doors. The small garage (east) appears on the 1919 Sanborn Insurance Map; both garages appear together on the 1926 map. It appears that the larger garage may have been rebuilt in recent years.

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The Conlon House is nearly cross-shaped in plan, with a central, cross gable section that parallels Buell Street separating a 2 1/2 story, gabled front (north) section from a 2 story gabled section to the rear (south). Although the Queen Anne style, single family dwelling still retains its redstone foundation and its slate roof with a band of imbricated shingles running through the center, its original clapboards have been covered with aluminum siding. A corbelled chimney rises just behind the perpendicular roof ridges.

A 1 story bay window with 1/1 sash and brackets supporting its roof is centered in the gable wall facing the street. (It may be a later, possibly c.1940 addition.) Above it is a double 1/1 window that is situated directly below the bargeboard with bull's eye appliques that decorates the raking eaves. A single story, flat roof, 1x4 bay porch with a lattice work skirt and turned posts that are connected by a balustrade and spindle valance stretches back (south) from the gable wall to the perpendicular cross-gabled section where the primary entrance is located.

A small, shed roof, 1 story with a recessed front porch projects out from the wall behind the bay on the right (east) side of the house.

The house is one of the earliest residences on Buell Street. Its first known residents were the widow Mary Conlon and her three daughters.

74A. Garage, c.1942

Located behind and to the left (SE) of the house is a one bay garage with a walk-in entrance toward the front of the right (west) side and 1/1 windows in the right and back (south) walls. The garage has an overhead door and is covered with aluminum siding below its asphalt-shingled gable roof.

75. W. S. Wager House (67 Buell Street), c.1900

Supported on a basement of cut ashlar, is a 2 1/2 story, residential, gable-roofed, Queen Anne structure. The rectangular mass is combined with various bays, porches, and sheds. The chimney sits on the west slope of the slate roof, which is decorated with imbricated slate shingles. A combination of clapboards and a band of clipped shingles at the second floor level decorate the body of the main structure.

On the left side of the north facade, a 2 1/2 story bay window is topped by a gable. Inside the clapboarded tympanum there is a window and a small amount of shingles above the window. The base of the gable cantilevers out over the edge of the bay and the edges are decorated with shallow, elongated curvilinear. Sheltering a door consisting of a glazed

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section surrounded by one horizontal panel on the top and two panels on the bottom, a 1 story right hand entrance porch possesses a small pediment infilled with narrow strips of vertical wood. The porch's original turned posts with brackets, simple rectangular balusters, and a lattice apron have been replaced with pressure treated lumber.

The east facade possesses another 2 1/2 story gable-roofed bay window whose roof is cantilevered and decorated like the one on the north facade. The window pattern is irregular, and the band of clipped shingles at the second story does not extend to the left of the bay window. A small, shed-roofed extension on the left side of the bay window shelters the side entrance. The opening is decorated with brackets and there is a diamond-shaped window on the east side. This entrance vestibule may have originally been an open porch. Various arrangements of clapboards and flush horizontal and vertical boards cover the vestibule.

One/one windows are irregularly spaced along the west facade. A small, Queen Anne window, consisting of a square surrounded by smaller squares, is located on the second story. On this facade, the windows are all crowned with fascia boards and a cornice. Near the center of the roof, a small gable contains a window.

All but the right bay of the south facade is covered by a nearly flat roofed, 2 story wing, which does not appear until after 1942 on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. One/one windows are centered on the south wall of the wing. A 15-paneled door is located within the gable to provide access to the roof.

W. S. Wager was listed in the Burlington City Directory as an employee of the W. H. Allen Company, and is the first known resident.

76. Alfred Sherman House (63 Buell Street), c.1898

This is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay wide, gable-front Colonial Revival house that contains some Queen Anne elements. Two story, very shallow, gabled side ells and a rear gabled wing give it a cruciform shape. A gabled dormer with a pediment breaks the roof slope of the north elevation. A 1 story, shed-roofed sunporch with a pediment stretches back from the west all along and beyond the wing. A 1 story entrance porch with columns extends from the east (left) front bay. A handicap access ramp has been added to the front.

The first story central and west bays are bowed. The west side ell is canted on the first floor. The bow, front gable and dormer pediment and cheeks are decorated with a pattern of alternating imbricated and straight shingles. The ell gables and sunporch are straight shingled. The roof is slate. Windows are primarily 1/1, with 2 small square fixed windows framed by smaller stained panes on the east wall. The cornice is molded. The chimney is located on the front portion of the wing ridge.

Alfred Sherman, a lawyer with Cushman & Sherman, was the first resident.

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76A. Garage, c.1912-1919

This garage is a 2 bay, clapboarded, hip-roofed building with double swinging doors. The doors are panelled with the top third being double rows of four glass panes each. Sanborn maps indicate that this garage was constructed between 1912 and 1919. It is a good example of its building type.

77. Kimball-Jenks House (57-59 Buell Street), 1901

This duplex, Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style structure, 2 1/2 stories tall and three bays wide, faces north onto Buell Street. The redstone foundation supports the wood-framed clapboard and shingle structure capped with a slate roof. The roof shape is complex: a jerkinhead with a gable at the top of the jerkinhead, with additional jerkinhead cross gables on the left (east) and right (west) side.

All windows are 1/1. Bay windows flank each side of the two central entry doors; they are protected by the main roof, which extends out over them. The space between the bay windows on the second floor is shaped into two round keystone-topped arches framing a recessed porch. Behind them are two doors. The full-width 1-story front porch has turned posts at the corners and stairs and pilasters at the wall. A small bracket on two sides of each post is shaped into a quarter round with a hole cut in the middle and with square tabs on two ends of the bracket. The shaped railing is supported by square balusters, and below is a lattice skirt. Metal wrought-iron like rails extend down along the steps. The side elevation jerkinheads have decorative shingling in the peaks.

The doors have three wooden panels with the second and third from the bottom separated by a light of glass. The back (south) of the building is covered by a large three-floor screened porch.

The original occupants were Caroline Kimball and Hattie Jencks, both widows.

78. House, 6-8 Bradley Street, c.1901

The 2 1/2 story, gable-roofed, Queen Anne duplex is set upon a raised, random ashlar basement. The south facade is three bays wide. The outermost bays on each end of the building are 2 1/2 story gabled, bay windows. Filling the area between the bay windows, four doors paired with small windows, are sheltered by a projecting two story porch with turned posts, a lattice work skirt, and a balustrade.

The plan is basically rectangular with various projections. The building is covered in clapboards with a band of fishscale shingles travelling the circumference of the house on the second floor. These shingles are also found in the gables of both bay windows on the south

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facade. Above the second floor is a skirt roof that forms the lateral eaves and bisects the gable ends; the gable ends have square butt shingles above the skirt.

The building possesses 1/1 windows and a six paneled door with glazing in the top half. The roof is topped by an interior chimney on the south slope of the eastern section of the building. Centered dormers decorated with fishscale-shingled gables are located on the north and south roof slopes.

On the first floor of the west facade, a set of paired windows are north of the center line. On the second floor, a single window is north of the center line. A two-story bay window on the east facade is topped by a low pitched roof. In both the west and east gables, paired windows are surrounded by a level of clapboards at the base of the gable and fishscale shingles in the peak.

The north facade is covered with a two story porch, which is divided in the center. The doors on the ground floor are separated by three windows. The two doors on the second floor are separated by one, centered window. A metal fire escape is located between the two halves of the porch. A slight, projecting block on the northeast corner of the structure, is enclosed within the plane of the porch.

79. Butler-Whalen House (12-14 Bradley Street), 1901

The Butler-Whalen House is one of three similarly built structures (see #32 and #78) on the lower end of Bradley Street. The 2 1/2 story, Queen Anne style duplex is square in plan with the ridge of its gable roof running parallel to the street and 2 story bay windows capped by pent eaved gables on either side of its front (south) facade.

Stretching between the bay windows that frame the primary facade is a 2 bay porch with a lattice work skirt and balustrade, whose sagging flat roof is supported by turned posts at the corners and in the middle. A low pitched gable hood with exposed rafters cantilevers out from the central section of the sunken roof over the steps, with 2x4s slanting upward and outward from the porch floor to support it. Two doorways are screened by the porch and separated from each other by a pair of 1/1 windows and a balustrade running between a porch post and the house. Directly above the porch are four 1/1 windows, which, like the doors and windows below, are connected by a continuous cornice. A central gable dormer with double 1/1 windows sits midway up the slope of the roof.

The side walls are both irregularly fenestrated with double 1/1 windows in the gables and toward the front (south) on both floors and single 1/1 windows toward the rear (north). Their clapboard walls are separated between stories by a band of imbricated wood shingles that flare out slightly at the bottom and encircle the house. Imbricated shingles are also used in the front and rear gables and above the double windows in the large gables on the side elevations.

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On the rear (north) of the house is a 2 story, 5 bay porch supported on its first floor by square posts and on its second by turned posts. The porch's two right (west) bays have been enclosed with vertical boards on the first floor and four-light windows on the second. The two left (east) bays are enclosed with lattice work on the first floor and left open on the second.

The first known inhabitants of the house were Charles J. Butler, a traveling freight and passenger agent for the Rutland Railroad, and John J. Whalen, who was employed by the Strong Hardware Company on College Street.

80. John W. Whalen House (18 Bradley Street), c.1895

Although somewhat compromised by the application of aluminum siding and conversion to apartments, the character of this 2 1/2 story, 2x3 bay, hip roof dwelling remains distinctly Queen Anne, the most obvious feature being a 2 1/2 story, polygonal tower with conical roof on the southwest corner (left front). To the right of the tower is a small, hip roof entry porch with turned spindle posts, stick valance, lattice skirt, and modern iron balustrade and railing. On both the east and west sides of the house, is a 2 1/2 story projecting bay with closed gable roof. The east bay is rectangular, with the second floor cantilevered out over the first floor; while the west bay is trapezoidal. Both projecting bays have a pent eave in the gable and a gable window. There is a 2-story sunporch addition on the rear of the main block. The fenestration on the building is irregular and is characterized by 1/1 windows and small Queen Anne windows, one in a hip roof dormer on the front roof slope and one on the north side of the house. Following the pattern of the neighborhood, the foundation is redstone and the roof is slate. The original doors have been replaced and are fronted by modern aluminum storm doors. There is an interior brick chimney near the ridge on the west slope. The house maintains the rhythm and massing of the streetscape and repeats many of the Queen Anne motifs seen elsewhere in the district.

John W. Whalen was listed in the Burlington Directory as perhaps the earliest resident of this house. He worked for Strong Hardware.

80A. Garage, c.1940

This 2-bay garage has a hip roof, novelty siding, and modern, sectional overhead doors, which may have replaced earlier doors. The garage was probably shared with a neighboring house, as it is unusual to see a 2-bay garage on the narrow lots in this district.

81. Matthew G. Leary House (24 Bradley Street), c.1905

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A 2 1/2 story bay window dominates the west side of the 2 1/2 story wooden Queen Anne duplex covered by a slate roof decorated with a band of imbricated shingles. A 1/1 window lights the gable of the bay window, which is closed by a pent roof and projects from the main hip roof. Similar gables top a 2-story bay window on the west facade and a 1-bay, 2 story square projection on the east facade. A small brick chimney rises from the west side of the front-to-back oriented roof ridge.

Of particular interest in this building is the wall covering. Square shingles sheath the second story and gables. Bands of imbricated shingles lie above and below the windows of the front and west bay windows leaving the areas between the windows and the remainder of the first story covered in clapboards. A diamond motif composed of diamond-shaped shingles decorates the second story center area of the west bay window. A colored diamond paned transom embellishes the fixed sash of the central first story window of the front bay window. Two small square windows framed by colored rectangular pieces and placed diagonally on the west facade light the stairway to the second floor.

A porch supported by three evenly spaced turned posts extends across the front and wraps around the west side of the house. A triangular pediment marks the entrance to the porch leading to the two doors in the east bay of the front facade. Glazing covers one half of the doors while the remainder is occupied by three panels. A simple square stick balustrade encloses the porch above a lattice stick skirt. The building rests on a random coursed redstone foundation.

The building's first occupant, Matthew G. Leary, was a lawyer and city grand juror who had an office on Main Street in Burlington.

81A. Garage, c.1917

The overhead door of this novelty-sided, hip-roofed garage is divided into five rows of two panels each, the fourth row being glazed. Clapboards give definition to the edges of this structure. The east side of the structure is lighted by two small fixed sash windows while the west side is lighted only by one such window. Wooden lattice work covers the foundation and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

82. Edward Blanchard House (28 Bradley Street), 1906

This 2 1/2 story single-family Queen Anne-Colonial Revival structure faces south onto Bradley Street from a small lot that drops slightly to the west toward the lake. The wood shingled, rectangular building has a round tower with a conical roof rising from the left (southwest) corner, is 3x5 bays, sits on a redstone foundation, and is protected by a gray and brown slate hip roof. A modillion cornice wraps around the building, including the tower,

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which integrates the tower into the main mass.

A 1-story porch across the front and around the tower supports its roof with columns. The left bay of the porch has been screened. Balusters have turned centers and square ends. The right (east) side entrance porch, located midway between the first and second floors is approached by a flight of covered stairs and has turned posts.

The windows are 1/1 throughout except for two on the porch. Those two consist of a fixed sash with integral transom of stained glass in an elongated honeycomb pattern with a stylized flower in the center, much like the ones found at building #53. These windows sit at each side of the entrance, which consists of a central door with a large rectangular light of glass over horizontal panels complete with dentils. On each side of this door are 2/3 length sidelights of stained glass in an elongated honeycomb design.

The hip roof dormers on the south and east sides each contain a 1/1 window. On the left (west) side beyond the tower is a bay window covered by a closed-pediment gable roof. One of the two chimneys, a single-flue unadorned brick chimney, pierces the ridge near the rear of the building. The other is larger and rises from the cornice line on the left (west) side just beyond the tower.

The house was the residence of Edward Blanchard, a clerk for H. W. Allen & Co., a dry goods business. By 1916 Blanchard was a partner in Lewis & Blanchard Co., a shoe store at 88 Church Street.

82A. Garage, c.1938-1942

The one-car shingled garage, trimmed to match the house, has a four panel overhead door. The gable roof is protected by asphalt shingles. The date of the garage was derived from Sanborn Insurance maps. An earlier garage was located behind 34 Bradley Street (#83) when that lot was a part of 28 Bradley Street. Because of the difference in size and configuration, it does not appear that the earlier garage was moved to the location of the existing garage.

83. Horn House (34 Bradley Street), c.1940

This 2 1/2 story, 3 bay wide, eaves front, gable-roofed Colonial Revival house rises from a small hillock. The second story projects slightly over the first and carries pendants on the corners. The front entrance porch on the east (right) bay is supported by squared posts on an apron over lattice skirting. A second entrance is centrally located on the east side. A one bay garage is cut into the bank on the west side at basement level. A 1 story, two bay wide shed-roofed rear addition completes the structure. The shouldered chimney is located on the exterior front slope of the west (left) side. The house is sided with aluminum. The

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foundation is concrete.

84. Alfred Killary House (38 Bradley Street), 1923

This Colonial Revival, 2 1/2 story, 2x3 bay, foursquare house is basically rectangular, with a porch and rear wing. A concrete foundation supports a structure clapboarded on the first floor and shingled on the second, topped by a slate-covered, hipped roof. The exterior chimney, located on the south side of the east facade, pierces the cornice.

A one story porch, with a shingled apron and shallow arched drain openings at floor level, covers the south facade of the structure. Three 1/1 windows are grouped together on the right side of the first floor facade, next to the twelve-paned door. Above the porch, two pairs of windows have vertical panes in the upper sash.

The windows on the west facade are irregularly arranged. A door is located on the ground story slightly right of center. An oriel window is located on the center of the east facade. A small window is placed in the south corner of the wall, between the chimney and the corner. A two story wing is located on the north facade of the building. The first story is enclosed with lattice work, while the second story is covered with shingles.

Alfred Killary was the first resident; he was listed as a clerk in the Burlington City Directory.

84A. Garage, c.1926

The 1 bay, gable-roofed structure is clapboarded. Its overhead sliding door has one row of glass panes. A window is located on the east facade.

85. G. F. North House (61 Hungerford Terrace), 1909

This 2 1/2 story, 3x2 bay foursquare with Colonial Revival details is sided with shingles. A fascia board capped with slender cornice-like molding circles the house as a band below the battered wall of the second floor. Asphalt shingles cover the hip roof and rafter tails appear beneath the eaves. Doric columns support a 2-story hip roof Colonial Revival porch that extends across the front of the structure to the bay window located in the right bay. Shingles cover the continuous battered porch skirt and apron. Bell finials mark both sides of the central entrance to the porch. Shingled walls follow alongside the steps to the entrance ending in shingled battered piers at grade level.

The center window of the first floor of the bay window features a transom decorated with elongated honeycomb tracery and the entire upper sash of the two windows to either side feature elongated honeycomb tracery. This design also appears in the transom of the

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window lighting the left bay of the first story. A horizontal fixed sash window in the first bay on the north facade of the house features elaborate circular tracery. The upper sash of all remaining fenestration is divided into five vertical panes. A hip-roofed dormer on the front of the house is lit by two slender windows whose upper sash are only divided into three panes surrounding the typical 5/1 window. Rafter tails similar to those found beneath the main roof project from the eaves of the dormer roof.

A hip-roofed square tower projects from the rear of the south facade. The lot grade slopes toward the rear, allowing access to the basement by a door at the base of this projection. A 1-story shed roofed porch supported by turned posts occupies the rear of the house. A short brick chimney straddles the main roof ridge to the rear of the house. A random coursed redstone foundation supports the structure.

The first resident of the house, G. F. North, was a state manager for Aetna Life Insurance Company and had an office at 82 Church Street in Burlington.

86. G. F. North House (65 Hungerford Terrace), c.1903

This 2 1/2 story, 3x3 bay, hip roof, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival dwelling is characterized by an oriel window with conical roof, iron finial, and denticulated cornice at the northeast corner. This window is cantilevered over a recessed, corner bay. To the left of this corner bay is the main entrance (center front), which has a wooden door with horizontal, recessed panels. The entrance is flanked by large picture windows, one being in the recessed bay. The main block is fronted by a 3-bay, shed roof porch, with Tuscan columns and pilasters, a stick balustrade, and lattice skirt. There is a small entry hood over the front steps. On the north side, a 2 story bay projects from the wall, beneath a closed gable roof.

Windows are 1/1, with irregular placement. Hip roof dormers with paired windows and modillions under the eaves rest on the front and rear roof slopes of the house. There is a triangular dormer on the south slope. An interior brick chimney projects from the center of the ridge. Secondary entrances are located on the south side (center) and on the rear (right). Both have shed roof hoods above wooden doors with 3/4-inch length glazed panels. Above the porch roof on the main facade, a doorway opening onto a wooden deck has been added and is incongruous in appearance with the rest of the house. The deck is surrounded by a wooden balustrade constructed of 2x4's with diagonal 3x4's serving as braces. A small, recessed rear entry porch has square posts and a lattice skirt. All the original materials remain in the form of a redstone foundation, slate roof, and wood shingles.

This house was built by G. F. North, who, according to the Burlington Directory, built another house at 61 Hungerford Terrace (#85) a few years later, and moved into it in 1909.

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86A. Garage, c.1925

This gable front, 2-bay garage has novelty siding, asphalt roof shingles, replacement hinged double doors on the left, and an overhead door on the right. Both doors have been altered, and there is some overall deterioration. This garage appears on the 1926 Sanborn Insurance Map of Burlington.

87. William Grisenthwaite House (69 Hungerford Terrace), 1903

A high pitched hip roof with small central gables on the side (north and south) slopes covers the 2 1/2 story, Colonial Revival, square, single family dwelling on the NW corner of Hungerford Terrace and Buell Street. Below the slate roof is a wood-shingled second story that flares out slightly at the bottom where it overlaps the top row of clapboards that stretch down to the random coursed ashlar foundation. The primary facade faces Hungerford Terrace and is composed of two bays. The 2 story window on its lefthand side is fenestrated with 1/1 windows in all but its central section directly underneath the pent eaves of its gable roof. To the right of the bay window is the main entrance, which is bordered on its right by a 1/1 window and above by a smaller doorway. Stretching across the length of the facade is a 1 story, three bay, flat roof porch with boxed posts that are connected by a balustrade and rest on a foundation surrounded by a lattice work skirt.

The side walls are irregularly fenestrated with 1/1 windows of varying sizes. Just below the division between the first and second stories and near the front (east) on each side are rectangular, fixed sash windows with stylized plant designs done in colored glass.

A small porch is recessed into the back (SW) corner of the house with a balustrade that runs between the wall and the boxed post at the corner. To the left (north) of the porch is a 1 story, clapboard-sided, shed roof extension whose left half is recessed to form a porch similar to the one in the corner of the house. The house was covered with vinyl siding c. 1990.

The house's first occupant was William Grisenthwaite, a salesman for Bill, Bell, and Company.

87A. Garage, c.1919-1926

The 2 bay garage is directly behind the house, with its two overhead doors located on the north facade. The walls of the garage below its asphalt-shingled hip roof with exposed rafter tails are covered with novelty siding. Its rear wall contains a 6/6 and a 6/1 window. The structure first appears on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in 1926.

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The roof of this building was completely destroyed by fire in 1988, which led to the addition of a full third story. A multi-family apartment building, the 3x4 bay building is rectangular with 2-story bay windows on the outer bays of the facade. The U-shaped, rear block of the building is slightly wider than the front. A random ashlar basement supports the clapboarded structure whose floor levels are visually divided by bands of clipped shingles that wrap around the circumference of the house.

Located between the bays on the west facade, a porch shelters two, five-paneled, half glazed doors to the apartments. Two identical doors above open onto a second story porch. The windows have been replaced with 1/1 windows. The interior chimney also seems to have been recently repaired. The north and south facades are identical. Both facades contain a slightly off-center, two story bay window. Between this bay window and the projection of the building, evidence indicates that a two story porch was removed.

On the east facade, a set of paired windows flank a U-shaped light well in the 2 story, rear block. Within the U on the first story, two doors are located on the inner wall. Between the two doors, a window seems to have been divided in two while still remaining within the same frame. On the second story, two doors are located along the side walls of the U. Two windows are located on the inner wall. There is evidence that a rear, exterior staircase was removed from the northern side wall within the U.

The structure is a common form of housing near the turn of the century; a form that provided porches and light wells to increase the amount of sunlight and air circulation in multi-unit residential buildings.

The 1977 Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey form states that the roof was previously a slate-covered hip roof with smaller gables above the bays.

89. 60-62 Bradley Street, c.1930

Colonial Revival in style, this large, 2 1/2 story, 2x4 bay gable front, shingle and clapboard apartment house is characterized by two long shed-roofed dormers, which appear to have been added, extensive wooden shingling on the upper floors, and a 2-story porch fronting the main facade. The porch has shingled, flared aprons with drain slits and square posts. The eaves line of the main block extends across the front to form the eaves of the porch roof. Paired gable right entrances on both the first and second floors have slightly recessed doors with glazed panels. On the first floor, there are paired windows to the left of the entrances, while on the second floor, there is a tripartite window to the left. Windows are all 1/1 double-hung sash replacements, and in many cases they are paired. Fenestration on the second and third floors echoes fenestration on the first floor. On the rear of the building,

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there is a square projecting bay on the first floor; a porch with square posts, stick balustrade, shed roof, and an enclosed left half, on the second floor; and a recessed porch under the gable on the third floor. The gables have pent eaves and molded cornices.

90. Shirley L. Gale House (64-66 Bradley Street), 1912

The 2 story 3x3 bay single family dwelling near the top of Bradley Street is vernacular Queen Anne in style. The house's street (south) facade is screened by a 2 story porch supported by turned posts that are connected by balustrades on both floors, with cut-out brackets attached to the roof and posts on the first floor only. The porch's flat roof extends eastward across the facade to cover a two story enclosed staircase with a fixed sash, second story window bordered by colored glass lights and an off-center front entrance. The wall behind the porch is composed of two bays with doorways to the right (east) on both floors and windows to the left. The first floor window has a fixed sash with a colored, multi-light transom.

The clapboard sided walls beneath the slate roof's overhanging, lateral eaves of the side elevations rise from a redstone foundation veneered with scored concrete. Each side elevation has three evenly spaced bays with 1/1 windows on both floors. The house's rear facade is similar to its front with an enclosed section forming the left (east) half and a 2 story, shed roof porch with turned posts connected by a balustrade screening its right (west) half.

The house was originally occupied by Shirley L. Gale, a manager of the Shepard and Morse Lumber Company.

91. Charles H. Hagar Residence (71 Bradley Street), c.1926

The eaves front, gable-roofed, clapboarded, residential structure of indistinguishable style is supported by a painted, concrete foundation. The rectilinear mass has an attached garage and small porches. The chimney is nearly centered on the south slope of the asphalt-shingled roof.

On the north facade, thin, exposed "rafter tails" are located over an irregular arrangement of the 6/6 windows. Three, small rectangles arranged on a diagonal decorate the main door located in the left bay on the first floor. A small, gabled entrance porch flanked by trellises shelters the doorway.

The window placement in the remaining facades is irregular. The east face of the building possesses a 1/1 window in the gable. A small, shed-roofed, 1 story porch with a lattice skirt is located on the left side of the south facade.

Constructed between 1960 and 1978 (according to the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps),

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the one bay gable-roofed garage possesses a paneled, overhead sliding door, in which two glazed panels are located just above the center line, and is attached to the west facade of the house.

Charles H. Hager is the first known resident listed in the Burlington City Directory; he was a boat builder.

92. Charles Ritchie House (65-67 Bradley Street), 1912

This 2 1/2 story, 3 bay wide, common bond red brick duplex is set on a redstone foundation and has Colonial Revival detailing. The central lights of the 2 story bay window in the west (right) bay have fixed transom with vertically exaggerated honeycomb tracery above a single fixed large pane. The building's west side has a neo-Palladian window on each floor.

All windows and doors of the main block have flat arches with a slightly projecting brick "keystone." Except as mentioned above, the windows are 1/1. The doors have large central glass panels.

A 2 story porch extends across the central entrance bay and west (right) bay; it has turned Neoclassical columns, squared balusters and a lattice skirt. The east (left) bay contains the entrance to #67 and has its own small stairs covered by a roof supported by a console on one side and attached to the porch roof on the other.

The hip roof is broken in the front by a gabled dormer with a pediment. The paired windows have the same exaggerated honeycomb tracery as the bay window. The 2 story rear porch with a stairway has squared posts; the first floor has no balustrade while the second has squared balusters. The stairway is covered by corrugated fiberglass panels. Wooden fire escapes have been added to the east side and the northeast corner.

Charles Ritchie, a carpenter, was the owner and possibly the builder of this house.

93. Hubert Sherman House (63 Bradley Street), 1922

This 2 1/2 story, 3x3 bay, single-family house shows evidence of the Craftsman style and faces north onto Bradley Street. The eaves-front, gable-roof, rectangular structure rises from a foundation that appears to be of stone parged with imprints made in it with a small hammer. Clapboards cover the walls up to the height of the second floor windowsill and shingles cover the walls from that point up. The slate roof has exposed rafter tails on the eaves sides and brackets on the gable ends.

The front porch consists of shingled corner posts, apron, and skirt. The skirt also continues down the side of the stairs. Two square posts frame the entrance steps. A lattice vent opening on the side of the porch allows the area under the porch to be vented, while two slit-shaped openings allow for drainage of the porch floor. The back porch is a

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full-width 2 story porch open on the first floor. The second floor sunporch is supported by four square posts, and is encircled with a band of 2/1 windows on three sides.

The 3/1 double-hung windows are single on the first floor of the front facade and paired on the second. The left (west) side has paired windows on the first floor while the remainder of the left and right side have single 3/1 windows. The central entrance has a multi-light door, covered with a storm door that matches the inner door. The side entrance door, located at ground level, consists of two vertical panels under a central horizontal panel, which is covered by a large light of glass. This door is covered by a multi-light wood storm door. A small shed roof held up by brackets protects this entrance.

This was the house of Hubert Sherman, the proprietor of the Sheldon Press, a printing company located at 15 Center Street.

93A. Garage, c.1923-1926

The 1-story gable-front north-facing garage sits at the rear right corner of the lot. The building is clapboarded except for the shingled gables. Each of the two garage doors is divided into three vertical panels with the central panel having a door with a 3/3 window in it. A concrete driveway leads to the street. The date of the garage is derived from Sanborn Insurance maps.

94. E. O. Mitiguy House (72 Hungerford Terrace), 1913

The E. O. Mitiguy House, located on the SE corner of Hungerford Terrace and Buell Street, is predominately Colonial Revival in style with detailing showing the influence of the Craftsman tradition. The single family dwelling's clapboard first story rises from a redstone foundation to a sill line separating it from the wood-shingle second story. The 2 1/2 story house is capped by a steeply pitched gable roof with cut-out brackets supporting the raking eaves and exposed rafter tails under the lateral eaves.

The three bay main facade faces Hungerford Terrace to the west and is composed of a central doorway with large, fixed sash windows to either side on the first floor. A single story, three bay porch with a lattice work skirt, balustrade, columns with exaggerated entasis, and a pediment marking the entrance bay screens this floor. Two squat 1/1 windows form the second story's outer bays just above the larger first floor windows and below the smaller 1/1 windows in the shingled, gable dormers above.

The gable walls of the house are both irregularly fenestrated with 1/1 windows (some of which are grouped), fixed sash windows, and horizontally sliding windows of varying size. A single story bay window is located toward the front (west) of the Buell Street facade, which is also scaled by a 2 story metal fire escape.

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A 2 story, hip roof ell stretches across the southern half of the rear (east) facade. The ell's second story is fenestrated with 1/1 windows and cantilevers out over the first floor. A small, recessed porch in the ell's NE corner covers the entrance facing Buell Street to the south.

The house's first occupant was E. O. Mitiguy, a treasurer for the Burlington Drug Company and the Berry-Hall Company, a jobber for tea, coffee, spices, and tobacco located on College Street. The house has served as an office since the 1940s.

95. Ira Lewis House (80 Hungerford Terrace), c.1910

This 2 1/2 story, 3x3 bay, eaves front house is Colonial Revival in style. Although vinyl siding has covered up some details, the major details have remained largely intact. The roof, covered with asphalt shingles, is dominated by pent eaves and two large dormers. Both resting on the front slope, the dormer on the left is triangular with a tripartite window and molded surround with broken pediment, and the dormer on the right has a pedimented gable roof and paired windows. The windows in both dormers are 6/1, echoing the window sash in the gables. Under the gable roof dormer on the right is a 2-story, 3-sided bay window, which has a cornice above the eaves line of the house. A 1-story shed roof porch with Tuscan columns on pedestals fronts the house. The porch has a matchboard skirt, angular, shaped balusters, plain frieze board, and a small pediment marking the entrance bay. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash, with louvered shutters, both of which are recent additions. The redstone foundation is pierced with small basement windows. On the south gable wall of the house, is an exterior, shouldered brick chimney, which projects through the roof line on the front slope. On the rear south portion of the house is a 1-story, hip roof addition with a pass door on the east side. Adjacent to this structure on the north is a low, 1/2-story woodbox.

95A. Garage, c.1925

This 1-story, 1-bay, hip roof garage has a sectional sliding overhead door, novelty siding, asphalt roof shingles, and exposed rafter tails.

96. George Lessor House (82 Hungerford Terrace), 1917

Brick veneer covers the first of 2 1/2 stories of this Queen Anne/Colonial Revival 3x4 bay home and continues through the foundation. Wood shingles cover the upper 1 1/2 stories. Asphalt shingles cover the gable roof whose boxed cornice eaves continue across the bottom of the front gable forming a pediment, below which a blank frieze board can be found. The

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gable tympanum is lit by a pair of windows.

A polygonal tower occupies the front right (southwest) corner of the house. Its gable roof sits at a 45 degree angle to the main roof ridge. A cornice encloses this gable, again forming a pediment. At the lower corners of the pediment, which overhang the canted corners of the tower, barge boards with ball pendants hang from the eaves. Windows light three sides of both tower stories.

Shingles cover the continuous battered apron and skirt of a Colonial Revival porch that extends from the left corner of the house to the tower. Doric columns support a blank frieze below the boxed cornice eaves of the hip roof. A triangular pediment marks the central entrance bay leading to a 2/3 glazed wooden door.

A 1-story bay window on the left bay of the front angles around the northwest corner to meet a second 1-story bay window on the right bay of the north facade. Vertical mullions divide the upper sash of all windows into three vertical panes. Flat arches cap the windows of the first (brick) story while slender cap moldings top the windows of the second story. A gable roofed, pedimented wall dormer occupies the second bay of the south facade and is lit by a trio of windows. A triple window composed of a center fixed sash with a transom divided into five square panes and flanked by two narrower windows lights the first floor beneath the wall dormer. An exterior shouldered brick chimney rises directly to the left of the wall dormer. An interior brick chimney is located halfway back along the roof ridge.

Doors also provide access to the second bay of the north facade and the rear of the building. A sunporch occupies the second floor at the rear of the building.

The Burlington City Directories list the first occupant of the house as George Lessor, a musician.

96A. Garage, c.1920

This hip-roofed, novelty-sided, two bay garage features rafter tails beneath the eaves. The overhead garage door, found in the right bay, is divided into four rows of five panels each, the uppermost row being glazed. A half-glazed, four-paneled entry door is located on the left. There are no other windows on the structure. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The building rests on a redstone foundation.

97. Alfred Larsen House (87 Hungerford Terrace), 1920

A low-pitched gable front, asphalt-shingled roof with large overhanging eaves characterizes this 1 1/2 story, 3 bay wooden Craftsman style house. Exposed rafter tails can be seen beneath the horizontal eaves while the raking eaves are embellished by a plain bargeboard. Simple triangular knee braces support both the horizontal and raking eaves. The entire

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building is sheathed in shingles.

A recessed porch stretches across the entire width of the first story of the front facade. Clusters of three boxed battered posts support a fascia board beneath the corners of the porch and rest on battered brick piers that project from the porch apron. Shorter similar piers support singular boxed posts to either side of the central entrance to the porch. The center door has twelve glass panes. Large fixed sash windows decorated by colored and patterned transom-motifs lie to either side of the door. The upper sash of the windows on both the left and right sides of the house are divided by black mullions into six or ten panes depending on the size of the window.

The triplet window of the gable is covered by a shed roofed hood showing exposed rafter tails and supported by two triangular knee braces. A large sheet of metal with spike-like upward projections lies on the shed roof to ward off pigeons. The side panes are narrower than the central pane of this window.

Large shed roof dormers covering almost the entire length of the roof sit on both slopes of the roof. The dormers have large overhangs and, similar to the main roof, show exposed rafter tails. One/one windows light the dormers. A shouldered exterior brick chimney pierces the overhangs of both the main roof and the dormer roof of the north facade. The brick of the chimney above the main roof is lighter than that below. This change and the lack of mullions in the upper sash of the dormer windows indicate the dormers to be a later addition.

The first story of the center bay projects from the 3-bay south facade of the house. A gabled roof incorporating large overhangs and decorated by a plain bargeboard breaks the horizontal eaves. This roof is supported by two triangular knee braces. Directly beneath this a shed roof supported by smaller triangular knee braces protects a pair of 1/1 windows.

A 1-story shed roofed entrance porch added between 1938 and 1942 (as determined by Sanborn Insurance Maps) protects the rear entrance to the building, allowing the basement to be exposed under this addition. A door centered in the basement wall allows outside access. The foundation, possibly of redstone, appears to be covered with concrete.

Alfred Larsen, a music teacher, gave lessons in this house when he moved here in 1921.

97A. Garage, 1920

The rear two-thirds of this one bay, 1 story garage, built at the same time as the house, are covered in novelty siding while the front third is covered by wider clapboards. This indicates that the garage was enlarged by adding a section on the front at a later date. The edges of the garage are defined by cornerboards. Asphalt covers the gable front roof. The overhead garage door is divided into four rows of six panels each, the uppermost being

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glazed. No other windows light the structure. The garage rests on a concrete block foundation.

98. Frederick Prunier House (83-85 Hungerford Terrace), 1896

This Queen Anne house faces east onto Hungerford Terrace. The 2x3 bay wood frame is covered by clapboard in all areas except two: the gables and a band between the first and second floor windows of the bay window on the right (north) side. In these areas wood shingles are laid in a staggered butt pattern except the first course, which is in a saw-tooth design. The projecting gable on the front has a window capped by a slight bowing of the shingles above it. All cornice returns are shingled. Vinyl siding was added c.1990 and covers the decorative siding described here. The house sits on a stone foundation laid with red tinted mortar on a lot that slopes to the rear (west).

For several reasons the house appears to have been built as a single family home and later the second floor was converted to an apartment. The two story front porch was not all built at the same time. The lower portion has four turned porch posts with the entrance steps in the left front opening between posts. The balustrade is supported by plain square balusters. A small fan shaped bracket attaches to two sides of each post. The second floor porch consists of a closed clapboard apron with three square posts rising through them.

A porch on the right (north) side repeats this difference with the lower section having two turned posts and similar details as the lower portion of the front porch. Over this is a screened porch with square posts on a closed clapboard apron with stairs off the back.

The third indication of the apartment being added later is the entrance to the apartment, which projects from the left (south) side of the house, having a different roof shape and material, and being supported by two pipes.

Windows are 1/1. The front door consists of a horizontal wood panel over two vertical panels and topped by a nearly square glass light. The wood storm door has a winter multi-light insert. A single-flue brick chimney sits atop the ridge at about the center of the gray and red slate roof.

This house was built in 1896 and lived in by Frederick Prunier, who was a nurse. By 1910 it had had several tenants and was lived in by Foster Whiting, employee at 81 Church Street. In the latter part of 1910 Bradley Street was cut through this property to join South Willard Street. At this point the house was moved south to its present location.

98A. Garage, c.1938-1942

A gravel driveway leads to a three bay garage, built on a concrete foundation, which faces right (north) from the rear left (south) side of the lot. The garage, sheathed in novelty

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siding, has doors that swing up overhead. Each door has four vertical panels topped by 4/4 windows. A shed roof covers the garage. The date of the garage was derived from Sanborn Insurance Maps.

99. Rudolf Thibault House (79 Hungerford Terrace), c.1947

This is a 2 story front gabled neo-Colonial ranch style house with a 1 1/2 story gabled ell. There are gabled dormers on each slope of the ell roof. The ell contains a single bay garage in the front and an enclosed porch in the rear. The front slope of the ell roof projects and wraps around part of the main block to shelter both the garage and entrance stoop; this projection rests on large brackets. The front door has a fluted surround; the panel door holds two small top lights. The building is sheathed in vinyl. The cornice is molded. The chimney is exterior, rear, and slightly offset to the south of the roof ridge.

This house was built by Rudolf Thibault, a real estate and insurance man. It is non-contributing due to age.

100. Stilman Atherton House (71 Hungerford Terrace), 1923

A random ashlar foundation supports this 2 1/2 story, 3x3 bay, Colonial Revival influenced, residential structure constructed of brick in common bond. The entire, nearly square building is topped by a slate-covered, pyramidal roof, with a centered dormer on each slope. An interior chimney is located to the right of the point of the pyramid. An exterior chimney is positioned on the southwest corner of the building.

A small entrance porch complete with a brick apron and a stone foundation, possesses brick piers that shelter a nearly centered doorway on the east facade. All of the windows, except the central bay on the second story and another on the east bay on the north facade, are 1/1 topped by flat arches with contrasting colored keystones and connected by a string course. The central second story on the east facade is flanked by two smaller windows in a Palladian motif and possesses an integral transom decorated with small arches. The first floor door below consists of 24 lights with two sidelights. The asphalt-sided dormers contain two 1/1 windows, with the exception of the dormer on the south facade, which possesses only one window.

A one story porch covers the north facade. The foundation is random ashlar, and the apron is constructed of brick. Small drainage arches and small, gray lintels are placed between the levels of the two sections. The central door is composed of two glass panels and a wooden frame. An enclosed 2 story porch covers 2/3 of the west facade. The first story is part brick and part clapboard. The 8x2 bay second story is enclosed by nine-paned windows, surrounded by clapboards.

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Stilman Atherton was the first resident; he was listed in the City Directory as the foreman of the Baldwin Refrigerator Company.

100A. Garage, c.1926

The 1 car garage possesses a metal-covered gable roof. Pent eaves close the gable with horizontal clapboards in the tympanium. Two windowless, shed-type doors open from the center. On the east side, two doors open from the middle. Beneath the gable on the north and south facades, a grid of wood strips surrounds a rectangular window with diamond shaped panes. On the south facade, a small shed-roofed addition is located on the left corner. The west facade is decorated with board and batten siding.

101. Walter Irish House (39 Bradley Street), 1912

Sited on the east edge of a large parking lot, this 2 1/2 story, 3x3 bay, hip roof, clapboard and shingle dwelling is a highly embellished example of the Colonial Revival style. The two main ornamental features are the porch, which fronts the house, and a large oriel window on the west side. The porch is 3-bays wide, and has short, tapered Tuscan columns and pilasters resting on shingled pedestals. Above the columns is a series of semi-elliptical arches, and below them, between the pedestals, is a turned spindle balustrade. A small pediment with molded cornices marks the central entrance bay, and the section under the porch is covered by a paneled skirt with a four-pointed star motif marking the center of each panel. The oriel window is 3-sided, with a hip roof extending above the eaves line of the house, a flared base resting on consoles, and long, intricately patterned 1/1 stained glass windows. The house has a redstone foundation, slate roof, clapboards on the first floor level and wood shingles on the upper levels, molded cornices, and molded fascia board. Windows are 1/1 with irregular placement. On the right side of the main facade is a 2-story trapezoidal bay window beneath a closed gable. The main entrance is off-center, with a 3/4 length glazed panel in the door. A secondary entrance is on the west side of the house between the basement and the first floor levels. Resting on the north (front) and east roof slopes are hip roof dormers, the one on the front having a single window and the one on the side having paired windows. The plane of the west slope of the roof is interrupted by a single, interior brick chimney. A 2-story, hip roof porch is attached to the rear of the house. The lower portion is open and has turned spindle posts, a stick balustrade, and a lattice skirt; the upper portion is a screened sunporch with turned spindle posts and a shingled apron.

The original owner of the house, Walter Irish, was listed in the Burlington Directory as a postal clerk.

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102. Townhouses, 62-68 Orchard Terrace, c.1990

Four, identical neo-Queen Anne townhouse condominiums were built on open space on Orchard Terrace c.1990. The 3 story (including a raised basement), 2 x 3 bay buildings are dominated visually by polygonal towers forming the right-hand bays and by front entrances with large stoops and two-story porches. Decorative clapboard and fishscale shingle siding and an oriel window in the third-story front gable add to the sense of Victorian ornament. The foundation is of poured concrete and the gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The rear of the buildings have basement garages and second-story decks. While obviously new and noncontributing due to age, the buildings harmonize with the existing streetscape.

103. House, 15 Hungerford Terrace, 1994

This 1 1/2 story, gable front, 4 x 5 bay house was built in 1994. It has a poured concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingles on its steeply pitched roof. The front entrance is in the second bay and the flanking windows are 6/6. Although it is non-contributing due to age, its small size and traditional style mean it does not detract from the district.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1869

1879

1889-1945

Significant Dates

1873

1893

1886

1899

1889

1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ± 28 _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	642640	4926600
Zone	Easting		Northing
2	18	642640	4926280

3	18	642300	4926260
Zone	Easting		Northing
4	18	642280	4926580

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title _____ See Continuation Sheet

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____ See Continuation Sheets

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District Statement of Significance

The Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District is significant as a cohesive residential neighborhood representative of a period in the economic and social history of Burlington, Vermont. Developed over a relatively short period of time (1890-1910), the District has a remarkable homogeneity of architectural style, predominantly Queen Anne, and use, almost exclusively residential. Bounded on its four sides by older and bigger through streets, the area was the last remaining open space in central Burlington at a time when the city's thriving retail and service district was coming into its own. As the central business district grew, it employed more and more people, and they needed housing near their work. The few multi-unit buildings, the duplexes and single-family houses that soon lined the new streets of the Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District were home to a mixed group of Burlington's rising middle-class--shop owners and their clerks, salesmen and clerical workers, lawyers and tradesmen. The neighborhood is situated both economically and architecturally between the working class area of Burlington's north end and the more prosperous hill section. Although the residents of the District have changed substantially over time (it is now a predominantly student neighborhood), its physical appearance and use have not. The Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District retains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is being nominated under criteria A and C.

Although nearly a century has passed since the Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District was developed, it has remained relatively unchanged in appearance. Architecturally, the District can still be clearly understood as a neighborhood that developed in the decades surrounding the turn of the century. The Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses that were built for the city's rising middle class are an important part of Burlington's architectural, social, and economic history and clearly represent a stock of housing midway between the working class dwellings in the city's north end and the high-style mansions in the hill section.

During the nearly seventy years between its settlement after the Revolutionary War and the middle of the nineteenth century, Burlington's economic development centered around its two important waterways, the Winooski River to the north and Lake Champlain to the west. By 1790, settlements had been established on Burlington Bay near what are now Battery and King Streets and in the area around the mills at the Winooski Falls. The city's first commercial center developed halfway between these two sites at the crest of the large hill on Pearl Street

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near the present day University of Vermont Green. The development of a grid and the designation of a plot for City Hall Park in 1798 resulted in the creation of a second commercial area around Church Street. With the completion of the Champlain Canal connecting Lake Champlain with the Hudson River in 1823, however, the waterfront became the commercial center for the city and the Pearl Street merchants began moving their businesses downhill toward the water.

Because of its location on the Lake, Burlington served as the principal distribution center for goods coming into northern Vermont, making wholesaling one of the major sources of income for the city. The increased trade was accompanied by the development of manufacturing, including the opening of the Champlain Mill at the Winooski Falls in 1835 and the Champlain Glass Factory on the corner of Pearl and Battery Streets in that same decade.

For the most part, the area of the present day Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District was untouched by these developments. The existence of a deep ravine running through the heart of the District made it impossible for much development of any kind to take place. Among the relatively few people who did own parcels of land in the area, Ozias Buell was apparently the first. Having established a store and residence on Pearl Street, just north of what is now Hungerford Terrace, he owned land extending southward to present day Bradley Street. The other major holder of lands in the district was John Peck, who, along with his sons, had formed J. and J. H. Peck and Company, which became the largest wholesale firm in the region. Both John Peck and his son John H. Peck established residences just south of the District on College Street.

By the 1850s, a number of events had combined to change the face of both Burlington and the area in and around the Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District. Perhaps the most significant event was the development of the city's lumber industry. The imposition of a tariff making it more profitable for Canadian lumber to be imported undressed and the closing of the Champlain Canal to Canadian vessels made Burlington the logical place to stockpile and process lumber bound for places south. By 1868, the city had become the third largest lumber center in the nation. Equally important in regard to the development of the District was the coming of the railroad in 1849 and the laying of tracks through the ravine by the Central Vermont Railroad.

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As a result of these and other changes occurring throughout the remainder of the century, manufacturing and retail began to replace trade and agriculture as the mainstays of the Burlington economy. Throughout the second quarter of the nineteenth century, wholesaling had been one of the main sources of income for the city. With the coming of the railroad in 1849, however, Burlington's large wholesaling establishments like J. and J. H. Peck were effectively bypassed and forced to drop general wholesaling in favor of retailing or bankruptcy. By 1869, the market for retail goods had progressed to the extent that a large city market was constructed on Winooski Avenue between College and Main Streets and the core of a centralized shopping district had begun to take shape. At the time the Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District began to develop in 1889, retail trade in the city grossed \$2,630,000 for the year and provided employment for 471 people. It was these people who would ultimately populate the District and adjacent area during its period of development.

The Vermont Central Railroad's decision to abandon its right-of-way through the ravine in favor of a new route in 1861 opened the way for the future development of the Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District. The first mention of any street in the District occurred in June 1865 in an address of Mayor Catlin of Burlington, who reported, "The continuation of Union Street to Pearl Street . . . [is an] improvement very much needed; and as soon as our treasury will justify, I hope no time may be lost in giving our citizens the convenience so much desired."

Despite the hopes of Mayor Catlin, the large expense of filling in the ravine abandoned by the railroad in 1863 delayed Union Street's continuation until 1873, when it was opened for public travel at a cost of \$1,267.30. By the time the street had been completed, the city's population had nearly doubled--from 7,716 in 1860 to 14,387 by 1870--and conditions seemed right for the eastward expansion of the city into the District. With the onset of a nationwide depression in 1873, however, commercial activity in Burlington was severely curtailed, resulting in a 21 percent decline in the city's population by the end of the decade.

It was not until 1886 that the City Report noted that "Buell Street, a new street extending from South Willard Street to South Union Street, between College and Pearl Streets, on land owned by Messrs. Edward Hungerford and Hirman Walker is to be opened by these gentlemen, entirely at their own expense. A portion of it has been curbed with plank. The street is not yet completed but will be so during the coming year." This first section of Buell Street--

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carved out of the old Buell estate--also had spurs to the north and south, named Hungerford Terrace in 1889. Rather than build speculative housing along these new streets, however, Hungerford and Walker subdivided the land and sold small building lots with a deed requirement of thirty-foot setbacks. The first home on Buell Street (#64, 120 Buell Street) was built in 1889 by attorney David Foster (who later became a US Congressman). Two additional homes were built on Buell Street before 1890: #66 (119 Buell Street), a mirror image of #64, and #45 (62-64 Buell Street). At the same time, four homes were built on South Union Street near Pearl.

By 1892, a small building boom had begun in the area. The demand for housing in an economically thriving Burlington was strong and the Buell Street-Bradley Street area was the last large open space near downtown. Seventy-five percent of the homes now in the District were built between 1890 and 1910.

In 1893, Benjamin W. Carpenter, who resided on Pearl Street, cut Orchard Terrace out of his property south from Pearl Street. Initially Orchard Terrace was a dead-end street running as far south as a line extending due west from Buell Street. Every home on this stretch was built in the 1890s. Buell Street was extended from South Union to South Winooski in 1899, intersecting Orchard Terrace. Soon thereafter, Orchard Terrace was also extended, again becoming a dead-end street.

In 1901, Dr. Edward Bradley, a New York City physician who maintained a home at 298 College Street, built Bradley Place east from South Union Street to a point shy of Hungerford Terrace. Three large, nearly identical duplexes (#32, 78, 79; 2-4, 6-8, 12-14 Bradley Street) were the first buildings on this new street. Other lots on the street were sold to individuals who constructed single-family homes.

The brisk pace and the high quality of the development in the Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District was reflected in a real estate advertisement in the *Burlington Free Press* of March 3, 1902, which claimed that there was "more demand for houses on Buell Street than for those on any other street in the city, and on no other street has property advanced so greatly in value during the last ten years."

Despite the demand in the area, it was not until 1910 that further street development took

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place. In that year, the attorney William Harrington, who had purchased the Peck property at 326 College Street, began to develop it by adding a large wing to the Peck homestead to create the Harrington apartments and by extending Hungerford Terrace to College Street. At the same time, Bradley Place was extended along the rear of the Peck lot to South Willard Street. Meanwhile, on the north side of the District, Dr. McSweeney was converting the old Buell house on Pearl Street into apartments and extending Hungerford Terrace to Pearl Street.

Although the construction of streets was completed by 1912, houses continued to be built throughout the District--especially along Hungerford Terrace--into the 1920s. During the time the District was being developed, between 1890 and the 1920s, the area attracted a large number of people employed in the expanding retail and service sectors of the city's economy. The area's proximity to the developing commercial district around Church Street made it a convenient location for shopkeepers, their employees, and the people who serviced them to establish residences. Proprietors of small businesses ranging from grocery stores to steam laundries settled throughout the District, but were especially well represented on Buell Street. Salesmen and clerical workers were even more prevalent and tended to locate in the multi-unit dwellings toward the bottom of the hill and at the foot of Bradley Street. The District was also home for a number of professionals, many of them lawyers and managers. And the area included a number of tradesmen such as carpenters, electricians, and tailors.

By 1930, the District had reached full maturity; only a handful of houses were built after that date. While the District's physical appearance remained relatively unchanged after this time, its population did not. At the end of the 1940s, the composition of the population began to change significantly. Although the area had always included a few multi-unit houses, their numbers increased during the 1950s and 1960s, when buildings that had previously housed only one or two families began to be subdivided. The result was a more transient population that included a considerable influx of students from the University of Vermont and Champlain College.

Although most major features composing the exteriors of the District's houses have remained essentially unchanged, numerous small alterations have occurred throughout the District since its initial development. The renovation of attics into living space has resulted in the addition of wooden fire escapes on many houses. About a quarter of the houses and garages have had either aluminum or vinyl siding added over the existing clapboards and shingles. Starting

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around 1920, as many middle-class families acquired automobiles, small garages were built in numerous backyards. Many of these garages are now in decline, and numerous concrete slabs attest to the demolition of many others. Dependence on automobiles for transportation and increases in population have resulted in the conversion of many lawns into small private parking lots. Dutch Elm disease has killed nearly every elm tree in Burlington, including those that once lined the streets of the District. They have only recently been replaced with small trees, including many ornamental varieties.

Despite these changes, the District remains remarkably intact. Only the area in the southwest corner where one lot was cleared for a parking lot and another for a filling station (where the funeral home now stands) has been changed significantly.

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Select Bibliography

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Burlington, Chittenden Co., VermontSection number 10 Page 1**Verbal Boundary Description**

Note: Changes in direction are at right angles or approximate right angles unless otherwise noted.

The boundary of the Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District begins at point A, the southeast property corner for building #64 (approx. 175' east of the northeast corner of Buell St. and Hungerford Terr.); it thence proceeds easterly along the north side of Buell St. approximately 50 feet to point B; thence proceeds southerly approx. 110' to point C, the southeast corner of the lot for building #65; thence proceeds westerly approx. 50' to point D; thence proceeds southerly approx. 10' to point E; thence proceeds westerly approx. 10' to point F; thence proceeds southerly approx. 50' to point G; thence proceeds westerly approx. 10' to point H; thence proceeds southerly approx. 75' to point I on the north side of Bradley St.; thence proceeds easterly approx. 80' along the north side of Bradley St. to point J; thence proceeds southerly, crossing Bradley St., approx. 100' to point K, the southeast corner of the lot for building #91; thence proceeds westerly approx. 50' to point L; thence southerly approx. 50' to point M; thence westerly approx. 80' to point N; thence southerly approx. 50' to point O; thence westerly approx. 100' to point P (the southwest corner of the lot for building #96, and located on the east side of Hungerford Terrace); thence proceeding southerly along the east side of Hungerford Terrace approx. 50' to point Q; thence proceeding westerly across Hungerford Terrace approx. 175' to point R (the southwest corner of the lot for building #97); thence proceeding northerly approx. 240', crossing Bradley St., to point S, located on the north side of Bradley St.; thence proceeding westerly along the north side of Bradley St. approx. 200' to point T; thence proceeding southerly across Bradley St. approx. 150' to point U (the southeast corner of the lot of building #30); thence proceeding westerly approx. 50' to point V; thence proceeding southerly approx. 60' to point W; thence proceeding westerly approx. 125' to point X, located on the east side of South Union St.; thence proceeding northerly along the eastern side of South Union St. approx. 40' to point Y; thence proceeding westerly across South Union St. approx. 160' to point Z; thence proceeding northerly approx. 150' to point AA on the east side of Orchard Terrace; thence proceeding westerly across Orchard Terrace approx. 80' to point BB, the southwestern corner of the lot for building #6; thence proceeding northerly along the back of this lot approx. 100' to point CC; thence proceeding easterly and across Orchard Terrace approx. 80' to point DD; thence proceeding northerly along the east side of Orchard Terrace and across Buell St. approx. 200' to point E, the northeast corner of the intersection of Buell St. and Orchard Terrace; thence proceeding westerly across Orchard Terrace approx. 80' to

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point FF, the southwest corner of the log of building #4; thence proceeding northerly approx. 125' to point GG; thence proceeding easterly approx. 50' to point HH, located on the west side of Orchard Terrace; thence proceeding northerly along the west side of Orchard Terrace approx. 50' to point II, the southeast corner of the lot of building #2; thence proceeding westerly approx. 50' to point JJ; thence proceeding northerly along the back property lines for buildings #1 and 2 approx. 140' to point KK; thence proceeding easterly and crossing Orchard Terrace approx. 80' to point LL, located on the east side of Orchard Terrace; thence proceeding northerly along the east side of Orchard Terrace approx. 40' to point MM; thence proceeding easterly approx. 60' to point NN; thence proceeding northerly approx. 50' to point OO; thence proceeding easterly, crossing South Union St., approx. 200' to point PP (the northeast corner of the lot for building # 43); thence proceeding southerly approx. 100' to point QQ; thence proceeding easterly approx. 80' to point RR; thence proceeding southerly approx. 75' to point SS; thence proceeding easterly approx. 175' to point TT; thence proceeding in a north-northeasterly direction approximately 150' to point UU (approx. 125' to the west of Hungerford Terrace); thence proceeding easterly approx. 175', crossing Hungerford Terrace, to point VV, on the east side of Hungerford Terrace; thence proceeding southerly along the east side of Hungerford Terrace approx. 10' to point WW (the northwest corner for the lot for building #58); thence proceeding easterly approx. 150' to point XX; thence proceeding southerly along the rear lot line of #58 approx. 110' to point YY; thence proceeding easterly approx. 30' to point ZZ; thence proceeding southerly approx. 100' to point AAA; thence proceeding westerly approx. 10' to point BBB; thence proceeding southerly approx. 150' to point A, the point of beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification

Both intrinsic and extrinsic factors combine to make the Buell Street-Bradley Street area a cohesive historic district. A large majority of the modest homes in this residential neighborhood were built in the years 1890-1910 as one- and two-family homes for a professional/managerial class. Most of the houses rise two and a half stories over redstone foundations, are sheathed with clapboards and shingles, and are capped by slate roofs. Mid- to low-style Queen Anne is the predominant style, followed by Colonial Revival. Setbacks consistent by block and small lots further typify the District.

These uniform characteristics contrast with the surrounding neighborhoods, three of which are historic districts whose own boundaries delimit the Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District: the Pearl Street Historic District on the north, the South Willard Street Historic District on the east, and the Main Street-College Street Historic District on the

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south. These three historic corridors and South Winooski Avenue on the western boundary are all major through streets with a greater variety of lot and building sizes, diverse setbacks, styles ranging from Federal to Prairie, functions encompassing single-family homes to churches to apartment houses to office and commercial space, and a mix of building materials. All of these factors distinguish them from the residential and uniform character of the Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District.

The Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District is thus defined both internally and externally.

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May 1987

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Photograph Labels

This information is the same for all photographs:

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Negatives are on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photo #1, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Buell Street Streetscape, East

Photo #2, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Buell Street Streetscape, East

Photo #3, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Buildings #1,2, Orchard Terrace, Northwest

Photo #4, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Buildings #9-12, Orchard Terrace, Northeast

Photo #5, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Buildings #14-19, South Union Street, Northwest

Photo #6, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Buildings #29-35, South Union Street, Southeast

Photo #7, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Buildings #38-43, South Union Street, Northeast

Photo #8, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Buildings #62-64, Buell Street, Northeast

Photo #9, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Buildings #35, 72-77, Buell Street, Southeast

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Photo #10, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #1, George Davis Residence, 19-23 Orchard Terrace, Northwest

Photo #11, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #2, Mrs. H. A. Ray Residence, 25 Orchard Terrace, West

Photo #12, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #3, Fred Gould Residence, 37 Orchard Terrace, Northwest

Photo #13, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #4, White-Flanders House, 24-26 Buell St, Northwest

Photo #14, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Buildings #4-23, Buell Street, Northwest

Photo #15, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #5, Ezra Horton Residence, 69 Orchard Terrace, Southwest

Photo #16, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #5A, Garage, 69 Orchard Terrace, West

Photo #17, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #6, Arthur Holbrook House, 75 Orchard Terrace, West

Photo #18, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #7, Mary Strong Residence, 33 Buell St, Southeast

Photo #19, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #8, E. C. Vincent Residence, 34 Buell St, Northeast

Photo #20, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #9, George Mayo Residence, 38 Orchard Terrace, South

Photo #21, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Building #10, Annette E. Loveland House, 32 Orchard Terrace, Southeast

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Photo #22, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #11, Harry H. Miller House, 24 Orchard Terrace, Southeast

Photo #23, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #12, Gardner Brewer Residence, 22 Orchard Terrace, East

Photo #24, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #13, Rufus Brown House, 16 Orchard Terrace, Southeast

Photo #25, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #14, Louis Rush House, 9 South Union St, Southwest

Photo #26, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Building #15, Rufus Cunningham House, 11 South Union St, Northwest

Photo #27, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #16, George Cowlbeck Residence, 17 South Union St, Northwest

Photo #28, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #17, George G. Stiles House, 21 South Union St, Northwest

Photo #29, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Buildings #22-18, South Union Streetscape, Northwest

Photo #30, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #18, Henry H. Spear House, 25 South Union St, Southwest

Photo #31, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #19, Rufus Perkins House, 32 South Union St, Northwest

Photo #32, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #20, Charles Ray House, 35 South Union St, West

Photo #33, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #21, 39 South Union St, Northwest

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Photo #34, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #22, William Doyle Residence, 43 South Union St, Northwest

Photo #35, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #23, Alberta Beach House, 36 Buell St, North

Photo #36, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #24, Dr. Wiltse Residence, 37 Buell St, Southeast

Photo #37, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #26, William J. Jameson House, 61 South Union St, Northwest

Photo #38, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #27, Charles Hathaway Residence, 67 South Union St, Northwest

Photo #39, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #27A, Garage, 67 South Union St, West

Photo #40, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Building #28, Corbin & Palmer Funeral Home, 71 South Union St, Southwest

Photo #41, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #29, James Dolan House, 96 South Union St, Southeast

Photo #42, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #30, Rich Residence, 88 South Union St, Northeast

Photo #43, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #31, Charles N. Smith House, 82 South Union St, Southeast

Photo #44, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #32, Scully/Booth Residence, 2-4 Bradley St, Northeast

Photo #45, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #33, Gardner/Rand/Scully House, 66-68 South Union St, Southeast

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Photo #46, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #34, 62 South Union St, East

Photo #47, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #35, Michael Enright House, 56 South Union St, Southeast

Photo #48, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #36, Samuel Beatty House, 54 Buell St, Northeast

Photo #49, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #37, Collins/Nash House, 36-38 South Union St, Northwest

Photo #50, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Buildings #36-49, Buell Streetscape, Northeast

Photo #51, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #38, Russell/Wilson House, 32-34 South Union St, Northeast

Photo #52, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #39, Edward Coon Residence, 26 South Union St, Northeast

Photo #53, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #40, Thomas McDonnell Residence, 22 South Union St, East

Photo #54, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Building #41, Mary Buke House, 14 South Union St, Northeast

Photo #55, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #42, James Mix House, 12 South Union St, Southeast

Photo #56, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #43, Aiken S. Duckett House, 8 South Union St, Northeast

Photo #57, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #44, Harrison Brigham Residence, 58-60 Buell St, Northeast

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Photo #58, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #45, Wronn/Leonard Residence, 62-64 Buell St, North

Photo #59, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #46, Harran/Foster House, 66-68 Buell St, Northwest

Photo #60, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #47, 70-72 Buell St, Northeast

Photo #61, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Buildings #47-48, Buell Streetscape, West

Photo #62, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #48, Barlow Residence, 74 Buell St, Southeast

Photo #63, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #49, Charles Huntley House, 84-86 Buell St, Northeast

Photo #64, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #50, Charlotte Barns Residence, 88 Buell St, Northwest

Photo #65, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #51, Mary E. Collins House, 96 Buell St, Northeast

Photo #66, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Building #52, John D. Wyman House, 100 Buell St, Northeast

Photo #67, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #53, Roy Emerson House, 37 Hungerford Terrace, Northwest

Photo #68, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #54, Brown Residence, 31 Hungerford Terrace, Southwest

Photo #69, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #55, Leonard Jackson House, 27 Hungerford Terrace, Northwest

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Photo #70, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #56, William O. Robinson House, 21 Hungerford Terrace, Northwest

Photo #71, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #58, 20 Hungerford Terrace, East

Photo #72, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #58A, Garage, 20 Hungerford Terrace, East

Photo #73, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #58-61, Hungerford Terrace Streetscape, Northeast

Photo #74, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #59, William Beauregard House, 24 Hungerford Terrace, Northeast

Photo #75, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #59-61, Hungerford Terrace Streetscape, Southeast

Photo #76, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #60, Elias Desautel House, 28 Hungerford Terrace, Northeast

Photo #77, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #61, Terrien House, 32 Hungerford Terrace, Northeast

Photo #78, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #61A, Garage, 32 Hungerford Terrace, North

Photo #79, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #62, E. M. Stevens Residence, 108 Buell St, Northeast

Photo #80, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #63, 114 Buell St, Northeast

Photo #81, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Building #64, David Foster House, 120-122 Buell St, Northeast

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Photo #82, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #66, Mrs. Alfred Brainerd House, 119 Buell St, Southwest

Photo #83, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #67, Frank Macrea House, 113-115 Buell St, Southeast

Photo #84, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #68, Arthur L. Walker Residence, 107-109 Buell St, Southeast

Photo #85, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #69, Fannie Johnson House, 97-99 Buell St, Southwest

Photo #86, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #70, Merrill E. Montgomery House, 93 Buell St, Southeast

Photo #87, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #70A, 93 Buell St, South

Photo #88, Credit: Gary bressor, March 1987
Building #71, Lorraine Flanagan House, 89 Buell St, Southwest

Photo #89, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Building #72, Alson Witters House, 81 Buell St, Southwest

Photo #90, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #73, Lorenzo Atwood Residence, 77-79 Buell st, Southwest

Photo #91, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #74, Conlon House, 73 Buell St, Southwest

Photo #92, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #75, W. S. Wager House, 67 Buell St, Southwest

Photo #93, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #76, Alfred Sherman Residence, 63 Buell St, Southeast

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Photo #94, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #76A, Garage, 63 Buell St, South

Photo #94, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #77, Kimball/Jenks House, 57-59 Buell St, Southwest

Photo #96, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #78, 6-8 Bradley St, Northwest

Photo #97, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #79, Butler/Whalen House, 12-14 Bradley St, Northwest

Photo #98, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #80, John W. Whalen Residence, 18 Bradley St, North

Photo #99, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #81, Matthew G. Leary Residence, 24 Bradley St, Northwest

Photo #100, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #82, Edward Blanchard House, 28 Bradley St, North

Photo #101, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #84, Killary Residence, 38 Bradley St, Northeast

Photo #102, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #85, North Residence, 61 Hungerford Terr, Southwest

Photo #103, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #86, G. F. North Residence, 65 Hungerford Terr, Northwest

Photo #104, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #87, William Grisenthwaite House, 69 Hungerford Terr, Northwest

Photo #105, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #88, 64-66 Hungerford Terr, Northeast

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Buell St.-Bradley St. Historic District
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Photo #106, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #89, 60-62 Bradley St, East

Photo #107, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #90, Shirley L. Gale House, 64-66 Bradley St, Northeast

Photo #108, Credit: David Tansey, March 1987
Building #92, Charles Ritchie Residence, 65-67 Bradley St, Southeast

Photo #109, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #93, Hubert Sherman House, 63 Bradley St, Southwest

Photo #110, Credit: Beth Bartz, April 1987
Building #94, E. O. Mitiguy House, 72 Hungerford Terr, Southeast

Photo #111, Credit: Reid Larson, March 1987
Building #94-94, Hungerford Terr Streetscape, Southeast

Photo #112, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #95, Ira Lewis Residence, 80 Hungerford Terr, East

Photo #113, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #96, George Lessor Residence, 82 Hungerford Terr, Northeast

Photo #114, Credit: Beth Bartz, March 1987
Building #97, Alfred Larson Residence, 87 Hungerford Terr, Northwest

Photo #115, Credit: Gary Bressor, March 1987
Building #98, Fredrick Prunier House, 83-85 Hungerford Terr, West

Photo #116, Credit: Dorothy Burlingame, March 1987
Building #100, Stilman Atherton House, 71 Hungerford Terr, Northwest

Photo #117, Credit: Lola Bennett, March 1987
Building #101, Walter Irish Residence, 39 Bradley St, Southeast

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**Buell Street-Bradley Street Historic District
Property Owners**

#1 (19-23 OT)
Joseph A. & Manon A. Farnham
19 Orchard Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#2 (25 OT)
Donald I. & Charles H. Graham
25 Orchard Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#3 (37 OT)
William O., Larilee B. & William D. Suiter
37 Orchard Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#4 (24-26 Buell)
Karl C. Ashline
15 Lawnwood Dr
Williston, VT 05495

Stuart E. Jacobs
PO Box 385
Burlington, VT 05402

Rieley Associates
105 Crescent Road
Burlington, VT 05401

#5 (69 OT), #14 (9 SU), #34 (62 SU), #54 (31
HT)
Stephen W. & Sally H. Pollak
2110 Spear Street
Shelburne, VT 05482

#6 (75 OT)
Robert W. Musser
Eileen B. Underwood
18 Perrotta Place
Burlington, VT 05401

#7 (33 Buell), #89 (60-62 Bradley)
June LeClair
56 Maryland Street
South Burlington, Vt 05403

#8 (34 Buell), #44 (58-60 Buell)
Eugene E. & Julia C. Richards
443 South Willard
Burlington, VT 05401

#9 (38 OT)
Russell R. & Nancy E. Ellis
328 Shore Road
Burlington, VT 05401

#10 (32 OT)
Marc Jacobs
22 Ledgemere Street
Burlington, Vt 05401

#11 (24-26 OT)
Orchard Terrace Association
c/o Rick Sharp
PO Box 191
Burlington, VT 05402

#12 (22 OT)

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Burlington
Chittenden County, Vermont

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Jeffrey S. Allen
Susan Hetman
120 Ledge Road
Burlington, VT 05401

#13 (16 OT)
Allyn J. McDonald
16 Orchard Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#15 (11 SU)
Michael J. Kiernan
11 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#16 (17-19 SU)
Nina G. Parris
17-19 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#17 (21 SU)
Edmund A. and Anne Bemis
21 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#18 (25 SU)
Joan R. Donath
126 Dale Road
Burlington, VT 05401

#19 (31 SU)
Gary L. Rounds
30 1/2 Clymer Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#20 (35 SU)
Yvonne M. Hilliard
35 South Union Street

Burlington, VT 05401

#21 (39 SU)
Edward & Judith Coakley
39 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#22 (41-43 SU)
Chalres A. & Kathryn N. Brunnelle
43 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#23 (36 Buell)
Gregory T. Chioffi
22 Church Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#24 (37 Buell)
William H. & Marjorie M. Heininger
37 Buell Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#25 (39 Buell)
R. Lawrence & Shirley T. Roberts
PO Box 2037
South Burlington, VT 05403

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#26 (61 SU)
Shirley M. Sumner
61 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

Maurice A. & Nancy J. Metivier
61 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

Bernard R. & Lorraine B. Cote
61 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#27 (67 SU)
Lois P. Cochrane
67 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#28 (71 SU)
Raymond E. & Gertrude M. Palmer
71 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#29 (96 SU)
Mark I. Honigman, Eric C. Nichols,
Nancy B. Weber, Timothy S. Wile
96 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#30 (88 SU)
Hunt, Elizabeth & Caroline Collins
12 Holy Cross Road
Colchester, Vt 05446

#31 (82 SU)
Richard Moss
82 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#32 (2-4 Bradley), #58 (20 HT), #59 (24 HT),
#79 (12-14 Bradley)
Clark W. Hinsdale, Jr
294 North Winooski Avenue
Burlington, VT 05401

#33 (66-68 SU)
Soon K. & Mikyung P. Kwon
20 Highland Terrace
South Burlington, VT 05403

#35 (56 SU)
Bruce J. & Susan Thibaud
16 Beaver Creek Road
Shelburne, VT 05482

#36 (54 Buell)
Martha L. Beatty
Charlotte B. Shepard
54 Buell Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#37 (36-38 SU)
Paul G. & Karen L. Mayer
6 Heritage Lane
Shelburne, VT 05482

#38 (32-24 SU)
William Spalding
1530 Williston Road
South Burlington, VT 05403

#39 (26 SU)
Elizabeth M. & Roderick E. Whittier
32 Skyline Drive
Essex, VT 05452

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Buell St./Bradley St. Historic District
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#40 (22 SU)
Hortense A. Wiberg
22 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#41 (14 SU)
John J. McGowan
14 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#42 (12 SU)
Kami Oliver
12 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#43 (8 SU)
David C. Averill
8 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#45 (62-64 Buell)
J. B. Properties
c/o Rick Sharp
PO Box 191
Burlington, VT 05402

#46 (66-68 Buell)
John L. & Jacqueline M. Wolff
35 Victoria Drive
South Burlington, VT 05403

#47 (70-72 Buell)
Allen V. Hamelin
72 Buell Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#48 (74 Buell)
Christine E. Affolter
Carol A. Boone
74 Buell Street
Burlington, Vt 05401

#49 (84-86 Buell)
1: Phillipa D. Shaplin
5 Bowdoin Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

2: Patricia D. Henry
26 Isham Street
Burlington, VT 05401

3, 4: Gary & Sharon Croteau
RR 4, Box 9100
Barre, VT 05641

5: Buell Street Trust
c/o Bradford S. Chervin
84 Buell Street, #5
Burlington, VT 05401

6: Trono Construction
8 Chase Lane
Burlington, VT 05401

#50 (88 Buell)
Joan S. Hollister
131 Cumberland Road
Burlington, VT 05401

#51 (96 Buell)
Dismas, Inc.
96 Buell Street
Burlington, VT 05401

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#52 (100 Buell)
James A. & Elise P Brault
100 Buell Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#53 (37 HT)
Lenore R. & Warren S. Anfronak
37 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#55 (27 HT)
Jeffrey B. & Christine L. Meller
6 Rajdoot Marg
New Delhi, India

#56 (21 HT)
Lugardis Moxhet
21 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#57 (11 HT)
Frederick W. & Clair M. Loyer
4 Lawrence Drive
Colchester, VT 05446

#60 (28 HT)
Alfred Fengler
28 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#61 (32 HT)
Mary A. Crowley
Evelyn Y. Cousino
32 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#62 (108 Buell)
Dana L. Haskin
108 Buell Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#63 (114 Buell)
David B. Bissonette
4 Fern Court
Colchester, VT 05446

#64 (120 Buell)
Philip D. Saxer
Elizabeth A. Rainey
RR 1, Box 135
Jericho, VT 05465

#65 (125 Buell)
Janice R. Parker
Eugene R. Fellows
27 West Butternut
Williston, VT 05495

#66 (119 Buell)
Robert Meijers
119 Buell Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#67 (113-115 Buell)
Albert L. & Marie St. Armand
Bruce C. Latelle
61 South Willard Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#68 (107-109 Buell)
Barbara S. & Raymond V. Phillips
109 Buell Street
Burlington, Vt 05401

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#69 (97-99 Buell)
Vincent A. Paradis
Daniel C. LaBrie
PO Box 235
Essex Junction, VT 05477

#70 (93 Buell)
Nancy Jenkins Barges
112 North Williston Road
Williston, VT 05495

#71 (89 Buell)
Terry & Joan Wiest
Linda N. Fishell
106 Grove Lane
Shelburne, VT 05482

#72 (81 Buell), #75 (67 Buell)
Rieley Associates
105 Crescent Rd
Burlington, VT 05401

#73 (77-79 Buell)
David J. Miller
c/o Bruce Howden
32 North Champlain Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#74 (73 Buell)
Richard D. Lyons
73 Buell Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#76 (63 Buell)
George A. & Shirley A. Cayo
Sherry Buckley
63 Buell Street
Burlington, Vt 05401

#77 (57-59 Buell)
Richard E. & Kay L. Hildebrand
PO Box 396
Hinesburg, VT 05461

#78 (6-8 Bradley)
Frank, Gerald & James Geier
39 Greening Avenue
South Burlington, VT 05403

#80 (18 Bradley)
David & Courtney Black Carpenter
Box 275
Stowe, VT 05672

#81 (24 Bradley)
Armand D. & Gilberta T. Bergeron
24 Bradley Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#82 (28 Bradley)
Jeffrey E. Noyes
Box 18, Bay Road
Shelburne, VT 05482

#83 (34 Bradley)
Karel J. Samsom
Lorraine B. Good Samsom
34 Bradley Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#84 (38 Bradley)
Lauren A. & Margaret R. Williams
38 Bradley Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#85 (61 HT)
Eric M. & Mary M LaRock

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61 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#86 (65 HT)
Ronald F. Seeley
Dinan K. Reilly
409 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#87 (69 HT)
Richard J. & Josephine M. Bove
16 Case Parkway
Burlington, VT 05401

#88 (64-66 HT)
Trono Construction
8 Chase Lane
Burlington, VT 05401

#90 (64-66 Bradley)
Linda Lacoque
10641 SW 111 Street
Miami, FL 33176

#91 (71 Bradley)
Leona M. Goebel
PO Box 211
Burlington, VT 05401

#92 (65-67 Bradley)
Charles C. & Cynthia A. Burns
RR 1, Box 16578
Charlotte, VT 05445

#93 (63 Bradley)
Hubert & Eleanor McCormick
PO Box 5694
Burlington, VT 05402

#94 (72 HT)
David Watts
Hills Point Road
Charlotte, VT 05445

#95 (80 HT)
Saiyid A. T. & Linda P. Rizvi
80 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#96 (82 HT)
Gary Lee & Catherine J. Smith
82 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#97 (87 HT)
James W. & Madeleine J. Posig
87 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#98 (83-85 HT)
Rena Hill
39 Bradley Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#99 (79 HT)
John J. & Alice D. Deschenes
79 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

#100 (71 HT)
Helen M. McGrath
71 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

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#101 (39 Bradley)
Theodore C. & Viola M. Bourgeois
39 Bradley Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#102 (64-68 OT)
Orchard Terrace Associates
ATTN: Dan Morrissey
PO Box 421
Burlington, VT 05401

Eric J. Hanley (#68)
11 North Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

#103 (15 HT)
Charles F. Duke
911 Dorset Street
South Burlington, VT 05403

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 95001260

Date Listed: 11/13/95

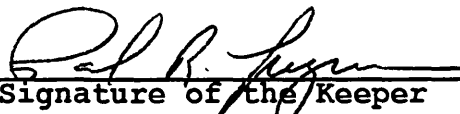
Buell Street-Bradley Street
Historic District
Property Name

Chittenden
County

VT
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

11/13/95
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Classification:

The correct category of property is District.

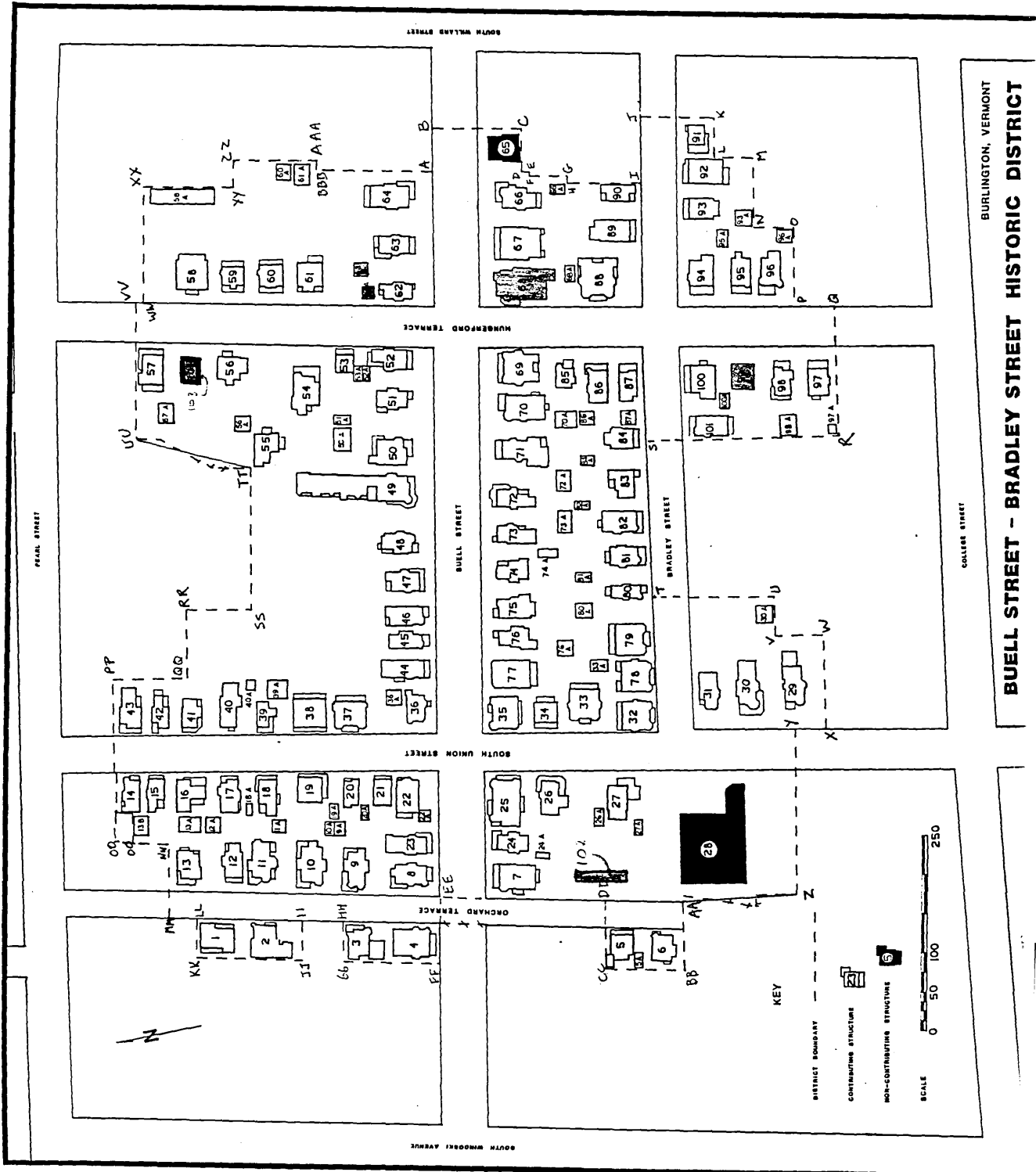
The resource count is revised to read: 8 noncontributing resources and 136 contributing resources.

The following information clarifies the classification status of several resources. The noncontributing buildings include #28 (71 S. Union), #68 (107-109 Buell), #99 (79 Hungerford), #102 (62-68 Orchard), #103 (15 Hungerford), #62A (108 Buell/garage), #63A (114 Buell/garage), & #66A (119 Buell/garage). Building #65, which was denoted as noncontributing on the sketch map, is a contributing resource built within the current period of significance.

This information was confirmed with Elsa Gilbertson of the VT SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



BURLINGTON, VERMONT

BUELL STREET - BRADLEY STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT