

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Vermont
COUNTY:	Chittenden
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	APR 14 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
University Green Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
see description, Section 7

CITY OR TOWN:
Burlington

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Vt. District

STATE: Vermont CODE: 50 COUNTY: Chittenden CODE: 007

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple ownership, primarily University of Vt., Medical Center

STREET AND NUMBER:
Hospital of Vermont

CITY OR TOWN:
City of Burlington

STATE: Vermont CODE: 50

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Burlington City Hall

STREET AND NUMBER:
Church Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Burlington

STATE: Vermont CODE: 50

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

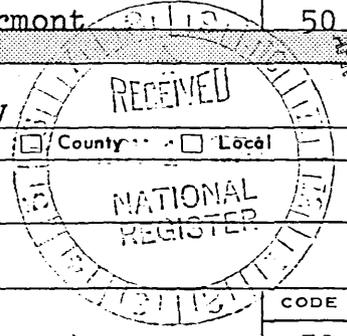
DATE OF SURVEY: 1973
 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Vermont Division of Historic Sites

STREET AND NUMBER:
Pavilion Building

CITY OR TOWN:
Montpelier

STATE: Vermont CODE: 50



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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

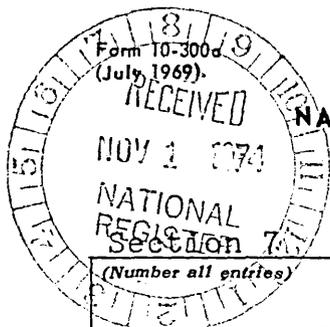
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Boundary Description

Beginning at a point A at the intersection of the center line of pavement of Pearl Street and Williams Street; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the center line of pavement of South Williams Street to a point B at the intersection of the center line of pavement of Main Street; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the center line of pavement of Main Street for a distance of 120 feet more or less to a point C located in the center line of pavement, said point is also the extension in a northerly direction of the west property line of land owned by the University of Vermont and known as "Grass Mount" and designated as Number 411 Main Street; thence proceeding in a southerly direction for a distance of 474 feet more or less along the westerly property line of land owned by the University of Vermont as above described to a point D at the southwest corner; thence proceeding in an easterly direction for a distance of 276 feet more or less along the southerly property line of land owned by the University of Vermont as above described and extended easterly to a point E located in the center line of pavement of Summit Street; thence proceeding in a northerly direction for a distance of 292 feet along the center line of pavement of Summit Street to a point F; thence proceeding in an easterly direction for a distance of 415 feet more or less to a point G located in the westerly right of way line of South Prospect Street, said point is located 119.57 feet southerly of the intersection of southerly right of way line of Main Street and the westerly right of way line of South Prospect Street and is designated as Monument Number 88 on the University of Vermont coordinate system; thence proceeding in an easterly direction across South Prospect Street for a distance of 418 feet more or less to a point H located in the westerly property line of land owned by the City of Burlington, said point is located 140 feet southerly of the southerly right of way line of Main Street as measured in the westerly property line of land owned by the City of Burlington; thence proceeding in a southerly direction for a distance of 619 feet more or less along the westerly property line of land owned by the City of Burlington to a point I at the southwest corner of land owned by the City of Burlington; thence proceeding in an easterly direction for a distance of 110 feet more or less along the southerly property line of land owned by the City of Burlington to a point J at the southeast corner of land owned by the City of Burlington; thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction for a distance of 653 feet more or less along the easterly property line of land owned by the City of Burlington and the easterly property line extended in a northeasterly direction to a point K in the center line of pavement of Main Street; thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction for a distance of 243 feet more or less

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

(continued on Continuation Sheet #1)



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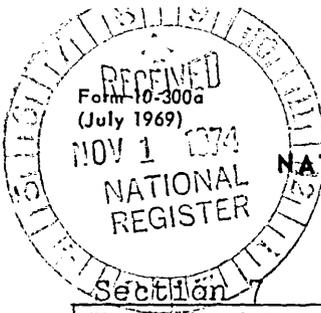
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to a point L in the center line of pavement of Main Street; thence proceeding in a northerly direction in a line parallel to and 20 feet easterly of the east wall of Morrill Hall for a distance of 415 feet more or less to a point M located 20 feet southerly of the south wall of Royall Tyler Theatre Building; thence proceeding in an easterly direction in a line parallel to and 20 feet southerly of the south wall of Royall Tyler Theatre for a distance of 243 feet more or less to a point N; thence proceeding in a northerly direction in a line parallel to and 20 feet easterly of the east wall of Royall Tyler Theatre for a distance of 142 feet to a point O; thence proceeding in a westerly direction in a line parallel to and 20 feet northerly of the north wall of Royall Tyler Theatre for a distance of 300 feet to a point P located 40 feet easterly of the east wall of the Old Mill Building; thence proceeding in a northerly direction in a line parallel to and 40 feet easterly of the east wall of the Old Mill Building for a distance of 260 feet more or less to a point Q; thence proceeding in an easterly direction for a distance of 55 feet more or less to a point R; thence proceeding in a northerly direction in a line parallel to and 25 feet easterly of the east wall of the Williams Science Building for a distance of 470 feet more or less to a point S located 22 feet northerly of the north wall of Votey Engineering Building extended westerly; thence proceeding in an easterly direction in a line parallel to and 22 feet northerly of the north wall of Votey Engineering Building for a distance of 120 feet more or less to a point T; thence proceeding in a northerly direction for a distance of 370 feet more or less to a point U located in the center line of pavement of Colchester Avenue; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the center line of pavement of Colchester Avenue for a distance of 105 feet more or less to a point V located at the intersection of the center line of pavement of Mansfield Avenue; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the center line of pavement of Mansfield Avenue for a distance of 185 feet more or less to a point W; thence turning an angle of 90° and proceeding in a westerly direction for a distance of 250 feet more or less to a point X; thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction for a distance of 283 feet more or less to a point Y located in the northerly right of way line of North Prospect Street, said point is designated as Monument Number 41 on the University of Vermont coordinate system; thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction across North Prospect Street for a distance of 426 feet more or less to a point Z; thence proceeding in a southerly direction for a distance of 135 feet more or less to a point AA located in the center line of pavement of Pearl Street; thence proceeding in a westerly direction for a distance of 278 feet more or less along the center line of pavement of Pearl Street to the point of beginning.

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Physical Description

The University of Vermont Green is a long, slightly irregular rectangle of a park at the center of the main campus. Four roads form its boundaries: two east/west arteries, Colchester (Pearl) and Main Streets; and two north/south arteries, South Prospect and University Place. The university and city buildings which line these streets face the green from all four sides. These structures and the park they surround comprise the University Green Historic District.

The Green is treed and crisscrossed by paths, many of which radiate from the large fountain and pool located at its center. Benches and statues are scattered across its rolling surface. Because its eastern side is considerably higher than the western side, the park provides a dramatic topographic pedestal for the buildings along University Place. As a group, these buildings sitting along this rise represent the most outstanding architecture at the University. Although they range in date from 1825 to 1926 and represent a variety of types of institutional buildings, they are similar enough in design, scale, placement, materials and detailing to form a highly coherent group. At the eastern end of this group, on the corner of University Place and Main Street, Morrill Hall relates visually to Pomeroy Hall which faces the Green from Main Street. This pair serves to define the corner of the Green.

A second group of buildings similar in style, form, scale, placement and fabric is formed by the domestic structures west of Pomeroy Hall along Main, around the corner along South Prospect as far as Alumni House and along the entire length of South Williams Street which runs parallel to and west of South Prospect.

The third visual unit consists of the buildings along South Prospect north of Alumni, around the corner to Colchester (Pearl). Three large, twentieth century institutional buildings - Waterman, The Baird Institute of the DeGoesbriand Hospital and John Dewey Hall - dominate the group but are interspersed with a number of buildings on a domestic scale.

These three visual groups of buildings around the perimeter of the Green work together to define it as a distinct area. Similarly, the series of paths crossing the Green serve, both visually and physically to relate structures across the park from each other.

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Hence, the University of Vermont Green is the site of a number of buildings which are highly distinctive architecturally and which set up a number of highly complex visual and stylistic relationships among themselves.

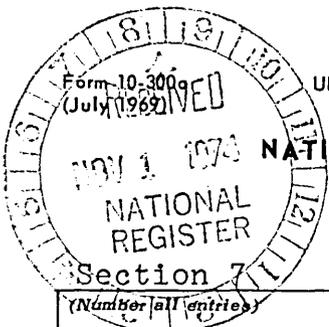
Group I: Ira Allen Chapel stands at the northeast corner of the Green on University Place. Its plan takes the form of a Latin cross, 50 feet by 135 feet, with 46 feet wide transepts extending 20 feet 6 inches on either side of the main body. The walls of the building, constructed of local brick laid in English bond, stand 40 feet. The chapel's most impressive facade - a full temple gable front, six columns wide with full entablature and pediment - faces the Green. A low, hexagonal dome which is capped with a gilded lantern surmounts the crossing. A bell tower rises 170 feet from the northwest corner of the intersecting nave and transept. Eight foot clock faces are set into each of the four sides of the tower just below the bell. At night, the beacon flashing from the tower's peak provides a landmark for those approaching Burlington via road or Lake Champlain.

The structure's detailing and its materials - brick with woodwork painted white - are typical of the Georgian Revival work of the firm of McKim, Meade and White of New York at the date of its construction, 1926.

Behind the chapel to the northwest, facing Colchester Avenue (Pearl) is a two-and-a-half story rough stone structure known as Mansfield House. Designed and built as a residence for professors in 1891, the structure has an irregular floor plan and is interesting for its combination of materials - stone and the stucco and wood of half timbering.

Behind the chapel to the west is the Old Art Building. Originally this structure was a two story brick block measuring 40 by 60 feet. As the University's library and second major liberal arts building, it was given a prominent location facing the Green on University Place when it was erected in 1862. Eleven years later a third story and mansard roof were added. In 1895 the structure was moved to its present location so that Williams Science Hall could be constructed on its site. In the move the building was turned 90 degrees so that it now faces south instead of west. A few years later a two story wing was added to the east side and a year later Henry LeGrand Cannon had the single story wing added to the west wall to house the collection he was bequesting to the University museum. When, in 1942, the building became the studio art center, skylights were installed in the roof. The structure has retained its particularly fine cast iron hoodmoulds.

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South of the chapel and next in the line of buildings facing the Green from University Place is Billings. An imposing structure of rusticated Longmeadow sandstone set in regular ashlar with a slate roof, Billings exemplifies the style named for its architect, "Richardsonian Romanesque." H. H. Richardson designed this structure and its furnishings between 1883 and 1885. It was named in honor of its donor, Frederick Billings.

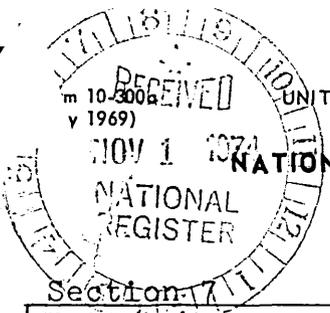
The main, west, portal is dominated by an arched entranceway set within a gable and flanked by two corner towers. The northern tower is larger in scale and height than the southern and has an open belfry. From the southwest corner of this porch a wing extends southward and intersects with a large polygonal apse which was once the library's main reading room. Similarly, a rectangular wing extends northward from the northwest corner of the porch. Originally, this wing was shorter, but in 1889 it was extended 25 feet to the north. A 40 foot square room was added to the rear of the structure during the same building program.

Billings is an outstanding building in its interior and exterior detailing and in its superb spacial relationships. Each room of the structure rises a full two stories at the center with balconies surrounding the sides. An almost continuous band of clerestory windows provides light for these balconies and creates the illusion of lightening the roof. The result of this design is the sensation that great volumes of space cluster around the central space of the building, the "living" or entrance hall. Both the organization of space and this room with its monumental carved and hooded fireplace and inglenooks opposite the front door and its large, open entranceways into the subsidiary rooms are typical of architectural design in the 1880's. The staircase which one would expect to find in the living hall of this type of plan was originally visible through a series of large stepped arches on the northwest wall of the room. These open arches were later plastered over.

In 1961 the library volumes were moved to a new building and Billings became the University's student center. The basement of the building was remodeled in 1971 by Burlington Associates.

The next building to the south along University Place is Williams Science Hall. Its plan is a cruciform with the front (west) wing so shortened that it appears to be no more than a slightly projecting pavilion. On this plan a seventeen bay, three-and-a-half story brick elevation rises 90 feet from a rusticated granite foundation. The fenestration changes at each level. The basement windows take the form of paired narrow rectangles; on the first floor level two smaller windows surmount a pair identical to those in the basement; the second floor windows have arched tops, stone

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tracery and are set within an arcade; while the third floor windows are set within an intertwining arcade, supported by ornamental terra cotta columns.

The central pavilion of the building is dominated by two arches: the large entrance arch outlined by ornate archivolts rises to the height of the first story; a larger, broader arch encloses the three central bays and almost fills the gables. Between these two arches are three stories of windows corresponding in form to the windows on the main block of the building. The pavilion is abundantly decorated with terra cotta ornament including three medallions containing relief portraits of three men of American Science - Agassiz, Morse and Henry.

Eight dormers at two levels break the outline of the steeply pitched slate roof. The ridge line of the roof is crowned by a cupola at the mid point of each of the three wings.

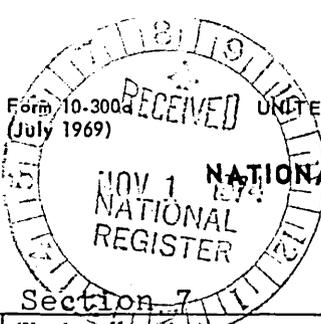
Although Williams Science Hall is considerably larger than Billings, the greater delicacy of Williams' "Gothic" detail tends to counteract the difference. Furthermore, in terms of overall design, the details of the two buildings - the bold entrance arches, the arcaded bands of windows - aid in relating the two buildings. The relationship between Williams and its neighbors, Billings and the Old Mill, was hardly accidental. The administration, wishing to create a "true University row," selected this site for the new structure and had the Old Art Building moved to fulfill the plan.

Williams Science Hall was designed by Wilson Bros. and Co., Civil Engineers and Architects of Philadelphia in 1894 and was erected by a Philadelphia construction firm, Stacy, Reeves and Sons. Wilson Bros., who also designed the Masonic Temple in Burlington, based Williams "on broad principle" on Ruskin's design for the Oxford Museum in London.

South of Williams stands the Old Mill. The long horizontal facade of this three-and-a-half story brick building is broken by three large projecting, gabled pavilions - one at the center and one at either end. The recessed arched panels, three bays wide and four stories high, contained in each pavilion facade as well as the building's fabric relate it directly to Williams Science Hall. These pavilion arches are also related to the smaller arched main doorways surmounted by gables at Williams, Billings and the Old Mill's neighbor to the south, the Old Gym.

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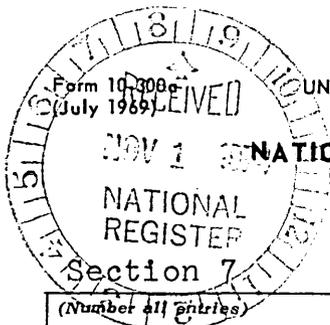
The central pavilion is slightly taller than the two end ones. Its stain glass windows are elongated and vertically span more than one floor. The increased space between the top of the arch and the peak of the gable allows room for a group of three arched windows. Directly above this middle pavilion, at the center of the slate roof, sites an open belfry topped by a steeple. The two flanking pavilions are shorter, narrower and shallower but similar in overall design.

As it appears today the Old Mill is the product of many remodelings. The original Old Mill was erected on this site in 1801-2 through donations by local citizens. It was the University's first academic building. When it was destroyed by fire in 1824, a complex of three brick structures built on line with one another, seven to twelve feet apart was erected. The gaps between the buildings were designed as security against losing the entire University plant to fire. A gilded dome crowned the central building. In 1846 the gaps were filled in to form the bays that now appear as the pavilions. In 1881 the dome was removed and a year later the entire building was reconstructed on the plans of J.J.R. Randall of Rutland. This building program included: the addition of "several stories...front wall broken up by projections at either end, chapel extended both front and rear...blank walls at the north and south side pierced by windows and doors." Although sections of the building had to be rebuilt after a fire in 1918, and the interior has been renovated a number of times since the 1882-3 remodeling, the Old Mill owes its present appearance to that building program.

The "college row" on the eastern side of the green can be viewed as an ordered group of six paired buildings with the two most closely related structures - Williams Science Hall and the Old Mill - serving as the central pair. Their flanking structures - Billings and the Old Gym - form the second pair. Both Billings and the Old Gym are representative of 19th century Romanesque; both facades are dominated by large arched doorways surmounted by a row of five windows within a gable; both are constructed on similar scales with similar materials. However, while the subsidiary spaces at Billings are wings set at right angles to the main section of the building, those at the Old Gym take the form of single story aisles with clerestories and hence refer to medieval Tuscan basilicas. The ornamented brickwork of the arched entranceway is set into the wall, recessed behind this principal arch.

The structure was erected in stone on a brick and concrete foundation in 1901. Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul were the architects. Originally, the building measured 99 by 140 feet. In 1915 A.L. Lawrence designed the 100 by 120 foot extension at the east end of the building. This addition, with its glass roof and dirt floor, was used as a drill hall and indoor cage.

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The building's strange location, out of line with the rest of the buildings along University Place, is explained by the fact that the University did not own the land to the south at that time. In fact, in order to have the building face west as its neighbors do, it was necessary to purchase a small strip of the adjacent corner lot.

From its construction in 1901 until 1927, when the city erected Memorial Auditorium, the building played a dual role as a University and civic cultural center. It was the scene of University convocations, public concerts, balls, plays and the home of the Burlington Symphony Orchestra. When the University built a new gym in 1963, the building was remodeled to accomodate the ROTC program and various offices. In 1973-74 the interior was again reworked on the plan of Burlington Associates to serve as theatre.

While the four central buildings within "college row" can be easily sorted into visually related pairs, Morrill Hall relates to the Chapel only through the classical details of the upper two floors and the central projecting, gabled pavilion. Morrill is constructed on a concrete and random ashlar foundation. Its main block extends three bays to either side of the central pavilion. The first floor is architecturally treated as a podium and is articulated by six projecting bands of five bricks each. From this base rise two stories of brick articulated at the corners in the form of broad pilasters and above the third floor windows in the form of a narrow cornice. The hip roof with flared eaves is tiled.

Morrill Hall was erected 1904-7 on the designs of a New York architect, C. W. Buckham, and named in honor of Justin Smith Morrill, author of the Land Grant College Act.

The facade of Morrill Hall is not precisely on line with the other major structures along University Row. Rather, it faces slightly toward the south and opens the corner of the Green area to visually include the City of Burlington's Main Street Pumping Station. This is a small, one story brick structure on a stone foundation. In plan, its basic unit is a rectangle with a square tower breaking off the east wall and an ell breaking off the south wall.

In elevation, the Main Street facade of the principle rectangular unit is pierced by a door, slightly to the east of center; by a pair of windows in the shape of a quarter oval to either side of the door; and by a third small window slightly to the west of center. The bold design of the fenestration and the unusual brick work which emphasizes it is the building's most distinctive feature. A projecting course of brick rises in a semi-circular arch from the

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outer lower corner of each of the two quarter oval windows flanking the door. At the upper inside corners of the two windows, the brick course drops directly downward, continues to outline the windows for a short distance; then each side turns a right angle toward the door and moves horizontally to the door frame, turns a right angle upward and outlines the door until the two sides of the course meet above the door in an arch. The overall shape which the brick course conveys is an elaborated half circle. A similar, unbroken half circle is found in the brick course around the triple windows on the west side of the building. This unit is capped by a slate roof with flared gables.

The tower rises two stories. Its Main Street facade is pierced by a centrally placed door with a semi-circular light. A pent roof encompasses the tower between its first and second floors at the cornice level of the main structure. On the second story, in a verticle line with the door, is a round window elaborated with the same type of brickwork that surrounds the main door and windows. A sharply pointed roof of scalloped slate caps the tower.

The pump house was erected by the city when the Main Street Reservoir opened in 1867.

West of the Pump House on Main, facing the Green is Pomeroy Hall. The essentially square form of this four story brick structure is broken by a projecting central pavilion. This pavilion is formed by a square stairtower. Visually, it is dominated by the vertical column of door and window openings: the lines of the first floor door with its segmental arch are continued in the elongated two-and-a-half story window with a semi-circular top. This column is set within a recessed panel of the same configuration which is, in turn, set within a recessed rectangular panel almost as large as the facade of the structure.

A single bay of windows is set to either side of the stairtower. These windows decrease in height at each floor level. A cornice with sawtooth corbelling along its lower edge runs around the entire building, interrupted only by the corner pilasters of the stairtower, the fourth floor windows and the exterior chimney on the west side of the structure. Three ells, each one story shorter than the other, have been added on the rear of the building.

As the second oldest building constructed specifically for the University, Pomeroy's history has been as uneven as it is long. When it was built by "public spirited" Burlingtonians as the medical college in 1829, it was only two stories. The water cures and health fads of the 1830's and 1840's caused the medical school to go bankrupt and close in 1836. Physics and chemistry classes

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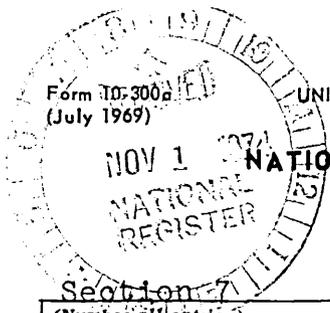
took over the building until 1853 when classes in medicine resumed. Five years later the third floor, the amphitheatre, the stairtower with a cupola and the three story brick ell were added. The second ell was added in 1870. In 1887 the structure was reassigned as an experimental agricultural station and within two years was renovated: the amphitheatre was removed, the third floor divided into two floors. With the completion of Morrill Hall the experimental station moved out and the building was abandoned for six years. It was reinhabited and a third ell was added in 1920. Five years later the cupola was removed and the interior remodeled. The interior has seen a number of updatings and new inhabitants in the last twenty years.

Group II: Pomeroy's neighbors to the west and northwest around the Green represent various phases of 19th century domestic architecture. Immediately to the west is 481 Main Street (presently the Classics, Philosophy and Religion Building). The front elevation of this two-and-a-half story structure is dominated by a tall tower on the northwest with an onion dome. This bold form is balanced by the northeast side of the front elevation which projects toward the Green and which contains a large, semicircular bay window surmounted by a single central window on the second floor and a dormer on the third. The first floor of the structure consists of irregularly laid, rusticated sandstone; the remainder of the building is sheathed in half timbering. A shingled roof flows continuously over the entire irregular surface of the roof area. Its planes are interrupted by a number of interior chimneys and dormers.

This building's neighbor to the west, 479 Main Street, is sufficiently similar in scale, materials and design to indicate that the two structures were designed as a pair. Like 481, 479 Main is constructed of rusticated sandstone on the first floor, wood on the second and has a shingled roof. While 481 had a gabled projection on the eastern corner of the northern facade, 479 has a similar projection on the western corner. In 479, the projection is balanced by a boldly arched entranceway emphasized by employing darker stone. On the second floor, directly above this arch, is a gable with an arched ornamental truss and pendant.

Both buildings were designed for the University by a Philadelphian architect in 1890 and built on land and with funds donated by J.H. Converse. Allen House, to the west of 479 Main, on the southeast corner of Main and South Prospect, was built as a home by a Mr. Boardman about 1815. At some time before 1833, it served as a University common. Not long afterwards, it passed back into private hands and wasn't reacquired by the University until the 20th century.

(continued on Continuation Sheet #10)



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

(Continuation Sheet) #10

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Originally, this two-and-a-half story, five bay wide, frame house was a simple rectangle capped by a hip roof. During a late 19th or early 20th century remodeling, a bay window was added to the northwest corner, and a large porch was built onto the east. A pair of dormers now break the simple line of the roof. Recently the building was sheathed with aluminum siding.

Across the street from Allen House, on the southwest corner of South Prospect and Main stands "Bittersweet." The main block of "Bittersweet" is a two-and-a-half storied, three bay structure with a stone foundation and a gable roof made of slate. A single interior end chimney on the south pierces the roof. From the southern end of this block stretches a one-and-a-half story wooden recessed wing with an ell.

The facade of the structure is very simple: a one story, one bay, entrance porch with a pediment resting on columns and a bay window at the south corner of the main portion of the structure ornament the facade of the main block. A one story wooden porch fills the intersection of the main section and the wing. Two dormers break out from the roof above this wing. At the rear of the building there is a two story wooden porch.

The building was constructed in the early 19th century as a home and trading post for Thaddeus Tuttle. During the 1940's and 1950's it was the home of writer Margaret L.H. Smith who moved the "Bittersweet" plaque from her Spear Street farmhouse (no longer standing) and mounted it on the front of this structure. Today, the building serves as headquarters for the Environmental Studies Program.

Across Main Street from "Bittersweet" on the northwest corner is Wheeler House. Together these two structures define the corner of the Green. A two story brick structure, the main body is a cube measuring three bays on every side except the north where a long, two story ell extends. A hip roof, pierced by two interior chimneys and topped with a balustraded deck caps the building's geometric form.

The principle facade (southern) of Wheeler House is distinguished by a handsome porch. Enclosing the central doorway, this porch consists of elegantly proportioned columns with Corinthian capitals supporting a full entablature. The door itself is tall and surrounded by side and transom lights. A second, one story wooden porch has been added to the western end of the structure.

(continued on Continuation Sheet #11)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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(Number all entries)

When Wheeler House was designed by Ammi Young in 1844 it was intended to serve both as a private residence for the president of the University and as a residence with meeting rooms for students. In 1944 the building was acquired from the Wheeler family for a University infirmary.

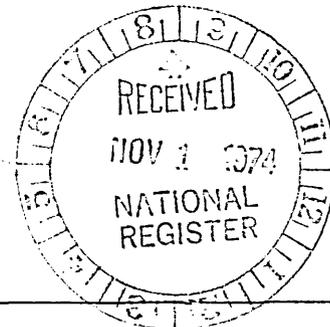
The Counseling and Testing Service building stands to the southwest of Wheeler House on Main Street but fronts on South Williams Street. A two-and-a-half story, gable end front, brick building with ells, it measures three bays across its principle facade. The structure's form and details - the door with its side and fan lights surmounted by a full entablature, the granite window sills and the full height corner pilasters - identify it as Greek Revival.

The Counseling and Testing Service building is the earliest of the fine group of 19th and early 20th century domestic structures along South Williams between Main and Colchester (Pearl) Streets. Together these two blocks of buildings represent a wide sampling of the directions domestic buildings took during the period. Most of the structures on the eastern side of the street are now University buildings. Those on the western side are fraternities or privately owned. All have maintained the appearance, scale and setting of private homes.

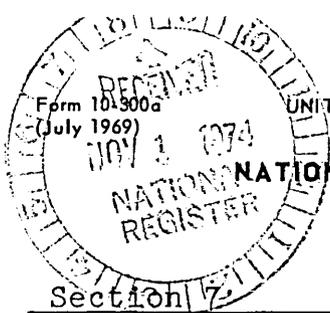
Alumni House, north of Wheeler House and facing South Prospect forms the northern boundary of the group of predominantly domestic structures. This two-and-a-half story, brick, neo-Colonial home built in 1895 was purchased by the University in the 1950's.

The structure sits on a random ashlar foundation with a granite water table. Its brick is laid in running bond with a more elaborate pattern in the area of the windows. The cornice is wooden with carved ornaments in the form of garlands and dentils. The asphalt shingle roof is topped with a balustraded deck and pierced by three interior chimneys.

The form of the building is essentially that of a cube with an attached ell. A number of curved window bays, dormers and a porch which wraps from the midpoint of the South Prospect Street side to the midpoint of the College Street side break out from this cubical form.



(continued on Continuation Sheet #12)



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet) #12

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COUNTY	
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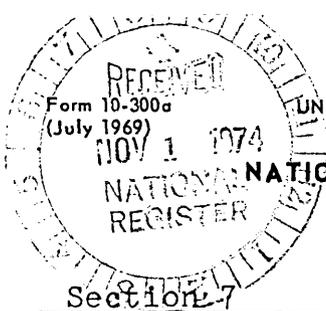
Section 7
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Group III: Northwest of Alumni House, at the midpoint of that section of South Prospect Street which faces the Green, and facing University row, is Waterman, the University's main administrative building. A very large, two-and-a-half story, brick, Colonial Revival structure, Waterman's composition consists of a principle rectangular unit with a central pavilion, extended on both sides by a pair of short symmetrical wings which intersect with a pair of projecting pavilions. In plan the building would resemble a stubby H except that the projecting central pavilion in front (east) and its counterpart, a projecting pavilion with a one story rounded bay, interrupt the cross bar at midpoint.

Waterman's detailing, materials and basic forms relate it strongly to its neighbors to the south, Alumni House and Wheeler House. Its designers - the firm of McKin, Meade and White - must have taken these two buildings into account when they designed Waterman in 1941. The building relates to its northern neighbors at the corner of the Green, DeGoesbriand Hospital on the southwest corner of South Prospect and Colchester (Pearl) and John Dewey Hall on the northeast corner in size, scale and materials.

Sandwiched between the large forms of Waterman and DeGoesbriand, two of the domestic structures which, like Alumni House, once lined South Prospect remain. The Math Building (41 South Prospect) which sits next door to Waterman was once quite similar to its neighbor to the north, the Sociology Building. Both are 1810 to 1820, two-and-a-half story, five bay frame houses set with their long axis parallel to the road. However, at some point in the 1880's or 1890's the Math Building was stylistically updated, greatly enlarged, and became a two family house. Today, it appears that the original house intersects a three-and-a-half story gable end to the road structure at the ridge line of the roof. On the front of the building, a pair of two story window bays supporting pediments on brackets were added to either side of the first floor porch sheltering the pair of doors. This porch is surmounted by a second, somewhat smaller porch with a smaller ornamented pediment. A fourth pediment, also ornately carved, rises above and behind this one in the roof gable of the addition. This rich carving, found in all four pediments, plays against the patterned scroll work of the porches. Unfortunately, the equally rich and varied shingling - a wave pattern on the bays, scallops in the highest front pediment and the pediment and sides of the supports of the whimsical gable balcony in the rear - and its interplay with the other patterns and textures was lost in 1974 when the house and its shingles were covered with aluminum siding. Fortunately, the pediment and porches were not covered.

(continued on Continuation Sheet #13)



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet) #13

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(Number all entries)

Next door, the Sociology Building has retained more of its early 19th century character. A two story enclosed porch extends the building's basic rectangular form on the north end, and a one story enclosed porch extends it to the south. The half crescent windows flanking the interior and chimneys as they pass through each gable are similar to those on the Math building. The semi-circular fanlight has remained above the central front door which is sheltered by a pedimented porch supported by two freestanding columns.

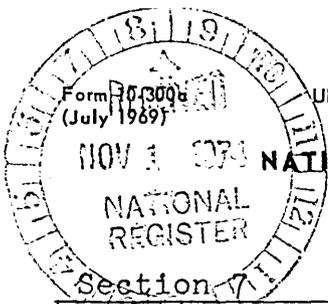
The Sociology building's neighbor to the north, the Baird Institute Center for Disorders of Communications (DeGoesbriand Hospital Building) is as large and overpowering in comparison as the Math building's neighbor to the south, Waterman. Like Waterman, Baird's design is based on three projecting pavilions linked by wings which are parallel to the road. Baird's pavilions are shallower than those at Waterman. Only the central one extends into an ell in the rear.

The building was constructed in 1925 as the Bishop DeGoesbriand Hospital. Behind and above the one story brick and granite porch which was added to the central doorway at a later date, one can still see the original name carved in granite. Today it is part of the larger DeGoesbriand Hospital complex that has grown up behind it.

Directly across Pearl (Colchester) Street from one of the hospital's newer units is one of Burlington's finest early homes, the Moore-Woodbury House (416 Pearl Street). Built about 1815, this elegantly proportioned brick house sits long axis parallel to the road on a stone foundation. Its plan is that of a rectangle with a large ell off the rear. Two late 19th century additions - an oriel window on the eastern end wall and a two story wood porch on the western end wall, which may have replaced an earlier porch, break out of the rectangular format.

Five bays span the front of the structure. The central bay which contains the door is treated as a pavilion and is topped with its own arched roof. Granite stairs with inverted brackets at the level of the landing lead up to the pavilion and to a pair of carved paneled doors surmounted by a large granite lintel. A flat roofed porch supported by heavy, carved wooden brackets in turn supports a fenced balcony onto which the second floor French doors open. These doors are finished at the top with a light in the form of a segmental arch. A marble hoodmould surmounts the French doors.

(continued on Continuation Sheet #14)



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(Number all entries)

The hoodmould, the door, the brackets above and below the door and those which were along the raised brick cornice until they were removed in 1972 were added at a later date, perhaps in 1886 when Urban A. Woodbury purchased the house. The first and second floor windows with their plain stone sills and flush headers are more indicative of the house's original appearance. At the cornice level where the brick is raised, four quarter windows are tucked beneath the eaves of the low hip roof. The contour of the roof's overhang appears to have been altered. A second hip roof with a flattened peak surmounts the asphalt shingle surface of the first. Four interior end chimneys must have once been visible in the roof of the main block of the structure. Today, two are visible - the left front chimney with its corbelled top and a smaller right rear chimney. Neither are original.

The Moore-Woodbury House is as outstanding for its historical associations as for its architecture. From 1886 well into the 20th century it was the home of Urban Woodbury, Mayor of Burlington and Governor of Vermont. A bronze plaque on the front of the building records that during Woodbury's tenancy three Presidents of the United States were entertained in the home: William McKinley in 1897; Theodore Roosevelt in 1902; and William H. Taft in 1900. Today the building is divided into apartments.

Adjacent to the Moore-Woodbury House, on the corner of Colchester (Pearl) and Prospect, is the Lamda Iota Fraternity House. Like its neighbor, Lamda Iota is a two-and-a-half story brick structure with its long axis parallel to the road. Its general style would best be described as Colonial Revival. It was constructed in 1913.

The building is dominated by a two story colonaded portico which spans the entire seven bay front. Eight Doric columns support the roof. Behind these columns, the tall, granite silled, 4/6 windows of the first floor flank a very large central doorway with a transom light. Above the full portico, three rounded dormers break out of the pitched roof.

On the east and west end walls of the building are huge double end chimneys with the spaces between each pair infilled. These dominate the profile of the structure. At the first floor level of these end walls are one story porches supported by triple Doric columns; on the second floor are large arched windows with shallow balustraded balconies. At this level, the eaves on either side of the chimney are filled with stone.

(continued on Continuation Sheet #15)

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STATE	Vermont
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14	1975

Section 7 (Continuation Sheet) #15

(Number all entries)

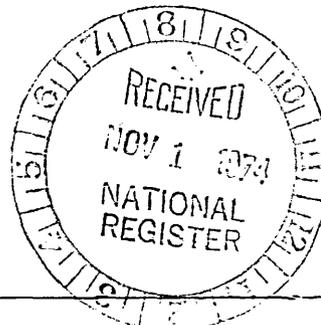
Lamda Iota's neighbor to the east, John Dewey Hall, occupies the northeast corner of the Colchester (Pearl) and Prospect Street intersection at the northern head of the Green. A large rectangular brick building, three stories above the water table and a full story below, its size and scale relate it more closely to the Baird (DeGoesbriand) building and Waterman than to its other neighbors. Like these others, it is a horizontal building with its long axis parallel to the road. Like the others, it has a central, projecting pavilion containing the entranceway. At Dewey Hall a two story porch rises on two Ionic columns in front of the door. Above the porch, on the third floor of the pavilion, is a granite plaque carved with "University of Vermont, College of Medicine 1825 1905." Square windows with a crisscross pattern flank the plaque.

When the building was erected in 1905, it served as the medical college. Its original purpose was, no doubt, partly responsible for the structure's size and scale. Today, it houses the Psychology Department.

To the northeast of John Dewey, at 2 Colchester Avenue, is a three story, six bay wide, two bay deep frame house and ell on a rubble foundation. An asphalt shingle hip roof with a three bay shed dormer centered on the front caps the structure. A single, off-centered interior chimney pierces this roof. The four central bays of the structure are framed by a one story porch with plain wooden columns, railings and stickwork.

This structure has long claimed to be the oldest frame house in Burlington, erected in 1789. It would seem more likely that some part of it was built in 1789, but that the main body of the building is of a somewhat later date. The University acquired and remodelled the building in 1915. Today it houses Special Education.

Next door to the east, across Colchester Avenue from Mansfield House is the last building fully visible from the Green. It is a tall, three-and-a-half story, gable front, frame building with a tower intersecting its southwest corner. A two story porch with wooden railings and scroll work at the top of the columns screens the entire three bay span of the front of the building. This structure provides a fine, vertically oriented visual boundary for the Green District.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Located on the southwest corner of Summer and Main Streets is "Grassmount," a 2½-story, Federal style house of brick load bearing construction with a hip roof, roof balustrade, cupola, paired interior chimney stacks, and an elaborate facade five bays across. Erected in 1804 by Thaddeus Tuttle, "Grassmount" was later the residence of Cornelius P. Van Ness, Governor of Vermont from 1823 to 1826. "Grassmount" is one of the finest and most elaborate examples of a large Adamesque-Federal style mansion in Vermont and is one of the outstanding landmarks in the architecturally and stylistically rich University district of the city of Burlington.

"Grassmount" was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on April 11, 1973.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Finally the district is significant as a resource to the University and to the City. The buildings function as a visual testimony of the University's history. For example, Billings, Williams Science Hall, Mansfield House and 479 and 481 Main are the architectural scorecard for a rivalry between three alumni from Woodstock. At various times, in various ways, the district has played an important role in the social history of Burlington. In the early 19th century the Green itself served as a public common. Local citizens contributed toward the building of Pomeroy as a medical school in 1829. For many years the Old Gym served as Burlington's civic center. Today the hospital brings people from the entire north-western Vermont/upstate New York region to the Green area. Similarly, lectures, concerts and plays at the Chapel and Billings attract a great many people from the greater Burlington area to the Green District.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Number all entries)

The district boundary description was prepared by H. G. Abbott for the Administrative Resources Department of the University of Vermont.



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cynic, University of Vermont newspaper, Burlington, Vt., numerous volumes.
 Hill's Notes, The University of Vermont Buildings 1800-1947, 1947, Burlington, University of Vermont Archives.
 Mollica, Joan Baird, University of Vermont Buildings, 1973, unpublished manuscript, University of Vermont Archives.
 Vermont Alumni Magazine, Burlington, Vt., numerous volumes.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	44°	28'	54"	73°	12'	11"			
NE	44°	28'	54"	73°	11'	47"			
SE	44°	28'	24"	73°	11'	47"			
SW	44°	28'	24"	73°	12'	11"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 58 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Louise B. Roomet, Researcher; Chester H. Liebs, Assistant Director

ORGANIZATION: Historic Sites Division DATE: 10/24/74

STREET AND NUMBER:
Pavilion Building

CITY OR TOWN: Montpelier STATE: Vermont CODE: 50

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>William B. Pinney</u></p> <p>Title <u>Director of Historic Sites State Historic Preservation Officer</u></p> <p>Date <u>10/28/74</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>William B. Pinney</u> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date <u>11/4/75</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>Louise B. Roomet</u> Keeper of the National Register</p> <p>Date <u>APR 10 1975</u></p>
--	---

SEE INSTRUCTIONS
 018-000-01011-24011-005
 018-000-01011-24011-005
 SW 10 642849 49258

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

When the Green was given to the University in 1791 by its founder, Ira Allen, the motivation for the gift was somewhat suspect. His intentions for the use of the land, however, became clear in his 1801 letter of protest to the trustees:

"I have observed that you are about to erect buildings on lands that have been appropriated for a public green to contribute both to the convenience, elegance and use of the University of Vermont."

Allen's complaint, heeded by the trustees, brought about the single most important decision affecting the University's appearance and layout - the establishment of a central park plan. Because the University Green Historic District encompasses this large area with its many structures, its significance is multi-faceted. Overall, however, it functions exactly as Allen hoped it would.

Architecturally, the district is invaluable and unusual for the visual coherence it achieves despite the disparity of building size and styles. A number of the buildings - those of "University row," the Pump House, Pomeroy Hall, Wheeler House or the Moore-Woodbury House - could rest simply on the merits of their designs. Within the format of a district these architecturally outstanding structures become even more important. A quarter of the buildings, the "University row" group, situated on the east edge of the Green and at the crest of Burlington's hill, form the city's skyline. Billings is the only structure designed by architect H.H. Richardson in the state.

The area around the green has served as the primary focus for higher education in Vermont for almost two centuries. The district, significant as the nucleus of the main campus and the midpoint between the two units of the Medical Center complex, is also a primary route for pedestrian traffic. Contiguous with both of the two east-west transportation corridors, Routes 2 and 7, it is part of two of the four major automobile traffic routes between downtown Burlington and the rest of the state.

(continued on Continuation Sheet #16)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED MAY 28 1975

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

Haskins, Harold W. A History of Bradford, Vermont. Littleton, New
Hampshire: Courier Printing Co., 1968.

McKeen, Silas. A History of Bradford, Vermont. Montpelier, Vermont:
J. D. Clark and Son, 1875.

Personal interviews with Harold W. Haskins, Bradford, Vermont on 17-18
March 1975.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED	APR 11 1975
DATE ENTERED	MAY 28 1975

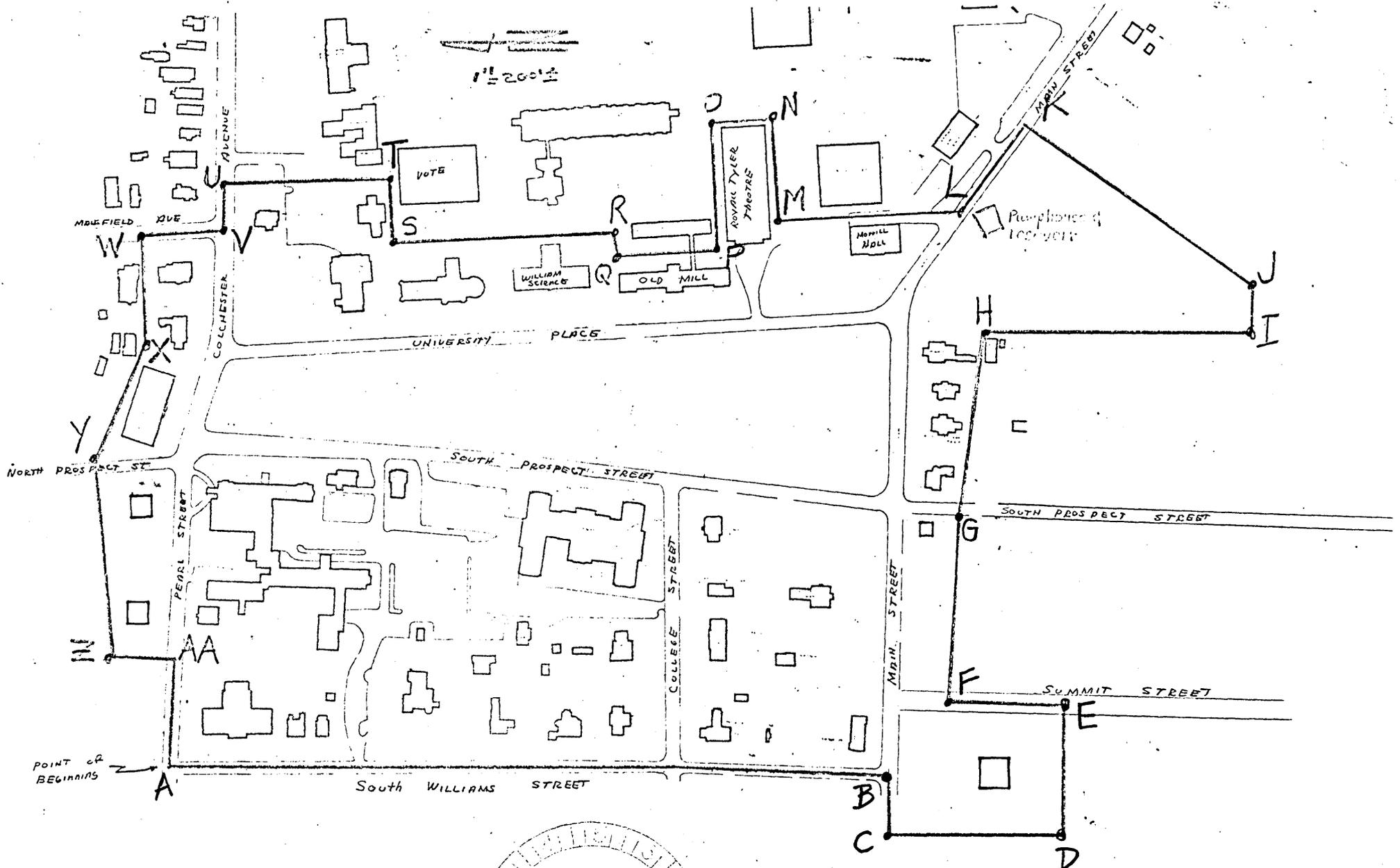
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

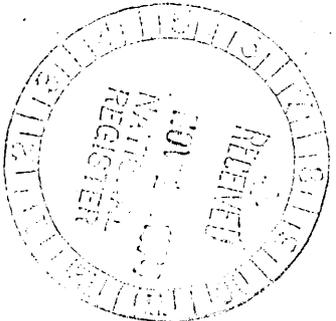
thence southeasterly along the centerline of Hardy Brook to the Depot Street bridge at Point C; thence easterly along the centerline of Depot Street and an extension thereof to an intersection with the centerline of the Boston and Maine Railroad track at Point D; thence southerly along the centerline of the Boston and Main Railroad track to an intersection with the line of the prominent escarpment south of the Waits River at Point E; thence southwesterly along the upper edge of the escarpment to an intersection with the centerline of U.S. Route 5 at Point F; thence westerly to an intersection with the centerline of South Main Street at Point G, 400 feet south of the intersection of the centerlines of South Main Street and Cobblestone Alley; thence westerly along the south property line of House #71 to the southwest corner of the property at Point H; thence northerly along the west property lines of House #71 and contiguous buildings fronting on the west side of South Main Street to Point I, 250 feet south of Goshen Road; thence westerly to an intersection with the centerline of South Pleasant Street at Point J, 250 feet south of the intersection of the centerlines of South Pleasant Street and Goshen Road; thence northerly along the centerline of South Pleasant Street to an intersection with the south property line of House #73 at Point K; thence westerly along the south property line of House #73 and an extension thereof to an intersection with the centerline of High Street at Point L; thence northerly along the centerline of High Street to the intersection of the centerlines of High Street and Goshen Road at Point M; thence easterly along the centerline of Goshen Road to an intersection with the west property line of House #77; thence northerly along the west property lines of House #77 and contiguous buildings fronting the west side of North Pleasant Street to the northwest property corner of House #81 at Point O; thence easterly along the north property line of House #81 to an intersection with the centerline of North Pleasant Street at Point P; thence northerly along the centerline of North Pleasant Street to the point of beginning.

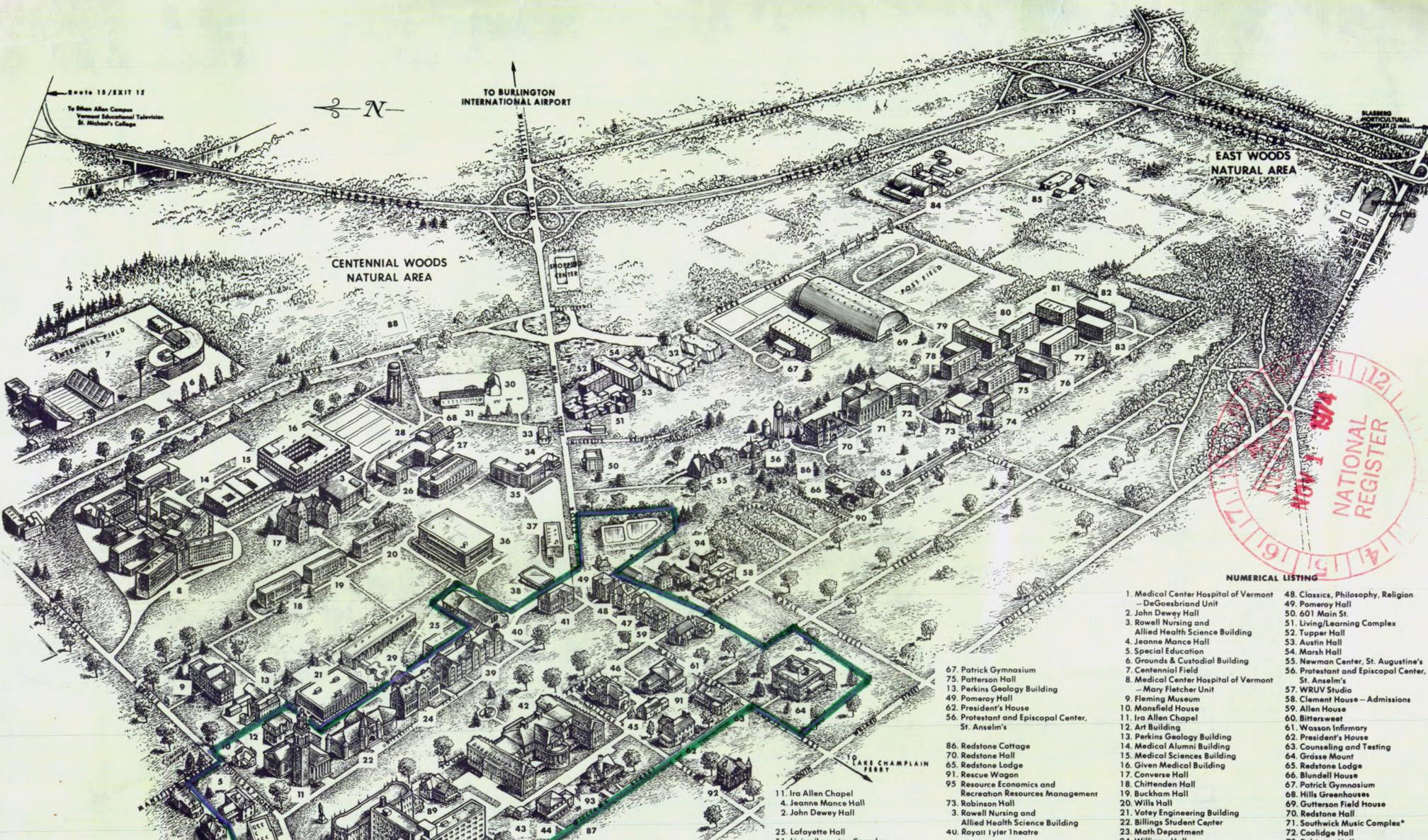
1" = 200' ±



POINT OF BEGINNING

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES





CAMPUS MAP

The University of Vermont
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Date of this map: August 1973

LAMOA ZETA PRATERNITY
MOORE WOODBURY HOUSE

THE WATERMAN BUILDING (No. 42) is the University's main administration building. Visitors seeking information will find an Information Office just inside the main entrance.

UNIVERSITY INFORMATION 656-3480
(Nights, Weekends, Holidays 656-3131)

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

ALPHABETICAL LISTING

- 30. Agricultural Engineering Barn
- 31. Agricultural Engineering Building
- 59. Allen House
- 46. Alumni House
- 45. Alumni House Annex
- 12. Art Building
- 53. Austin Hall
- 36. Bailey Library
- 27. Benedict Auditorium
- 22. Billings Student Center
- 85. Bio-Research Complex
- 60. Bittersweet
- 66. Blundell House
- 19. Buckingham Hall
- 34. Burlington Dental Clinic
- 37. Carrigan Dairy Science Building
- 7. Centennial Field
- 18. Chittenden Hall
- 77. Christie Hall
- 48. Classics, Philosophy, Religion
- 58. Clement House - Admissions
- 17. Converse Hall
- 29. Cook Physical Sciences Buildings
- 72. Coolidge Hall
- 63. Counseling and Testing
- 82. Davis Hall
- 9. Fleming Museum
- 16. Given Medical Building
- 64. Grasse Mount
- 6. Grounds & Custodial Building
- 69. Gutterson Field House
- 80. Hamilton Hall
- 92. Hill House
- 28. Hills Agricultural Science Building
- 58. Hills Greenhouses

- 25. Lafayette Hall
- 51. Living/Learning Complex
- 33. Maintenance Office Building
- 10. Mansfield House
- 54. Marsh Hall
- 76. Marsh Life Sciences Building
- 28. Mason Hall
- 23. Math Department
- 14. Medical Alumni Building
- 15. Medical Sciences Building
- 1. Medical Center Hospital of Vermont - DeGoesbriand Unit
- 8. Medical Center Hospital of Vermont - Mary Fletcher Unit
- 84. Miller Research Complex
- 32. Millis-Harris Complex
- 41. Morrill Hall
- 43. Music Annex
- 44. Music Building
- 93. Music Department
- 47. 479 Main St.
- 50. 601 Main St.
- 55. Newman Center, St. Augustine's
- 39. Old Mill

- 67. Patrick Gymnasium
- 75. Patterson Hall
- 13. Perkins Geology Building
- 49. Pomeroy Hall
- 62. President's House
- 56. Protestant and Episcopal Center, St. Anselm's
- 86. Redstone Cottage
- 70. Redstone Hall
- 65. Redstone Lodge
- 91. Rescue Wagon
- 95. Resource Economics and Recreation Resources Management
- 73. Robinson Hall
- 3. Rowell Nursing and Allied Health Science Building
- 40. Royall Tyler Theatre
- 79. Simpson Hall
- 74. Slade Hall
- 89. Sociology Department
- 71. Southwick Music Complex*
- 5. Special Education
- 88. Student Health Facility (Proposed)
- 94. 196 South Prospect St.
- 87. 71 South Williams St.
- 35. Terrill Home Economics Building
- 52. Tupper Hall
- 38. University Store
- 90. Vermont State Colleges Offices
- 21. Veterinary Engineering Building
- 61. Wasson Infirmary
- 42. Waterman Building
- 83. Wilks Hall
- 24. Williams Hall
- 20. Wills Hall
- 81. Wing Hall
- 76. Wright Hall
- 46. Alumni House
- 47. 479 Main St.

NUMERICAL LISTING

- 1. Medical Center Hospital of Vermont - DeGoesbriand Unit
- 2. John Dewey Hall
- 3. Rowell Nursing and Allied Health Science Building
- 4. Jeanne Mance Hall
- 5. Special Education
- 6. Grounds & Custodial Building
- 7. Centennial Field
- 8. Medical Center Hospital of Vermont - Mary Fletcher Unit
- 9. Fleming Museum
- 10. Mansfield House
- 11. Ira Allen Chapel
- 12. Art Building
- 13. Perkins Geology Building
- 14. Medical Alumni Building
- 15. Medical Sciences Building
- 16. Given Medical Building
- 17. Converse Hall
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- 19. Buckingham Hall
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- 53. Austin Hall
- 54. Marsh Hall
- 55. Newman Center, St. Augustine's
- 56. Protestant and Episcopal Center, St. Anselm's
- 57. WRUW Studio
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- 60. Bittersweet
- 61. Wasson Infirmary
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- 94. 196 South Prospect St.
- 95. Resource Economics and Recreation Resources Management

*U.S. Renovation