

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0684724

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Montpelier Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

U.S. 2 and VT 12

STREET & NUMBER

See #10

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Montpelier

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

VT

VICINITY OF
CODE

COUNTY

Washington

CODE

023

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple--see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the City Clerk

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Montpelier, VT

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

DATE

May, 1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Montpelier, VT

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT

GOOD

FAIR

DETERIORATED

RUINS

UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED

ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE

MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Montpelier Historic District is located along the Winooski River, the North Branch, and the valleys which they form. The streets follow the bends of the rivers and at times go up the steep banks of the valley allowing buildings to be built at street focal points and on a variety of grades. This gives the city a feeling of confinement and containment. Although there are no downtown greens or commons, the city has a visual spaciousness because of the Statehouse green and the residential lawns.

The district has key public buildings located in each neighborhood of the city; churches are the most visible with their steeples punctuating the skyline, and schools with the sounds of children enjoying neighborhood life in a small Vermont city.

Architecturally, the city is very rich with both high style and vernacular buildings of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles and a scattering of the Gothic, Dutch Colonial, and Colonial Revival styles. The district is comprised of houses, commercial blocks, churches, a railroad station and schools with no one style concentrated on any one building type. No neighborhood is built exclusively on one style, because the city has grown in spurts throughout its history and with each period, constructing buildings in the then-current style.

Most of the buildings within the district retain their original use or have been successfully adapted for new and continuing use. Fire and floods have had more effect on the city than demolition, which has happened mostly in this century; most unfortunately with the United States Post Office (#196) in 1963 and the railroad station which stood near the site of #487. New hope and pride in the historic character of the district have been generated by the rehabilitation, restoration, and adaptive use of various buildings throughout the district, using both private and public funds.

Buildings and sites which contribute to the historic character of the Montpelier Historic District are as follows (numbers refer to enclosed sketchmap):

1. 148 State Street. Non-contributory.

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1½ stories, gable roof with shed dormers sheathed in asphalt, c. 1953.

2. 152 State Street, Perry's Shell Service Station

Poured concrete, two stories, two bays, c. 1940, flat roof with parapet, protective canopy over gas pumps, bracketed cornice around building at second story floor level.

3. 163 State Street.

Wood frame, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate, six-bay facade with projecting two-bay center section. This French Second Empire style house, c. 1874, was clad in aluminum siding in 1977, resulting in the loss of many fine details by removal.

(see continuation sheet)

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CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 1

Property owners within the Montpelier Historic District:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 148 State Street Vermont Association of Realtors, Inc. 148 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 7. 155 State Street Francis T. and Marcia E. Sheridan ✓ 155 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 2. 152 State Street Filling Station Supply Company ✓ 152 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 8. 153 State Street Richard N. and Sally W. Donaghy 153 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 3. 163 State Street Richard H. and Lorraine N. Herbert and ✓ Patricia A. Hebert and Robert A. Hebert 163 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 9. 149 State Street Arthur, Joann, Conrad and Jean Belanger 7 Pinewood Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 4. 161 State Street Donald E., Jr. and Polly S. Barker ✓ 161 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 10. 147 State Street Richard and Meredith Thurston ✓ c/o Capital Realty 2 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 5. 159 State Street John F., III and Lynn F. Lindley 159 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 11. 8 Bailey Avenue ✓ Lawrence Atkin 8 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 6. 157 State Street Daniel and Jean Garr and N. P. Garcia 16 Snow Avenue Barre, Vermont 05641 | 12. 20 Baldwin Street ✓ Maurice and Martha Kelley 20 Baldwin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |

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|--------------------|---|-------------|---|------|---|
| 13. | 19 Baldwin Street Stearns R. and Nancy C. Jenkins ✓ 19 Baldwin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 21. | 21 Terrace Street Audrey and Martin E. Upmal, III ✓ 21 Terrace Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 14. | 17 Baldwin Street Stearns R. and Nancy C. Jenkins ✓ 19 Baldwin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 22. | 18 Bailey Avenue John Wallace, Jr. and Margaret Malley ✓ 18 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 15. | 22 Terrace Street Lawrence P. and Mary M. Heney ✓ 81 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 23. | 20 Bailey Avenue Kimberly B and Dorothy Todd Cheney ✓ 20 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 16. | 26 Terrace Street ✓ State of Vermont | 24. | 22 Bailey Avenue Ruth M. and Beverly M. Culver ✓ 22 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 17. | 29 Terrace Street Richard T. and Dorothy C. Babcock ✓ 29 Terrace Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 25. | 24 Bailey Avenue Harvey B. and Hazel M. Whiting ✓ 24 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 18. | 27 Terrace Street Raymond B. and Nathelia S. Magwire ✓ 27 Terrace Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 26. | 26 Bailey Avenue William L. and Lucy M. Duke ✓ 26 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 19. | 25 Terrace Street Eugenio J. and Elizabeth R. Perojo 25 Terrace Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 27. | 30 Bailey Avenue Bernard J. and Audrey M. McCarthy ✓ 30 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 20. | 23 Terrace Street Alexander Nies 23 Terrace Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 28. | 27 Bailey Avenue Mortimer C. and Beatrice H. Pierce, et al. ✓ 27 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |

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| 29. | 25 Bailey Avenue Clifton and Ella A. Jones 25 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 36. | 9 Terrace Street Silas C. and Jean H. Carpenter 9 Terrace Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 30. | 23 Bailey Avenue Frederick J. and Jane P. Reed 23 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 37. | 1 Chapman Road Joseph W. Foti 1 Chapman Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 31. | 21 Bailey Avenue Charles R. and Alice B. Adams 21 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 38. | 8 Richardson Street Anthony J. and Carolyn T. Aiossa 8 Richardson Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 32. | 19 Bailey Avenue Glenn and Lillian E. Smith 19 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 39. | 10 Richardson Street Ella Kelley Hutchins 10 Richardson Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 33. | 17 Bailey Avenue J. Paul and Marie Bonnie Guiliani 17 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 40. | 7 Richardson Street Clara and Eric Gilbertson 7 Richardson Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 34. | 15 Terrace Street Winnifred F. Cobb 15 Terrace Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 41. | 6 Richardson Street H. Belmont, Virgini E. and Timothy Houghton 6 Richardson Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 35. | 13 Terrace Street David W. and Carole B. Brown 13 Terrace Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 42. | 4 Chapman Road Winona M. and Carl Smith 4 Chapman Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |

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| 43. | 7 Terrace Street Carl and Winona N. Smith 4 Chapman Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 50. | 100 State Street Tavern Motor Inn 100 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 44. | 5 Terrace Street Carl and Winona N. Smith 4 Chapman Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 51. | 100 State Street Tavern Motor Inn 100 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 45. | 1 Terrace Street Dwight and Pauline E. Stafford 1 Terrace Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 52. | Taylor Street Scrapyard Robert Carr North Franklin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 46. | 2 Mather Terrace Horace V. and Ellen B. Shute 2 Mather Terrace Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 53. | 76 State Street Tavern Motor Inn, Inc. 100 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 47. | 4 Mather Terrace Andrew J. Brown and Norma Helen Goodnow 4 Mather Terrace Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 54. | 64 State Street Christ Church, Episcopal 64 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 48. | 6 Mather Terrace Nancy and Raymond Koliander 6 Mather Terrace Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 55. | 58-1/2 State Street State Street Investment Co. 62 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 49. | 108 State Street Mobile Oil Company, Inc. 108 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 56. | 54 State Street State Street Investment Co. 62 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |

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| 57. | 60-62 State Street State Street Investment Co. 62 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 64. | 8-14 State Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 58. | 52-56 State Street State Street Investment Co. 62 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 65. | 2-6 State Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 59. | 50 State Street J. Robert and Marcia E. Goodrich 5 Marvin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 66. | 72-1/2 Main Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 60. | 46, 48, 50 State Street State Street Investment Co. 62 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 67. | 68-70 Main Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 61.. | 34-42 State Street State Street Investment Co. 62 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 68. | 66 Main Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 62. | 20-32 State Street 20-24: Frank Facini, Jr. 2 Dyer Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 26-32: State Street Investment Co. 62 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 69. | 64 Main Street Alice G. Pappas 64 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 63. | 16-18 State Street Robert J. and Sandra C. Fitzgerald 65 Hill Street Barre, Vermont 05641 | 70. | 60 Main Street Alice G. Pappas 64 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |

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| 71. | 52-54 Main Street Aubuchon Realty Company, Inc. 28 Rollstone Street Fitchburg, Massachusetts | 78. | Gas distribution plant for #77 | | |
| 72. | 32-50 Main Street 44-50: Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 32-42: Dickey Trust 33 Saltonstall Road Haverhill, Massachusetts 01830 | 79. | 4 Main Street Antonio B. Pomerleau 184 South Winooski Avenue Burlington, Vermont 05401 | | |
| 73. | 28-30 Main Street Black Hawk Real Estate Corporation 28-30 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 80. | 5 Main Street Antonia B. Pomerleau 184 South Winooski Avenue Burlington, Vermont 05401 | | |
| 74. | 22-26 Main Street Ernest D. and Louis J. Massucco 32 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 81. | 7 Main Street Antonio B. Pomerleau 184 South Winooski Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 75. | 16-20 Main Street Andrew A., Bert T. Ernest P. and Mari M. and Marguerite D. Tomasi 16-20 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 82. | 9 Main Street Filling Station Suppy Corporation Mill Street Barre, Vermont 05641 | | |
| 76. | 12 Main Street Texaco, Inc. 12 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 83. | 15 Barre Street Stanley C. and Marily W. Goodell and Ronadl K. and Ella L. Sanguinetti Towne Hill Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 77. | 12-1/2 Main Street Capital City Gas Company 12-1/2 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 84. | 19 Barre Street H. K. Webster Company Stores of Vt, Inc 23 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| | | 85. | 23 Barre Street H. K. Webster Company Stores of VT, Inc. 23 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |

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| 86. | 31 Barre Street Helen J. Messer 31 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 93. | 63 Barre Street Mariam and Marguerite D. Tomasi 63 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 87. | 37 Barre Street Josephine and Guy Neveu c/o Guy's Coiffure Pearl Street Burlington, Vermont 05401 | 94. | 69 Barre Street Barbara R. and Ernest P. Tomasi Clarendon Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 88. | 39 Barre Street Elizabeth B. and Norman F. George P.O. Box 513 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 95. | 77 Barre Street Irene M. and Richard Rossi 77 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 89. | 45 Barre Street Ida Benoit and Clara Crossman 45 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 96. | 79 Barre Street Linda A. and Stuart O. Fenton 393 North Main Street Barre, Vermont 05641 | | |
| 90. | 47 Barre Street Winifred and Anthony Cascio 47 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 97. | 89 Barre Street James Barrett 95 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 91. | 51 Barre Street City of Montpelier | 98. | 93-95 Barre Street Iris and Murton Burns 93-95 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 92. | 57 Barre Street Claire P. and Paul H. Guare 57 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 99. | 99-1/2 - 105 Barre Street Anne M. and Eric Allison 33 Eastern Avenue Barre, Vermont 05641 | | |

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| 100. | 113-117 Barre Street Anne M. and Eric Allinson 33 Eastern Avenue Barre, Vermont 05641 ✓ | 107. | 107-111 Barre Street Anne M. and Eric Allinson 33 Eastern Avenue Barre, Vermont 05641 ✓ | | |
| 101. | 119-123 Barre Street Florence H. and Paul B. White 119 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 108. | 125-129 Barre Street Blandine Datil 46 Fairview Street Barre, Vermont 05641 ✓ | | |
| 102. | 137 Barre Street Roslyn and Berthold Huebener Berns and Associates P.O. Box 4 Waterbury Center, Vermont 05677 ✓ | 109. | 131 Barre Street Roslyn and Berthold Huebener Berns and Associates P.O. Box 4 Waterbury Center, Vermont 05677 ✓ | | |
| 103. | 143 Barre Street Rosalie and Joseph Genest 143 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 110. | 145-147 Barre Street Rosalie and Joseph Genest 143 Barre Street Barre, Vermont 05641 ✓ | | |
| 104. | Railroad complex Barre-Montpelier Railroad Depot Square Barre, Vermont 05641 ✓ | 111. | 149 Barre Street Madeline O'Brien 149 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | | |
| 105. | Railroad complex Barre-Montpelier Railroad Depot Square Barre, Vermont 05641 ✓ | 112. | 138-140 Barre Street Margaret D. and Arthur E. Gordon 138-140 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | | |
| 106. | Railroad complex Barre-Montpelier Railroad Depot Square Barre, Vermont 05641 ✓ | 113. | 134 Barre Street Jeannette L. and Paul E. Portelance 134 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | | |

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| 114. | 130 Barre Street Barbara and James E. Davis 130 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 122. | 62 Barre Street Jean M. and Herbert H. Friot 62 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 115. | 118-120 Barre Street Marjorie E. and Walter E. Baldwin 118-120 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 123. | 52-58 Barre Street City of Montpelier | | |
| 116. | 104 Barre Street Hesta and Guy M. Livingston 104 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 124. | 46 Barre Street Roman Catholic Diocese of Vermont Burlington, Vermont 05401 | | |
| 117. | 96-98 Barre Street Gertrude and Steven Peter Glass 98 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 125. | 40 Barre Street Elizabeth B. and Norman F. George P.O. Box 513 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 118. | 90 Barre Street Jane M. and Danny Breer 90 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 126. | 34 Barre Street Green Valley Produce, Inc. 34 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 119. | 82 Barre Street Virginia Mae Wells and Maralyn Mae Parker 82 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 127. | 28 Barre Street Ellen C. and Irving Anders Calais Stage Road East Montpelier, Vermont 05651 | | |
| 120. | 78-80 Barre Street Florence C. and Stephen Cano 206 Berlin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 128. | 18 Barre Street Roman Catholic Diocese of Vermont Burlington, Vermont 05401 | | |
| 121. | 72 Barre Street Helen L. Goodrich 72 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 129. | 16 Barre Street Roman Catholic Diocese of Vermont Burlington, Vermont 05401 | | |

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| 130. | 8 Barre Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 138. | 57-63 Main Street City of Montpelier ✓ | | |
| 131. | 11-15 Main Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 139. | 65-67 Main Street Lawrence P. and Mary M. Heney 81 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | | |
| 132. | 21 Main Street American Legion Post #3 P.O. Box 224 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 140. | 71-77 Main Street Lawrence P. and Mary M. Heney 81 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | | |
| 133. | 27-31 Main Street Bigglestone's Investments, Inc. 27-31 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 141. | 79 Main Street Lawrence P. and Mary M. Heney 81 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | | |
| 134. | 39 Main Street City of Montpelier ✓ | 142. | 81-83 Main Street Lawrence P. and Mary M. Heney 81 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | | |
| 135. | 13-15 Pitkin Court Stanley Goodell Towne Hill Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 143. | 85 Main Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 136. | 11 Pitkin Court Stanley Goodell Towne Hill Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 144. | 87-89 Main Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 137. | 17-19 Pitkin Court Gloria and Evan Miller 80 College Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 145. | 101 Main Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |

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| 146. 115 Main Street Bethany Congregational Church 115 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 153. 147 Main Street Edith G. Baird 147 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | |
| 147. 135 Main Street Kellogg-Hubbard Library 135 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 154. 149 Main Street O. M. Fisher Home 149 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | |
| 148. 137 Main Street Trinity United Methodist Church 137 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 155. 155 Main Street Montpelier Housing Authority 155 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | |
| 149. 139 Main Street Barber and Lanier, Inc. 139 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 156. 1 Liberty Street Margaret and Bancroft Dwinell 3 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | |
| 150. 141 Main Street Lawrence P. and Mary M. Heney 81 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 157. 2 Liberty Street George E. and Almeda T. Douglas 2 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | |
| 151. 143 Main Street Maizie and Patricia Kelleher 143 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 158. 167-169 Main Street E. Dante and Ruth S. Bogni 167-169 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | |
| 152. 145 Main Street Edith G. Baird 147 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 159. 171 Main Street John K. Baird 35 Proctor Avenue South Burlington, Vermont 05401 ✓ | |
| | 160. 175 Main Street George C. and Gertrude L. Pedrozo 175 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | |

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| 161. | 2, 4, 6 Jay Street Irving J. and Esther Saffran Towne Hill Extension East Montpelier, Vermont 05156 | 169. | 156-158 Main Street Boutwell Masonic Building Assoc. Inc 156 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 162. | 180 Main Street Oliver G. and Johanna L. Citrini 180 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 170. | 154 Main Street Marcia P. Rogers 154 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 163. | 176 Main Street Meridan and Gladys Nelson 176 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 171. | 152 Main Street Robert E. and Judith S. Nist 182 Berlin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 164. | 172-174 Main Street Leonard C. and Theresa C. Barney 172-174 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 172. | 150 Main Street Robert L. and Doris W. Hale 150 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 165. | 166-170 Main Street Montpelier School District | 173. | 148 Main Street Thelma P. Nichols 148 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 166. | 164 Main Street Sam C. and Suzan W. Fitzpatrick 164 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 174. | 146 Main Street Richard T. and Virignia T. Smith 1 Summer Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 167. | 162 Main Street Helena Lawliss 162 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 175 and 175A. | 144 Main Street Paul and Norman P. Baril 144 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 168. | 160-160-1/2 Main Street Donald and Rita Rowan 13 Marvin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |

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| 176 and 176A. | 140 Main Street Clifton E. and Mary M. Whitney 140 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 183. | 112-116 Main Street Raymond N. Alvarez 8 Westwood Drive Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 177 and 177A. | 138 Main Street Vermont Education Association 138 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 184. | 100-110 Main Street Marguerite S. and David S. Miller 108 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 178 and 178A. | 136 Main Street Vermont State Medical Society, Inc. 136 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 185. | 24 Langdon Street David S. and Marguerite S. Miller 108 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 179. | 134 Main Street Unitarian Church 134 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 186. | 8-20 Langdon Street John Nash and Warren Kitzmiller 8-20 Langdon Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 180. | 132 Main Street The Howard Bank 90 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 187. | 7-9 Langdon Street Martha Corker 9 Langdon Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 181. | 124-126 Main Street Robert Denis and William G. and Sandra J. Ricker 28 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 188. | 90-98 Main Street The Howard Bank 90 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 182. | 118-122 Main Street Paul and Patricia Ann Sykas 62 College Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 189. | 5-7 State Street Nancy and Robert Edson 5-7 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |

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| <p>190. 13 State Street Vermont National Bank 13 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>191. 17 State Street Brown Insurance Agency 17 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>192. 23-27 State Street Nelson Brothers, Inc. 27 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>193. 31-33 State Street Nelsao Brothers Inc. 27 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>194. 41-45 State Street Chittenden Trust Company 45 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>195. 65 State Street Washington County Courthouse P.O. Box 426 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>196. 87 State Street United States Post Office 87 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> | <p>197. 89 State Street Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 89 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>198. 93 State Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>199. 97 State Street Russell S. and Margaret M. Going 97 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>200. 99 State Street Vermont Fedearl Savings and Loan 99 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>201. 107 State Street Gulf Oil Corporation P.O. Box 8056 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101 ✓</p> <p>202. 107 State Street Vermont Real Estate, Ltd. Berns and Associates P.O. Box 4 Waterbury Center, Vermont 05677 ✓</p> <p>203. 10 Elm Street Washington County Jail 10 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> |
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| 204. | 22-24 Elm Street The Odd Fellows Fraternal Bldg. Assoc. 22-24 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 211. | 20 Court Street Raymond and Maralyn Chapin 20 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 205. | 32-34 Elm Street L. Adele Bailey ✓ 32 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 212. | 22 Court Street John B. and Stella H. Boucher 31 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 206. | 38 Elm Street Madeline M. and Robert M. Doyle 35 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 213. | 34 Court Street Vermont Mutual Insurance Company 89 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 207. | 52-54 Elm Street P. and P. Sykas, A. and J. Belanger and C. and R. Belanger 52-54 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 214. | 38 Court Street Donald H. and Pauline Ruggles 38 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 208. | 4 Court Street Elmer and Louise Willis 4 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 215. | 49 Greenwood Terrace Tab, Inc. P.O. Box 68 Marshfield, Vermont 05658 |
| 209. | 8-12 Court Street John Eurich 10 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 216. | 47 Court Street Geraldine Keogh 47 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 210. | 18 Court Street Charles L., Sr. and Marion Collins 18 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 217. | 41-45 Court Street Irene E. and Albert R. Blouin 41-45 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |

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| 218. | 39 Court Street Roslyn and Berthold Huebener Berns and Associates P.O. Box 4 Waterbury Center, Vermont 05677 | 225. | 31 Court Street Stella H. and John B. Boucher 31 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 219. | 4 Glinney Marianne and Terry M. Crocker 4 Glinney Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 226. | 29 Court Street Stella H. and John B. Boucher 31 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 220. | 8 Witt Place Christine Marsh 8 Witt Place Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 227. | 27 Court Street Ruth M. and Gerald L. Roberts 27 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 221. | 6 Witt Place Gertrude S. and Wayne Prevost 6 Witt Place Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 228. | 25 Court Street Audry P. and Edwin L. Martin c/o J. Barrett 95 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 222. | 4 Witt Place Roslyn and Berthold Huebener Berns and Associates P.O. Box 4 Waterbury Center, Vermont 05677 | 229. | 23 Court Street Jean M. and Leon J. Boucher 17 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 223. | 33 Court Street John H. Cunningham and Blanche M. Smalley 33 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 230. | 21 Court Street Jean M. and Leon J. Boucher 17 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 224. | 35-37 Court Street Roslyn and Berthold Huebener Berns and Associates P.O. Box 4 Waterbury Center, Vermont 05677 | 231. | 19 Court Street Jean M. and Leon J. Boucher 17 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |

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| <p>232. 17 Court Street Jean M. and Leon J. Boucher 17 Court Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>233. 5-7 Court Street Barmar Corporation c/o James Barrett 97 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>234. 6-8 Hillside Avenue Barmar Corporation c/o James Barrett 97 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>235. 10 Hillside Avenue Napoleon O. Blanchette 10 Hillside Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>236. 12 Hillside Avenue Louise and Floyd I. Bodgett, Sr. 12 Hillside Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>237. 1-3 Court Street Susan and James Barrett 95 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>238. 1 Shipman Irma R. and Harold F. Edwards 58 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> | <p>239. 56-58 Elm Street Irma R. and Harold F. Edwards 58 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>240. 1-3 Cliff Street James W. Barrett 95 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>241. 5-9 Cliff Street James W. Barrett 95 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>242. 7 Hillside Beatrice White 7 Hillside Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>243. 2-4 Cliff Street Leonard J. Sairs 2-4 Cliff Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>244. 6 Cliff Street Margaret and Daniel O'Connell 6 Cliff Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>245. 6-1/2 Cliff Street Susan and William Steinhurst 6-1/2 Cliff Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> |
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| 246. | 8 Cliff Street Judith V. and Harry R. Colombo Montpelier Junction, Vermont ✓ | 253. | 17 Cliff Street Charles E. Crowell and Lucy Walkonen 17 Cliff Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 247. | 11 Cliff Street Christopher C. Kaechele 11 Cliff Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 254. | 21 Cliff Street ✓ Benjamin L. Huffman and Kristin Glaser 21 Cliff Street ✓ Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 248. | 13 Cliff Street Ruby S. and Norman E. Pine 13 Cliff Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 255. | 23 Cliff Street Maureen and Charles Osborne 23 Cliff Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | | |
| 249. | 3 Corse Street Catherine R. and Samuel E. Rossier 3 Corse Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 256. | 25 Cliff Street Jeanette and Kellett Hull 25 Cliff Street ✓ Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 250. | 16 Corse Street Bertha A. R. B. and J. F. Keegan c/o James Keegan 285 Paradise Road ✓ East Amherst, New York 14051 | 257. | 32 Cliff Street Katrina S. and James I. Milo 32 Cliff Street ✓ Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 251. | 10 Corse Street Maria and Mark Redmond ✓ 10 Corse Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 258. | 24 Cliff Street Idella M. and Joseph M. Griffin 24 Cliff Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | | |
| 252. | 15 Cliff Street Suzanne and John Armstrong ✓ 15 Cliff Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 259. | 22 Cliff Street Yvonne D. and William J. Manning 22 Cliff Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | | |

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| <p>260. 18-20 Cliff Street Cecile and Howard E. Isham East Hill Barre, Vermont 05641</p> <p>261. 1-3 Waverly Betty and Walter Dukette 1-3 Waverly Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>262. 76-78 Elm Street Frank W. Barrett and James W. Barrett 95 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>263. 104-106 Elm Street James W. and Susan Barrett 95 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>264. 120 Elm Street Fred B. and Mildred G. Fletcher 120 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>265. 122-126 Elm Street Osborne F. and Merle O. Lee 126 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>266. 128 Elm Street Doris B. Davis and Sandra J. Bettis 128 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> | <p>267. 134 Elm Street Charles and Phillis L. Maranville 134 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>268. 142-144 Elm Street South Burlington Baptist Church 144 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>269. 150-152 Elm Street Margaret Murray 150 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>270. 156-158 Elm Street J. Edward, W. Leo and Nina C. Lynch 156 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>271. 162 Elm Street Robert J. and Regina Kurrle 162 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>272. 166 Elm Street George and Barbara Curtis 166 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>273. 174 Elm Street Emery and Margaret Denis 182 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>274. 182 Elm Street Emery W. and Margaret M. Denis 182 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> |
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| 275. | 186 Elm Street Emery W. and Margaret M. Denis 182 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 282. | 242 Elm Street Richard and Robin Blanchard Calais Stage Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 276. | 188-194 Elm Street Bruno and Barbara Jean Bruzzesi 194 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 283. | 248 Elm Street Bernard W. Roy 248 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 277. | 200 Elm Street Perry H. and Anna L. Merrill 200 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 284. | 254 Elm Street Steven M. and Florence Cano 254 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 278. | 208 Elm Street Robert and Nancy Alexander 208 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 285. | 260 Elm Street Bernard E., Lee Marie, Ralph W. and Beatrice L. Neill 260 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 279. | 214 Elm Street Thomas J. and Jane D. McTigue 214 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 286. | 5 Vine Street John P. Wardle 5 Vine Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 280. | 222 Elm Street Stanley K. and Gladys L. Bond 222 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 287. | 2-4 Vine Street Rose P. and David B. Cohen 4 Vine Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 281. | 228-230 Elm Street Eugene and Kathryn Wasik 230 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 288. | 249-253 Elm Street Bernard E., Lee Marie, Ralph W. and Beatrice L. Neill 260 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |

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| 289. | 241 Elm Street | | 296. | 187-189 Elm Street | |
| | Edith S. Burnes | | | Roy D. and Linda A. Kilbarn | |
| | 241 Elm Street | | | 189 Elm Street | |
| | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 | | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 |
| 290. | 233-235 Elm Street | | 297A. | 1-1/2 Spring Street | |
| | Burgess & Kilmurry, Ltd. | | | Mary M. and Lawrence Heney | |
| | 235 Elm Street | | | 81 Main Street | |
| | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 | | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 |
| 291. | 231 Elm Street | | 297B. | 1-1/2 Spring Street | |
| | Eldon P. Morrison | | | Mary M. and Lawrence Heney | |
| | P.O. Box 686 | | | 81 Main Street | |
| | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 | | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 |
| 292. | 225-227 Elm Street | | 298. | 3 Spring Street | |
| | Vermont Real Estate, Ltd. | | | Mary M. and Lawrence Heney | |
| | Berns and Associates | | | 81 Main Street | |
| | P.O. Box 4 | | | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 |
| | Waterbury Center, Vermont | 05677 | | | |
| 293. | 223 Elm Street | | 299. | 2 Spring Street | |
| | Vermont Real Estate, Ltd. | | | Dale R. Neil | |
| | Berns and Associates | | | Stowe, Vermont | 05672 |
| | P.O. Box 4 | | | | |
| | Waterbury Center, Vermont | 05677 | 300. | 155 Elm Street | |
| 294. | 219-221 Elm Street | | | Onion River Enterprises | |
| | David E. and Betty L. Gibson | | | 153 Elm Street | |
| | 221 Elm Street | | | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 |
| | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 | 301. | 153 Elm Street | |
| 295. | 213 Elm Street | | | Onion River Enterprises | |
| | Frederick and Nancy Cleveland | | | 153 Elm Street | |
| | 213 Elm Street | | | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 |
| | Montpelier, Vermont | 05602 | | | |

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| <p>302. 137 Elm Street Onion River Enterprises 153 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>303. 131-133 Elm Street Clovis J. and Viola M. Boisvert 133 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>304. 127 Elm Street Ella A. Comstock 127 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>305. 117-119 Elm Street Flora B. Richardson 117-119 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>306. 89-108 Elm Street James W. and Susan W. Barrett 95 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>307. 81-87 Elm Street Douglas George Lackey 153 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>308. 73-79 Elm Street James W. Barrett 95 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> | <p>309. 65-71 Elm Street David L. Stewart P.O. Box 1203 Stowe, Vermont 05672</p> <p>310. 57-63 Elm Street James W. Barrett 95 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>311. 7 School Street Patricia Ann & Paul W. Sykas 62 College Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>312. 1, 3, 5 School Street Eula (Mrs. William) McSheffrey 5 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>313. 41 Elm Street Jona G. and Mario Cerasoli 41 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>314. 35-39 Elm Street Phyllis and John LaRose Upper Terrace Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>315. 4-6 Langdon Street Peter Huntsman 6 Langdon Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> |
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| 316. | 7 Elm Street Martha and Donald Smith 7 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | ✓ 323. | 4 Miles Court Rachel Muzzy and Marcia Ann Tomasi 4 Miles Court Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 317. | 5 East State Street Mary M. and Lawrence Heney 81 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 324. | 27 East State Street Mabel S. Megrath 27 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 318. | 7 East State Street Mary M. and Lawrence Heney 81 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 325. | 29 East State Street Evelyn Vivian 29 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 319. | 11 East State Street Harry R. Sheridan 15 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 326. | 31 East State Street Irving and Esther Saffran R.D. 1 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 320. | 15-23 East State Street Harry R. Sheridan 15 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 327. | 43-45 East State Street Mark W. and Maria A. Redmond 10 Corse Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 321. | 25 East State Street James G. Thetford 6 Summer Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 328. | 47-49 East State Street Rico and Jeannette Babic 22 Pearl Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 322. | 3 Miles Court Helena D. Abair 3 Miles Court Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 329. | 55 East State Street Howard W. and Adena B. Martin 55 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |

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| 330. 59 East State Street Everett Clifford 59 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 338. 46 East State Street Constance J. and Alfred W. Kay 46 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 331. 65 East State Street Jon K. and Linda L. Hutchins 65 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 339. 42-44 East State Street Rock Maple Properties c/o 44 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 332. 67 East State Street Robert Y. Justis, Jr. P.O. Box 151 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 340. 36-40 East State Street Maria A. and Mark Redmond 10 Corse Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 333. 68 East State Street Mildred B. and Paul Heller East Montpelier Ct., Vermont | 341. 32-34 East State Street Ernest D. Massucco 32 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 334. 58 East State Street City Of Montpelier | 342. 28 East State Street Robert E. Denis 28 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 335. 56 East State Street City Of Montpelier | 343. 22-26 East State Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 336. 54 East State Street Caroline G. & Nathaniel Frothingham 54 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 344. 10-12 East State Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 337. 48-50 East State Street David Kelley 48-50 East State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | |

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| 345. | 4-8 East State Street Cody Enterprises P.O. Box 840 Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 352. | 3-5 Cedar Street Rosalie and Joseph R. Genest 143 Barre Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 346. | 23-25 School Street New England Telephone and Telegraph Company 23-25 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 353. | 37 School Street Regina and Edward Fabrizio 37 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 347. | 27 School Street Stanley and Ethel G. Grandfield 41 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 354. | 39 School Street Grace and Paula Bellusco 39 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 348. | 29-33 School Street Department of Social Security U.S. Government 29-33 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 355. | 1 Park Avenue City Of Montpelier |
| 349. | 35 School Street Madeline A. and Robert M. Doyle 35 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 356. | 20-28 School Street Vermont Real Estate, Ltd. Berns and Associates P.O. Box 4 Waterbury Center, Vermont 05677 |
| 350. | 6-8 Cedar Street Madeline A. and Robert M. Doyle 35 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 357. | 30 School Street John R. and Helen S. Guare 30 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 351. | 4 Cedar Street Ruby M. and Chester O. Bailey 4 Cedar Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 358. | 32 School Street Erich F. and Dorothy A. Walka 32 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |

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| 359. | 4 St. Paul Street Phyllis Martin 4 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 366. | 24-1/2 St. Paul Street Doris and Harold Thresher ✓ 24 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 360. | 6 St. Paul Street Phyllis Martin 6 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 367. | 26 St. Paul Street Roy P. and Cecil O. Walker ✓ 26 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 361. | 8 St. Paul Street Lawrence and Mary M. Heney ✓ 81 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 368. | 30 St. Paul Street Roy P. and Cecil O. Walker 26 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 362. | 12-14 St. Paul Street Charles P. and Ellen D. Kerin 12-14 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 369. | 32 St. Paul Street Monique T. and Kenneth W. Washburn, Jr. 32 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 363. | 7 Baird Street Edith G. Baird 147 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 370. | 15 Brown Street Dorothy and Everett Willard ✓ 15 Brown Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 364. | 2-4 Baird Street Edith G. Baird 147 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 371. | 10-12 Brown Street Marion and Manuel Gomez 12 Brown Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 365. | 24 St. Paul Street Doris and Harold S. Thresher 24 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 372. | 34 St. Paul Street Pearl R. and Dale R. Donahue 34 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |

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| 373. 7 Liberty Street Lynda and Lanny Benoit 7 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 380. 13-21 St. Paul Street Clifton C. and Lopetta C. Hersey 19 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 374. 5 Liberty Street Margaret and Bancroft Dwinell 3 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 381. 23-1/2 St. Paul Street Angelo and Jennie Canatselos 23-1/2 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 375. 3 Liberty Street Margaret and Bancroft Dwinell 3 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 382. 25 St. Paul Street Helen B. and Philip W. Cook 25 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 376. 34 School Street Baptist Society 34 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 383. 27 St. Paul Street Beatrice E. Barton 27 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 377. 5 St. Paul Street Baptist Society 5 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 384. 33-35 St. Paul Street Romeo I. Ferland 35 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 378. 7 St. Paul Street James A. and Patricia H. Jennings 1092 Ratley Road West Suffield, Connecticut 06093 ✓ | 385. 37-39 St. Paul Street Frank J. Mott West Hill Road Barre, Vermont 05641 ✓ |
| 379. 11 St. Paul Street Patricia M. Hersey 11 St. Paul Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 386. 9 Liberty Street Florence Devaughn 9 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |

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| 387. | 11 Liberty Street William R. and Mona L. Yates 11 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 394. | 12 Loomis Street Vincent S. Lentini 45 Spaulding Street Barre, Vermont 05641 ✓ |
| 388. | 13 Liberty Street Chester W. and Dorothy Roemmelt 13 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 395. | 10-1/2 Loomis Street Vincent S. Lentini 45 Spaulding Street Barre, Vermont 05641 ✓ |
| 389. | 20 Loomis Street Carroll W., Jr. and Margaret Ayer 20 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 396. | 10 Loomis Street George A. and Theresa W. McIntyre 10 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 390. | 18 Loomis Street Capital Builders, Inc. ✓ County Road East Montpelier, Vermont 05150 | 397. | 6-8 Loomis Street Norman and Loretta Lillie 6-8 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 391. | 16 Loomis Street Dennis M. and Dianne M. Kane 16 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 398. | 4 Loomis Street Congregational Society ✓ 4 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 392. | 14 Loomis Street Robert and Virginia Grant ✓ 14 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 399. | 38 School Street Edith S. Burnes ✓ 38 School Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 393. | 12-1/2 Loomis Street Samuel C. and Susan W. Fitzpatrick 12-1/2 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 400. | 9 Loomis Street Phillis Baker ✓ 9 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |

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| 401. | 6-8 Park Avenue Dorothy and Adair Graves 6-8 Park Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 408. | 19 Loomis Street Betty H. Mosher 19 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 402. | 10 Park Avenue Patricia and Robert J. Beaulieu 10 Park Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 409. | 17 Loomis Street Carolyn M. Silsby 17 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 403. | 12 Park Avenue James W. Barrett 12 Park Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 410. | 15 Loomis Street Laroux and Roy Robertson 15 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 404. | 27 Liberty Street Janet E. and Richard W. Otten 27 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 411. | 13-1/2 Loomis Street Mary Louise and Harold Somers 13-1/2 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 405. | 25 Liberty Street Lois and Vianney Furland 48 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 412. | 13 Loomis Street American Cancer Society Vermont Division, Inc. 13 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 406. | 21-23 Liberty Street Ruth and Hubert Brooks 21 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 413. | 11 Loomis Street Jeanette Lepine 16 Hubbard Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 407. | 19 Liberty Street Ruth and Hubert Brooks 21 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 414. | 1 Marvin Street Christie and Clifton B. Hersey 1 Marvin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |

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| <p>415. 31 Hubbard Street Jeanne and Edward P. Franzeim, Jr. 31 Hubbard Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>416. 33 Hubbard Street Ethel M. and Joseph W. Betit ✓ 33 Hubbard Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>417. 35 Hubbard Street Marjorie L. and James W. Ritro ✓ 35 Hubbard Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>418. 37 Hubbard Street Darlene and Franklin Gree 37 Hubbard Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>419. 41 Hubbard Street Dolores B. and Rudolph S. Reinecke 41 Hubbard Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>420. 34 Liberty Street Conrad and Phyllis Rowell 34 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>421. 32 Liberty Street Fred P. and Ethel P. List ✓ 32 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> | <p>422. 30 Liberty Street Richard and Beverly Monroe 30 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>423. 28-1/2 Liberty Street Philip G. and Sandra Vanorman 28-1/2 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>424. 26-28 Liberty Street Richard and Sarah Brock ✓ 26-28 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>425. 24 Liberty Street Jeffrey R. and Margaret J. Cueto 24 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓</p> <p>426. 22 Liberty Street Stephen J. and Cynthia A. Murphy 22 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>427. 21 Loomis Street Frank and Vera Lyman Corry 21 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> <p>428. 23 Loomis Street ✓ David R. and Charlene Giguere 23 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602</p> |
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| 429. | 27 Loomis Street Wilfred and Jean A. Langevin 23 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 436. | 9 Jay Street Antoniette and Ernest Joseph Morin 9 Jay Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 430. | 31 Loomis Street Charles and Jean Jasman 31 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 437. | 9-1/2 Jay Street Bertha and Albert DesTroismaison 9-1/2 Jay Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 431. | 8 Jay Street Elizabeth N. Teriault 8 Jay Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 438. | 11 Jay Street Bertha and Albert DesTroismaison 9-1/2 Jay Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 432. | 10 Jay Street Margaret G. and Roger F. Sears 10 Jay Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 439. | 30 Loomis Street Karen and Fred Kent Philips Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 433. | 12 Jay Street Marian and Philip R. Hanchett 12 Jay Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 440. | 28 Loomis Street William and Marguerite McKee 28 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 434. | 32 Loomis Street Culina P. Cormier 32 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 441. | 26 Loomis Street Lewis and Evelyn Neill 26 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 435. | 7 Jay Street Aurora M. and David B. Lashua 7 Jay Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 442. | 22 Loomis Street Vasili and Marie Bellini 22 Loomis Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |

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| 443. 16 Liberty Street Pierre R. Pepin 16 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 451. Mechanics Street Lane Manufacturing Company, Inc. |
| 444. 16-1/2 Liberty Street Mary M. Jerd 16-1/2 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 452. Mechanics Street Lane Manufacturing Company, Inc. |
| 445. 14 Liberty Street Florence Abair Houghton and Harold Abair 14 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 453. Lane Shops Kenneth R. and Howard O. Baird 147-1/2 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 446. 12 Liberty Street Judy W. and Stephen C. Walke, Jr. 12 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 454. North Franklin Street - Lane Shops Elwin and Marie Bresette 13 Vine Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ |
| 447. 10 Liberty Street Ellaine A. and Ernest A. Taylor 10 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 ✓ | 455. North Franklin Street - Lane Shops Robert R. and Rose Carr d/b/a L. Carr & Sons Taylor Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 448. 8 Liberty Street Nancy and Edward Hutchinson 8 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 456. Mechanics Street - Lane Shops Kenneth R. and Howard O. Baird 147-1/2 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 449. 6 Liberty Street Ruth S. and Albert E. Johansson 6 Liberty Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 457. Mechanics Street - Lane Shops Kenneth R. and Howard O. Baird 147-1/2 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 450. Mechanics Street Lane Manufacturing Company, Inc. | 458. Mechanics Street - Lane Shops Kenneth R. and Howard O. Baird 147-1/2 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |

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| 459. 5 Memorial Drive Walter E. Simendinger 25 North Prospect Street Burlington, Vermont 05401 | 467. Main Street Bridge City Of Montpelier |
| 460. 49-51 Memorial Drive Bond Auto Supply 49-51 Memorial Drive Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 468. Railroad Bridge Barre-Montpelier Railroad Depot Square Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 461. Memorial Drive W. A. Sandri, Inc. P.O. Box 760 Greenfield, Massachusetts 01301 | 469. State Street Bridge City Of Montpelier |
| 462. 3 Bailey Avenue Overseas Veteran's Inc. One Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 470. Langdon Street Bridge City Of Montpelier |
| 463. 1 Bailey Avenue Overseas Veteran's Inc. One Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 471. School Street Bridge City Of Montpelier |
| 464. Bailey Avenue Bridge City Of Montpelier | 472. Spring Street Bridge City Of Montpelier |
| 465. Railroad Bridge Barre-Montpelier Railroad Depot Square Barre, Vermont 05641 | 473. Lane Shops Footbridge City Of Montpelier |
| 466. Taylor Street Bridge City Of Montpelier | 474. Lane Shops Dam Kenneth R. and Howard O. Baird 147-1/2 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| | 475. 146 State Street Vermont State Employees Credit Union 146 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |

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| 476. | 144 State Street Susan and James Barrett 97 Elm Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 486. | 116 State Street State of Vermont |
| 477. | 136 State Street State of Vermont | 487. | 112 State Street Valley Corporation 45 Main Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 478. | 134 State Street State of Vermont | 488. | 110 State Street State of Vermont |
| 479. | 132 State Street State of Vermont | 489. | 109 State Street State of Vermont |
| 480. | 128 State Street State of Vermont | 490. | 111 State Street State of Vermont |
| 481. | 126 State Street State of Vermont | 491. | Vermont State House State of Vermont |
| 482. | State Boiler Plant State of Vermont | 492. | 1 Baldwin Street State of Vermont |
| 483. | State Storage Building State of Vermont | 493. | 1 Hopkins Carlos Camp Bancroft, Rachel Bancroft England and Margaret Bancroft Allen 1 Hopkins Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 484. | 120 State Street State of Vermont | 494. | 2 Western Avenue State of Vermont |
| 485. | 118 State Street State of Vermont | 495. | 2 Western Avenue, annex State of Vermont |

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| 496. | 6 Baldwin Street State of Vermont | 504. | 139 State Street Union Mutual Fire Insurance, Co. 139 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 497. | 8 Baldwin Street Karen and Fred Kent Phillips Road Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 505. | 7 Baldwin Street Pansy M. Parker 7 Baldwin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 498. | 10 Baldwin Street State of Vermont | 506. | 9 Baldwin Street Marian and Levi Leonard Drew, Jr. 9 Baldwin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 499. | 12 Baldwin Street Ellen T. and Alden E. Corey 14 Baldwin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 507. | 11 Baldwin Street Charlotte H. and Ernest Gibson III 11 Baldwin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 500. | 14-16 Baldwin Street Ellen T. and Alden E. Corey 14 Baldwin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 508. | 13 Baldwin Street Michele H. and Raymond D'Alfanzo 13 Baldwin Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 501. | 9 Bailey Avenue Barbara Coburn D'Arthenay 9 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 509. | 15 Baldwin Street Jeannette P. and Rico Babic 22 Pearl Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 502. | 7-1/2 Bailey Avenue Eva A. Fitzgerald 7-1/2 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 510. | 11-1/2 Bailey Avenue Jeannette P. and Rico Babic 22 Pearl Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |
| 503. | 145 State Street First Church of Christ, Scientist 145 State Street Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | 511. | 13 Bailey Avenue Helen B. and Leigh W. Seddon 13 Bailey Avenue Montpelier, Vermont 05602 | | |

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512. 16 Terrace Street

Margaret and Frances E. Phillips
16 Terrace Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602 —

513. 14 Terrace Street

Cynthia and Robert Russell
14 Terrace Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602 —

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4. 161 State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, five by four bays with pedimented gable end facing street. This Greek Revival style house, c. 1850, has an Italianate style porch, c. 1870, across its five bay facade, a gabled roof ell connecting onto an Italianate style two-story garage with flat roof.

5. 159 State Street, Chester Wright House

Post and beam construction, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This central chimney house, c. 1808, was restored in the 1920's by George Young and although the shutters are the wrong style, their proportions are correct. At this same time a gabled entry was added to the facade of the house for protection from falling snow. Chester Wright was the first Congregational minister in Montpelier; the Vermont Historical Society has an oil portrait on board of the young Reverend Wright.

6. 157 State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, four bay facade. This is a large house with many additions at the rear for apartments. The house has a Greek Revival cornice and a keystone motif above the windows. A one-story flat roof porch, with Tuscan columns, is across the gable front and sides of the house. This house was built for Elisha P. Jewett, 1838-1848.

7. 155 State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt, five by two bays. This house was originally the carriage barn for #3 and was moved here in 1913 and converted into a house. The building was lengthened and raised one story, the cupola removed and a three-sided central oriel window with Queen Anne banded sash added. The house has a bracketed cornice and a three-bay flat roof porch with balustrade.

7A. 155 State Street

Carriage barn, wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This barn has the same bracketed cornice as the main house and was moved at the same time and detached from the main structure.

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8. 153 State Street, Lackey's Tourist Home

Brick with high granite basement, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof sheathed in slate. This Colonial Revival house was built for O. M. Fisher in 1893 and was designed by Stephen C. Earle (1839-1913) of Worcester, Massachusetts. The house has a two-story bay on the left of the facade and a circular one-story bay at the right front corner. A one-story flat roof porch butts the left and right bays: it is surmounted by a balustrade which continues around the roof of the circular bay. The porch entry has a broken pediment and the hipped roof of the house is punctuated by pedimented gabled dormers.

8A. 153 State Street, barn

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gambrel roof surmounted by a cupola.

9. 149 State Street, Timothy Redfield House

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding and horizontal matched boards, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, three-bay facade. This Greek Revival Style house, c. 1850, has a monumental portico with four Doric columns which may originally have been fluted; approximately two inches of each column near the capital (necking) is fluted, the remainder of the shaft is plain. The wall surface behind the portico is of horizontal matched boards in imitation of stone; the remainder of the house is clapboarded. The house has had various bays and additions on both the left and right sides. There is a porch at the second floor level of the portico with a lattice railing.

10. 147 State Street, Bailey House

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, 5 x 2 bays. A one-story, flat roof porch with fluted Doric columns is across the facade of this house. All windows in the house are 6/6 with a pedimented surround; the windows in the gable have an arched surround. The house, c. 1850, has a bracketed cornice which is continued on the ell which fronts on Bailey Avenue. This ell has a one-story, flat roofed porch which is Italianate in style; paired posts with segmental arches between.

11. 8 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, shiplap clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, 3 x 2 bays. This Italianate style house, c. 1870, was moved to this site in 1921 from the site of #505(133 State Street) when that building was constructed. The house has a double leaf front door, a three-bay entry porch, and paired brackets at the cornice. The narrow casement windows are crowned by segmental arches. There is a two-bay wing on the right side with a full-length porch which is a simplified version of the entry porch. The house looks the same now as before its moving.

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12. 20 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, 5 x 2 bays. This Colonial Revival house, c. 1926, is flanked by one-story gabled roof wings. There is a one-story, one-bay gabled entry porch with Doric columns. Two quadrant windows are in the gable.

13. 19 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, shingled, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, c. 1860, has a bracketed cornice and two two-story bay windows on its facade.

14. 17 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate with embricated bands. This French Second Empire house, c. 1880, is located at the corners of Baldwin Street and Bailey Avenue necessitating two facades. There are bay window towers on both sides and an Italianate style porte cochere end porch at the Baldwin Street entrance. The house has a paired bracketed cornice.

14A. 17 Baldwin Street, garage

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, chipped gabled roof sheathed in asphalt and punctuated by gabled dormers. Entrance on Terrace Street.

15. 22 Terrace Street, c. 1962 - non-contributory.

16. 26 Terrace Street, Redstone

Brick and sandstone, 2-1/2 stories, hipped and gabled roof. This Romanesque house, the only house of this style in Montpelier, was designed and built by Montpelier architect, George H. Guernsey (see #'s 480 and 140) for John W. Burgess. Although the porch and porte cochere were removed c. 1972 and the trees and gardens have grown up and overgrown, the house is still a substantial and artistic pile. The house has a granite foundation and sandstone window sills and lintel surrounds. The main entrance to the house is on the south side which is especially notable for a large Moorish arch window in the left first-story bay for a small second-floor balcony. At the right (southeast) corner is a three-story tower of red sandstone with a conical roof. Originally, the third floor level

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16. 26 Terrace Street, Redstone - continued

of this tower was clad in green-gray slate; however, this was replaced by copper c. 1972. The porte-cochere originally encircled this eastern side of the house; its removal has exposed rough brick work and unfortunately gives the building an institutional appearance. The right bay of the east side of the house has a 2-1/2 story brick bay window. The north side of the house contained the kitchen and servant quarters and is unadorned. The most notable feature of the west side of the house is a semi-elliptical window at the first floor level which is at the breast of an interior fireplace; there is also a second floor balcony with ornate turnings. There are various dormers, which contain multi-paned and leaded glass lights, and are clad in ornate pressed tin. The wall surface of the house is occasionally embellished by floral terra cotta tiles and has paneled chimneys rising from the roof. To the left of the main entrance on the south side is a granite tablet in the foundation inscribed, "Erected by John W. Burgess, A.D., 1890, George H. Guernsey, Architect."

16A. Gates to 26 Terrace Street, Redstone

17. 29 Terrace Street, c. 1954, non-contributory

18. 27 Terrace Street, c. 1951, non-contributory

19. 25 Terrace Street, c. 1950, non-contributory

20. 23 Terrace Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This vernacular Italianate style house, c. 1860, has a gable front facade, with a door on the left bay with bracketed hood and a two-story bay on the right bay. The house has a bracketed cornice.

21. 21 Terrace Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This vernacular Italianate style house, c. 1880, has a gable front facade and a porch with a corner gazebo.

21A. 21 Terrace Street, barn

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This large barn-carriage house is surmounted by a cupola.

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22. 18 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This late Greek Revival style house, c. 1860, has a gable front elevation.

22A. 18 Bailey Avenue, carriage barn

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This carriage barn has been converted to a two-bay garage with overhead doors.

23. 20 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This late Greek Revival style house, c. 1860, has a gable front elevation with Italianate style brackets along the eaves and raking eaves.

24. 22 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Greek Revival style house, c. 1860, has a gable front elevation. This house has a modern door and windows.

25. 24 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1900, has various gables giving the house a variety of angles. The main pedimented gable is infilled by chipped shingles; the second story is sheathed with chipped and butt shingles and the first floor is clapboarded. Small gable spaces are infilled with pressed tin which adds to the texture of the house.

26. 26 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This house, with a gable front orientation, has shed dormer and pedimented window surrounds.

27. 30 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This vernacular Queen Anne style house, c. 1900, has a gable front orientation and a 2-1/2 story, three-sided bay window with a gable roof on the left side. A porch, across the facade and left side, has a corner gazebo. The porch has turned balusters and valance.

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28. 27 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, c. 1890, has a one-story porch across its facade and a wide cornice with paired brackets.

29. 25 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1890, has a polygonal turret, a shingled front porch and a gabled roof dormer.

30. 23 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This house, c. 1885, has a gable front orientation, a one-story porch across its facade, horizontal board bands between the stories and a shingled gable peak.

31. 21 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This vernacular Greek Revival house, c. 1830, appears to be the earliest building remaining on Bailey Avenue. It has a gable front elevation, a front porch, simple boxed cornice and a gable dormer on the south side.

32. 19 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This three-bay house, c. 1860, has a porch across its facade which is a later, c. 1880, addition.

33. 17 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This Dutch Colonial Revival house, c. 1918, is similar to #50, 9 Bailey Avenue.

34. 15 Terrace Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, c. 1870, has a bracketed cornice and a 20th century shingled porch across its facade.

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35. 13 Terrace Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and vertical boards, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This vernacular Queen Anne style house, c. 1900, has a band of vertical boards at the sill level and has a frieze. The house is "T" shaped with one-story porches at the verges which have turned posts, railing and valence.

36. 9 Terrace Street

Wood frame, wood shingles, 2-1/2 stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt. This Dutch Colonial Revival house, c. 1920, is built on a ledge and has a high stone foundation.

37. 1 Chapman Street

Wood frame, shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Shingle Style house has a gabled dormer and a front porch.

38. 8 Richardson Street

Wood frame, wood shingles, 2-1/2 story gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt. This Dutch Colonial Revival house, c. 1920, has a front porch, a bay window on the left side, gabled dormer on the left roof slope, and an oriel window on the right side and a shed roof dormer on the right roof slope.

39. 10 Richardson Street

Wood frame, wood shingles, 2-1/2 stories, gambrel roof. This Dutch Colonial Revival house, c. 1920, has a recessed front porch and a gabled dormer.

40. 7 Richardson Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This house, c. 1900, has staggered butt shingles in the gables; shingled second story; clapboarded first story; and a 2-1/2 story bay window.

41. 6 Richardson Street

Wood frame, wood shingles, 2-1/2 stories, gambrel roof sheathed in wood shingles. This Dutch Colonial Revival house, c. 1920, has flaired eaves, a front porch and gabled dormers.

42. 4 Chapman Road, non-contributory

Wood frame with brick wing, clapboarded, 1-1/2 story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, c. 1962.

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43. 7 Terrace Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This building was the carriage house to #44 (5 Terrace Street) and has been converted, c. 1972, to apartments; it retains its bracketed cornice.

44. 5 Terrace Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, mansard roof sheathed polychrome slate with em-bricated bands. This French Second Empire house, c. 1875-1880, has a central tower with a wedge-shaped roof (similar to #'s 479 and 117), a porch on the front and east sides, a bracketed cornice, and banded Queen Anne style windows with colored glass.

45. 1 Terrace Street

Wood frame, clapboarded with shingled shed dormers, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, c. 1836.

46. 2 Mather Terrace

Wood frame, shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This house has a recessed front porch and a centrally located large hip roofed dormer, c. 1900.

47. 4 Mather Terrace

Wood frame, shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt. This Dutch Colo-nial Revival style house, c. 1920, has gambrel front orientation with a recessed porch.

48. 6 Mather Terrace

Wood frame, shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This house, c. 1920, has a recessed front porch and a large centrally located gabled dormer.

49. 108 State Street, Mobil Gas Station, c. 1936 and 1968. Non-contributory.

50. 84-100 State Street, Montpelier Tavern Motor Inn

Brick, four and six stories, flat roof. The four-story section was built in 1932; J. P. Rabidou of Northfield, was the architect and the six-story Tavern Towers section was built in c. 1972; the area between was constructed c. 1968. This large building is non-contributory to the historic character of the downtown area.

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51. Tavern Motor Inn's Vermont Hall (no street number) non-contributory.

Steel frame, vertical board siding, one story, gabled.

52. Carr's-Taylor Street Junkyard (no street number) non-contributory.

Junkyard and steel yard.

53. 76 State Street

Garage, brick facade over cement block, one-story flat roof; non-contributory to historic district; c. 1970.

54. 64 State Street, Christ Church

Random ashlar, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This Gothic Revival church, built in 1868, from granite from Barre and Berlin, Vermont, was designed by Rutland architect, J.J.R. Randall and constructed by the local builder P. Trow. In 1903, the interior was destroyed by fire. A sympathetic parish house wing of granite was added to the left in 1938. The tower spire, left front corner, was removed in 1973 because of structural weakness. The tower itself remains and is of three stages; the first stage contains a single leaf door recessed in a pointed Gothic arch; the second stage contains two glazed and leaded Gothic arch windows; the third stage contains three Gothic arch louvered belfry windows and is surmounted by a crenelated parapet. The crenelations are not original but were added when the stone spire was removed. The tower is square and buttressed. At the center of the building is a double leaf door, also in a recessed Gothic arch, with rich moldings and panelling. Above this structure is a large rosette window in the gable peak. The peak of the roof is surmounted by a cross. To the right of this is a small corner tower with a steeply pitched polygonal stone roof. The church has Gothic massing with a clerestory roof.

55. 58-1/2 State Street

Steel frame clad in brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This is a large warehouse-garage with a corbelled boomtown facade.

56. 54 State Street

Concrete block, one-story, flat roof garage attached to rear of #58; non-contributory to historic district.

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57. 60-62 State Street

Wood frame, asphalt shingle siding over original clapboarding, three stories, flat roof. This four-bay wide building has a bracketed cornice across the facade and left side; decorative Italianate style window heads on the facade and left side and an unusual first story facade. The Italianate style building, c. 1870, was originally a clothing store with an apartment above. In 1926, it was remodeled on the store front level to accommodate an office and the "Miss Montpelier Diner." The diner was on the left and the interior of the building was made to look like a diner with coved wooden ceiling. The first floor facade of the building retains its original wooden pilasters and wooden cornice with dentils and later additions of carrera glass and imitation brick; the diner section of the building has a coved wooden canopy which follows the interior lines of the diner; the office section has a flat roof canopy. This building is the terminal vista of Elm Street and separates the church (#54) from the commercial district of downtown and a large parking lot.

58. 52-56 State Street

Flemish bond brick, three stories, flat roof. This six-bay building has rectangular granite lintels and window sills. A brick cornice with three large recessed panels was added after the original gable roof was removed c. 1930. The store front is c. 1960 with large plate glass windows. This building is stepped back from State Street and connected #59.

59. 50 State Street, Goodrich Block

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This four-bay building, 1930, has round-arched windows on the third floor level and flat-arch windows on the second floor level; both have granite keystones and label steps. The building is stepped back from State Street and #58; however, it is connected and shares a common cornice with #58. The store front is carrera glass with large plate glass windows. Above the third floor windows is a plaque inscribed, "J. O. Goodrich, 1930."

60. 44-48 State Street, Deavitt Block

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This three-bay building, 1930, has flat arch windows with granite keystones. Above the third floor middle window is a plaque which is inscribed, "Deavitt Block, 1930." This building is attached to both #59 and #61. It shares a common cornice with #59 and is stepped back from #61 and State Street.

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61. 34-42 State Street, Rialto Block

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This brick commercial block, 1915, was built at the same time as #62 and is attached to it and #60. It is five double bays wide with brick flat arches containing cast cement keystones. The large plate glass store fronts appear to be original. There is a large monumental, centrally located, double leaf door with a surround of molded concrete inset with black marble; a panel above the door proclaims, "Rialto Building." This building is built over the North Branch (see #469).

62. 20-32 State Street, Union Block

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This brick commercial block, 1915, was built at the same time as #61 and #63 and is connected to both. It is six bays wide with flat brick arches and cast cement keystones. The building is not symmetrical; it has a monumental entrance which is flanked on the left by three bays and on the right by two bays. Each bay contains three window sashes with the exception of the bays above the entrance which have two window sashes. This entrance bay is treated as a pavilion with cement quoining; however, it is flush with the main building. The recessed entrance is surmounted by a concrete panel which reads, "1975 Union Block 1915," and above this is an ornamental iron railing. Above the windows are header spandrels. The cornice of this building is of the same style as #61 and #63, with the exception of a small stepped parapet with a centrally located cartouche above the entrance bay.

63. 16-18 State Street, Heaton Block

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This building, 1915, is connected to #62 and #64. It has the same cornice treatment as #61 and is three bays wide. The windows have flat brick arches with a cement keystone. The store front retains its original facade which is plate glass surmounted by a band of leaded glass.

64. 8-14 State Street, Hubbard Block

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This commercial building, 1875, is attached to #63 and #65. It is Italianate-Queen Anne transitional in styling with a corbelled cornice and imitation quoining. The building is seven bays wide with segmentally arched windows with a corbelled label lintel. The present store front is plate glass and carrera glass which replaced the original arcaded brick facade.

65. 2-6 State Street

Flemish bond, brick, 3-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in metal. This late Federal Style commercial building, c. 1826, was restored in 1977. The store fronts were reconstructed to their supposed original style by following photographs and buildings in other towns dating from this period. The window lintels are splayed granite and the building has a parapeted gable.

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66. 72-1/2 Main Street

Wood frame, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in metal. This small building has a glass facade and was constructed to fill in an alley between #65 and #67, c. 1961; it is non-contributory to the historic character of the district.

67. 68-70 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in metal. This five-bay residential style building has its gable roof sloping towards the street. This building was restored in 1977 and has 12/12 windows on the second story and a sympathetic store facade.

68. 66 Main Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This three-bay facade Greek Revival style building has rectangular cut granite window sills and lintels and a corbelled brick cornice. It was restored in 1977 with 6/6 windows in the upper story windows and has a sympathetic c. 1970 store facade.

69. 64 Main Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building, built 1875, is presently three bays wide; originally it was five bays with rectangular shaped lintels. The building's corbelled frieze is similar to #70 except that it has a horizontal corbelled band at its lowest point, instead of segmental arches and above this band are projecting rectangular brick panels, instead of recessed panels. It is connected to #70.

70. 60 Main Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building, built 1875, is four bays wide with segmental corbelled brick lintels above the windows. Its corbelled frieze is similar to #69 except that there are segmental corbelled arches instead of a horizontal band and above this are recessed rectangular panels. The cornice is an arcaded corbelled band. The building is connected to both #69 and #71.

71. 52-54 Main Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building, built 1875, is four double bays wide, has cast iron lintels, with a face design in the center, and a cast iron cornice. The building is connected to #70 and #72.

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72. 32-50 Main Street, The French Block

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This is the longest commercial block in Montpelier and was built following the fire of 1875 for James French; see #143, #178 and #137. The facade is grouped in store bays and although it is not symmetrical, it presents a unified appearance. The corbelled cornice has a central pediment with a granite block in a segmental arch inscribed, "French Block, 1875." A rock-faced granite belt course separates the first and second stories; the second and third floor windows have rectangular cut rock-faced granite lintels which are set in stepped corbelled hoods. The second story hoods have semi-circular arches whereas the third story hoods have segmental arches. This building is connected to #71.

73. 28-30 Main Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This commercial building, c. 1900, constructed from tan color bricks, is three bays wide. The second story windows share a rectangular stone lintel and the third story windows are each recessed in round-headed arches. There is corbelled frieze and a pressed metal cornice. The building is connected to #74 and was sandblasted in 1978.

74. 22-26 Main Street, Massucco Building

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style commercial block, c. 1875, is four bays wide and has brick quoining and a corbelled brick cornice. The store fronts are plate glass and share a central recessed entrance bay. The second and third floor windows have round-arch corbelled hoods. The building is connected to #73.

75. 16-20 Main Street, Tomasi Block

Concrete block, three stories, flat roof. This building was designed and built in 1907 by its first owner, Domenico Tomasi. It was constructed from locally made rusticated concrete blocks with molded concrete window surrounds and quoining. The store facade appears to be original with plate glass fronts and a centrally located and recessed entrance bay for the two shops and the upper stories.

76. 12 Main Street, gas station - non-contributory.

77. 12-1/2 Main Street - non-contributory.

Wood frame, clapboarded and vertical board siding, one-story, flat roof. This is a recently built building.

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78. Near mouth of North Branch (no street number) - non-contributory

Brick veneer, one story, flat roof. This is a 20th century power generating station.

79. 2 Main Street, Grand Union - non-contributory

80. 5 Main Street, Beacon Feed Store - non-contributory

Wood frame clad in sheet metal, one-story shed roof clad in sheet metal. This grain-feed store was constructed along the railroad siding in 1923 on the site of #79; in 1962, it was moved to its present location.

81. 7 Main Street, Montpelier and Wells River Railroad Depot

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building, c. 1880, is five bays wide separated by brick pilasters. The windows are grouped vertically; the first and third story windows have round-headed arches with corbelled heads; the second story windows are segmentally arched with corbelled heads. The windows have granite sills and keystones and a granite belt course along the foundation. The ornate canopy across the facade and right side is supported by open brackets, sheathed in standing seam copper and protects the train platform. This building was restored in 1977 and is being adaptively used.

82. 9 Main Street, Highter's Shell Gas Station - non-contributory

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83. 15 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof clad in asphalt. This five by two bay house has molded window heads and a front center door flanked by sidelights and sheltered by a bracketed hood.

84. 19 Barre Street, Blue Seal Feeds, c. 1970 - non-contributory

85. 23 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay Italianate style house has a bracketed hood over the door in the left bay, a two-story bay window on the left side and a paired bracketed cornice.

86. 31 Barre Street

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt. This early 20th century three-bay house has a one-story porch across its facade and triangular dormers on all roof slopes.

87. 37 Barre Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, two stories, hipped roof. This four-bay Italianate structure has had an intrusive one-story commercial addition to its facade; otherwise, the building is intact. It has a panelled frieze with dentils and a paired bracketed cornice. The roof is surmounted by a flat roof cupola with finial. The cupola has paired round-headed windows and a bracketed dormer.

88. 39 Barre Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This gable front, three-bay side hall plan Gothic Revival house has jig-sawn cut bargeboards, incised wooden window heads on the second floor, and a Greek Revival style door with three-quarter length sidelights. The house has a front porch with turned posts, railing and jig-sawn cut valance.

89. 45 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This gable front Greek Revival house, c. 1822, has a one-story portico with four wooden Doric columns surmounted by a recessed porch in the triangular gable. The house has corner pilasters and an entablature, 6/6 windows, and a front door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights.

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290. 47 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This vernacular Gothic Revival Cottage has a three-bay gable front elevation with narrow 4/4 windows, and decorative bargeboards.

291. 51 Barre Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This building was built as a State Armory in 1932; it has a high brick foundation with a granite water table and corner granite date stone, flat arch lintels with a granite keystone, granite window sills and a granite entablature. The building has a central projecting bay with a recessed door framed by granite and reached by a flight of granite steps with a brick and granite railing.

292. 57 Barre Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This house has a one-story, flat roof front porch with chamfered posts and jig-sawn valance.

293. 63 Barre Street

Wood frame, wood shingles, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front, Gothic Revival house has a one-story front porch with Tuscan columns. The front door is in the left bay and is flanked by three-quarter length colored glass sidelights. The first story front windows have Queen Anne colored glass sash. The house has sawn bargeboards on the front gable and the right side gable wall dormer. This house is similar in massing and bargeboard style to #94.

94. 69 Barre Street

Wood frame, wide wood shingles, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay, gable front, Gothic Revival house has a one-bay gable roof porch, with a jig-sawn cut trefoil arch valance, over the left bay entry; the front door is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. The house has sawn bargeboards on the front gable and the right side gable wall dormer. The attic window in the gable peak has a decorative projecting wood balcony. This house is similar in massing and bargeboard style to #93.

295. 77 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, bell cast mansard roof. This French Second Empire style house has a full-width front porch with turned posts and railing. The first floor windows are flat arched and the second floor windows are segmentally arched; both with molded hoods. The double leaf front doors have round-headed glass light panels and has the same surround detail as the windows. The corner boards of the house are molded and support an entablature and a bracketed cornice. This house is rich in architectural detail.

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96. 79 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a three-bay gable front elevation with a centrally located door with banded Queen Anne sash. The door is flanked on the left by a one-story, flat roof bay window which shares a common porch roof. The porch extends across the remaining facade of the house. The porch has turned posts and railing. There is an obtrusive modern flat roof garage addition on the left side.

97. 89 Barre Street, New England Label Corp., 20th century concrete block industrial building - non-contributory

98. 93-95 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire house, c. 1880, has paired front windows with molded surrounds, a dentil frieze and a bracketed cornice.

98A. 95 Barre Street

Carriage barn, wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This carriage house has molded window and door surrounds and a round-headed window on the gable.

99. 99-1/2 - 105 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof with a large three-story flat roof rear addition. This apartment house has a gable front elevation with a two-story flat roof front porch with Tuscan columns and a shingled balustrade. The windows and doors have molded heads. The large rear addition has a bracketed cornice.

100. 113-117 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboards and wood shingles, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in wood shingles. This French Second Empire style apartment house has a shingle course below the first story windows and has a band between the first and second stories. The house has a paneled frieze and a bracket cornice. The facade of the house has a one-story, flat roof bay on the left and right sides and a one-story flat roof porch with Tuscan columns.

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101. 119 and 123 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay Italianate style house has double leaf doors containing round-headed window panels. The door is surmounted by a bracketed hood. There is a one-story, flat roof bay with bracketed cornice on the left of the facade. The house has a paneled frieze and a bracketed cornice. A wing, of the same style as the main house, is fronted by a one-story, flat roof porch with turned posts and railing.

102. 137 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboards and shingles, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Queen Anne style house has a one-story, flat roof porch on the facade and right side, and a two-story flat roof porch on the left side. The porches have turned posts, railing and valence. There is an oriel tower on the right side with a polygonal roof capped by a finial. An imbricated shingle band is between the first and second story windows and ornate shingle work in the gable. The gable also contains a semi-circular light with a sunburst pattern radiating from it.

103. 143 Barre Street, Hubbard House

Seven-course American bonded brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This five by three bay Greek Revival house, c. 1830, has a central door flanked by three-quarter length leaded sidelights and is surmounted by a rectangular leaded transom. The door is slightly recessed and is flanked by simple Doric columns. The house has a cut granite foundation, rectangular granite lintels, a Greek fret frieze and a three-bay front porch with turned posts and a jig-sawn cut railing. There are semi-elliptical lights in the gable and a shingled two-story, flat roof rear wing.

104. Railroad building off Barre Street (no street number)

Wood frame, clapboarded, gabled roof. This is a railroad storage building - non-contributory.

105. Off Barre Street, near railroad building (no street number)

Wood frame, aluminum roofing for siding and pressed tin in imitation of brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof.

106. Railroad round table building off Barre Street (no street number)

Wood frame, clapboarded and asphalt siding, flat roof. This railroad building has a bracketed cornice and houses the railroad round table.

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107. 107-111 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This apartment house has horizontal board bands at the window lintel level, a vertical board frieze, and a three-story front porch with turned posts.

108. 125-129 Barre Street

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has a gable front elevation, a three-story front porch with turned posts and railings, and both have flat roof and gabled dormers.

109. 131 Barre Street - Demolished, April, 1978

110. 145 and 147 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house, c. 1875, has a gable front central bay flanked by wings with gabled dormers and is fronted by a porch with turned posts and railing.

111. 149 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house, c. 1875, has a gable front orientation and a front porch with turned posts and railing.

112. 138-140 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a two-bay gable front orientation; a door with a bracketed hood is in the right bay and a one-story flat roof bay window is in the left bay. The house has a vertical board sill course and frieze. An ell, with gable roof and with two gable wall dormers is to the right of the main house.

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113. 134 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a vertical board frieze and an ell on the right side of the house fronted by a porch with turned posts.

114. 130 Barre Street

Wood frame, asphalt siding, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay Italianate style house has a paneled frieze and paired bracketed cornice. A two-story porch fronts the ell on the left side of the house which has the same details as the main house.

115. 118 and 120 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front Greek Revival house has paneled corner pilasters, a front door in the left bay flanked by full-length sidelights and window and door heads articulated with dentils and a trefoil arch. There is a two-story flat roof wing on the right side of the house which has the same architectural detailing. A one-story porch with turned posts fronts the main house and a two-story porch fronts the wing.

116. 104 Barre Street

Brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This late Queen Anne style house, c. 1905, has a hinged 2-1/2 story gabled roof bay on the right side of the facade; the windows are segmentally arched with rock-faced granite sills and the front porch has turned posts and sawn balustrade and valance.

117. 96 and 98 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gable roof sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne style house has a front bay capped by a steeply pitched wedge-shaped roof (similar to #44 and #479 containing a gabled dormer supported on turned posts. This dormer has a round-headed window and the tower has a bracketed cornice. The house has a one-story circular porch with turned posts, railing and valance on the right side; a one-story porch with Tuscan columns and shingled railing is on the left side. Horizontal molded bands are at all window sill levels and at the second and third story window lintel level. The house has incised bargeboards.

118. 90 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay Italianate style house, c. 1870 has a paneled frieze and a paired bracketed cornice. There is a one-story bay window with a flat roof supported by brackets and containing round-headed windows on the left of the facade. All windows have molded heads.

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119. 82 Barre Street - non-contributory

Wood frame, asphalt siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This 20th century house has a gabled front orientation with a one-story flat roof porch. *was born to Stevens Mkt.*

120. 78 and 80 Barre Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This four-bay commercial building with upstairs apartment has segmentally arched windows and a wooden entablature. The store front has a wooden cornice with dentils and has a large plate glass facade.

121. 72 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled and hipped roofs. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1880, has a tower at the Barre and Hubbard Street corner with a conical roof capped by a finial. At the Barre Street left side is a large gabled roof bay with a small oriel window at the second floor level. The first floor of the building is clapboarded; the second floor has an imbricated shingled band with the majority sheathed in straight butt shingles; the third floor gable peak of the bay has an imbricated shingled band followed by a wavy shingled band divided by two small multi-paned windows; the area above these windows is infilled by another imbricated shingle band. A one-story flat roof porch is across three-quarters of the facade (Barre Street) and right side (Hubbard Street) and has turned posts and valence; the balustrade has been replaced with plywood panels. The house has a cut granite foundation.

122. 62 Barre Street

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style town house has a three-bay gable front elevation with a front door in the right bay flanked by three-quarter length sidelights.

123. 52-58 Barre Street, Barre Street School

Brick, two stories, flat roof. This school, built in 1932 as St. Michael's Parochial School, has a central pavilion and is accented by rusticated concrete bands.

124. 46 Barre Street

Brick, four stories, flat roof. St. Michaels Convent was constructed after the Flood of 1927 and has a high basement, flat arch brick lintels, brick quoining and a stone sill course at the fourth floor window level. The building has a modern (1954) school addition at the rear and along Mons. Crosby Avenue.

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125. 40 Barre Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This five by three bay Greek Revival style house has many details similar to plates in Asher Benjamin's 1845 Architect, or Practical House Carpenter. The front center door is flanked by fluted Ionic columns, three-quarter length sidelights and has a rectangular transom. The door lintel and the front window lintels have an incised Greek meander. The house has a meander frieze, three pedimented gable dormers and triangular louvers in the gable peaks. The house is connected to 2-4 Mons. Crosby Avenue.

126. 34 Barre Street, brick facade, one-story, flat roof, commercial building, c. 1947 non-contributory

127. 28 Barre Street

Eight-course American bonded brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Federal style house, c. 1810, has splayed stone lintels, two interior end chimneys and a recently added gable roof enclosed entry which obscures the semi-elliptically arched doorway. The house has a meander frieze and boxed cornice; the brick walls are painted white.

128. 18 Barre Street, St. Augustine's Catholic Church

Barre, Vermont granite, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roofs sheathed in slate. This Gothic Revival church was started in 1892 and completed to the point of its present shape in 1903. The building was designed to have steeples and towers but these were never completed. In 1968, the building underwent an unfortunate remodeling, to conform with liturgical norms of the Second Vatican Council, which destroyed the interior Gothic beauty of the church as well as replacing the heavily paneled front doors and lancet arched transoms. The original architect for the church is unknown; however, a large architectural drawing, by E. R. Howe of Boston, shows a truncated crenulated tower and minor Romanesque spire which are reminiscent of Montpelier architect George Guernsey. Other smaller architectural drawings show the tower surmounted by spears and the minor spire decidedly Gothic. The church building has many carved granite details which were done by the Granite Construction Company of Montpelier and Fall River, Massachusetts. Apparently, the building as originally planned cost more than the congregation could raise so it was never completed. The stained glass windows, from the W. Burnham firm of Boston, were installed in 1938.

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129. 16 Barre Street, St. Augustine's Rectory

Brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. The Rectory was built c. 1946-1950 and designed by the Boston architect, John P. Heffernan. The building is constructed from beige colored brick and has a five-bay facade with the front center entry sheltered by a recently added gabled entry porch supported by iron posts. The building has imitation quoining and two gabled dormers which are clad in black asphalt roofing material. A large rear ell has a flat roof and is connected by a low corridor to the Church (#128). The gabled roof is very steeply pitched.

130. 8 Barre Street, brick, one-story, flat roof, c. 1946 - non-contributory

131. 11-15 Main Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This nine-bay Italianate style building is articulated in three identical sections. The windows have granite sills and are segmentally arched with corbelled heads containing granite keystones. There is an arcaded corbelled cornice. The store front level has been altered; originally it was arcaded with round-headed arches with granite keystones and imposts. The openings are presently bricked in. The building is articulated on both the Main Street facade and the right side which faces Barre Street. It is possible that this building was designed by Montpelier architect, George H. Guernsey (see #16, #480 and #140).

132. 21 Main Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding with recent barn board facade, two stories, flat roof. This five-bay Italianate style building has had its facade altered by the addition of a shingled pent roof dividing the stories; the addition of vertical plank "barn board" at the store front level and the alteration of this level's windows.

133. 27-31 Main Street, Capitol Stationery - non-contributory

Brick and steel, two stories, flat roof. This modern non-contributory building was built on the site of the Lawrence Block which was destroyed by fire in 1924. The building was built c. 1970 as a one-story building with a second story added in 1975.

134. 39 Main Street, City Hall

Yellow brick with granite trim, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof. This Beaux Art, Italianate Revival building was built 1909-1911 after designs by George Adams of Lawrence, Massachusetts. It has a granite arcaded central entry and a tall central tower with a clock, flanked by gabled pavilion type bays.

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135. 13-15 Pitkin Court

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This apartment house has peaked window surrounds.

136. 11 Pitkin Court

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This building, which appears earlier than #135, has a shed wall dormer and an overhead garage door on its gable front facade.

137. 17-19 Pitkin Court

Wood frame, ~~asbestos~~ siding, three stories, bellcast mansard roof. This building originally stood on the site of #110 and served as a post office from 1861-1869. When the building stood at that location, it had a flat roof. Between 1869 and 1874, the building was moved to the site of #139 at which time the bellcast mansard roof was added. About 1890, the building was moved to its present location. The building has an arcaded facade, flat arched windows with bracketed heads on the west (right) side, gable dormers and a paired bracketed cornice. This building was originally built for James French; see #72, #143 and #178.

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138. 57-63 Main Street, Firehouse

Brick and concrete, two stories, flat roof. The Montpelier firehouse was constructed in 1924 and has a three-bay facade with large segmentally arched firehouse doors. The rectangular window surrounds and cornice are molded concrete. There is a brick parapet, with the date of the firehouse's construction, in a centrally located pediment.

139. 65-67 Main Street, Blanchard Block Extension

Brick with rock-faced granite trim, four stories, flat roof. This building was built in 1890 by Asa Blanchard's estate to harmonize with the Blanchard Block (#140) which it adjoins. It was built on the site of #137 which was moved back to make room for this new building. The building is two bays wide; the second floor features two large Syrian horseshoe arched windows trimmed with granite; the third floor windows are triporte rectangular openings with a common granite sill and flat lintel with granite label stops; the fourth floor windows are also triporte but have round headed granite arches. The building has an arcaded corbelled cornice.

140. 71-77 Main Street, Blanchard Block

Brick with yellow brick and granite trim, four stories, flat roof. This Italinatate style building was built in 1883-1884 by Asa Blanchard as the Blanchard Opera House. George H. Guernsey of Montpelier was the architect; (see #16, #480 and #131). The building is articulated in five bays, each containing three windows, except for the central entrance bay. The entrance bay consists of a two-story round-headed arch opening containing double leaf doors flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a large round-headed transom light; at the third floor level are paired windows with a segmental corbelled head with a granite keystone; the fourth floor paired window has a round-headed corbelled head with a granite keystone. The other windows in the block are segmentally arched at the second and third floor and round-headed at the fourth floor; all have granite keystones. The block is visually tied together at the third story window sill level by a hoizontal corbelled band. The building has an arcaded corbelled frieze and a pressed tin cornice with a centrally located pediment saying, "1884, Blanchard,"

141. 79 Main Street

Brick, two stories, flat roof. This one-bay building is attached to #142 and has splayed granite lintels and a corbelled brick cornice.

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142. 81-83 Main Street, Heney Building

Flemish bonded brick, 3-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This transitional Federal-Greek Revival style building' c. 1830, has a four-bay gable front orientation, recessed triangular gable panels and splayed granite lintels. There is a finely carved Greek fret frieze along the eaves and raking eaves. This building is attached to #141 and #317.

143. 85 Main Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building was built 1883-1884 for James French (see #'s 172, 178 and 137). It has a four-bay facade with rectangular cut granite lintels, a patterned brick frieze and a wooden bracketed cornice. An intrusive modern projecting store front was added c. 1945 and the building is attached to #144.

144. 87-89 Main Street, Cody Block. Non-Contributory.

Brick, two stories, flat roof. This four-bay commercial structure was built in 1945; a granite block in the frieze is inscribed, "Cody, 1945." The building has a one-story projecting store front and is attached to #143.

145. 101 Main Street, C. H. Cross Building

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building was built c. 1867 for Charles H. Cross, who was a baker and made Montpelier Cross Crackers. Originally the building was a 2-1/2 story, five-bay gable roof house with a shop and bakery. A two-story flat roof bay window was on the left side of the facade. Circa 1900 the building was enlarged; its gable roof was removed and an additional story with a flat roof added. At a later date, the rear ell was enlarged in this same manner. In 1928, the fenestration on the facade of the original building was altered; the two-story bay window was removed and the facade changed to three large windows. The store front level was also altered by the addition of two projecting plate glass bays with a common shed roof. In the 1970's, these bays were clad in brick which has destroyed the historic character of the building.

146. 115 Main Street, Bethany Congregational Church

Stone, 1-1/2 stories, gable roof sheathed in slate. Bethany Church was originally built in 1868 and designed by Boston architect, Charles Edward Parker. Built of polychrome sandstone, the main color is pink with an accenting trim of "dark red stone" and Isle La Motte stone. In 1954, pieces of the Isle La Motte coping began to fall and the main part of the building was found structurally unsafe. Burlington architects, Freeman, French and Freeman designed a modern replacement to adjoin the original chapel, steeple and 1937 parish house. Stone from the 1868 church was used in the new 1959 church in an attempt to blend it with the original building.

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147. 135 Main Street, Kellogg-Hubbard Library

Granite, 2-1/2 stories, flat roof. This Italian Renaissance Revival style building was constructed in 1894/1895 from plans of the Worcester, Massachusetts architect, A. P. Cuttings. The building is constructed of rock-faced granite blocks of contrasting coursed sizes. Pink North Conway, New Hampshire granite columns, with Ionic capitals, flank the recessed entry in the central pavilion and the second floor balcony. An entry addition at the rear of the building was designed by Vermont architect Robert Burley in 1974 and is constructed of fluted concrete blocks which correspond in texture with the original granite.

148. 137 Main Street, Trinity Methodist Church

Brick, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. Edward Dow, of Concord, New Hampshire was the architect and George Guernsey of Montpelier was responsible for the carpentry of this building built during the years of 1868-1874. The first floor windows are segmentally arched and have segmentally arched corbelled heads; the second floor windows are round-headed and have round-headed corbelled heads. The facade is three bays wide with a projecting central bay supporting a two-stage tower constructed of wood. The centrally located door is round-headed and has been replaced by modern glass doors. Above the door are three round-headed windows grouped together and sharing a corbelled head. There is a brick belt course at the second floor level and a bracketed cornice.

149. 139 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Greek Revival Classic Cottage, c. 1852, with central gabled wall dormer, had an intrusive one-story flat roof addition added to its facade in 1971.

150. 141 Main Street, Baird Apartments, non-contributory

Brick, 3-1/2 stories, gabled roof with parapet. This is a large Colonial Revival apartment house.

151. 143 Main Street

Six-course American bonded brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This five-bay Federal style house has a semi-elliptical fan above its front center door. The door is surmounted by a gabled bracketed hood.

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152. 145 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded two stories, hipped roof. This five-bay Federal style house, c. 1810, with a large central chimney, has four Doric pilasters on the facade, a Doric frieze with triglyphs and an enclosed one-story gabled roof entrance portico with Ionic columns in anta. Most of the windows are 12/12.

153. 147 Main Street

Flemish bond brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Federal style, five-bay house has splayed stone lintels and a Greek fret frieze. A one-story Colonial Revival porch with Ionic columns and turned balustrade is across the facade and left side.

154. 149 Main Street, Gary Home

Brick, 3-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Colonial Revival retirement home for women was designed by the Burlington, Vermont architect, Frank Lyman Austin, and built in 1941. It has a seven-bay facade with a two-story portico with six "Temple of the Winds" Corinthian columns; the flat roof of the portico is edged by a balustrade. The building has quoining a wooden string course at the second story level, stone keystones in the brick flat arch lintels and paired interior end chimneys.

155. 155 Main Street, Pioneer Apartments, c. 1972 - non-contributory.

156. 1 Liberty Street - non-contributory

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This is a 20th century house, c. 1940, with an enclosed projecting entry and flushboard gables.

157. 2 Liberty Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Federal style house was built in 1805 for David Wing, Jr. Care was taken in the cladding of this house so that its corner pilasters and frieze remain visible. Its front center door is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and is surmounted by a leaded semi-elliptical fanlight. There is a one-bay flat roof entry porch with paired Ionic columns.

158. 167-169 Main Street

Wood frame, modern wide shingle siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house, four by five bays, has a major entrance on both the gable and eaves sides. The doors are flanked by three-quarter length sidelights, are surmounted by blind louvered fans and have segmentally arched hoods supported by Doric columns. The gable end faces Main Street and has a modern exposed brick fireplace chimney.

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159. 171 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire house, c. 1875, has a three-bay facade. The windows are paired, rectangular and surmounted by a segmental stained glass panel and they have an elaborate surround. The central section of the house projects slightly from the main plain and contains a double leaf door. The house has a one-story front porch with chamfered posts and a turned railing and valence. There are three-story bay windows on the sides of the house and a molded frieze and large cornice supported by brackets. The dormers are grouped above the main windows and have round heads. The exterior of the house has had no visible alterations since its construction.

160. 175 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Federal style house, c. 1820, has a five-bay facade and a full-length front porch.

161. 2, 4, 6 Jay Street

Wood frame, asbestos siding, three stories, mansard roof. This is a large French Second Empire apartment house.

162. 180 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, with paired brackets supporting the overhanging cornice, has a two-story porch across its front facade.

163. 176 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house, with a gable front orientation, has a one-story front porch with turned posts and brackets.

164. 172-174 Main Street

Wood frame, asbestos siding, two stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house, c. 1850, has wide corner pilasters, a heavy entablature, pedimented window surrounds, and a one-story front porch.

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165. 166-170 Main Street, Main Street School

Three stories, brick, flat roof. This Colonial Revival school, 1913, has a large five-bay central section flanked by five-bay wings. The basement is high and separated by a stone water table from the upper two stories. A wide white frieze and cornice, surmounted by a brick parapet, ties the building together. The bays in the central section are divided by brick pilasters with stone bases and capitals.

166. 164 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This five-bay Greek Revival house has a centrally located front door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular transom. The house has a wide frieze and paired brackets; a one-story, one-bay flat roof entrance porch; and a one-story flat roof porch on the left side.

167. 162 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival town house, c. 1845, has a gable front elevation with its front door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights.

168. 160 and 160-1/2 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Classic Cottage has two gambrel dormers and a one-story porch with turned posts, balusters and valance. This building is attached by a one-story garage to a two-story, three-bay wood frame and clapboarded gabled roof house.

169. 156-158 Main Street, Boutwell Masonic Memorial Building, built c. 1953 - ~~Contributory~~
non-contributory.
Original site of 14-16 Franklin Street.

170. 154 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof. This Queen Anne style house has a variety of wall surfaces, bay windows, gabled wall dormers a multi-level porch with complicated turnings, gable screens and different window types which makes the house an outstanding example of its style.

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171. 152 Main Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This house has a redstone foundation, double leaf door and a one-story, one-bay, flat roof entrance porch with turned posts, railing and brackets. The house has a cruciform plan.

172. 150 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Italianate style house has a paired bracket cornice, heavy pedimented window surrounds and a double leaf door on the right side of the facade. There is a one-story bay window on the left side of the facade and the left side of the house. There is a one-story front porch with clustered Tuscan columns.

173. 148 Main Street

Wood frame, asphalt siding, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay Italianate style house has a bracketed cornice and heavy pedimented window surrounds. The front door is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular transom. There is a one-story entrance porch with chamfered posts.

174. 146 Main Street

Flemish bonded brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This three-bay Greek Revival style town house, with its entrance on the right side of the facade, has rectangular cut granite lintels and sills. The door is flanked by three-quarter sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular transom; it also has two Ionic columns in anta. The one-story gabled roof entrance porch has a modillion cornice, Ionic columns and paneled soffit. The gable has a triangular louvre.

175. 144 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Gothic Revival Classic Cottage has a centrally located gabled wall dormer, a bay window, bargeboards, cupola and a one-story entrance porch with vernacular Gothic Revival details.

175A. 142 Main Street, non-contributory

Brick, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in wood shingles. This is a modern apartment complex, c. 1971, with vertically grouped windows and a centrally located entrance pavilion. The building resembles a carriage barn.

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176. 140 Main Street

Brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house was altered in 1910 and now presents a Colonial Revival appearance. The house has a two-story wooden Doric portico which originally had a porch at the second floor level. In 1910, this porch floor was removed and the second floor door changed to a large window. A recessed Palladian balcony porch was added to the gable pediment and Palladian dormers were added to the roof. The house has a three-bay gable front facade; the front door, with a semi-elliptical leaded fanlight and full-length leaded sidelights replaced the original Greek Revival door. The (left) south side of the house is five bays; the original centrally located door has been replaced by a one-story bay window; the second floor window above this bay is oval. An octagonal solarium, with flat roof edged by a railing, was also added to this side. On the (right) north side, a two-story semi-circular bay with stained and leaded glass was added during this 1910 alteration.

176A. 140 Main Street

Brick, two stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This is a six-bay carriage barn, c. 1875; the end bays are segmentally arched windows and the four center bays are garage doors. The two doors on the right are round-headed and double leaf (see #177A); the two doors on the left have been rebuilt and contain overhead doors. There is a corbelled frieze containing two half-size doors, a bracketed cornice (similar to #177A) and a centrally located clipped gable-wall dormer containing two segmentally arched windows. The window and door surrounds have cast iron keystones. The roof slope contains four round windows and is surmounted by a cupola.

177. 138 Main Street, Brock House

Brick, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire style house, built in 1876 by James W. Brock, has a square yet irregular massing with bay windows and a stepped back corner tower. This tower has an arched open base with a cast iron Corinthian style column supporting its outside corner. The house has cast iron window lintels, a handsomely paneled wooden double leaf door, round-headed dormer windows with pedimented surrounds and circular windows in the mansard roof of the tower.

177A. 138 Main Street

Brick, two stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This is a four-bay carriage barn, c. 1875; the two center bays contain round-headed double leaf doors (similar to 176A), the end bays contain segmentally arched windows. The window and door surrounds have cast iron keystones. There is a corbelled frieze containing a half-size door right of center and a bracketed cornice, similar to #176A. The roof slope contains two round windows and is surmounted by a cupola. This carriage barn abuts #178A.

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178. 136 Main Street, French House

Wood frame, molded clapboard, three-stories, bellcast mansard roof. This French Second Empire house was built c. 1865 for James G. French (see #'s 72, 143 and 137). The house has wooden quoining at the first floor level, a horizontal wooden string course at the second floor level and a centrally located projecting tower. The main entrance, with double leaf doors containing etched glass panels, is in this tower and protected by a bracketed hood surmounted by a decorative railing. The second story of this tower contains a triple grouping of round-headed windows and the third floor, clad in horizontal flushboards, has a pair of round-headed windows. The bellcast mansard roof of the tower has circular windows. The house has heavy ornate wooden window surrounds and a bracketed cornice.

178A. 136 Main Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, mansard roof. This carriage barn has five double leaf garage doors and a gabled wall dormer, left of center, containing a round-headed door with glazed upper panel. The roof is surmounted by a cupola with a horse weather-vane.

179. 134 Main Street, Unitarian Church of the Messiah

Wood frame with high granite foundation, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof. This church building, the oldest still standing in Montpelier, was designed by the Boston architect, Thomas W. Silloway (see#485) and built in 1865. The church has tall round-headed windows, quoining and large round-headed double leaf doors located in a gabled pavilion which helps to support the two-stage steeple.

180. 132 Main Street, Howard Drive-In Bank, built 1978 - non-contributory

181. 124-126 Main Street, Seguin Block

Brick, three stories, flat roof. A granite block in cornice is inscribed, "Ed. T. Seguin, 1941."

182. 118-122 Main Street

Brick, two stories, flat roof. This was originally a three-story building; however, a fire in 1971 destroyed the top floor and it was removed. The windows have rock-faced rectangular granite lintels.

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183. 112-116 Main Street, Alvarez Block

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay wide building's south side is brick laid in a nine-course American bond. The building originally was four stories with a mansard roof and was the Argus and Patriot office. The fire which partially destroyed #182 in 1971 necessitated the removal of the third floor and the mansard roof of this building.

184. 100-110 Main Street, Theriault Building

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This ten-bay Italianate style building has a uniform double bracketed cornice; however, the southern three bays are approximately a foot lower than the remaining seven bays. The denticulated sign cornice is also approximately a foot lower on the left (southern) end, although it is of the same style as that on the right (northern) end.

185. 24 Langdon Street

Wood frame, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This commercial building is attached to #184.

186. 8-20 Langdon Street, Langdon Block #2

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This commercial building, one of three buildings James R. Langdon had constructed for a new Montpelier shopping center, was completed in 1900. It is brick accented by rock-faced granite quoining, keystones, window lintels and sills. See #188, and #187.

187. 7-13 Langdon Street, Langdon Block #3

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This brick commercial building, one of three buildings James R. Langdon had constructed for a new Montpelier shopping complex, was completed in 1900. It is brick accented by rock-faced granite quoining, window lintels and sills (see #188 and #186).

188. 90-98 Main Street, Langdon Block #1

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This brick commercial building is one of three buildings James R. Langdon had constructed as a new Montpelier shopping complex and was completed in 1900. It is brick accented with rock-faced granite quoining, granite trim around the windows and at the first floor level. At the first floor level are turned granite columns from the Grearson and Lane Company of Barre. This building was constructed to house the Montpelier Savings Bank, now the Howard Trust Company (see #187 and #186).

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189. 5-7 State Street

Brick, four stories, flat roof. This Italianate style commercial structure was originally only three stories with a gable roof sloping towards the street. This earlier section is of Flemish bonded brick and has rectangular granite window lintels. The fourth story was added later and has segmentally arched windows and an Italianate style modillion and bracketed cornice. The store front is of recent vintage and is modern but in scale with the building.

190. 13 State Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building is seven bays wide; however, it was partially destroyed by fire c. 1933. The right four bays, with cast iron lintels and cornice, remain intact. The three left bays were simplified after the fire; however, the fenestration placement is original. In c. 1963, an obtrusive aluminum screen facade was added to the building.

191. 17 State Street, Walton Block

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building was constructed in 1879 and retains a bracketed cornice, cast iron window sills and heads, and a cast iron stone front. The building has brick quoining and an articulated central bay surmounted at the cornice by a metal shield with the name "Walton". The commercial building adjoins #192 and #190 and was rehabilitated in 1967; Robert Burley was the architect for this adaptive restoration.

192. 27-29 State Street

Steel frame, aluminum clapboard siding, flat roof. This building was^{re} constructed in 1977 on the site of a burned out building. It is three bays wide, projects[^] towards the street and is connected to #193 and #194. It was built to follow the design of #193.

193. 31-33 State Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, three stories, flat roof. This building was sympathetically restored in 1977; it has a five-bay facade above the brick front level.

194. 41-45 State Street

Brick, four stories, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt. This building, built in 1874 with rectangular granite lintels, has a granite first story facade and a corbelled cornice. The mansard roof was added to the earlier building c. 1885 and has round-headed dormers presently containing louvered vents. The granite store front was added in 1928.

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195. 65 State Street, Washington County Court House

Painted brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front Court House, built in 1844 and rebuilt in 1880, has a gable front orientation with a monumental two-story portico of four wooden Doric columns. The building has brick corner pilasters and pilasters between the six-bay side elevation, both with granite capitals and bases. The foundation, window sills and lintels, and the entrance surround are also of Barre, Vermont granite. The two-stage belfry was rebuilt, in another style, after a fire in 1880. The lower stage is square with corner pilasters and has rectangular louvers. The upper stage has a mansard roof, with a clock face in each elevation and is surmounted by wrought iron cresting.

196. 87 State Street, Federal Building, built 1963 - non-contributory.

197. 89 State Street, Reed House

Flemish bond brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Federal style house, built c. 1810 by Hezekiah Reed, has a Georgian floor plan, is five by four bays with splayed granite lintels. The front center door is framed by cut granite. The door is surmounted by a semi-elliptical leaded fanlight and is flanked by leaded three-quarter length sidelights which are framed by slender engaged columns. The house has a Federal articulated cornice and a modern brick office wing at the rear.

198. 93 State Street, Capitol Theater

Brick, two stories, flat roof. This art deco theater, built 1939, has a green glazed brick first story and a white painted brick second story with horizontal green brick bands at the window sill and lintel level. It also has a stepped parapet of green brick accented by square green brick panels below. On the right side of the building, a triangular marquee protrudes over the sidewalk and protects the three double leaf theater doors. On the left side is a large plate glass store front.

199. 97 State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Greek Revival style building, c. 1830, has wide corner pilasters and a heavy entablature. The front center door has the same detailing as the main house block and is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. The second story center window is a Greek Revival version of a Palladian window. Originally the house had a five-bay facade; however, both the first and second floor windows have been replaced by large plate glass openings giving the house a three-bay facade. All windows are surmounted by peaked surrounds embellished with dentils except for the one in the gable which is a round-headed arched window. This building is attached to #198 and has been moved closer to State Street.

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200. 99 State Street, Spaulding House

Seven-course American bond brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This Federal style house, built c. 1816 by John Spaulding, is an "I" house, five by two bays with rectangular cut granite lintels. The front center door is framed by cut granite. The door is surmounted by a semi-elliptical leaded fanlight and is flanked by leaded three-quarter length sidelights fronted by paired columns with Ionic capitals. The house has a modillion cornice with a denticular course. In 1972, the Burlington Federal Savings and Loan Company cleaned the painted brick, restored the major rooms and converted a rear ell into a bank.

201. 107 State Street, Harold's Gulf Station - non-contributory

Originally clad in white metal tiles; however, these were removed c. 1973 to reveal brick and was given a gabled roof to make the building conform more to its location.

202. 107 State Street, French House

Flemish bonded brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof with raking parapets. This house, built c. 1825 by Silas C. French, originally stood on the site of #201, Harold's Gulf and was moved to its present location, c. 1950, to make room for construction of the gas station. The Federal style house has a Georgian floor plan, is five by four bays with splayed granite lintels above the windows and has a mutule block cornice. Quadrant windows flank the two windows in the gable. A shingled hipped roof dormer on the front slope of the roof was added c. 1900. The front door is surmounted by a leaded semi-elliptical fanlight; however, the original door has been replaced by an aluminum and glass door. There is also a gabled porch entry.

203. 10 Elm Street, Sheriff's Office and County Jail

Brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This late Queen Anne style building, c. 1900, has a corner tower with a pyramidal roof capped by a finial. The building has a granite foundation, a hipped roof dormer and 1/1 windows; its front porch has been removed.

204. 22-24 Elm Street, IOOF Hall

Brick, four stories, flat roof. This building was originally the Washington County Jail and had a gable front facade of three bays with the present Doric flat roof portico protecting the door. The eaves side along Elm Street was six bays long. The building was built in 1857 and used as the County Jail until 1899 at which time it was sold and the present (#203) jail built. In 1909, the International Order of Odd Fellows, Vermont Lodge, No. 2, purchased the building. In 1911, they greatly enlarged the old jailhouse by making it two bays wider and two stories higher. The half-size fourth floor windows are located at the building's entablature and have a patterned modillion. The cornice is supported by brackets with pendants and a granite date stone in the frieze is inscribed "IOOF, 1910."

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205. 32-34 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a gable front elevation with a two-story flat roof shingled bay window on the right side of the facade. There is decorative Queen Anne porch at the gable peak.

206. 38 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled and flat roofs.

207. 52-54 Elm Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This commercial structure is wedge-shaped to conform with Elm and Court Streets. It has a granite date stone near the entablature inscribed "Columbian, 1893." The windows have rectangular rock-faced granite lintels and sills and are grouped vertically but are unevenly spaced. A small porch at the second floor level was restored and rebuilt in 1977 and has a lyre-shaped railing and pendant bracket supports. There is a corbelled frieze and bracketed cornice.

208. 4 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house, with a right side hall plan, has pedimented window surrounds and a door, with flat pilasters and pedimented head, flanked by sidelights and transom.

209. 8-12 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house, with a right side hall plan, has pedimented window surrounds with a "rope" molding in the entablature. The door has plain pilasters and also has a pedimented head with "rope" molding. The door is flanked by sidelights and has a transom. The house has plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature and cornice returns. There is a left side ell, with the same detailing as the main house, which has a gable wall dormer and a front porch.

210. 18 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a full length shed dormer and a porch along its left side.

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211. 20 Court Street

Wood frame, asbestos siding, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. The front door is surmounted by a flat roof bracketed hood with pendants and there is a one-story flat roof porch with turned posts along the right side of the house. This house is similar to #212.

212. 22 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a wide frieze of vertical boards and a bracketed cornice. The front door is double leaf and is protected by a front porch with a flat roof supported by turned posts and balusters. There is also a porch along the left side of the house. This house is similar to #211.

213. 34 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house has a front porch with paired Tuscan columns. A rear wing has a higher gable elevation than the main house which has a porch along its left side.

214. 38 Court Street

Wood frame, asbestos siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house, with a right side hall plan, has a front door flanked by sidelights and plain pilasters.

215. 49 Greenwood Terrace, Capitol Apartments - non-contributory

Steel frame, wood facing, two stories, built on grade, flat roof. This apartment building, built on a grade allowing parking beneath, was constructed 1950-1951 and designed by Burlington architect, Julian Goodrich.

216. 47 Court Street, Dewey School

Brick, two stories, gabled roof. This brick building was originally built as a school-house and has a four-bay facade. The windows have brick flat arch lintels and the entry in the left bay has a gabled porch entry with fluted columns.

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217. 41-45 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This four-bay double house has a three-bay flat roof entry porch with chamfered posts. There is a rear right side wing.

218. 39 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house is set back from the street and has a one-story flat roof front porch with turned posts and balustrade. The gable contains shingles laid in a diamond pattern and a stick gable screen which is similar to #224.

219. 4 Glinney

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a pedimented gable sheathed in shingles and a one-story flat roof front porch with turned posts and balustrade.

220. 8 Witt Place

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This building has a full-width shed dormer.

221. 6 Witt Place

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, two-story flat roof. This Italianate style house has a frieze and bracketed cornice.

222. 4 Witt Place

Wood frame, clapboarded 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a pedimented gable containing a Palladian window, a front porch with turned posts and balustrade, and a side cross gable.

223. 33 Court Street

Wood frame, shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This "L" shaped gable front house has a one-story flat roof front porch with Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade. A one-story bay window is at the left verge of the house.

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224. 35-37 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has a central section flanked by 2-1/2 story wings. There are one-story flat roof porches with turned posts, balusters and valence at the sides of the house. The gable ends have stick gable screens which are like that in #218.

225. 31 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has narrow plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature. The front door is in the right bay and is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. The house has a front porch of which three quarters has been glass enclosed.

226. 29 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has double leaf doors in the right bay of the facade and a two-story flat roof bay window in the left bay of the facade. There is a flat roof entrance porch with Tuscan columns. The house has a vertical board sill course, vertical board frieze, and a paired bracketed cornice.

227. 27 Court Street

Wood frame, asphalt siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front Greek Revival style house has articulated corner pilasters supporting an entablature, double leaf doors in the right front bay and a one-story porch with a flat roof supported by turned posts. The windows have molded shouldered architraves.

228. 25 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has staggered butt shingles in the gable and a one-story, flat roof front porch with turned posts. This house is similar to #231.

229. 23 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a three-bay first floor facade with double leaf doors in the right bay. The house has a front porch.

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230. 21 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a flat roof front porch with turned posts and jig-saw cut balustrade.

231. 19 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts, scroll-cut struts and turned balusters.

232. 17 Court Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a two-bay front porch with a flat roof supported on turned posts, railing and valences. There is a flat roof bracketed hood over a door on the left side of the house.

233. 5-7 Court Street

Brick, 4-1/2 stories, flat roof. This large building has a rock-faced foundation, rock-faced granite window sills, segmentally arched windows and a boxed cornice. The facade's windows on the first through third floors are grouped 1-3-1; the four fourth floor windows are evenly spaced with half-sized attic windows above the end bays. There is a concrete block stair well on the left side of the building.

234. 6-8 Hillside Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 3-1/2 stories with high brick basement, gabled roof. This large gable front apartment house has an entrance in the left bay of the basement and a double leaf entrance in the right bay of the first floor. The entrances are protected by turned posts with sawn brackets. There are lintel belt courses horizontally joining the windows, patterned shingles in the gable, incised bargeboards and a shingled gable roof dormer on the right (north) roof slope. The rear of the building has porches for each floor. At present, this building is abandoned.

235. 10 Hillside Avenue

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has an enclosed front porch.

236. 12 Hillside Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This five by one bay "I" house has an entry porch with a shed roof supported on square posts.

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237. 1-3 Court Street, Charles Shipman House

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire style house has a paired bracketed cornice, gabled dormers, a three-story polygonal tower, and a porch with a flat roof supported on square posts and sawn balustrade. There is a circular gazebo at the front right corner.

238. 56-58 Elm Street and 1 Shipman, Judge Keith House

Wood frame, clapboarded, two story, hipped roof. This Federal style house, c. 1800, has a five-bay facade with a pilastered front door; a full-length front porch partially obscures this fine entrance.

239. 1 Shipman

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This house has a high brick foundation, a gable wall dormer sheathed in staggered butt shingles, a one-story flat roof porch across the gable front with turned posts and staggered butt shingled balustrade. The main gable is sheathed, in the upper half, with staggered butt shingles and contains a lancet arched window.

240. 1-3 Cliff Street

Wood frame, asphalt siding, two stories, with exposed basement, gabled roof. This house has gabled wall dormers and a front porch with turned posts.

241. 5-9 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, with exposed basement, gabled roof. This apartment house has shingled gabled dormers.

242. 7 Hillside Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house has a decoratively shingled gable peak and a high brick foundation.

243. 2-4 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories with exposed basement, gabled roof.

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244. 6 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. The main block of this house has clipped corners at the first floor level. There is a 1-1/2 story wing on the right side with a gable wall dormer. The wing is fronted by a porch with turned posts and balustrade. The gable peaks in the wing are shingled.

245. 6-1/2 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This two-bay gable front house has a front porch with square posts.

246. 8 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, two stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a front porch with Tuscan columns, shingles in the gable above the second floor windows, and an ell on the right side which is attached to a two-story, shed roof garage.

247. 11 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof. This two-bay gable front house has a hipped roof entry porch and an ell on the left side with a hipped roof porch and shed dormer.

248. 13 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1-1/2 stories, with exposed basement, gabled roof. This house has a shingled basement and gable; the first floor is clapboarded. There is a recessed entry in the left front corner and a shed dormer on the right roof slope.

249. 3 Corse Street

Wood frame, shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gambrel roof. This house was built on a bank allowing for an exposed basement on three elevations. There is a bracketed porch at the first floor level and a shed dormer.

250. 16 Corse Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front Queen Anne style house has horizontal bands at the lintel levels, a vertical board frieze and a recessed two-story porch across one-quarter of the right front corner, a 2-1/2 story bay window with a gable roof on the right side and an attached carriage barn with cupola.

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251. 10 Corse Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, two stories, gabled roof. This house has a front porch with turned posts and sawn balustrade, shingles in the gable peak and a 1-1/2 story ell on the left side with a steeply pitched gable wall dormer.

252. 15 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Queen Anne style house has a recessed front porch with turned posts, railing and valence. There is a cross gable and a gable dormer on the facade which are shingled. The right side of the house has a slightly projecting section which has clipped corners at the first floor level. The house has board belt courses at the sill and lintel levels, paired Queen Anne windows with the upper sash containing colored Queen Anne panes, and decorative gable screens.

253. 17 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This is a gable front house with front porch and a left side ell. The house has a vertical board frieze.

254. 21 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This is an "L" shaped Italianate style house with a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice.

255. 23 Cliff Street

Wood frame, asbestos siding, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a screened in front porch. The siding has covered the frieze and apparently there never was a bracketed cornice. The building was similar to #256.

256. 25 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a horizontal frieze and a one-story flat roof bay window on the facade. Apparently the house never had a bracketed cornice and was similar to #255.

257. 32 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has an exposed basement and a recessed porch at the right front corner. The first floor fenestration has been altered.

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258. 24 Cliff Street

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has two gable dormers on the front roof slope, a gabled porch entrance on the right side, and a recessed porch at the left front corner.

259. 22 Cliff Street

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This is a gable front house with a sun porch on the left side with a garage below.

260. 18-20 Cliff Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This is a "T" shaped five-bay "I" house with a two-story porch on the facade.

261. 1-3 Waverly Place

Wood frame with aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gable roof.

262. 76-78 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has a high stone foundation.

263. 104-106 Elm Street

Wood frame, asphalt siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has a centrally located double leaf door with a bracketed hood, two large gable dormers and a two-story porch on the right side with turned posts and railing.

264. 120 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This Greek Revival Classic Cottage, c. 1850, has a centrally located door flanked by sidelights protected by a one-bay entry porch. The house has plain corner pilasters, entablatures, boxed cornice and pedimented window heads; the two right bays have been changed to one large window.

265. 122-126 Elm Street

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has two gable wall dormers, pedimented window heads on the facade, and a modern one-story porch with shed roof.

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266. 128 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This 20th century house has a gable front orientation and an enclosed front porch.

267. 134 Elm Street

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a pedimented gable front elevation and an intrusive front porch.

268. 142-144 Elm Street, Baptist Church

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. The main and earlier section of this building is a 2-1/2 story Italianate house with a two-story flat roof bay window and a paired bracketed cornice. There is a modern intrusive church addition to the left side of the house which is one story.

269. 150-152 Elm Street

Wood frame, asphalt siding, three stories, mansard roof. This French Second Empire, c. 1880 apartment house has a one-story porch with turned posts and railing, a paired bracketed cornice and two dormers on each facade.

270. 156-158 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has a front porch with bracketed turned posts and railing.

271. 162 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and flush boards, two stories, hipped roof clad in slate. This two-bay Queen Anne style house, c. 1890, has a double leaf front door in the left bay with colored Queen Anne glass panels. It is protected by a one-bay, one-story mansard roof porch with chamfered posts, sawn balustrade and brackets with pendants. The right bay is a two-story bay window with polygonal roof and a shingled pent roof with brackets between the first and second floors. There are flush board bands below the first floor windows, between the stories and below the main bracketed cornice. The incised window heads are flat on the first floor and segmental on the second floor.

272. 166 Elm Street

aluminum siding

Wood frame, /clapboard /, 1-1/2 stories, cross gabled roofs. This Gothic Revival style house, c. 1870, has a bracketed cornice and a flat roof octagonal cupola at the cross gables.

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273. 174 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This five-bay house has a bracketed cornice with pendants and pedimented window heads. The front center door is flanked by sidelights and fluted Ionic columns in anta. There is a new Colonial Revival one-bay porch entrance.

274. 182 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This small Queen Anne house, c. 1840, is set back from the street and has a gable front orientation with a cross gable and a full-width front porch with turned posts and railing. There is a semi-lunette in the gable.

275. 186 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival Classic Cottage, c. 1840, has a centrally located door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and is surmounted by a rectangular transom. The house was modernized c. 1890 by the addition of a full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and with decorative shingled bands. The bands, in a staggered butt pattern, are on the porch and around the sides of the house. The shingles are below the windows, between the first and second floor side windows and above the second floor windows in the gable peak. The shingles form a swept hood over the side windows.

276. 188-194 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Classic Cottage has a shed roof wall dormer across the facade and a gabled front porch with paired Tuscan columns across the facade.

277. 200 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Classic Cottage has its gable facing Elm Street; the floor plan of the house has not been altered for this siting. The front center entrance projects from the main house and has pilastered corners and flush board siding. A one-story porch is across three-quarters of this facade and has clustered Tuscan columns; there is a small shed dormer on the front roof slope.

278. 208 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Classic Cottage has a one-bay entrance porch with flat roof supported on Ionic columns. The front door is flanked by full-length sidelights, and the house has a shed dormer.

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279. 214 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival house has a gable front orientation, pedimented window surrounds, plain pilasters, an entablature and boxed cornice. The front door, on the left of the facade, has three-quarter length sidelights, pilasters and full entablature.

280. 222 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house has a gable front orientation, a gable cross dormer, plain corner pilasters, entablature, boxed cornice and a one-bay, flat roof entry porch. The house connects to a later 2-1/2 story, wood frame, clapboarded with shingled gable house (6 Winter Street) which has its gable facing Winter Street.

281. 228-230 Elm Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has a front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets.

282. 242 Elm Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house, c. 1840, has a monumental Doric portico with a triangular louver in the gable. The front door, in the right bay, has plain pilasters, an entablature, and is flanked by three-quarter length leaded and stained glass sidelights. The aluminum siding has not obscured any of the details of this house. This building is similar to #374.

283. 248 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, bellcast mansard roof. This three-bay, French Second Empire house, c. 1875, has a double leaf door in the right bay protected by a bracketed hood, footed window surrounds, a bracketed cornice, and flat roofed dormers.

284. 254 Elm Street

Asbestos siding, three stories, mansard roof. This three-bay French Second Empire house, c. 1880, was the home of Dennis Lane, President of the Lane Manufacturing Company which was located across the North Branch from his house. The present siding has obscured many of the fine elegant details of the house. The house has a three-bay facade with double leaf doors in the left bay protected by a hood supported on wide consoles. There is a porch on the right side of the house with chamfered posts and a bracketed cornice. The house was originally trimmed with iron cresting and had a tower roof with circular window surmounting a wing on the right side. There is a long ell along Vine Street.

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285. 260 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in polychromed slate. This Queen Anne house is visually decorative in its use of clapboard and shingle bands. The house has a three-bay gable front orientation with Tudor label surrounds. The sides of the house are articulated in four distinct bands; the lower (or first) band is of vertical board and batten panels; the second band (or window band) is clapboarded; the third band is of shingles cut in a double loop design which flairs out slightly from the main plane of the house; the fourth band is an entablature of shingles in a large saw-tooth design. The house has cross gables which are clad in looped shingels and have ornate turned gable screens. The front gable has a small decorative balcony supported on brackets and suspended from the gable screen.

286. 5 Vine Street

Wood frame, aluminum siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof.

287. 2-4 Vine Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style apartment house has a vertical board frieze, a bracketed cornice and a one-story, one-bay flat roof entry.

288. 249-253 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This nine-bay apartment house has three Greek Revival doors with full-length sidelights. A shed dormer is across the entire facade.

289. 241 Elm Street

Wood frame, shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This nine-bay apartment house has two bays on the left and right sides of the facade which are lower than the five central bays. The front door is centrally located, has a rectangular multi-lighted transom and a one-bay gable porch entry. The building looks Colonial Revival.

290. 233-235 Elm Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a pedimented gable front elevation and a modern porch with iron railing and posts.

291. 231 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay Italianate house has double leaf doors, a front porch with chamfered posts and turned railing and valance. The windows have molded heads and footed surrounds. There are vertical boards below the first floor windows and has a frieze; the cornice is bracketed.

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292. 225-227 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne Classic Cottage has two gable wall dormers with patterned shingles, fancy sawn and turned gable screens and are topped by finials. It has a full-length Queen Anne porch with circular pavilion at the right corner which has a flattened conical roof topped by a finial. The porch has a gable peak over the door containing a gable screen similar to those in the wall dormers.

293. 223 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof. This house was probably originally a carriage barn for #292. The building has a two-story, gabled roof bay window and a front porch with turned posts and a jig-sawn balustrade which is similar to #292. The second floor windows have label window heads.

294. 219-221 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival house has a three-bay front orientation with an ell on the right side. The house has wide corner pilasters and entablatures; the windows have pedimented heads. The front door is in the right bay and is flanked by full-length sidelights. A Queen Anne porch with turned posts, railing and valance is in front of the door and ell.

295. 213 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire house, c. 1880, has a double leaf front door protected by a one-bay, one-story entry porch with chamfered posts. The house has a bracketed cornice and two gable dormers on each side of the mansard roof.

296. 187 and 189 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, c. 1875, has a paired bracketed cornice.

297A. 1-1/2 Spring Street

Modern apartment house, c. 1968, similar to 297B. - non-contributory

297B. 1-1/2 Spring Street

Modern apartment house, c. 1968, similar to 297A - non-contributory

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298. 3 Spring Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire style house has pedimented window heads with footed surrounds; porches with chamfered posts and turned railings; and a paired bracketed cornice.

299. 2 Spring Street

Brick, three stories, mansard roof clad in imbricated slate. This three by four bay French Second Empire style house has a Colonial Revival door in the right front bay flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and surmounted by a semi-elliptical fanlight. The house has a paired bracketed cornice and two shaped gable dormers on each roof slope.

300. 155 Elm Street

Nine-course American bonded brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This transitional Federal-Greek Revival style house has a three-bay gable front orientation. The door is in the left front bay and is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and is surmounted by a semi-elliptical leaded fanlight. The lintels and sills are rectangular cut granite and the house has a semi-elliptical lunette in the gable. There is a Greek Revival porch entry with Ionic columns.

301. 153 Elm Street, non-contributory

Wood frame, asbestos siding, two stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has three garage bays at the first floor level. Non-contributory to the historic character of the district.

302. 137 Elm Street

Brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a gable front orientation; a two-story flat roof portico with four Doric columns; rock-facaded granite window sills and flat arch brick lintels. There is a two-story bay with hinged brick on the left side.

303. 131-133 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof. This French Second Empire apartment house has a four-bay facade with a full-width porch with Tuscan columns. The building has a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice.

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304. 127 Elm Street

Wood frame, asbestos siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Classic Cottage has a bracketed door hood; a centrally located shed dormer with a semi-elliptical arched roof and a wing on the right side connecting onto a garage.

305. 117-119 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has a gable front orientation, boxed cornice, and a two-story porch and ell on the right side.

306. 89-103 Elm Street, The Trading Post

Apartments and stores, concrete block, c. 1932 - non-contributory

307. 81-87 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This eight-bay apartment house has a small entablature with brackets.

308. 73-79 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This 12-bay apartment house has had an intrusive one-story projecting concrete block first floor addition; however, two doors with hoods, supported on ornate brackets, remain on the left and right sides of the facade. The second and third floor windows have pedimented hoods. There is a board and batten frieze and a cornice supported on brackets.

309. 65-71 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This apartment house has had its facade altered; however, its cornice with paired brackets remains intact. There are two two-story bay windows with flat roofs on the left of the facade which are connected at the second floor level by a flat roof; this roof and the flat roofs of the bay windows have paired brackets. There is an intrusive wooden fire escape on the right side of the facade.

310. 57-63 Elm Street, non-contributory

Wood frame with clapboards and brick veneer, two stories, flat roof, c. 1958.

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311. 7 School Street

Rusticated concrete block and brick, 1-1/2 stories, flat roof. This garage building has a stepped gable facade containing a centrally located granite block inscribed "Ed. T. Seguin, 1939."

312. 1, 3, 5 School Street

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This commercial building has rock-faced rectangular cut granite sills and lintels and a corbelled brick cornice. The building is five bays wide on Elm Street and six bays wide on School Street and has a clipped corner containing one bay; all windows are 1/1. It has an intrusive modern store front with a wood shingle pent roof.

313. 41 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This building has a six-bay second story.

314. 35-39 Elm Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This five-bay wide building has a 20th century plate glass store front.

315. 4-6 Langdon Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This four-bay Greek Revival style building originally stood on the site of #116 and was moved to its present location c. 1890 in anticipation of the construction of the Langdon Block. The building has wide plain corner pilasters and a pedimented gable with a heavy entablature.

316. 7 Elm Street, Smitty's Service Station - non-contributory

317. 5 East State Street

Brick, two stories, flat roof. This four-bay building was built c. 1927 to blend with #142 to which it is attached.

318. 7 East State Street

Wood frame, vertical board siding, one-story, flat roof. This building has a projecting curved roof protective entry.

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319. 11 East State Street

Brick, one-story, flat roof. This building, c. 1940, a former A & P market, has a plate glass and stepped parapet facade.

320. 15-23 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This gable front commercial building has a yellow and red carrera glass and plate glass storefront, plain corner pilasters and entablature, boxed cornice and gabled dormers. This building was originally parallel to East State Street and moved to its present siting at the time of the construction of #319; apparently it originally was a stable.

321. 25 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three bay gable front Italianate style house has a front door in the right bay surmounted by a bracketed hood. The building has a paired drop pendant bracketed cornice.

322. 3 Miles Court

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay Greek Revival Classic Cottage has a flat roof entry porch and a one-story flat roof ell on the right side of the house.

323. 4 Miles Court

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof. This house has a one-story flat roof ell on the left side.

324. 27 East State Street

Wood frame, brick asphalt siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This two-bay gable front house has a pedimented gable and a one-story flat roof porch with turned posts and shingled balustrade.

325. 29 East State Street

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a gable front orientation.

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326. 31 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has double leaf doors and molded window and door heads.

327. 43-45 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has double leaf doors, a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. It is connected to what appears to have originally been a two-story flat roof carriage barn; a recessed two-story porch connects this section to the main house.

328. 47-49 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a two-story front porch with Tuscan columns, molded window heads and a gable screen.

329. 55 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof. This French Second Empire style house has a front porch with turned posts, railing and valance. The house has a vertical board frieze and a paired bracketed cornice. There is a three-story bay window on the left side of the house and a two-story, flat roof rear ell with vertical board frieze and a paired bracketed cornice.

330. 59 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a gable front elevation with a pedimented gable, a one-story front porch with Tuscan columns and shingle railing protecting a center entrance which is flanked by one-story bay windows. The house has a vertical board frieze, a modillion cornice and molded and bracketed window heads.

331. 65 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, shingled and vertical boards, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Queen Anne style house has a three-bay gable front elevation; a bracketed hood entry in the right bay and a one-story, falt roof bay window in the left bay. The house has a match-stick siding sill course, a vertical board frieze and banded shingles in the gable.

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332. 67 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, shingled and vertical boards, 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Queen Anne style house has a polygonal tower at the left front corner. The wall surface of the house is articulated in five distinct bands: 1) a sill course of staggered butt shingles; 2) clapboarded area punctuated by windows; 3) a molded lintel course; 4) staggered butt shingled area punctuated by windows; and 5) paneled match-stick siding laid in alternate diagonal patterns forming a frieze. The front of the house is further embellished by a porch with turned posts, shingled railings and lattice valence. Above this porch, at the right corner, is a second floor porch with horseshoe shaped openings. The 2-1/2 story East State-Street facade of the house has a hipped roof dormer and the left side of the house, along the declining slope of Hubbard Street, has a 3-1/2 story gable roofed bay window and an exposed granite block foundation.

333. 68 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Queen Anne style house located on the corner of Hubbard and East State Streets faces East State Street; its windows are grouped vertically and separated at the floor level by bracketed shingled hoods. All major windows have stained and patterned glass transoms. The main gable and the gabled dormer have gable screens and are clad in shingles. The house has vertical board panels below the windows and has a frieze. The cornice is bracketed at the corners of the house and where the window transoms pierce the frieze. The house is "T" shaped and has flat roof porches at the verges. The porches have a shingled parapet supported by chamfered posts and have (or had) stained glass valences. The front door is double leaf and contains elegant ruby glass and chamfer glass panels. This house may have been designed by Montpelier architect George Guernsey.

333A. 68 East State Street, carriage barn

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This carriage barn is a two-bay garage with double hung Queen Anne banded windows in the gable.

334. 58 East State Street, East State Street School

Brick, 3-1/2 stories, hipped roof. This Colonial Revival School, designed by Boston architects Austin and Brigham and built in 1900, has a high horizontally banded brick foundation with a molded concrete water table; molded concrete "Federal" style lintels; and a metal entablature with a console cornice. The building has a central projecting main bay flanked by arcaded entry bays. A concrete circular cartouche is above the doors with the date of the building's construction. The end bays of the central bay contain a circular window at the third floor level and a wooden panel below the second floor windows with a Colonial Revival swag motif.

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335. 56 East State Street

Wood frame, asbestos siding, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, c. 1870, has pedimented window heads, a paired bracketed cornice, and a cupola surmounted by a finial. The house has a centrally located two-story, gabled roof, entry bay. A bracketed hood is above the door and a triple group of round-headed windows is at the second floor level of this entrance bay.

336. 54 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, shingled, vertical boards, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in tin plate. This French Second Empire style house has a high exposed basement on the left elevation which is clad in horizontal matchstick siding. The house has a vertical board, matchstick siding sill course which has diagonal panels below the vertically grouped windows. The first and second story windows are separated by flaired shingled hoods. The house has a vertical board frieze, a paired bracketed cornice, and segmentally arched dormer windows. The facade of the house has a three-story bay window.

337. 48 and 50 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This cruciform shaped Greek Revival-Gothic Revival house has wide corner pilasters, an entablature, and a boxed cornice. The first floor windows have pedimented surrounds; the second floor gable windows have lancet arch heads with the gable peak containing an open diamond shape containing hearts and diamonds. At the cruciform verge, at the corner of East State and Cedar Streets, is a flat roof, one-story porch with square posts and a shingled railing.

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338. 46 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a three-bay gable front elevation with the door surmounted by transom and bracketed hood.

339. 42 and 44 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a horizontal lintel course, a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. There is a two-story, flat roof bay window on the right of the facade and a one-bay, flat roof porch with turned posts and shingled railing on the left of the facade.

340. 36-40 East State Street

Wood frame, asbestos siding, three stories, flat roof. This commercial-apartment building has remained unaltered, with the exception of the 20th century siding and retains its original store front containing round-headed windows and denticulated sign cornice. Below the store windows are wooden spandrels and above the doors is a bracketed hood. The seven-bay wide building with 2/2 double hung sash has a paneled entablature, a dentil frieze and a paired bracketed cornice.

341. 32 and 34 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has a gable front facade with two two-story bay windows with hipped roofs. The side elevations have one-story, shed roof porches with turned posts and railings. The windows have shingled hoods and the house has decorative sawn boarding along the raking eaves and has a frieze on the bay windows.

342. 28 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This five-bay Greek Revival style house has a large centrally located wall dormer, corner pilasters, an entablature and a front center door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights which is surmounted by a bracketed hood with deck railing for a second story door.

343. 22-26 East State Street, non-contributory

Brick, one-story, flat roof garage.

344. 10-12 East State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This commercial-apartment building has a plain frieze and a paired bracketed cornice.

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345. 4-8 East State Street, non-contributory

Brick, two stories, flat roof, c. 1945, non-contributory to historic character of district

346. 23-25 School Street, New England Telephone Company, brick, 1-2 stories, flat roof, built in 1952 - non-contributory

347. 27 School Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, bellcast mansard roof. This French Second Empire style house, c. 1875, similar to #349, has a Colonial Revival door; a one-story flat roof porch with Doric columns and turned balusters; granite foundation and stoop; segmentally arched window heads with console feet; an entablature with dentils, a paired bracketed cornice; and segmentally arched dormers.

348. 29 and 33 School Street, Social Security Building, brick, one story, flat roof, built 1971 - non-contributory

349. 35 School Street

Brick, three stories, bellcast mansard roof. This French Second Empire style house, c. 1875, is similar to #347. It has a three-bay facade with a centrally located door protected by a one-bay, mansard roof entry porch reached by a shaped granite stoop. The house has granite window lintels and foundation and sills; a corbelled brick belt course, wood entablature with dentils and segmentally arched dormers.

350. 6 and 8 Cedar Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne style apartment house has a vertical board frieze. The gable faces Cedar Street with paired vertically grouped windows visually tied together with horizontal sill and lintel courses. The main facade has two gable roof bays connected by a one-story flat roof porch with chamfered posts. The roof area between the gabled bays contain two small gable dormers containing semi-circular lights.

351. 4 Cedar Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style townhouse entrance is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. The house has molded window heads, narrow corner pilasters, an entablature and a boxed cornice.

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352. 3-5 Cedar Street

Wood frame, asbestos siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay Greek Revival style townhouse has a pedimented gable and a front door in the right bay protected by a flat roof hood.

353. 37 School Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay, gable front house has plain corner pilasters and gable returns. The facade has been altered by the addition of a one-story projecting bay containing a picture window.

354. 39 School Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This five by two bay house has pedimented window heads, a boxed cornice and a one-story, one-bay modern porch. The second floor center window has been altered.

355. 1 Park Avenue, Montpelier Elementary School

Five course American bonded brick, two stories, flat roof. This school was a W.P.A. project built in 1939 and designed by Middletown, New York architect Robert R. Graham. The building is Colonial Revival in style with classical motifs rendered in concrete. The building is crowned by a cupola surmounted by a weathervane bearing the date of the building's construction.

356. 20-28 School Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This five-bay Greek Revival style house has wide plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature. The recessed front center door has a one-story, flat roof entry porch with fluted Ionic columns. A one-story flat roof bay window is on the left of the facade and a two-story, flat roof bay window is on the left side of the house with a one-story Italianate style porch. This house originally stood on the site of #147 and was moved here at the time of that building's construction. Both gable ends contain a rectangular opening flanked by triangular openings and are infilled with louvered blinds.

357. 30 School Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire style house, c. 1880, has a three-story bay window on the left of the facade and the left side of the house. The house has a porch with turned posts, balusters and valence across its facade and left side forming a circular gazebo at the left front corner. The house has a paneled frieze and a paired bracketed cornice.

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358. 32 School Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a gable front orientation with plain corner pilasters, entablature and a boxed cornice. The house has a porch with turned posts, balusters and valence across its facade and a third of its right side forming a gazebo at the right corner. Although the porch has a flat roof, there is a gable peak containing a sunburst above the front door.

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359. 4 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house is set back from St. Paul Street and has a large connected eight-bay flat roof wood frame, clapboarded garage extending towards the street.

360. 6 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Classic Cottage has a side ell with porch and is set back from St. Paul Street with a large connected eight-bay flat roof, wood frame, clapboarded garage extending towards the Street.

361. 8 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style townhouse has corner pilasters, an entablature pedimented window heads, a front door in the right bay flanked by sidelights, and an ell with porch on the right side.

362. 12 and 14 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, asphalt siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house, with a side hall plan, has a front door in the left bay flanked by three-quarter length sidelights with plain pilasters and an entablature. There is a 2-1/2 story left side wing with a three-quarter length front porch with turned posts and railing.

363. 7 Baird Street

Brick, four stories, flat roof. This Colonial Revival apartment house has a high basement and seven-bay recessed central section with date stone "Baird Apartments, 1930" near the cornice.

364. 2-4 Baird Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This apartment house was originally the James L. Langdon barn built c. 1870. It has shed dormers on both roof slopes and a three-bay flat roof porch with Tuscan columns and shingled railing and was remodeled c. 1925.

364A. 2-4 Baird Street, garages, non-contributory

Wood frame, clapboarded, one-story, hipped roof, six bays, non-contributory to the district's historic character.

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365. 24 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house, with a side hall plan, has a front door in the left bay flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. There is a one-bay, one-story, flat roof wing with a bracketed hood entry, on the left side.

366. 24-1/2 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gambrel roof. This building was originally a carriage house.

367. 26 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house, with a side hall plan, has a front door in the left bay; windows with pedimented heads; plain corner pilasters; an entablature; and shed dormers.

368. 30 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This building originally was a carriage house and has a shed dormer.

369. 32 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, hipped roof. This Italianate style house has a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. The front porch has turned posts and railing with a pendant valence.

370. 15 Brown Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a bracketed cornice and a one-story front porch with turned posts and clapboarded balustrade.

371. 10-12 Brown Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof. This four-bay French Second Empire style house has a vertical board frieze, bracketed cornice and a one-story flat roof front porch with turned posts.

372. 34 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof and gabled roof. This house has a two-bay flat roof section, fronted by a one-story flat roof porch with turned posts and paneled balustrade, connected to a two-bay gable front section.

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373. 7 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and slate sheathing, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne style house has a wall surface articulated in four bands: the first (or lowest) band is a sill course of panels of diagonally laid clapboards; the second band is clapboarded and contains the paired vertically grouped first floor windows; the third band divides the first and second stories and is flaired band of clipped slate shingles; the fourth band is also clapboarded and contains the paired vertically grouped second floor windows. The house is cruciform in plan with the gable peaks containing diagonally laid clapboards. The roof rafter tails are exposed and shaped. There is a front porch, with paired Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade, which forms a bowed gazebo at the right front corner. There is also a 2-1/2 story bay window on the left side of the house along St. Paul Street.

374. 5 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboard, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house has a monumental portico with four Doric columns with a porch at the second floor level; it is similar to #282.

375. 3 Liberty Street - non-contributory

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This is a 20th century, c. 1973, Colonial Revival house with a flat roof, one-bay lattice entry porch.

376. 34 School Street, Baptist Church

Wood frame, asbestos siding, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This church building, designed by architect A. M. Burnham, was built in 1868-1873. In 1961, many of the fine Gothic detailings were removed and destroyed or covered with the present siding. The left front tower, with its double leaf doors and lancet arched windows remain as do the first floor segmentally arched windows and the second floor lancet arch windows. Buttresses, carved rosettes, spires and a right corner tower were removed which has caused the building to lose its architectural distinction.

377. 5 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay house, with centrally located door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom, has a three-bay entry porch with flat roof supported on chamfered posts.

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378. 7 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne style house has a centrally located 2-1/2 story, gabled roofed bay with a shingled pedimented gable. The left corner of the house has a two-story tower, polygonal first story sheathed in clapboards and round second sheathed in shingles and capped by a conical roof with a finial. This tower is surrounded by a one-story flat roof porch with turned posts and shingled balustrade. The entry is in the right bay of the facade and is protected by a one-story one-bay flat roof entry porch with delicately turned spindles arranged to form horseshoe openings on the three exposed faces. The house has vertically grouped windows with shingled hoods, a paneled frieze of diagonal boards, a rock-faced granite foundation, and iron cresting along the roof ridge.

379. 11 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This late Greek Revival style, three-bay townhouse has narrow plain corner pilasters and an entablature. The front door is in the left bay and is protected by a one-story, flat roof entry porch with Tuscan columns. There is also a porch with Tuscan columns at the rear of the right side of the house and a small eyelid dormer of the left roof slope.

380. 13-21 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, shingled, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style apartment house has an entablature and two gabled porch entries.

381. 23-1/2 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house has large shed dormers on both roof slopes. The centrally located front door is a Colonial Revival replacement; a door on the right side of the house is protected by a bracketed hood.

382. 25 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. The front door of the three-bay gable front house is in the right bay and flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and is protected by a two-bay flat roof entry porch supported by turned posts, railing and valance.

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383. 27 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house, with side hall plan, has a front door in the right bay flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. There is a front porch with Tuscan columns and paneled balustrade. There are also shed roof wall dormers on the left and right roof slopes.

384. 33 and 35 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style apartment house has bracketed window heads, a paired bracketed cornice with consoles and a one-story flat roof front porch with Tuscan columns, shingled and paneled balustrade and a paired bracketed cornice.

385. 37 and 39 St. Paul Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This five-bay Greek Revival apartment house has wide plain corner pilasters and a heavy entablature; the windows have pedimented heads and the two centrally located doors are protected by a gabled porch entry. The front doors and a door on the right side of the house have a delicate loop frieze. There is a triangular louver in the left gable and two double hung windows in the right gable.

386. 9 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne style house has two 2-1/2 story bays with gabled roofs, the gables are pedimented and shingled. Between these bays is a front porch with paired Tuscan columns supported on shingled bases and joined with turned balustrade. There is a flaired staggered butt shingle belt course between the first and second floor windows.

387. 11 Liberty Street, non-contributory

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. Built by Charles Fernandez, c. 1940

388. 13 Liberty Street, non-contributory

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. Built by Charles Fernandez, c. 1940

389. 20 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival house has a three-bay gable front orientation with a door in the left bay flanked by full-length wood panels. The house has plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature; pedimented window heads, and hipped dormers on both roof slopes. There is an entry porch which wraps around the left side of the house with Tuscan columns and turned balusters.

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390. 18 Loomis Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, three stories, bellcast mansard roof. This French Second Empire style house, built in 1863, was clad in aluminum in 1977 and at that time the window feet and heads and the cornice brackets were removed. A three-bay Italianate style entry porch remains on the facade.

391. 16 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboard and shingled, 2-1/2 stories gabled roof. This two-bay gable front Queen Anne style house, built 1898, has a shingled pedimented gable, a flaired shingled belt course between the first and second floor windows and a front porch with Tuscan columns and a shingled balustrade.

392. 14 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front Greek Revival style house has a recessed front door in the right bay flanked three-quarter length sidelights. This house has wide corner pilasters, an entablature, pedimented window heads, and a front porch with a gazebo at the left corner with turned posts and railing. The left and right sides of the roof have shed dormers.

393. 12-1/2 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house, c. 1900, has a shingled pedimented gable and a front porch with turned posts and railing.

394. 12 Loomis Street

Wood frame, molded clapboards, three stories, bellcast mansard roof. This French Second Empire style house was partially gutted by fire in 1977 and the dormers, after the fire, were made continuous with a flat roof. The house has a bracketed cornice; molded window surrounds; a two-story, flat roof bay window on the facade and left and right sides; and a one-bay entry porch with clustered Tuscan columns. The house has a flat roof rear wing.

395. 10-1/2 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, mansard and flat roofs. This apartment house was originally a carriage house for #394.

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396. 10 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, bellcast mansard roof. This French Second Empire style house has paneled corner pilasters, paneled frieze, a paired bracketed cornice, and a porch across one-third of the facade and right side. The porch has Tuscan columns and a paneled balustrade. The house also has footed window surrounds with a projecting window entablature.

397. 6 and 8 Loomis Street

Wood frame, shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house, c. 1938, has a one-story porch across the facade with Tuscan columns; there is a second story porch, also with Tuscan columns, across three-quarters of the second floor facade.

398. 4 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in cut wood shingles. This French Second Empire style house has a paired bracketed cornice, shaped window heads, and a one-story flat roof front porch with turned posts and railing protecting a Colonial Revival entrance and a centrally located one-story bay window.

399. 38 School Street

Wood frame, shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This shingle style house has a 2-1/2 story gable front bay on the facade; a hipped dormer; and a porch across three-quarters of the facade and right side (along Loomis Street) with Tuscan columns. The house has a two-story bay on the right side, and has pedimented gables. The windows vary between multi-pane and lattice upper sash over a single sash; there are also leaded and beveled glass windows.

400. 9 Loomis Street and 2 Park Avenue

Wood frame, asphalt siding, 1-1/2 - 2 stories, gabled and mansard roofs. The main part of the house faces Loomis Street and has a three-bay, gable front elevation. The front door is in the left bay and is protected by a decorative bracketed hood. The right roof slope along Park Avenue has a gable wall dormer. The main house is connected by a 1-1/2 story gabled ell with porch to a two-story mansard roof section with a central wall dormer. This mansard section was probably originally a carriage barn which was converted to an apartment.

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401. 6 and 8 Park Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has wide corner pilasters and a paired bracketed cornice. The facade of the house has two one-story bay windows; the right side of the house has a one-story porch with chamfered posts and the left side of the house has a two-story wing with the same details as the main block of the house. This wing has a front porch with a flat roof supported by Tuscan columns and a shingled balustrade.

402. 10 Park Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a two-story, flat roof bay window and a one-story flat roof porch with Tuscan columns on its facade.

403. 12 Park Avenue

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This is a three by two bay Colonial Revival house with a centrally located door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and protected by a gabled entry porch.

404. 27 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This house was designed by the Grand Rapids, Michigan architect, Frank P. Allen, for D. W. Temple. This gable front Queen Anne style house is "T" shaped with a polygonal tower, at the right front verge, which is capped by polygonal roof with an iron finial. The first floor level of the house is clapboarded whereas the second floor is shingled. There is a one-story flat roof front porch with turned posts, railing and valence; originally this had a roof ditch surrounded by a balustrade. The facade has a round arch window with Queen Anne sash in the gable; the shingles above this window radiate outwards. There is a porch, with the same details as the front porch, on the left side of the house which has a sunporch at the second floor level. The right side of the house has a recessed bay with the main gable roof supported on a console bracket. This bay contains a semi-circular leaded and colored glass window at the first floor level. There is also an exterior brick fireplace chimney on the right side of the house which is highlighted with granite and corbelled brick panels.

404A. 27 Liberty Street, carriage barn

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This large carriage barn has double leaf sliding doors and is surmounted by a cupola.

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405. 25 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, bellcast mansard roof. This two-bay French Second Empire style house has double leaf doors containing etched glass panels. The windows are paired and have footed surrounds and bracketed heads with consoles. The house has an articulated frieze, a paired bracketed cornice, and a front porch with Tuscan columns which wraps around the left side and butts a rear wing which has the same massing and details as the main house.

406. 21-23 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house originally stood on the site of #408 and was moved to its present site in 1888 by S. H. O. Bosworth. This house has a gable front orientation with a double leaf door in the left bay containing round-headed etched glass panels. The door is protected by a bracketed hood with a paired bracketed cornice. In the front right bay and the left side is a two-story flat roof bay window containing round-headed windows and a paired bracketed cornice at the roof line and between the first and second sories. The main house appears to be c. 1840 with the bays and doors dating c. 1880.

407. 19 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house, with side hall entry, has a one-story entry porch with a gazebo at the right corner and staggered butt shingles in the gable peak. It also has a vertical board sill course and frieze.

408. 19 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire style house, built in 1888 by S. H. O. Bosworth, has a three-story bay window on its Loomis Street facade and a front entry porch with a rounded right corner gazebo. The porch has turned posts, railing, and valence with pendants protecting a double leaf door. The windows have bracketed heads and the house has a vertical board sill course and frieze with a paired bracketed cornice. The house has a rear ell extending along Liberty Street consisting of a two-story flat roof mid-section connecting onto a three-story mansard roof end section which originally was a carriage apartment. The house contains sliding blinds manufactured in Burlington, Vermont by the Venetian Blind Company.

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409. 17 Loomis Street, non-contributory

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Colonial Revival style "Cape Cod", c. 1940, has a gabled entry porch and two gabled dormers.

410. 15 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has wide plain corner pilasters; an entablature; pedimented window heads, a two-story, flat roof bay window on its facade with a paired bracketed cornice at both the first and second floor levels; a pedimented front door surround; and a round-headed window in the gable. There is a 2-1/2 story ell at the right side of the house, with the same details as the main block of the house, which is fronted by an Italianate style porch with chamfered posts and jig-saw cut balustrade.

411. 13-1/2 Loomis Street

Wood frame, shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house has a gable front orientation.

412. 13 Loomis Street

Wood frame, molded clapboard, two stories, shallow hipped roof. This French Second Empire style house has a centrally located three-story tower capped by a wooden finial. The third floor level of the tower contains a triple grouping of round-headed windows and is sheathed in horizontal flushboards; the second floor level has a bracketed window hood; and the first floor level contains a protected entry with double leaf doors. The house has paneled corner pilasters, a paneled frieze with pateras; and a bracketed cornice with pendants. The window heads contain a paneled frieze with the same patera design as the main facade.

413. 11 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a front porch with Tuscan columns and paneled balustrade.

414. 1 Marvin Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, shingled and vertical boards, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1888, has a vertical board sill course; patterned bands of shingles in the gable; and a one-story, flat roof porch with turned posts.

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415. 31 Hubbard Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, brick, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This is a 20th century, c. 1928, Tudor Revival house.

416. 33 Hubbard Street

Wood framed, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, clipped gabled roof. This Queen Anne style house has a flaired shingle course between the first and second floor windows; a vertical board frieze with large dentils, shingled gabled wall dormers containing Palladian windows; shingled hipped dormers and shingled gables. The most notable feature on the house are the porches; two-story on the facade and continuing as one story across the left side. There is a two-bay entry porch on the right side. The porches have Tuscan columns at the first floor level and turned posts at the second floor level. The first floor railing has square balusters whereas the second floor railing is a continuation of the flaired shingled band surmounted by an approximately six-inch high turned baluster railing. Both levels of the porch have a dentil cornice and turned pendants along the soffit.

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417. 35 Hubbard Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style house, c. 1895-1903, has a five-bay facade with a deeply recessed centrally located door; the sides of the recess is paneled in raised panels. The door is protected by a three-bay, flat roof porch supported by unfluted Ionic columns. There is a centrally located wall dormer which projects slightly from the main plain of the house and is supported on extended rafters. This dormer contains a pair of double hung windows with a circular window above and is clad in imbricated shingles. The right side of the house has a two-story bay window and the left side of the house has a two-story bay window near the front corner; this left bay window has a flaired shingle band between the first and second floor windows.

418. 37 Hubbard Street

Wood frame, shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This bungalow type house has a two-story tower with onion dome roof capped by a finial at the right front corner. The facade of the house has a wide porch which circles out around the tower. The porch roof is a continuation of the main house roof and is supported on tapered posts. There is a large gable dormer on the front of the house. The upper window sash are multi-paned or with lattice mullions; the lower sash has a single light. The house was built for John W. Flint from a published house design numbered 895 and entitled, "A Beautiful Home." "B.G. Miles," a local carpenter, wrote his name and the date "Dec. 16, '10" on a cupboard casing.

419. 41 Hubbard Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house has pedimented window surrounds, articulated corner pilasters with a large circular motif at the architrave and frieze location, and a boxed cornice. The window in the gable is surmounted by a semi-circular louver. The centrally located doors, on both eaves side, are Colonial Revival and are surmounted by semi-elliptical louvers; a photo, c. 1870, shows the "back" door as being double leaf with a gabled hood. The exterior doors were changed to Colonial Revival c. 1936 when Fred Harriman purchased the house from the Graham family. The interior detailing of the house is Greek Revival with the exception of the newel post which is Italianate. The Italianate exterior doors and this newel post were probably added by the Barnes family; a back door retains a doorbell bearing their name. Hubbard Street originally passed through what is presently the rear lawn of the house which necessitated an additional entrance facade when Liberty Street was extended and Hubbard Street relocated.

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420. 34 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a two-story bay window and a Colonial Revival door on its facade. The house has a paired bracketed cornice and a one-story flat roof front porch with Tuscan columns and paneled balustrade.

421. 32 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house, c. 1880, has plain corner pilasters; an entablature; molded window heads; and a front porch with clustered Tuscan columns and a staggered butt shingled railing which continues around the left side of the house. The porch has a gable peak over the entrance which is infilled with ornate pressed tin.

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422. 30 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house, with gable facing Liberty Street, has raised paneled corner pilasters supporting an entablature, pedimented window surrounds, and a round-headed molding above the double hung window in the gable. The centrally located entrance on the long side of the house, is recessed, flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and is protected by a one-story three-bay flat roof porch with chamfered posts.

423. 28-1/2 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This building has a centrally located wall dormer and a one-story first porch with Tuscan columns and a paneled balustrade. The upper sections of the gables are clad in staggered butt shingles.

424. 26 and 28 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This six-bay double house, built 1872, has plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature; molded window heads; and a two-bay, one-story flat roof entry porch with chamfered posts.

425. 24 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two-story, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a one-story bay window in the right bay of the facade and a Colonial Revival door in the left bay. The door is flanked by three-quarter length leaded sidelights and is surmounted by a leaded semi-elliptical fanlight; the original double leaf door is stored in the basement. The house has a paneled frieze and paired incised brackets supporting the cornice. There is a front porch with paired Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade across half the facade and left side; this porch was added c. 1900.

425A. 24 Liberty Street, carriage barn

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This carriage barn originally was the barn for #492 and was moved to its present location, in two sections, in 1977. The building has gabled wall dormers with circular windows in the gable peaks. The original double leaf garage door has been replaced by an overhead door which is left of center.

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426. 22 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gambrel roof. This house has a gable wall dormer and a gabled dormer on the facade; a dentil frieze; and a front porch in the right half of the facade. The first floor of the house is clapboarded and the upper levels are shingled.

427. 21 Loomis Street

Nine-course American bonded brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This Greek Revival style house has rectangular cut granite window sills and lintels, a triangular buver in the gable, a side hall entry flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular transom. The building has a wooden Greek fret along the cornice. A front porch with brick posts, forms a gazebo at the left front corner; the porch has a gable peak above the door containing a sunburst design. There is a two-story wooden bay window on the right side of the house and a rear wood frame wing.

428. 23 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This three-bay gable front Italianate style house has a paired bracketed cornice and peaked window heads. A one-story flat roof bay window is on the facade and has a diamond design in the frieze and a bracketed cornice. The house has double leaf front doors protected by a flat roof entry porch which wraps around the left side of the house; there is also a porch on the right side of the house. The porches have chamfered posts with arched struts visually supporting the roof, turned balusters and a paired bracketed cornice. The two porches are connected by a deck, with a turned baluster railing, in front of the bay window.

429. 27 Loomis Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This three-bay front Greek Revival style house, with side hall plan, has plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature, pedimented window heads and a door in the left bay of the facade flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and protected by a one-story, flat roof entry porch with Tuscan columns. There are gable wall dormers and a rear ell connected to a greenhouse.

430. 31 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories gabled roof. This is a c. 1935 Tudor inspired house.

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431. 8 Jay Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This two-bay gable front house, c. 1870, has a flat roof one-bay addition along its right side which contains the front entrance. There is a one-story, flat roof front porch with Tuscan columns and paneled balustrade. The gable peak contains a pointed oval window.

432. 10 Jay Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has its entrance on the right side of the house.

433. 12 Jay Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This two-bay, gable front house has its entrance on the right side of the house and is protected by a flat roof, one-story porch with Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade. The house has gabled wall dormers.

434. 32 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories flat roof. This three-bay Italianate style house has a paneled vertical board sill course laid in a diagonal pattern below the paired vertically grouped windows, a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. There is a front porch with turned posts, railing and valence protecting the double leaf doors. The window surrounds have feet and molded heads and there is a two-story bay window on the left side of the house along Jay Street.

435. 7 Jay Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This two-bay gable front house, c. 1875, has a round-headed window in the gable and a one-story, flat roof front porch with turned posts and jig-saw cut balustrade.

436. 9 Jay Street

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This 20th century house has a front entry porch with square posts and paneled balustrade.

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437. 9-1/2 Jay Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house, c. 1900, has a shingled gable facing Jay Street. The house has intersecting cross gables and a one-story front porch with Tuscan columns and paneled balustrade protecting the entrance and a one-story bay window.

438. 11 Jay Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This house, c. 1900, has a large gable wall dormer and a front porch with clustered Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade protecting the entrance and a one-story bay window.

439. 30 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This six-bay Italianate style two-family house has pedimented window surrounds, a bracketed cornice and a front porch with turned posts.

440. 28 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house has double leaf doors containing round-headed glass lights. There is a front porch with Tuscan columns which wraps around the left side of the house.

441. 26 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, vertical boards, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1890, has a vertical board sill course and frieze and exposed rafter tails supporting the roof overhang. There is an imbricated shingle belt course between the first and second floors. The plane of the house has a great variety of projecting bays and a corner tower with pyramidal hipped roof capped by an ornate finial. The windows have various shapes, however, are symmetrically grouped and contain stained glass or Queen Anne banded sash. There is also a front porch which curves around the house planes and is constructed from turned components.

442. 22 Loomis Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This vernacular Gothic Revival style house, c. 1850, has narrow windows with slightly pedimented surrounds, gabled wall dormers, and a porch across the front facade and right side along Loomis Street.

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443. 16 Liberty Street

Wood frame, asbestos siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. The detailing on this Queen Anne style house has been obscured by the present siding, however, it has a right corner tower with conical roof, an oriel window in the gable front, a front porch with turned posts and shingled railing and a flair dividing the first and second floors.

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444. 16-1/2 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This two-bay gable front Queen Anne style house has a shingled gable and a front porch with turned posts.

445. 14 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a shingled pedimented gable and a front porch with paired Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade which protects an entrance vestibule bay. There is a two-story flat roof bay on the left side of the house.

446. 12 Liberty Street

Brick, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This c. 1835 three-bay gable front house has square-cut lintels and a front door flanked by full-length colored glass sidelights. The house has a rear wood frame ell with gabled wall dormers.

447. 10 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house, with left side hall plan, has double leaf front doors with beveled plate glass panels. The two first floor front windows contain art nouveau panels; the upper floor windows contain banded Queen Anne sash. The house has an Italianate style front porch with chamfered posts. There is a two-story flat roof bay window on the left side of the house.

448. 8 Liberty Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival Classic Cottage has a large centrally located gabled dormer containing a projecting bay window. The front door is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights; the windows have pedimented heads; and there are plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature. There is also a front porch with turned posts and paneled balustrade.

449. 6 Liberty Street, non-contributory

Wood frame, clapboarded, one-story gable roof. This modern ranch house, c. 1958, does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

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450. Lane Shop, Mechanics Street

Wood frame, vertical board siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This was the lumber house of the Lane Shop complex. There is a one-story concrete block connector to #452. The building was poorly constructed and for use only as storage; it does not significantly contribute to the area.

451. Lane Shop, Mechanic Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This 3 X 5 bay building has 12/12 windows, corner boards, boxed cornice and gable returns. Apparently, this building was originally on the site of #452 and was moved here c.1889-1894. This building is a store house of the Lane Shops complex.

452. Lane Shop, Mechanic Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This building, built along the North Branch, partially burned in January of 1977. It was the Lane Shop complex storage building and wood working shop and built c.1889-1894. There is a concrete block, one-story connector to #450.

453. Lane Shop, North Franklin Street

Brick, two-stories, flat roof. This building was built c.1870 and was probably the home of Dennis Lane. It originally had a mansard roof and a one-story rear ell which was later made into two stories with a vault added when the house was converted into the Lane Shop Office. During this office conversion, between 1905-1909, the mansard roof was removed and the roof made flat; the building was also given a new brick veneer. The building has segmental corbeled hoods above the windows and door; a wooden frieze and paired bracketed cornice; a front porch with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets; granite foundation; and a two-story bay window on the left side. This building is in deteriorating condition, and the majority of the historic fabric has been removed through vandalism and lack of maintenance.

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454. Lane Shop, North Franklin Street (no street number)

Brick, two stories, gabled roof. This building was the pattern house for the Lane Shops complex. The windows have segmental corbelled hoods and are connected by bands of angled brick at both floor levels. The windows have wood and metal single leaf fire shutters. The building has a granite foundation and a one-story brick shed across the facade. This building was constructed in 1890.

455. Lane Shop, North Franklin Street (no street number)

Brick, two stories, gabled roof. This building was the foundry for the Lane Shops complex. The building originally had a monitor roof which was removed in 1965. The windows have segmentally arched corbelled heads, similar to #456 and #458. An overhead door has been added to the south end which cut through some of the corbelled window heads. Brick and wood frame sheds have been added to the right side along North Franklin Street for the storage of sand and coke. The building was built in 1890. The alterations have made the building non-contributory to the Lane Shops Complex. *According to letter dated 12/10/79 this last sentence should be deleted - the building contributes to the district and the Lane Shops complex.*

456. Lane Shop, Mechanic Street (no street number)

Brick, one story, gable roof sheathed in slate. This was originally the iron foundry for the Lane Shops and was converted to an additional machine shop in 1890 after #455 was constructed. This building, with a monitor roof, is nine bays long consisting of a centrally located drive-in door flanked on either side by four bays. The windows and door have segmentally arched corbelled heads of the same style as #455 and #458 and has a corbelled frieze. The south end has been altered by the addition of a centrally located overhead door flanked by large windows and surmounted in the monitor by another large window. This alteration was done during World War II. The building was constructed c. 1870 and is connected to #457.

457. Lane Shop, Mechanic Street (no street number)

Brick and concrete block, one story, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This building was the forge shop for the Lane Shop complex and was constructed c. 1870. The building has a monitor roof. It appears as though three quarters of the facade of this building was rebuilt with concrete block because of deterioration; one quarter of the building retains a corbelled frieze similar to #456 and has two segmentally arched windows without adornment. This building is connected to both #456 and #458.

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458. Lane Shop, Mechanic Street (no street number)

Brick, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This was the main machine shop in the Lane Shop complex and was constructed c. 1870. The building is eleven bays long and consists of a three-bay centrally located gabled pavilion flanked by four bay wings. The windows have segmentally arched corbelled heads, similar to #455 and #456, and each contain two double hung 9/9 sash. The building has a corbelled frieze and retains the base of the original cupola, which is clad in flushboards which are scored to resemble cut stone. It is connected to #457.

459. 5 Memorial Drive, Capital City Exxon - non-contributory

Wood frame, vertical board siding, pseudo-mansard roof added 1978; two-bay service station.

460. 49 Memorial Drive, Bond Auto Supply - non-contributory

Wood frame, asbestos siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof. All openings above the first floor level have been covered over; first floor openings altered.

461. Memorial Drive, Bob's Sunoco - non-contributory

Brick, gabled roof surmounted by a cupola, three-bay service station.

462. 3 Bailey Avenue Extension, The Stockyard - non-contributory

Steel frame, vertical board siding, one-story, gabled roof. Attached to the south end of this building is a Central Vermont Railroad freight car and attached to the rear of the main structure is #463.

463. Bailey Avenue Extension, Brown-Johnson VFW Post #792 - non-contributory

Concrete block, one-story, flat roof. This building is attached to #462.

464. Bailey Street Bridge over the Winooski River

Built 1959, non-contributory

465. Railroad ~~building~~ ^{bridge} over the Winooski River

Built 1903 by the American Bridge Company of New York; a pair of Pratt through truss bridges.

466. Taylor Street Bridge over the Winooski River

Built 1929 by the Berlin Construction Company, Berlin, Connecticut; a Camelback through truss bridge.

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467. Main Street Bridge over the Winooski River

Built 1977, concrete and steel bridge, non-contributory.

468. Railroad Bridge over the North Branch

Built 1905 by the American Bridge Company of New York; a half-hipped through Pratt truss bridge.

469. State Street Bridge over the North Branch

Concrete and steel bridge. This bridge is connected to #61 and was probably constructed in 1915. The cement railing has urn-shaped balusters.

470. Langdon Street bridge over the North Branch

Built 1928, pony truss, similar to #471.

471. School Street bridge over the North Branch

Built 1928, by the American Bridge Company of New York; pony truss, similar to #470.

472. Spring Street bridge over the North Branch

Built c. 1964, non-contributory.

473. Lane Shops Footbridge over the North Branch

Built c. 1965 girder bridge with plank walkway.

474. Dam over the North Branch for the Lane Shops Complex

Concrete. There has been a dam at or near this site since the late 18th century.

475. 146 State Street, Vermont State Employees Credit Union, c. 1965. non-contributory

476. 144 State Street, New England Telephone Company Business Office, c. 1970 - non-contributory

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477. 136 State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a three-bay facade with the entrance on the right bay fronted by a flat roof porch. The house has a wide frieze with a dentil cornice and large paired brackets. The windows which are 1/1 and have surround supported by bracket feet. This house is said to have been a stop on the Underground Railroad; the rear ell is earlier than the front section of the house.

478. 134 State Street

Brick, seven-course American bond, 1-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Classic Cottage has a central gable wall dormer; the two window bays on the left facade have been replaced by three windows. A Greek Revival, one-bay entry porch has been added. The windows were originally surmounted by splayed plaster heads.

479. 132 State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof sheathed in emblicated slate. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1890, has an oriel window over the right front entrance capped by a conical roof which originally had an iron finial. Below the oriel is a flat roof entrance porch with turned posts and a spindle valance. The right side ell has a gabled wall dormer at the end of the hipped roof and is fronted by a porch of the same design as the entry. The left side of the house has a projecting bay with a steeply pitched wedge-shaped roof sheathed in polychrome slate (similar to #'s 44 and 117). This roof was originally capped by iron cresting. The front of the house has a gabled wall dormer with stick work ornamentation; the original demi-lunette window has been replaced by a louvre. The first and second floor windows are divided by a flaired emblicated shingle hood.

480. 128 State Street

Brick, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne style building, 1889-90, was designed and built by Montpelier architect, George H. Guernsey, (see #'s 16 and 140) at a cost of \$12,000 for Edward Dewey. The house was originally located on the site of #484(124 State Street) and was moved to this site in 1946 to allow the construction of that building. This is an ornate building with a tower, many projecting bays, porches with turned posts and spindles and ornate gable screens. The house is constructed of pressed bricks with terra cotta keystones and rosettes at the imposts of the segmentally arched Queen Anne windows. The front exposed chimney has terra cotta panels. The gable roofed bays are clad with pressed tin which add greatly to the variety of textures on the building. The building is visually tied together by a band course of bricks at the window sill levels.

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481. 126 State Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1895, has a polygonal oriel on the right facade topped by a tall conical roof with an iron finial. Below the oriel is an entrance porch with turned posts, baluster railing and valence. The left corner of the house is clipped and forms a bay with a gabled roof with stick ornamentation. A flaired shingled band, cut in a diamond point pattern, is between the first and second stories.

482. Across tracks from #483

Brick veneer, one story, boiler plant for the State complex, non-contributory.

483. In State parking lot behind #484-#487

Wood frame, asphalt siding, two story flat roof. This building has a loading platform and is used by the State for storage. Non-contributory.

484. 120 State Street

Steel reinforced concrete skeleton facade with marble, five stories, flat roof. This building was constructed on the site of three houses, which were moved (#480) or torn down, in 1949 from designs made before World War II by Burlington, Vermont architect, William Freeman. The large building rests on a granite foundation which came from Auair Granite Company of Hardwick, Vermont and is clad on the facade and sides with marble from the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor; the rear of the building is brick. The centrally located double leaf aluminum door has the figure of Ceres standing among maple trees and holding the State Seal. The second through fourth floor windows are grouped vertically in recessed panels. The building is visually tied together between the fourth and fifth floors by a horizontal frieze inscribed with county names and dates. The fifth story windows are grouped above the lower story windows but are slightly smaller and not in a recess; they add a cornice effect and finishing touches to the building.

485. 118 State Street

Wood frame and brick, two stories, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt. This French Second Empire building was originally a carriage house for the Fifield House which stood at 120 State Street and was demolished in 1948. The State has converted this small building into office space. The building has segmentally arched windows with corbelled labels, shed dormers and a hipped roof cupola. Board siding covers part of the facade.

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486. 116 State Street

Brick and sandstone, 4-1/2 stories, hipped and Flemish gabled roofs sheathed in slate. This Romanesque style building was built in 1891 by National Life Insurance Company as their fifth home office from the architectural plans of S. Edwin Tobey of Boston. The building is constructed from local brick and accented by Longmeadow brownstone used as arches over the windows, around doors, as belt courses, quoining and for the high base-ment and wall around the lawn. The building has an asymmetrical massing of projecting towers, dormers, an oriel window, chimneys different roof types and window groupings. The front door is reached by a flight of steps, recessed in an arched opening and sur-mounded by an intricately carved wooden panel.

487. 112 State Street, Chittenden Trust Company Drive-In Bank, c. 1964. Non-contributory

488. 110 State Street

Brick, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in terra plate tin. This building was the fourth home office of the Vermont Mutual Life Insurance Company and was built in 1870. The symmetrical French Second Empire building has heavy window heads with consoles and a heavy cornice. The roof was originally surmounted by cresting. The front entry porch is pedimented and has fluted Corinthian columns. The building has a high granite founda-tion.

489. 109 State Street, The Pavilion

Brick, five stories, mansard roof. This building is a 1970 reconstruction of the 1876 hotel building designed by Boston architect, George Ropes and built by A. B. Fisher, who was later noted for his work in Burlington. A mansard roof was added to the original structure later. The reconstruction was designed by Robert Burley Associates and built near the site of the original building which was torn down by the State in 1969.

490. 111 State Street, Supreme Court and State Library Building. 1916.

Granite, 3 stories, 7 bays, flat roof behind parapet. Central door with pedimented surround is within five-bay projecting central pavillion; fronted by balustraded terrace. Neo-classical elements. Provides visual balance for #505.

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491. State House, National Historic Landmark, July, 1970.

492. 1 Baldwin Street, The Pink Lady

Wood frame, clapboards with beaded edge, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This house was built c. 1850 for Daniel P. Baldwin and is an excellent example of Victorian Ecclectic architecture. The molded clapboards are accented by wooden quoining and heavily detailed window heads. The house has a paired bracketed entablature with a modillion cornice. Two one-story, flat roof bay windows are on the front and a two-story flat roof bay window is on the east end. A one-story porch, added c. 1900, is across the facade and east side with a circular corner gazebo. The porch roof is supported by chamfered posts on pedestals with a turned balustrade between. There is a detailed gabled dormer with a round-headed, double hung window on the front roof slope. The house is known as "The Pink Lady" because of its paint color. The building defines one of the corners of the Capitol Complex and helps to retain the Complex's residential character.

493. 1 Hopkins Street

Wood frame, shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt. This Shingle Style house has oriel windows in the gambrel peaks, a recessed porch and one-story bay windows on the sides.

494. 2 Western Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, shingled, horizontal boards and wooden panels, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This late Queen Anne style house has horizontal boards at the window sill and window head level, a band of clipped shingles flanking the gable windows which are surmounted by vertical board panels. The house also has incised bargeboards and Queen Anne banded window sash. There is a projecting bay on the (north) right side with the windows surmounted by a band of leaded glass. The ends of the roof rafters are exposed and are scroll-cut. A shed roof dormer on the (south) left roof slope.

495. 4 Western Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This was the carriage barn to #494 (2 Western Avenue). It has a shingled cupola and a modern connecting bridge to #496 (6 Baldwin Street).

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496. 6 Baldwin Street

Brick, two-story facade, flat roof. This building has an earlier 20th century, three-story brick ell with a wooden bridge at the second floor level connecting to #495 (4 Western Avenue). Non-contributory to the historic character of the district.

497. 8 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This house is a transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style building. The building has wide Greek Revival pilasters, a wide frieze and a Greek Revival entrance; however, there are paired brackets and a bracketed hood over the entrance, and a one-story porch on the west side which are Italianate in detail.

498. 10 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, two stories, hipped roof clad in slate and asphalt. This large Queen Anne style house, c. 1885, has bands of shingles, a tower on the right of the facade, porches and hip roofed dormers. The exterior of the front tower room is in the Eastlake style.

499. 12 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt. This Colonial Revival house, c. 1913, has a semi-circular entry porch supported by Ionic columns, a dentiled modillion cornice, and a central gabled dormer.

500. 14-16 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, shingled, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This shingle style house, c. 1890, has a rear (east) turret, and gabled dormers. The facade has been altered by having its recessed porch infilled and a gabled entry added.

501. 9 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, shingled, 1-1/2 stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt. This Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1900, is similar to #33, 17 Bailey Avenue. It has flaired eaves, which form a front porch and three hipped roofed dormers.

502. 7-1/2 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with shed roofed wall dormers. This building was the rear ell of a house demolished in 1938.

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503. 145 State Street, First Church of Christ Scientist, non-contributory

Built in 1972. The original 2-1/2 story house, with large central fireplace chimneys, was moved in quarters in 1971 by Admiral Perkins to Waitsfield, Vermont.

504. 139 State Street, New England Guaranty Insurance Company, Inc. c. 1958
non-contributory

505. 133 State Street

Granite, five stories over high basement, flat roof. This large Beaux Art building was constructed 1921-1922 by National Life Insurance Company as their sixth home office building. The architects were Crane and Ferguson of Boston; L. D. Willcutt and Sons of Boston were the contractors. The building was designed to have a later addition on the left side to mirror the right side. It is constructed from granite from the Boutwell, Milne and Varnum Rock of Ages Quarry in Barre. The interior is finished in marble from the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor; the lower corridors, however, are finished in marble from Italy and Tennessee.

506. 7 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt. This large French Second Empire house has a paired bracketed cornice and is "T" shaped with one wing swelled to form a six-sided bay. There is a two-story flat roof rear wing connecting onto a two-story gable front carriage barn. The left side porch has been infilled to create an additional room; the right side porch is original.

507. 9 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, c. 1870, has a three-bay Italianate porch across its facade, pedimented window surrounds and a paired bracketed cornice.

508. 11 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, five-bay facade. The front center door of this Colonial Revival house has leaded glass sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The house has a gabled porch entry, with arched soffit and fluted Ionic columns. A two-story bay window is on the right side of the house.

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509. 13 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof, three-bay facade. This Italianate style house, c. 1880, has a paired bracketed cornice with a segmentally arched central cornice. There is a central oriel window at the second story level and a one-story Italianate porch across the facade and left side. The front door, on the right side of the facade, is Greek Revival in detail.

510. 15 Baldwin Street

Wood frame, clapboard, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This house, c. 1910, has a porch, with Tuscan columns, on its facade and sides. The second story windows have been enlarged.

511. 11-1/2 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style apartment house has a bracketed cornice with a vertical board frieze and horizontal boards dividing the stories. A three-story front porch has been removed (1977) and windows altered.

512. 13 Bailey Avenue

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This vernacular Queen Anne house, c. 1890, has a one-story flat roof porch with turned posts and railing, and a one-story bay window on its Bailey Street facade.

513. 16 Terrace Street

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This house has a gable front orientation, and a front porch with turned posts, railing and sawn brackets.

514. 14 Terrace Street

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding and wood shingles, 2-1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This house, c. 1910, has a gable front orientation and a front porch with turned posts and railing.

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The following buildings and structures on the enclosed sketch map do not contribute to the Historic District and are not intended to be included on the National Register:

#1, ~~16~~, 17, 18, 19, 42, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 66, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 84, 97, 104, 109, 126, 130, 133, 144, 150, 155, 156, 169, 175A, 180, 196, 201, 215, 297A, 297B, 301, 306, 310, 316, 343, 345, 346, 348, 364A, 375, 387, 388, 409, 449, 450, 453, 459, 460, 461, 463, 464, 467, 472, 473, 475, 476, 482, 483, 487, 496, 503, 504, 462.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Montpelier Historic District derives its primary significance from the fact that it has survived as a relatively unaltered mid- to late-19th century town. There have been some minor 20th century incursions, but the town generally appears today much as it did almost one hundred years ago.

The street pattern, from the very earliest settlements, has been dictated by the town's topography. Set in a small area of relatively level land at the confluence of the Winooski River and the North Branch, the town expanded toward the surrounding hills. These hills, some of which are 300 feet higher than the principal section of the town, were necessarily determining factors in the placement of streets and buildings. Thus, a regular grid system is apparent in only two small sections of the town. The unplanned naturalistic layout results in added visual interest for the district as a whole.

The two principal streets, Main Street and State Street, roughly parallel the two rivers for much of their length within the district; in addition, the Montpelier and Barre Railroad runs alongside the Winooski. As a result, there are a total of two bridges of varying types with the district.

The settlement which was to become Montpelier was chartered by the Republic of Vermont in 1781. Most of the early settlers were second or third generation Americans of English extraction; the name Montpelier supposedly came from Col. Jacob Davis, an early settler from Massachusetts, who may have heard of its French namesake in the Huguenot towns of Charlton and Oxford. He is known to have named Calais, the neighboring town to the north, and he may have been honoring France for her help during the Revolutionary War. Davis, one of the first and most prominent settlers, came to the frontier Montpelier in 1787 and is buried in the Elm Street Cemetery.

The first settlers erected houses west of the North Branch, to the west of the present intersection of Elm and Langdon Streets; the site is now occupied by the County Jail, #203. A sawmill and gristmill were erected further upstream on the North Branch at the present site of the Lane Company Shops, #450-458. Land was cleared south to the Winooski and west approximately to the site of the present Pavilion Building (#489), roughly nine acres.

The town had little to recommend it until 1805, when it was named the capital of the state. Previously, the legislature had had no permanent home, meeting in various towns around the state. Montpelier was chosen primarily for its central location and its accessibility to roads and waterways. The site for the Capitol was donated by Thomas Davis, son of Jacob; at about the same time, he shrewdly built the adjacent Pavilion Hotel for the convenience of the legislators.

ee continuation sheet)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Montpelier, VT quadrangle 1:24000

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 237

UTM REFERENCES

| | | | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|------|------|
| A | 118 | 6914 | 11810 | 4903 | 3610 |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | |

E: 18/694080/4904090

| | | | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|------|-----|
| B | 118 | 6936 | 110 | 4902 | 810 |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|------|-------|
| C | 118 | 692 | 41010 | 4903 | 51010 |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|------|-----|
| D | 118 | 692 | 710 | 4903 | 610 |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

see continuation sheet

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

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

| | | | |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

John P. Dumville, Architectural Historian

May, 1978

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

802-828-3226

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

The Pavilion

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Montpelier, VT

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

William B. Pimney, SHPO

DATE

9/15/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

ATTEST:

Charles Allen
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

11/3/78
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11-3-78

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(The history of the Capitol building, a National Historic Landmark designed by Ammi B. Young, is dealt with separately and will not be discussed here.)

The decision to locate the seat of the State government in Montpelier was the most important in the town's history in terms of later development. The Legislature first met in Montpelier in 1808, and many structures were built in the decades immediately following. Today, the State is the major employer in the city.

State Street was opened in 1807 and three Federal residences (#'s 197, 200, 202) which still remain, were soon built between the Pavilion and Main Street. Today, State Street is the important link between the public and private domains, and is firmly anchored by the Capitol on the west and the intersection with Main Street on the east.

In 1811, Montpelier was named the shire town of Jefferson County, the county name being changed to Washington County in 1814 when the Federalist Party gained a majority in the State Legislature.

In 1848, the State Legislature divided the original township into Montpelier and East Montpelier and in 1895, the village became the City of Montpelier which affected the town and city politically, economically and socially. In 1849, a spur route of the Vermont Central Railroad was built to Montpelier, and in 1873, the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad was constructed which connected Montpelier to the towns along the Connecticut River Valley; this depot still stands (#81). These main routes virtually assured that Montpelier would continue to grow and prosper during the 19th century.

In 1848, the National Life Insurance Company was founded in Montpelier by Dr. Julius Dewey, the father of Admiral George Dewey, who was born in Montpelier. Today, National Life dominates the private sector of the local economy as the second largest employer in the city. In addition, its influence on local architecture has been unmistakable as the company has built several successive home offices in the downtown area. Three of the landmark buildings in the statehouse complex, the Personnel Building, #488 at 110 State Street, the Agriculture Building #486 at 116 State Street and the State Administration Building #514 at 133 State Street were originally built as home offices of the company.

Immediately after the Civil War, these economic factors combined to foster rapid development within the town. Within eight years (1865-73), five churches were built. The Methodist Seminary which later became Vermont College arrived in 1868, with subsequent building activity. (See College Hall, entered in the National Register, April 23, 1975.) The old Pavilion Hotel, dating from 1808, was demolished and a new one built on the same site in 1876. A significant proportion of the existing residential structures date from this period and the decades immediately following.

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The downtown in this period comprised a mixture of residential buildings, dating from the earlier stages of settlement, and newer commercial blocks. After 1875, this balance was sharply changed in favor of the latter due to two large fires which struck within a few months of each other. These destroyed much of Main Street and State Street and provided the impetus for extensive building. Most of the buildings in this area date from shortly after these two fires.

The Blanchard Block (#140), perhaps the dominant commercial building on Main Street, was built in 1884 and added to (#139) in 1890. Besides retail uses on the first floor, it also housed the Blanchard Opera House. This attracted considerable outside talent for 25 years, until 1910, primarily because the town was on the chief railroad line from Boston to Montreal. It provided seating for 800 people and standing room for 200 more. With the decline in population and traveling shows, the space was converted to residential use early in the 20th century.

In the period immediately following World War I, Americans were leaving rural and semi-rural areas in favor of urbanized conglomerations. Accordingly, Montpelier's growth slowed, and new construction with concomitant demolition has not been extensive. More recently, the unique value of the surviving 19th century structures in the downtown area has been recognized; as a result, preservation work has been going forward at an accelerating rate. There has been a strong emphasis on maintaining the visual qualities of the streetscapes, particularly on the part of the State government, as evidenced by the Pavilion project and the City's Design Review District.

In 1969, the Pavilion Hotel (#489) (dating from 1876 and by then owned by the State) was measured and documented. After much discussion throughout the state, the old building was demolished and an exterior replica, with a modern rear addition, was erected as a new office building forming a gateway between the City and the Capitol complex. Today it provides 60,000 feet of office, exhibition and lecture space and preserves the visual quality of the street and the Capitol complex.

The preservation and re-use of the older downtown structures has been increasing in the last decade. The Walton Block (#191) dating from 1879, was successfully rehabilitated in the 1960's; four early 19th century houses on State Street (#'s 197, 199, 200, 202) have been converted to commercial and office use, two of which (#199 and #202) were moved a few feet in the process; vacant second floor space on the Main Street commercial section has been converted for various uses and rehabilitation work has been completed at the critical intersection of State and Main. The primary visual effect of the latter has been the removal of white aluminum siding from the brick Cody Block (#65), and related structures (#'s 66, 67, 68) and the cleaning of the brick Blanchard Blocks (#139 and #140).

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In addition to these projects, the State presently owns and maintains various offices in adaptively used buildings adjacent to the Capitol. These include well maintained examples of Italianate (#477), Second Empire (#485), Queen Anne (#'s 479, 480, 481, 494, 497) Victorian Ecclectic (#492) and Richardsonian Romanesque (#'s 16 and 486) architecture, two of which were designed by Montpelier architect, George H. Guernsey (#'s 16 and 486).

Although the primary thrust of the district is architectural, Montpelier is not without its historical associations. Admiral George Dewey, hero of the Battle of Manila Bay in the Spanish-American War, was a native of the town. He attended school for a few years in the building at 47 Court Street (#216), now a residence.

Perhaps the one recognized architect with the greatest representation in the district is George H. Guernsey. He was active in central Vermont in the late 19th century, and buildings in the district designed by him include the Blanchard Block (#140), Redstone (#16) (presently the State Police Headquarters), and the home at 128 State Street (#480). Other buildings by the same architect exist in South Royalton (commercial building and school) and Bradford (school). (See South Royalton Historic District and Bradford Village Historic District.)

The most significant natural event of the 20th century was the flood of 1927, with the water reaching a height of 12 feet over much of the commercial area. The flood removed all the bridges (except for #469), many of the barns and outbuildings along Elm Street and undermined many of the buildings necessitating new foundations and remodeling. (This flood, incidentally, removed several pianos from a store in the Cody Block, #101, at State and Main; additionally, it created a large crater on the lawn of the courthouse, #109. During the cleanup, the former were used to fill the latter.)

The existing architecture is an extremely well preserved record of mid and late 19th century buildings. The value of this collection of structures, which still functions as a working town, is now being realized in both the public and private sectors; consequently, a great deal of preservation work is in the planning and construction phases. As an outstanding vernacular and quasi-vernacular townscape, the district is an example of an increasingly rare phenomenon: a commercial, residential and governmental mix which has not been seriously impaired by intrusions.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| RECEIVED | SEP 19 1978 |
| DATE ENTERED | NOV 3 1978 |

CONTINUATION SHEET 2

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 2

18. Nuquist, Reidan D., Ellingson, Barbara D. Walke, A Walk through Montpelier, Montpelier Heritage Group, 1974.
19. Nuquist, Reidan D. and Blackwell, Marilyn S. (ed.) A Second Walk through Montpelier, Montpelier Heritage Group, 1976.
20. Presdee & Edwards, Map of Montpelier, 1853, Lithograph by Sarony and Majors, New York, 1853.
21. Proctor, Robert D., Program for a Vermont Civic Center, Princeton University, School of Architecture, March, 1942.
22. Reed, George B., Scrapbook of manuscript documents and clippings of Montpelier, no date.
23. Swift, Esther Monroe, Vermont Place Names, Stephen Green Press, Brattleboro, Vermont 1977.
24. Thompson, Daniel P., History of the Town of Montpelier, E. P. Walton, 1860.
25. The Vermont Watchman, Souvenir Edition devoted to Montpelier, 1893.
26. Walling, H. F., Map of Washington County, New York, 1858.

Discussions with or use of information gathered by:

Ashton, Charles
Bouton, Betsy
Cueto, Margaret and Jeffrey
Fonda, Christine
Goss, William
Greenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan
Hoyt, Edward
Mosher, Betty
Otten, Janet
Proudfoot, Marion
Reinecke, Kurt
Reinecke, Stephen
Ritvo, Marjorie

Also various scrapbooks, photographs and manuscripts in the collection of the Vermont Historical Society and the Montpelier Heritage Group.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

The boundary of the Montpelier Historic District commences at Point A, the intersection of Memorial Drive (U. S. Route 2) and Bailey Avenue, and continues along the centerline of Bailey Avenue in a northeasterly direction to Point B, the intersection of Bailey Avenue with the middle of the Winooski River; the boundary then proceeds in a westerly direction along the center of the Winooski River to Point C, a point south of the southwest corner of the property of #3 (163 State Street); the boundary then crosses State Street (U.S. Route 2) in a northerly direction to Point D, the ~~south~~ southwest corner of the property of #3 (163 State Street); thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction to Point E, the northwest corner boundary of #16 (Redstone, 26 Terrace Street); thence proceeds in an easterly direction and across Terrace Street to Point F, the west corner boundary of #17 (29 Terrace Street); thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction to Point G, the north corner boundary of #17; thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the rear (north) property lines of #'s 17 - 21 to Point H, the eastern corner boundary of #21 (21 Terrace Street); thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction along the rear (westerly) property lines of #'s 23-26 across Clarendon Avenue and along the westerly property line of #27 (30 Bailey Avenue) to Point I, the northwest corner of #27, thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the northerly property line of #27 and its extension in an easterly direction across Bailey Avenue, and along the northern property line of #28 (27 Bailey Avenue) to Point J, the northeast corner boundary of #28; thence continuing in an easterly direction to Point K, the northeast corner of #40 (7 Richardson Street); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the crest of the hill to Point L, the northwest corner of #256 (25 Cliff Street); thence proceeding in an easterly direction and across Corse Street to Point M, a point at the intersection of the extension of the northeast property line of #250 (16 Corse Street) and an extension in a northerly direction of the eastern boundary of #249 (3 Corse Street); thence proceeding in a southerly direction along said extension to Point N, the northeast corner boundary of #249 (3 Corse Street); thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction to Point O, the northwest corner boundary of #266 (128 Elm Street); thence proceeding in a northeasterly direction along the rear (westerly) boundaries of #'s 267-271, across Spring Street, continuing in a northeasterly direction along the rear (westerly boundaries of #'s 272-279, across Winter Street, continuing in a northeasterly direction along the rear (westerly) boundaries of #'s 280-284, across Vine Street, and continuing in a northeasterly direction to Point P, the northwest corner boundary of #285 (260 Elm Street); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the northern property boundary of #285 and its extension, across Elm Street (State Route 12) to Point Q, the northeast corner of #286 (5 Vine Street) on the westerly bank of the North Branch; thence proceeding in an easterly direction across the North Branch and along the northeasterly property lines of the Lane Shops Complex (#452 and #450) to Point R, a point at the intersection of the extension of this line and the centerline of North Franklin Street; thence proceeding southwesterly along the centerline of North Franklin Street to Point S, the intersection with the centerline of Cross Street; thence proceeding westerly along the centerline of Cross Street and its extension in a westerly direction to Point T, a point on the center of the North Branch; thence proceeding downstream (southwesterly) along the center of the North Branch

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CONTINUATION SHEET 2

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

to Point U, a point at the intersection of the center of the North Branch and an extension in a westerly direction of the north property line of #169 (Boutwell Masonic Memorial Building, 156-158 Main Street); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the rear (north) property lines of #'s 169-162 to Point V, the eastern corner of the property of #162 (180 Main Street); thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the eastern property line of #162, across Main Street and continuing along the eastern property lines of #161, #431-434, across Loomis Street and along the eastern property line of #430 (31 Loomis Street) to Point W, the northeast corner boundary of #430 (31 Loomis Street); thence in a southwesterly direction along the rear (easterly) property lines of #'s 430, 429, 428, to Point X, the northeast corner boundary of #428 (23 Loomis Street); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the rear (north) boundary lines of #'s 426, 425, 424, 423, 422, 421, 420 to Point Y, the northeast corner boundary of #420 (34 Liberty Street); thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction along the easterly boundary of #420 and across Liberty Street, down the centerline of Graham Terrace and proceeding in a southwesterly direction along the rear (east) property lines of #'s 419, 418, 417, 416, 415, across Marvin Street, #414, #333 and across East State Street to Point Z, a point at the intersection of an extension in a southerly direction of the easterly property line of #333 (68 East State Street) and an extension in an easterly direction of the southern property line of #332 (67 East State Street); thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the rear property lines of #'s 332, 331, 330, 329, 328, 327, 326, 325, 323, 322, 320 to Point AA, a point in the City Hall parking lot at the intersection of an extension in a northeasterly direction of the eastern boundary of #136 (11 Pitkin Court); thence proceeding along said extension and the rear (easterly) property lines of #136, 133, 132 to Point BB, a point at the intersection of the extension in a northeasterly direction of the eastern property line of #130 (8 Barre Street); thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the rear property lines of #129, 128, 127, across Downing Street, #126, #125, across Mons. Crosby Avenue, #124, #123, #122, #121, across Hubbard Street, #120, #119, across Nelson Street, #118, #117, #116, #115, #114, #113, #112, to Point CC, the northeast corner boundary of #112 (138-140 Barre Street); thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction along the eastern boundary of #112 to the intersection with the centerline of Barre Street, to Point DD; thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the centerline of Barre Street to the intersection of an extension in a northeasterly direction of the centerline of Putnam Street, Point EE; thence proceeding southwesterly along the centerline of Putnam Street and its extension in a southwesterly direction across the Barre-Montpelier Railroad tracks and across the Winooski River to Point FF, a point at the intersection of the centerline of Berlin Street (U.S. Route 2) and an extension in a southwesterly direction of the centerline of Putnam Street; thence proceeding along the centerline of Berlin Street and Memorial Drive (U.S. Route 2) to the point of beginning.



R1-11

Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Chester Liebs

Date: 1974

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: Looking west from City
Hall tower.

Photograph 3

SEP 19 1978

NOV 3 1978



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: John P. Dumville
Date: March -978

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: 17 Baldwin Street
(#14)

Photograph 4

NOV 3 1978

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 3/78
17 Baldwin Street N
78-A-61 John P. Dumville



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: John P. Dumville
Date: March 1978

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: 26 Terrace Street
(#16)

Photograph 5

SEP 19 1978

NOV 3 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 3/78
26 Terrace St., tower & dormer N
78-A-61 John P. Dumville



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: John P. Dumville

Date: March 1978

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: Gates to 26 Terrace
Street (#16A)

Photograph 6

NOV 3 1978

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 3/78
Gates to 26 Terrace St., Redstone
78-A-61 John P. Dumville



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: John P. Dumville
Date: March 1978

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: 5 Terrace Street (#44)

Photograph 7

SEP 19 1978

NOV 3 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 3/78
5 Terrace Street NW
78-A-45 John P. Dumville



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Betsy Bouton
Date: January 1974

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: 145 Main St. (#152)

Photograph 19

NOV 3 1978

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 1/74
145 Main Street E
74-A-10 Betsy Bouton



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Betsy Bouton
Date: January 1974

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: 171 Main St. (#159)

Photograph 20

NOV 3 1978

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 1/74
171 Main Street S
74-A-7 Betsy Bouton



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Betsy Bouton
Date: January 1974

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: VEA-138 Main Street
(#177) NOV 3 1978

Photograph 22

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 1/74
VEA-138 Main Street NW

74-A-10 Betsy Bouton



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Betsy Bouton

Date: January 1974

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: 136 Main St. (#178)

Photograph 23

NOV 1 1978

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 1/74
136 Main Street NW
74-A-10 Betsy Bouton



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Betsy Bouton
Date: January 1974

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: Langdon Block (Howard
Bank) (#188)

Photograph 24

NOV 3 1978

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 1/74
Langdon Block (Howard Bank) W
74-A-9 Betsy Bouton



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Betsy Bouton
Date: January 1974

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: Walton Block, 17 State
St. (#191)

Photograph 25

NOV 3 1978

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 1/74
Walton Block. 17 State Street N
74-A-9 Betsy Bouton



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Chester Liebs
Date: 1972

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: Chittenden Trust Co.
(#194)

Photograph 26

NOV 3 1978 SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier
Chittenden Trust Company
72-A-26



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Charles Burnham, Jr.
Date: January 1974

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: 10 Elm St. (#203)

Photograph 27

NOV 3 1978

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 1/74
10 Elm Street N
74-A-11 Charles Burnham, Jr.



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, Vermont
Credit: John P. Dumville
Date: February, 1978
Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation
Description: 54 Elm Street (#207)
Photograph 28

SEP 19 1978

NOV 3 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 2/78
54 Elm Street SW
78-A-12 John P. Dumville



Montpelier Historic District

Montpelier, Vermont

Credit: John P. Dumville

Date: February, 1978

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: 27 Court St. (#227)

Photograph 29 SEP 19 1978

NOV 3 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 1/74
27 Court Street N
74-A-11 Charles Burnham, Jr.



COURT ST

Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, Vermont
Credit: John P. Dumville
Date: February, 1978
Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation
Description: 56 Elm St. (#239)
Photograph ~~2030~~ SEP 19 1978

NOV 3 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 1/74
56 Elm Street N
74-A-12 Charles Burnham, Jr.



NOV 3 1978

Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, Vermont
Credit: John P. Dumville
Date: February, 1978
Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation
Description: 242 Elm St. (#282)
Photograph 301

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 2/78-
242 Elm Street NW
78-A-14 John P. Dumville



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, Vermont
Credit: John P. Dumville
Date: February, 1978
Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation
Description: 260 Elm St. (#285)
Photograph 3~~2~~ 2 SEP 19 1978

NOV 3 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 2/78
260 Elm Street
78-A-14 John P. Dumville N



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: John P. Dumville
Date: February 1978

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: 260 Elm St., gable
(#285)

Photograph 33

SEP 19 1978

NOV 3 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 2/78
260 Elm Street, gable W
78-A-14 John P. Dumville



Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Betsy Bouton

Date: January 1974

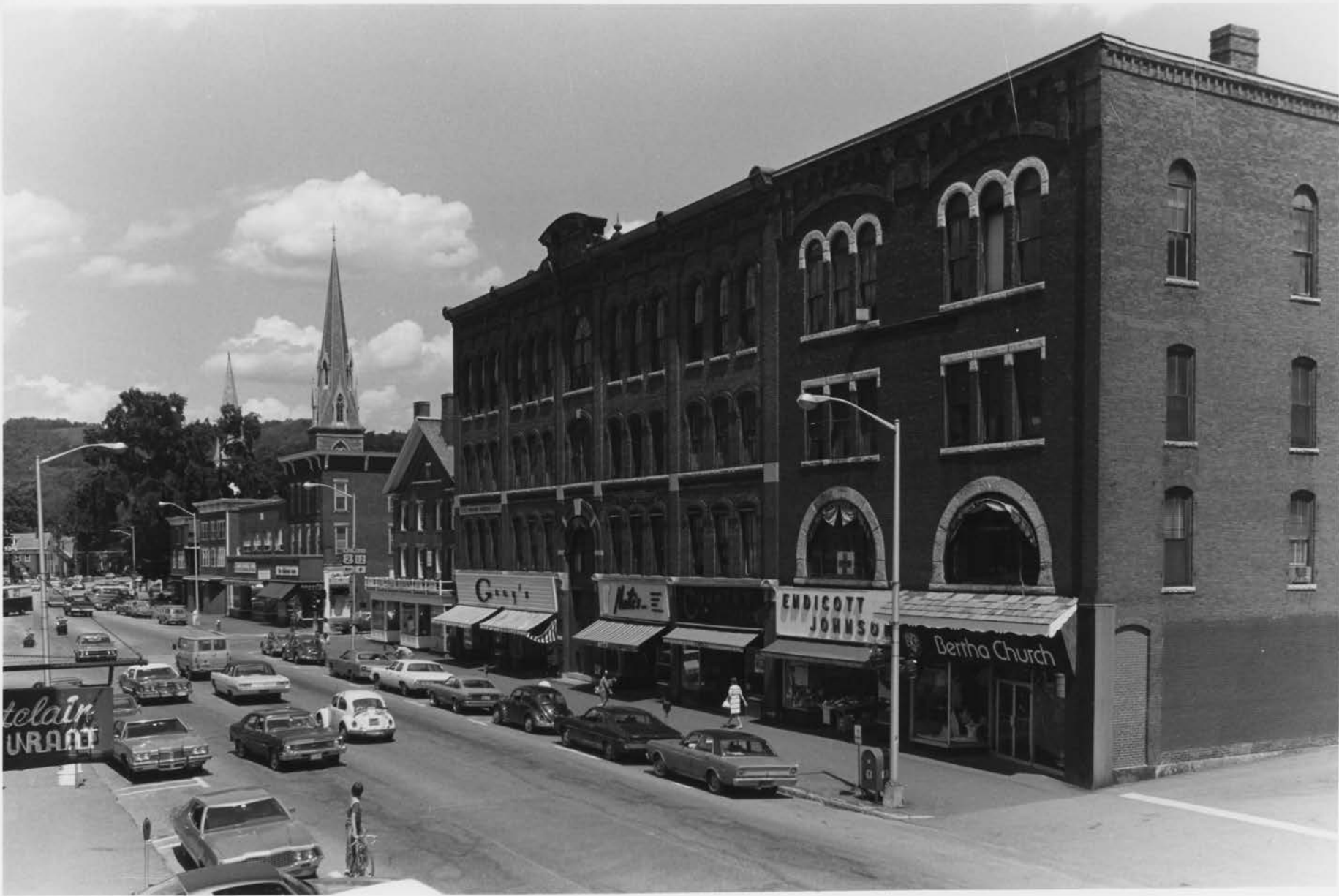
Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: 154 Main St. (#17)

NOV 3 1978

SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 1/74
154 Main Street W
74-A-8 Betsy Bouton



telain
URANT

Gerry's

Mr. E.

ENDICOTT
JOHNSON

Bertha Church

Montpelier Historic District
Montpelier, VT

Credit: Courtney Fisher

Date: June 1976⁴

Negative filed at Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

Description: Blanchard Block, Main
Streetscape

NOV 3 1978 SEP 19 1978

Vt. Div. for Historic Preservation
Washington County Montpelier 6/74
Blanchard Block, Main Street NNE
74-A-70 Courtney Fisher

Missing Core Documentation

| Property Name | County, State | Reference Number |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Montpelier Historic District | Washington, VT | 78000246 |

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

Photographs (missing #1-2, 8-18, 21)

USGS Map

72°37'30"
44°22'30"

990000 E

991

35'

992

993

32'30" 196 490 000 FEET

997

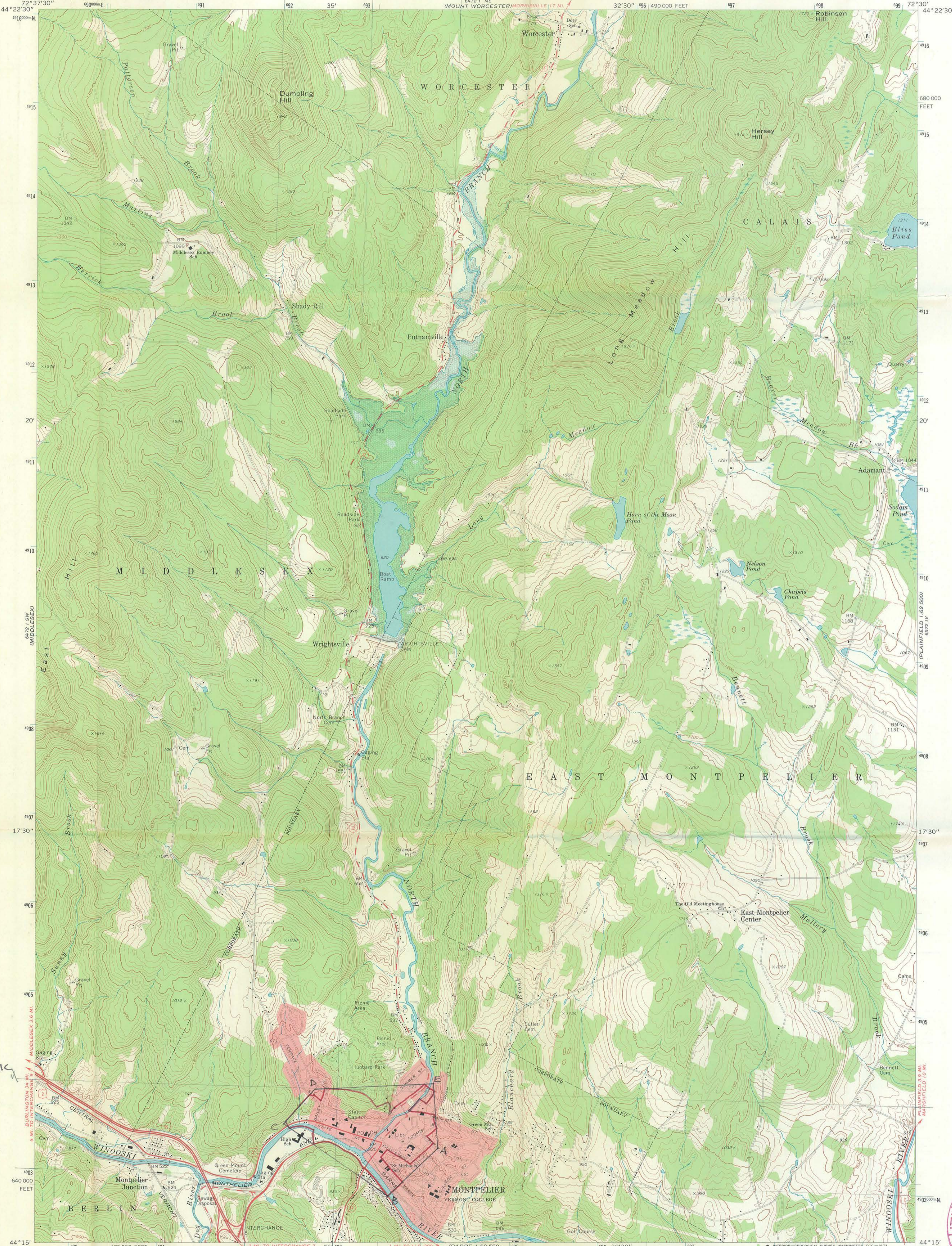
998

999

72°30"

44°22'30"

6874 N
(PLAINFIELD)
1:62,500

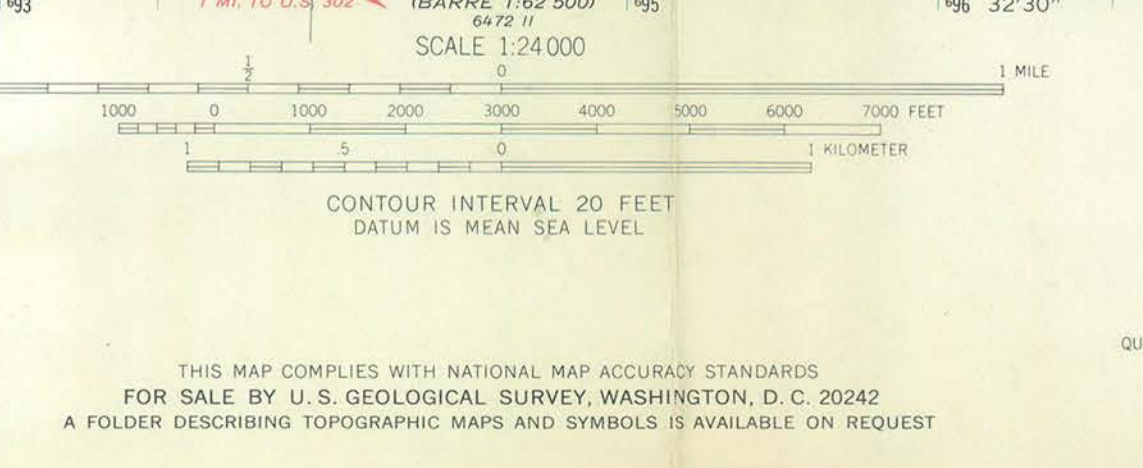


MONTPELIER HISTORIC DISTRICT
MONTPELIER, VT

UTM COORDINATES:
A: 18/694180/4903360
B: 18/693610/4902810
C: 18/692400/4903590
D: 18/692730/4903980
E: 18/694080/4904090

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Vermont Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1968
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Vermont coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to
controlled inundation

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Vermont Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
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10,000-foot grid based on Vermont coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to
controlled inundation



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route



27D

NOV 3 1978

MONTPELIER, VT.
SE/4 MONTPELIER 15' QUADRANGLE
N4415-W7230/7.5
1968
AMS 6472 1 SE-SERIES V813

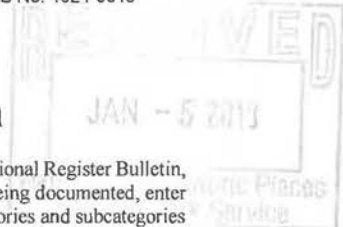
National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2018

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Montpelier Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number:

Part or all of the following streets are included: Bailey Avenue, Baird Street, Baldwin Street, Barre Street, Blanchard Court, Brown Street, Cedar Street, Chapman Road, Cliff Street, Court Street, East State Street, Elm Street, Glinney Place, Governor Aiken Avenue, Governor Davis Avenue, Graham Terrace, Greenwood Terrace, Hillside Avenue, Hopkins, Street, Hubbard Street, Jay Street, Langdon Street, Liberty Street, Loomis Street, Main Street, Marvin Street, Mather Terrace, Mechanic Street, Miles Court, Park Avenue, Pitkin Court, Richardson Street, School Street, Shipman Place, Spring Street, St. Paul Street, State Street, Stone Cutters Way, Taylor Street, Terrace Street, Vine Street, Waverly Place, West Street, Witt Place

City or town: Montpelier State: Vermont County: Washington

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:


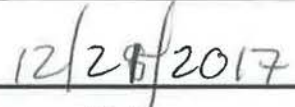
___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

Montpelier Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Washington Co., Vermont
County and State

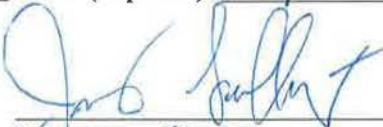
| | |
|---|---|
|  |  |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | Date |
| <u>STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER</u> | |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

| | |
|---|--|
| In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| _____ | |
| Signature of commenting official: | Date |
| _____ | |
| Title : | State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government |

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) Accept Additional Documentation


Signature of the Keeper
For

2-9-2018
Date of Action

Montpelier Historic District (Additional Documentation)
 Name of Property

Washington Co., Vermont
 County and State

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 Property¹

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| <u>61</u> | <u>40</u> | buildings |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>63</u> | <u>42</u> | Total |

¹ The number of newly-documented resources are the result fourteen new buildings; documentation of 87 accessory buildings on previously listed properties; and the documentation of one site and three structures omitted from original nomination.

Montpelier Historic District (Additional Documentation)
 Name of Property

Washington Co., Vermont
 County and State

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 475

Resources Previously Listed in the 1978 Montpelier Historic District: 528

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>448</u> | <u>68</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>8</u> | <u>4</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>456</u> | <u>72</u> | Total |

Resources Previously Listed in the 1989 Boundary Increase: 20

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>19</u> | <u>1</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>19</u> | <u>1</u> | Total |

Total Resources within Montpelier Historic District (Additional Documentation): 606

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>522</u> | <u>68</u> | buildings |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>10</u> | <u>5</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>533</u> | <u>73</u> | Total |

Montpelier Historic District (Additional Documentation)
 Name of Property

Washington Co., Vermont
 County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

| Cat: | Sub: |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Landscape | Plaza |
| Transportation | Rail-related |
| | Road-related |
| Commerce/Trade | Business |
| | Professional |
| | Specialty Store |
| | Department Store |
| | Restaurant |
| Religion | Religious Facility |
| | Church-related Residence |
| Education | Library |
| | Schoolhouse |
| Domestic | Single Dwelling |
| | Multiple dwelling |
| | Secondary Structure |
| | Hotel |
| Social | Meeting Hall |
| | Civic |
| Government | City Hall |
| | Fire Station |
| | Post Office |
| | Courthouse |
| | Capitol |
| | Correctional Facility |
| | Government office |
| Health Care | Medical Business/office |
| Recreation & | |
| Culture | Theater |
| | Music facility |
| | Outdoor recreation |
| Funerary | Cemetery |
| Industry | Manufacturing facility |
| | Waterworks |
| | Industrial storage |

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

| Cat: | Sub: |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Landscape | Plaza |
| Transportation | Rail-related |
| | Road-related |
| Commerce/Trade | Business |
| | Professional |
| | Organizational |
| | Specialty Store |
| | Restaurant |
| Religion | Religious Facility |
| | Church-related Residence |
| Education | Library |
| | Schoolhouse |
| Domestic | Single dwelling |
| | Multiple Dwelling |
| | Secondary Structure |
| | Hotel |
| Social | Meeting Hall |
| | Civic |
| Government | City Hall |
| | Fire Station |
| | Post Office |
| | Courthouse |
| | Capitol |
| | Government office |
| Health Care | Medical Business/office |
| Recreation & | |
| Culture | Museum |
| | Theater |
| | Outdoor recreation |
| Funerary | Cemetery |
| Industry | Manufacturing facility |
| | Waterworks |
| | Industrial storage |

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early Republic: Federal

Early Republic: Classical Revival

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Mid-19th Century: Gothic Revival

Mid-19th Century: Italian Villa

Late Victorian: High Victorian Eclectic

Late Victorian: High Victorian Gothic

Late Victorian: Italianate

Late Victorian: French Second Empire

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late Victorian: Romanesque revival

Late Victorian: Richardsonian Romanesque

Late Victorian: Shingle

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Italian Renaissance Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Dutch Colonial Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial Style

Modern Movement: Moderne

Modern Movement: Streamlined Moderne

Modern Movement: Art Deco

Modern Movement: International Style

Modern Movement: Miesian International Style

Other: American Round-Arched Style (Industrial)

Other: No style/vernacular

Other: Metal Truss Bridge

Other: Concrete Bridge

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

foundation Brick

Concrete

Stone

roof Slate

Asphalt

Steel

Rubber

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Fiberglass

| | |
|-------|---------------------|
| walls | <u>Brick</u> |
| | <u>Weatherboard</u> |
| | <u>Shingle</u> |
| | <u>Sandstone</u> |
| | <u>Granite</u> |
| | <u>Marble</u> |
| | <u>Vinyl</u> |
| | <u>Aluminum</u> |
| | <u>Steel</u> |
| | <u>Concrete</u> |
| | <u>Glass</u> |
| other | <u>granite</u> |
| | <u>stone</u> |
| | <u>marble</u> |

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Additional Documentation

This Additional Documentation for the Montpelier Historic District updates the number, documentation, and description of properties presently included in the District and also provides new documentation for resources that were left out originally or that have been constructed since 1978. The original roughly 250-acre historic district, listed in 1978, included the commercial, governmental and institutional core of the downtown as well as surrounding residential neighborhoods. It primarily celebrated the 19th century architecture that predominates but included several early 20th century buildings and structures. The 1978 nomination description stated:

The Montpelier Historic District is situated along the Winooski River, the North Branch, and the valleys which they form. The streets follow the bends of the rivers and at times go up the steep banks of the valley allowing buildings to be built at street focal points and on a variety of grades. ...

Architecturally, the city is very rich with both high style and vernacular buildings of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles and a scattering of the Gothic, Dutch Colonial and Colonial Revival styles.

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The district is comprised of houses, commercial blocks, churches, a railroad station, and schools with no one style concentrated on any one building type. No neighborhood is built exclusively in one style, because the city has grown in spurts throughout its history and with each period, constructing buildings in the then current style.

The description above is still reflected by the present cityscape of the large, 250-acre district although to the list of styles may be added a few examples of the Art Deco (#198 – Capitol Theater), Moderne (#126 – 34 Barre Street) and International (#s 215, 346, 348, & 504) styles of the 20th century. 528 resources were originally registered on November 3, 1978 and another 20 resources were added on April 19, 1989. The total 548 listed resources after 1989 included 467 contributing buildings, 8 contributing structures, 69 non-contributing buildings and 4 non-contributing structures. This Additional Documentation adjusts the resource count and documentation to reflect the extension of the period of significance to 1966, as well as demolition, alteration, and new construction since 1978. All of the resources have been newly evaluated in 2016 using current National Register standards and convention which has resulted in the change in status of some contributing and non-contributing assessments made in 1978. The Additional Documentation includes adjustments to the boundaries to follow resource property lines rather than arbitrary lines around structures and also has been tightened to exclude all the non-contributing properties on the south side of the Winooski River, two modern highway bridges over the river, and three other non-contributing houses.

The level of integrity in the district has remained the same or improved in some areas. As a distinct entity, the district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Additional Documentation

This Additional Documentation for the Montpelier Historic District updates the number, documentation, and description of properties presently included in the District and also provides new documentation for resources that were left out originally or that have been constructed since 1978. The original roughly 250-acre historic district, listed in 1978, included the commercial, governmental, and institutional core of the downtown as well as surrounding residential neighborhoods. It primarily celebrated the 19th-century architecture that predominates but included several early 20th-century buildings and structures. Accessory buildings were usually included, and noncontributing resources were numbered and briefly described. 528 resources were originally registered on November 3, 1978 and another 20 resources were added on April 19, 1989. The total listed resources after 1989 was 548, which included 467 contributing buildings, 8 contributing structures, 69 noncontributing buildings, and 4 noncontributing structures.

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The amendment adjusts the resource count and documentation to reflect the extension of the period of significance to 1966 as well as demolition, alteration, and new construction since 1978.² All of the resources have been newly evaluated in 2016 using current National Register standards and convention which has resulted in the change in status of some contributing and non-contributing assignments made in 1978.

Some accessory and other resources within the 1978 boundaries were not documented originally, and these are now documented and given a unique number such as “211a” to denote an accessory or secondary building or structure on property #211. New buildings constructed on the site of a demolished resource are similarly given a new unique number such as “487a” to denote a new building on the site of demolished resource 487. One site – the Elm Street cemetery – and one structure – the Winooski Dam at Main Street – were within the originally drawn boundaries but

² The period of significance of the district has been extended to 1966, which changes the contributing status of twenty-five properties (#1, 15, 42, 50, 51, 66, 80, 97, 119, 126, 130, 169, 196, 215, 346, 364a, 375, 387, 388, 409, 449, 473, 496, 504, and 521a) previously listed as non-contributing due to age. One property, # 104, previously listed as non-contributing due to alterations has been restored and is now contributing. Nine buildings that were considered contributing (#149, 192, 236, 296, 304, 320, 349, 394, and 489) are now non-contributing due to alterations or through a re-interpretation of the earlier status. In addition, twenty-three historic buildings (#57, 68, 75, 85, 106, 109, 135, 136, 143, 145, 212, 213, 214, 257, 262, 263, 267, 344, 352, 452, 497, 502, and the former #14 of the 1989 Boundary Increase) and sixteen non-historic buildings (#52, 53, 56, 77, 78, 144, 306, 316, 343, 345, 450, 453, 455, 462, 463 and 487) have been demolished. Fourteen new non-contributing buildings (57a, 78a, 106a, 135a, 136a, 143a, 306a, 352a, 450a, 450b, 452a, 453a, 482a, and 487a) have been constructed in the historic district. If they were on or near the site of an earlier resource, they were given that 1978 number plus an “a”. For example, #57, the Miss Montpelier Diner, had been listed as contributing but was demolished in 1982; a new information booth was built on the site in 1990 and is now listed in this amendment as non-contributing property #57a.

Six non-contributing properties have been removed from the district by tightening the boundaries more appropriately to exclude properties on the south side of the Winooski (#s459, 460, 461, and 462) – outside the downtown core, and to exclude two ubiquitous and altered mid-century concrete deck highway bridges (#s 464 & 467). Similarly, three other non-contributing properties (#s17, 18, and 19) have been removed from the district by tightening the boundary on Terrace Street to focus on the primarily 19th century residential neighborhoods and to exclude the 20th century residential growth that is really beyond the scope of the district.

Sixty-one historic (#5a, 10a, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 30a, 33a, 34a, 35a, 41a, 45a, 88a, 89a, 90a, 94a, 114a, 115a, 151a, 159a, 160a, 165a, 166a, 168a, 170a, 173a, 174a, 204a, 245a, 249a, 258a, 261a, 269a, 270a, 270b, 275a, 283a, 299a, 300a, 329a, 330a, 350a, 362a, 370a, 375a, 381a, 382a, 384a, 387a, 388a, 389a, 399a, 401a, 405a, 406a, 429a, 432a, 441a, 445a, 446a, and 479a) and twenty-six non-historic (#11a, 37a, 37b, 45b, 47a, 48a, 117a, 122a, 154a, 157a, 219a, 232a, 244a, 252a, 254a, 257a, 286a, 329b, 333a, 351a, 402a, 415a, 418a, 450b, 454a, 462a, 492a, and 530*) accessory buildings were not documented or counted originally. [*Property #530, a three-bay garage, was initially added as accessory building #371a. However, a final review of parcel data revealed that it was in fact unrelated to property #371 but was instead a separate parcel (159 Main St.) under separate ownership. It has been re-numbered - #530, to reflect that.] In addition, one contributing structure (the railroad turntable, #106a) had been within the contributing roundtable building (#106) in 1978; it has since been demolished and replaced with a noncontributing building (“106a”) near the original footprint but which avoided the structure. The remaining turntable is now documented separately as 106b. The 1978 boundaries also included the Main Street dam but it had not been counted or documented and has been added as structure 515 (non-contributing due to age/alterations). A new pedestrian bridge over the Winooski has been built near the railroad bridge (#465) and has been added as structure 465a (non-contributing due to age).

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were not counted or described in the 1978 nomination. They have been added with new numbers (#515 and 516). The 20 resources (including some outbuildings) added in 1989 were originally numbered separately 1 to 14. In this amendment they have been renumbered (#517- 529, with one demolished) to be sequential to the main district.

The boundary in this Additional Documentation has changed from the original in two ways. The first is that it more accurately reflects the actual property lines of each included resource.³ The second way the boundary has changed is that it has been tightened to exclude several non-contributing properties on the south side of the Winooski River and on Terrace Street.

The Additional Documentation of all the properties within the original intended 1978 and 1989 boundaries is documented with a new cover sheet that has an updated total resource count of 606, which includes 533 contributing resources (522 buildings, 1 site, and 10 structures) and 73 non-contributing resources (68 buildings and 5 structures).⁴ A total of 105 resources not previously identified in the National Register have been inventoried and documented which includes 63 contributing resources (61 buildings – all accessory, 1 structure and 1 site) and 42 non-contributing resources (40 buildings – 14 new and 26 accessory, and 3 structures).

The 1978 nomination contained 53 photographs that documented only about 15 percent of the properties in the district. The 1989 boundary increase included 22 photographs that documented every primary and accessory structure as well as some streetscapes and historic views and these have not been re-photographed. New photographs of representative streetscapes and highly significant individual resources within the 2016 district boundaries are included with this Additional Documentation.

The level of integrity in the district has improved slightly. In 1989, after the first Boundary Increase, the percentage of contributing resources in the district was 87%. With this Additional Documentation, the percentage has increased to 88%. As a distinct entity, the district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

³ During the re-mapping of the Montpelier Historic District for this Additional Documentation project, the use of actual, irregular property lines revealed three “doughnut holes” within the district boundary. Within the two larger of these “holes” – the Monsignor Crosby Avenue and Franklin Street areas – were 35 additional resources of similar vintage, significance, and integrity to the properties of the surrounding district. These were documented and are being added as #s 531 to 561 in a separate 2016 Boundary Increase being submitted concurrently with this 2016 Additional Documentation. The third property to be added to the boundaries, also documented in the 2016 Boundary Increase, was the single resource of Hubbard Park Observation Tower (#562) which juts into the large state house parcel (#491).

⁴ The Additional Documentation (2016) District count of buildings includes a total of 105 accessory buildings – 75 contributing and 30 non-contributing.

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Updated General Description of the 1978-1989 Existing District

The 1978 nomination description stated:

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Architecturally, the city is very rich with both high style and vernacular buildings of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles and a scattering of the Gothic, Dutch Colonial and Colonial Revival styles. The district is comprised of houses, commercial blocks, churches, a railroad station, and schools with no one style concentrated on any one building type. No neighborhood is built exclusively in one style, because the city has grown in spurts throughout its history and with each period, constructing buildings in the then current style.

The description above is still reflected by the present cityscape of the large, 250-acre district although to the list of styles may be added a few examples of the Art Deco (#198 - Capitol Theater), Moderne (#126 - 34 Barre Street) and International (#s 215, 346, 348, and 504) styles of the 20th century.

Despite the city's steady growth over time and several major fires of the late 19th century, a large portion of the largely residential architecture pre-dates 1870 and reflects the Greek Revival and, to a lesser extent, the Federal styles. Some notable examples of the Federal style include the rare survival of the 1826 commercial block (#65) at the corner of State and Main Streets and residences from c. 1800 to c. 1825 such as the brick Reed House (#197), the Silas French House (#202), and the Judge Keith House (#238). The Greek Revival style, with more than 50 examples, is the best represented of any other single style in the district and dominates the residential neighborhoods. The Greek Revival architecture of the district ranges from the very simple such as #361, 362, and 367 on St. Paul Street to higher style versions with monumental porticoes such as #89 on Barre Street and #282 on Elm Street. Although the Gothic Revival style is not as prevalent in the district, the majority of downtown churches, including the 1868 Christ Episcopal (#54) by architect J. J. R. Randall, the 1892 St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church (#128), the 1868 Bethany Congregational Church (#146) by architect Charles Edward Parker, and the 1868-73 First Baptist Church (#376) by architect A.M. Burnham were built in the High Gothic style and are good examples of architect-designed interpretations of that genre. The 1868 Trinity Methodist Church (#148) by architect Edward Dow uses a more Romanesque/Italianate style. There are good domestic examples of the Gothic Revival at 144 Main (#175) and 166 Elm Street (#272).

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The later revival and Victorian era styles – taken together – are also very well represented, especially in the prevalent Italianate commercial blocks of the downtown, many of which were rebuilt at the same time after a fire, and in the larger, showier Queen Anne and French Second Empire style homes in the residential neighborhoods. The several adjoining 1875 downtown blocks along the west side of Main Street (#69-72) are good examples of the Italianate style in commercial properties, while 11 Loomis Street (#412) is an outstanding example of Italianate residential architecture. The Queen Anne and related French Second Empire styles are represented by the decorative details on vernacular buildings as well as by the flamboyant high style examples of large homes found throughout the district, such as #14, 44, 177, 178, 329, 332, 333, 441, 479, 480, and 481. Not mentioned in the 1978 narrative but distinctive in the district are the two outstanding examples of the Romanesque style: Redstone (#16) designed by architect George Guernsey and the former home of the National Life Insurance Company (#486) on State Street by architect Sir Edwin Tobey.

Examples of the Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial styles of the early 20th century are not as prevalent in the district as they represent infill in fully developed earlier neighborhoods. Good residential examples include #8, 39, 41, 47, 158, 302, 499, and 521 as well as apartment buildings #s 154 and 363. Notably, all the large school buildings (#s 123, 165, 334, & 355) in the district are in the Colonial or Classical Revival style as is the former Montpelier Tavern (#50) hotel. The Neo-Classical or Italian Renaissance Revival style is embodied by the outstanding 1894-5 Kellogg-Hubbard Library (#147) by architect A. P. Cuttings and the 1909-11 City Hall (#134) by architect George Adams. The Vermont State House (#491) built in 1836 and re-built in 1859 represents both the Greek Revival as well as primarily an early example of the Renaissance Revival style.⁵

The large size of this district encompasses the entire downtown and adjacent residential areas as well as some of the industrial and railroad resources of the 19th and early 20th centuries including the Lane Shops (#450-458), Montpelier & Wells River railroad depot (#81), Beacon Feed Store (#80), New England Label Corporation building (#97), # 104 and #105, the Lane dam (#474) as well as many historic railroad and automobile bridges (#465,466, 468, 469, 470, 471).

Montpelier Historic District: East State Street Boundary Increase (1989)

The 1989 Boundary Increase to the Montpelier Historic District increased the boundary to include a residential neighborhood of duplexes and single-family houses located directly east of the boundary of the 1978 historic district along East State Street in Montpelier, Vermont. Encompassing approximately 7½ acres of southwesterly sloping land, this section of East State Street climbs a ridge at a diagonal, with the houses generally clustered close to the street. Mostly developed in the latter half of the 19th century, within walking distance of the city's downtown area, the age, condition, and style of this group of houses is similar to those in the adjoining areas of the existing historic district. The 13 primary buildings are all contributing, and one garage has

⁵ The Vermont State House was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

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been demolished (1989 HD #14) but the other 6 secondary buildings are also contributing. When it was first listed as a boundary increase in 1989, one c. 1958 secondary building (#521a – formerly #5a) was listed as noncontributing due to age but is now 50 years old and should be considered contributing.

According to the 1989 documentation:

The amendment area is quite free from non-historic intrusions. All the 13 houses in this amendment predate 1907. Since then, only garages have been added and all of them, except one, predate the 1930s. The architecture includes fine examples of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, along with vernacular interpretations of the Second Empire, Italianate, and Greek Revival styles. With the exception of the brick Colonial Revival house (#521 – formerly #5), all the buildings are wood-framed and sheathed with wooden clapboards and shingles. Although several have been sheathed with aluminum or vinyl siding in recent years, major alterations to the buildings are few, and the buildings are in good condition.

Additional Documentation for Original 1978 Montpelier Historic District #1-516

1. 148 State Street, c. 1953. Contributing.

Wood frame, aluminum clapboards, 1 ½ stories, gable roof with one centered large shed dormer sheathed in asphalt. The house has three-part picture windows on the first floor and a long one-story wing added in 1988 also with matching picture windows. There is a smaller gable wing on the east that appears to be an enclosed former sun porch. According to city building permit records, some minor remodeling in 2013 included door replacement and a new access ramp and rear door hood. The house is typical of modest mid-century homes comprising housing development that expanded the 19th century residential neighborhoods of Montpelier and most other urban centers. In this case, it is also typical of urban infill in 20th century Montpelier.

2. 152 State Street, Perry's Shell Service Station, c. 1940. Contributing.

Poured concrete, two stories, two bays, c. 1940, flat roof with parapet, protective canopy over gas pumps, bracketed cornice around building and canopy at second story floor level. There is a two-bay frame garage wing and storefront windows under canopy. The level of architectural integrity of this service station is rare as can be seen by comparing it to the altered example on State Street (#201) of the same vintage and one on Main Street (#82) of even more recent vintage.

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3. 163 State Street, Jewett House, c. 1874/1977. Contributing.

Wood frame, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate, six-bay façade with projecting two-bay center section. This French Second Empire style duplex house, c. 1874, was clad in aluminum clapboard siding in 1977; during this time some fine details of the house were removed and destroyed with the exception of the bracketed cornice and two porches that flank a central two-story projecting pavilion. The mansard and its original top molding and dormers with peaked lintels remain. The porches have modified mansard roofs echoing the main roof, molded cornices with peaks over the stairs, turned posts and spindle railings and valences. There is a two-story, flat roofed wing.

4. 161 State Street, c. 1850/1870. Contributing.

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with corbelled brick chimney, five by four bays with plain frieze and pedimented gable end facing the street. This Greek Revival style house, c. 1850, has an Italianate style porch, c. 1870, across its five-bay eastern façade with a centered doorway flanked by sidelights. The porch has very geometric openwork bracketed posts. There are gable dormers with applied Greek scroll designs. The house has six-over-six light sash windows. A one-story wing with gable roof connects onto an Italianate style two-story garage with flat roof.

5. 159 State Street, Chester Wright House, c. 1808/1920s. Contributing

Post and beam construction, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This central chimney I-house, c. 1808, was restored in the 1920s by George Young. At this same time, a gabled entry on Tuscan columns was added to the façade of the house for protection from falling snow. (In 1978, the house still had restored shutters that are now gone.) The entry porch protects a central door flanked by full length sidelights. The house has twelve-over-twelve light sash windows, a deep molded box cornice with returns and a saltbox style shed addition on the west side of the rear facade. Attached to the addition is a two-car garage further to the rear. On the east side there is a large two-story ell with a gable roof and a second entrance under a gable entry porch supported on posts. An open porch/deck has been added across the front façade with a spindle railing.

Chester Wright was the first Congregational minister in Montpelier. The Vermont Historical Society has an oil portrait on board of the young Reverend Wright.

5a. 159 State Street, guest house, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, beveled plank siding, one story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This small guest cottage has a door on the gable end, brick chimney, and twelve light sash windows.

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6. 157 State Street, Elisha Jewett House, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with a tall brick chimney topped by decorative bands and side vents, four-bay façade. This is a large house with many additions at the rear for apartments. The house has a wide Greek Revival cornice with returns and simple corner boards. The windows have six-over-six light replacement sash and molded projecting lintels adorned with a keystone motif. A one-story flat roof porch with Tuscan columns and a turned balustrade is across the gable front and sides of the house. The first floor windows on the porch are very long and have an additional three light transom above them. The very tall, deeply paneled door in the second bay from the west has a classical surround with a large two light transom and three-quarter length sidelights. The main block has fully pedimented gable dormers on either side of the roof with classical trim that may be original. There is a very large three-story rear wing with a shallow gable roof that extends beyond the main block on both the east and west. There are additional wings attached to the first on either side including a three story flat roofed addition on the east with three six-over-six light sash windows on each floor and a two-story porch on the east as well as a c 1940 two-story garage and apartment addition on the west with a complicated roof of flat and shed sections and a projecting second floor porch with exterior stair over the garage bays. Additional apartments were added in the garage area in 1998.

This house was built for Elisha P. Jewett, 1838 - 1848.

7. 155 State Street, c. 1874/1913. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt, five by two bays. This house was originally the carriage barn for #3 and was moved here in 1913 and converted into a house. The building was lengthened and raised one story, the cupola removed and a three-sided central oriel window with Queen Anne banded sash added. The house has a bracketed cornice and a three-bay flat roof porch with solid shingled balustrade. The house has one-over-one light sash windows except in the flat roofed bracketed dormers which have two-over-two light sash. There is a one-story flat roofed wing on the west that was added in 2004 and a rear addition as well. In 2008, 29 windows were replaced according to city building permit records. They are now 1/1.

7a. 155 State Street, carriage barn, c. 1874/1913. Contributing

Carriage barn, wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This barn has the same bracketed cornice as the main house and was moved at the same time and detached from the main structure. Since 1978, it has been attached to the main structure through infill construction.

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8. 153 State Street, O.M. Fisher House, 1893. Contributing

Brick with high granite foundation, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof sheathed in slate. This Colonial Revival house was built for O.M. Fisher in 1893 and was designed by Stephen C. Earle (1839 – 1913) of Worcester, Massachusetts. The house has a two-story bay on the left of the façade and a circular one-story bay at the right front corner. A one-story flat roof porch abuts the left and right bays and is surmounted by a balustrade which continues around the roof of the circular bay. The porch entry has a broken pediment and the hipped roof of the house is punctuated by pedimented dormers adorned with applied garland and wreath carvings. The windows are paired with one-over-one light sash one the second floor and tall single light sash topped with small light above a molded mullion on the first floor. The house has a high basement of rustic faced granite blocks. A 1984 frame one-story rear addition attaches on the west side.

8a. 153 State Street, barn, 1893. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded two stories, steep gambrel roof sheathed in slate surmounted by an octagonal ventilating cupola. This barn is in poor condition and has a steep gambrel wall dormer on the side façade that overhangs the façade wall at the eaves. There is a molded accent at the eaves level across the main gambrel façade which has several assorted windows on both levels. The west eaves façade has a pair of double leaf barn doors with vertical plank in a four-panel molded frame under the centered wall dormer which also has a pair of similar four panel hay loft doors on the second floor. There are two other sets of double leaf doors that are of different designs. In the southern bay is a pair with cross buck and vertical plank design. In the northern bay is a taller pair of glazed and paneled doors.

9. 149 State Street, Timothy Redfield House, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding and wood horizontal matched boards, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles (which replaced slate c.2009 according to city building permit records), three-bay façade. This Greek Revival style house, c. 1850, has a monumental portico with four Doric columns. Approximately two inches of each column near the capital (necking) is fluted and the remainder of the shaft is plain. The wall surface behind the portico is of horizontal matched boards in imitation of stone and the remainder of the house is clapboarded. In 1978, the clapboards were aluminum but these have been removed. The house has had various bays and additions on both the left and right sides. There is a porch at the second-floor level of the portico with a lattice railing and a similar lattice railing at the first-floor porch level. Engaged Tuscan columns frame the doors on both levels. The one-over-one light sash windows have peaked lintel surrounds on the first floor front and shutters on all windows. Several Queen Anne leaded sash in side windows were added at a later date. A handicapped accessible ramp was incorporated into the porch which acquired the first-floor railings at the same time. It is used as an office building currently and has a one-story side addition as well as extensive rear additions attaching to a rear

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garage that was renovated into office space in 1987. The building is currently the home of the National Wildlife Foundation.

10. 147 State Street, Bailey House, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, five by two bays. A one-story, flat roof porch with fluted Doric Columns is across the front façade of this house. All windows in the house have six-over-six light sash with a peaked lintel surround except the windows in the gable which have an arched surround. The house, c. 1850, has a bracketed cornice that is continued on the two-story gable ell which fronts on Bailey Avenue. This ell has a one-story flat roofed porch which is Italianate in style including paired posts with segmental arches between as well as another simpler porch on the west facade. A second 1 ½ story ell attaches to the first and has the same bracketed cornice and peaked lintel window surrounds of the main house and first ell. The house was converted from apartments to offices in 1979. According to city building permit records, the front porch was renovated in 2014.

10a. 147 State Street, garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, one story, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This simple, three-bay garage fronts toward Bailey Avenue and has paneled overhead doors and a shed roof projection on the south that shelters an oil tank.

11. 8 Bailey Avenue, George W. Reed House, c. 1850/1921. Contributing

Wood frame, shiplap clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in metal square shingles placed on the diagonal, three by two bays. This transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style house, c. 1850, was moved to this site in 1921 from the site of #505 (133 State Street) when that building was constructed. The house has a pedimented gable, a double leaf front door under an arched eared surround, a three-bay entry porch with elaborate brackets, pendants and arches between posts, and paired brackets at the cornice. The narrow, paired eight light casement windows are crowned by segmental arches with slender hooded surrounds. Ten windows were replaced with appropriate windows in 2015 according to city building permit records. There is a two-bay wing on the right side with a full-length porch which is a simplified version of the entry porch with arches between the posts. The house looks the same now as before its move. It is currently the home of the Vermont Land Trust

11a. 8 Bailey Avenue, office building, 1981. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, novelty siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with skylights and a center brick ridge chimney. This accessory building is built into the hill to the north and has a second-floor entrance onto Baldwin Street across a frame bridge. The porch of the house's

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wing extends to the south façade of this building where there is an entrance at the first-floor level. There are banks of three and four casement windows. It was altered in 1998 to create additional office space.

12. 20 Baldwin Street, c. 1926. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, five by two bays. This Colonial Revival style house, c. 1926, is flanked by one-story gabled roof wings. There is a one-story, one-bay, gabled entry porch with Doric columns. Most of the windows have nine-over-one light sash and there is a three-sided projecting bay window on the north façade with twelve-over-one sash. Two quadrant windows are in the gable. There were some minor renovations and repairs in 2013 according to city building permit records. There is an attached two-car gable roofed frame garage facing Baldwin Street with a single double wide paneled overhead door.

13. 19 Baldwin Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, c. 1860, has a bracketed cornice and two, two-story bay windows with a bracketed cornice at the first-floor level on its façade. There is an entry porch with square posts accented with clustered brackets. The windows have two-over-two light sash. A long two-story, flat roofed, wing extends to the rear of the main block and has a one-story porch across its eastern façade. At the rear of the wing a one-story garage is attached.

14. 17 Baldwin Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate with imbricated bands. This French Second Empire style house, c. 1880, is located at the corner of Baldwin Street and Bailey Avenue necessitating two facades. There are bay window towers on both sides and an Italianate style curved porch that wraps around the northwest corner of the house which is recessed. An Italianate style porte-cochere extends from the Baldwin Street entrance. The house has a paired bracketed cornice and bracketed window lintels that are deep and arched on the first and third floors. The windows are paired with two-over-two light sash except for narrow one-over-one light sash in the towers and bay pavilions. 11 arched windows on the third floor were replaced in 2013 according to city building permit records. An original two-story wing extends from the rear/north façade and has the same mansard roof and window details of the main block. Around this more modern extensions have been built on the ground level and also on the third floor level in 1981.

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14a. 17 Baldwin Street, carriage house/garage, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gable-on-hip type roof sheathed in asphalt and punctuated by gabled wall dormers. Entrance on Terrace Street to the north façade which has a large garage bay and a later attached shed under a wall dormer that may mask the original doors. There is a double leaf glazed and paneled loft door in the dormer and assorted windows on the side elevations. The southern elevation rests on a raised stone block foundation.

15. 22 Terrace Street, c. 1962. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard and vertical panel siding, two stories with drive out garage/basement level, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingle. This Colonial Revival suburban multi-unit residential building has an overhanging second floor and is built into a hill with a ground level basement on the eastern façade which has two garage bays. The paneled entry door is centered with a sidelight on the left. The house has a combination of one-over-one light modern sash and picture windows. It contains four apartments.

16. 26 Terrace Street, “Redstone,” 1890. Contributing

Brick and sandstone, 2 ½ stories, hipped and gabled roof. This Romanesque style house, the only house of this style in Montpelier, was designed and built by Montpelier architect, George H. Guernsey (see #s 490 and 140) for John W. Burgess. Although the porch and porte-cochere were removed c. 1972 and the trees and gardens have grown up and overgrown, the house is still a substantial and artistic pile. The house has a granite foundation and sandstone window sills and lintel surrounds. The main entrance to the house is on the south side which is especially notable for a large Moorish arch window in the left first-story bay for a small second-floor balcony. At the right (southeast) corner is a three-story tower of red sandstone with a conical roof. Originally, the third-floor level of this tower was clad in green-gray slate. However, this was replaced in copper c. 1972. The porte-cochere originally encircled this eastern side of the house. Its removal has exposed rough brick work and unfortunately gives the building an institutional appearance. The right bay of the east side of the house has a 2 ½-story brick bay window. The north side of the house contained the kitchen and servant quarters and is unadorned. The most notable feature of the west side of the house is a semi-elliptical window at the first-floor level which is at the breast of an interior fireplace. There is also a second-floor balcony with ornate turnings. There are various dormers, which contain multi-paned and leaded glass lights and are clad in ornate pressed tin. The wall surface of the house is occasionally embellished by floral terra cotta tiles and has paneled chimneys rising from the roof. To the left of the main entrance on the south side is a granite tablet in the foundation inscribed, “Erected by John W. Burgess, A.D., 1890, George H. Guernsey, Architect.” An original porch on the northeast façade that had been removed was reconstructed in 1993 based on historic photographs. It has turned, bracketed posts, spindle valence and railing and a gable over the steps. It conceals a handicapped accessibility ramp. The

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building is owned by the State of Vermont and once housed the Secretary of State until about 2011. It was fully renovated in 1993.

16a. 26 Terrace Street (located at end of Baldwin Street), Gate, 1890. Contributing

The sandstone gate has two crenellated towers joined by a recessed, crenellated arch bearing the name "Redstone." This gate is at the end of Baldwin Street and beginning of a former path approaching the main house from below.

The following three resources (17, 18, & 19) were all listed as non-contributing in 1978 and have been excluded from the 2017 historic district by tightening the boundary in this amendment to avoid as many non-contributing properties as possible. These HD numbers are not being used.

17. 29 Terrace Street, c. 1954. Non-contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, one story with drive out garage/basement level, low gable roof with end chimney sheathed in asphalt shingle. This small suburban home has a three-part picture window, paired and triple casement windows and is a very simple example of modest mid-20th century housing expanding established neighborhoods.

18. 27 Terrace Street, c. 1951. Non-contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding which replaced smooth panel siding in 2009, one-story ranch, with attached one-car garage wing, low gable roof with simple eave overhang, end and rear chimneys, sheathed in asphalt shingle. This small suburban home has a nearly centered eave front doorway flanked on one side by a large, three-part picture window surrounded by smaller lights and on the other by a modern casement window that recently (2009) replaced a pair of multi-light casements like those on 25 Terrace Street (#19). Like its neighbor (#19) it is an example of modest mid-20th century housing expanding established neighborhoods. It appears to have been originally identical or nearly so to #19 but each now has unique alterations. In this case the siding and loss of one window. The attached garage wing may have replaced a simple carport like that on #19. However, it may also have been an original feature of a one car garage attached by breezeway – now infilled. This appears to be a Gunnison House, a mid-20th century manufacturer of panelized housing units.

19. 25 Terrace Street, c. 1950. Non-contributing

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, one-story ranch with attached carport, low gable roof with simple eave overhang and rear chimney, sheathed in standing seam metal. This small suburban home has a nearly centered eave front doorway flanked on one side by a large, three-part picture window surrounded by smaller lights and on the other by two multi-light casement

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windows. Like its neighbor, 27 Terrace Street (#18), the house is an example of modest mid-20th century housing expanding established neighborhoods. It appears to have been originally identical or nearly so to #18 but each now has unique alterations. In this case the siding and roof materials and possibly the loss of an end chimney. This appears to be a Gunnison House, a mid-20th century manufacturer of panelized housing units.

20. 23 Terrace Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This vernacular Italianate style house, c. 1860, has a gable front façade with an entrance in the left bay under a heavily bracketed hood and a two-story three-sided bay on the right with accent panels. The door is a single leaf panel door next to a solid infill panel and likely replaced a double leaf Italianate door. The house has a bracketed cornice with deep returns and paired, narrow one-over-one light sash in plain frames with projecting molded lintels. A roof-mounted solar array was added in 2013, according to city building permit records.

21. 21 Terrace Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, shingle siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with a brick ridge chimney. This vernacular Italianate style house, c. 1880, has a gable front façade with a glazed and paneled door in the left bay, cornice returns, and a wraparound porch with turned posts, a corner gazebo and an attached porte-cochere at the side. The windows have two-over-two light sash in simple molded surrounds. There is a gable dormer and a projecting two-story wing with a second story solarium.

21a. 21 Terrace Street, Barn, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This large barn-carriage house is surmounted by a cupola.

22. 18 Bailey Avenue, c. 1885. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with two chimneys. This vernacular Queen Anne house has a gable front elevation and side entry, wraparound porch, two-story, three-sided bay window on the south façade, a projecting sun porch topped by an overhanging room on the north façade, one-over-one light sash windows with projecting lintels embellished with a small peak detail, and a three-part picture window on the first floor. This house is nearly identical in form to #23 and similar to #30. It was renovated into apartments in 1981 but has since been returned to a single-family residence.

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22a. 18 Bailey Avenue, Carriage Barn, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal with a brick chimney. This c. 1890 carriage barn has been modified with two garage bays on the first floor and still retains its paneled glazed loft door above these. Other windows have two over two light sash. The building has been renovated into an office on the second floor.

23. 20 Bailey Avenue, c. 1885. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Italianate style three by four bay house, c. 1885, has a gable front elevation with a side entry with large brackets along the eaves and raking eaves. The one-over-one light sash windows have a simple surround with projecting molded lintel. The glazed door is protected by a one-bay entry porch. There is a large side porch on the south façade with Tuscan columns. A two-story, six bay, rear wing is recessed on the south side and has trim and details that match the main block. This house is nearly identical in form to #22 and similar to #30.

24. 22 Bailey Avenue, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with a narrow brick ridge chimney. This Greek Revival style three by three bay house, c. 1860, has a gable front elevation, side hall entry, cornice returns, and a front porch. The house has a modern door flanked by sidelights and two-over-two light sash windows with projecting lintels. The porch has Tuscan columns and a simple spindle railing. A one-story gable roofed wing extends from the back and is recessed on the south side with a porch extending across this façade. A small one-story shed addition extends from the north façade.

24a. 22 Bailey Avenue, Barn, c. 1890. Contributing

A 1 ½ story gable front barn is located to the west of the wing and oriented south with a glazed paneled garage door and a regular cross braced barn door. The raking cornice has deep eaves and cornice returns

25. 24 Bailey Avenue, c. 1900, Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1900, has various gables and gable dormers giving the house a variety of angles. The main pedimented gable is infilled by imbricated wood shingles; the second story is sheathed with chipped and butt shingles which flare out over the first-floor clapboards. Small gable spaces are infilled with pressed tin which adds to the texture of the house. The house has a

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porch across the front with Tuscan columns and a solid, flared shingled balustrade. The windows are a mixture of one-over-one light sash and square fixed panes surrounded by smaller lights. It got a new rear porch in 2011, according to city building permit records.

25a. 24 Bailey Avenue, garage, c. 1900. Contributing

A one-story gable-roofed one-car garage with clapboard sides and an asphalt shingle roof is raised up and oriented north to the elevation of a banked drive behind the house.

26. 26 Bailey Avenue, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This simple Greek Revival house, with a gable front orientation and side entry has cornice returns, a large shed dormer on the south façade and windows with two-over-two light sash and peaked lintel surrounds. A second entrance toward the rear of the south side façade has a gable hood over the door.

26a. 26 Bailey Avenue, garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, one-story gable front garage with clapboard siding. This garage has double leaf paneled wood doors each with eight lights and a glazed paneled human sized door.

27. 30 Bailey Avenue, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This vernacular Queen Anne style house, c. 1900, has a gable front orientation and a 2 ½ story, three-sided hay window with a gable roof on the left side. A wraparound porch, across the façade and left side, has a corner gazebo. The porch has turned balusters, a valance and a shed roof with shingled pediments over the steps and at the corner gazebo. The house has paired one-over-one light sash windows.

27a. 30 Bailey Avenue, garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, one-story two-car garage with clapboard siding and asphalt shingled gable roof. The garage has two paneled overhead garage doors.

28. 27 Bailey Avenue, c. 1888. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, c. 1888, has a one-story porch across its façade, deep open eaves, and a wide cornice with paired scroll sawn

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brackets. The two-over-two light sash windows have simple surrounds with slightly projecting lintels and louvered shutters. The double leaf door is in the side bay. A large two-story flat roofed addition is offset on the north rear corner and has the same wide cornice but no brackets. An addition in 1983 expanded this to the south.

28a. 27 Bailey Avenue, barn, c. 1888. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ story barn has a gable front entry through a vertical plank door and former loft door infilled with a six-light sash and a two-over-two light sash window in the upper level.

29. 25 Bailey Avenue, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded and wood shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with a brick chimney. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1890, has a polygonal turret with imbricated shingles, a front porch with a shingled balustrade and a gabled roof dormer. It has one-over-one sash light windows. The vinyl siding was added in 1982.

30. 23 Bailey Avenue, c. 1885. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with a brick chimney. This house, c. 1885, has a gable front orientation, side entry door, a one-story porch across its façade, horizontal board bands between the stories and a shingled gable peak. It is similar in form and massing to #s 22, 23, and 32.

30a. 23 Bailey Avenue, garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, two-car, gable front garage with clapboards. It has a double wide overhead door across two bays with a paneled glazed human sized door next to it.

31. 21 Bailey Avenue, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with a brick chimney. This vernacular Greek Revival house, c. 1860, has a gable front elevation, side hall entry with glazed door, full front porch, molded boxed cornice, wide flat raking frieze and a large gable dormer on the south side. The windows have one-over-one light sash and plain surrounds. The porch has Tuscan columns with a solid paneled balustrade. There is a one-story shed addition on the north side and a larger one-story rear wing offset from the south side which received a new shed dormer in 2009, according to city building permit records. It is one of the earliest buildings

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remaining on Bailey Avenue and was likely one of the three houses depicted as owned by T.O. Bailey on the 1873 Beers Atlas on what was then called "Middlesex Street."

32. 19 Bailey Avenue, c. 1885. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This three-bay, side hall, house, c. 1885, has a molded cornice with deep eaves and cornice returns, a wide flat frieze, and corner boards topped by the cornice molding. It has a porch across its front façade supported by slotted posts with scroll sawn openwork brackets. The Italianate style glazed double leaf entry door is protected by a storm door. The two-over-two light sash windows have plain surrounds with projecting molded lintels and louvered shutters. The two first floor front windows are taller than those on the upper floors. There is an original one-story rear wing as well as a small sun room addition on the south. It is similar in form and massing to #s 22, 23, and 30. In 2008, building permit records indicate an existing attached garage was replaced and a solar hot water array was installed.

33. 17 Bailey Avenue, c. 1918. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, two stories, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with a brick chimney on one end of the front roof slope and an exterior brick chimney on the south façade. This Colonial Revival house, c. 1918, has an eaves entrance flanked by diamond pattern side lights, cornice returns, and a one-story porch across the front with slender battered columns on a solid shingled balustrade with small arched lattice-filled vents. The six-over-one light sash windows interrupt the plain cornice frieze at the second-floor level. There are some diamond light sash windows as well and a two-story solarium addition on the rear with flared shingles above the window bands.

In the original 1978 nomination, this house was described as a 1 ½ story house with a gambrel roof similar to # 501 (9 Bailey Avenue). However, the 1945 Sanborn Insurance map indicates this as a two-story house and furthermore there is no record of a building permit explaining the change from 1 ½ story gambrel to a two-story gable roof. The nomination appears to have been in error.

33a. 17 Bailey Avenue, garage, c. 1918. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, gable front two-car garage with double wide overhead door and a six-over-one light sash window in the gable. It has some smaller windows on the side facades and a rear shed addition. Its roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

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34. 15 Terrace Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, c. 1880, has a bracketed cornice and a 20th century porch wrapping around the corner with Tuscan columns resting on a solid shingled balustrade flared at the bottom. The windows have plain surrounds with slightly projecting lintels and diamond pane sash above a single light. The centered entry on the south façade has a glazed wood door protected by a storm door.

34a. 15 Terrace Street, garage, c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one-story, one-car garage, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. There are glazed wooden double leaf garage doors and a small window on the south façade.

35. 13 Terrace Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and vertical boards, two-story tri-gable-ell, roof sheathed in asphalt. This vernacular Queen Anne style house, c. 1900, has a band of vertical boards at the sill level and at the frieze. The house has a one-story entrance porch at the verge which has turned posts, railing and valance. There are paired one-over-one light sash windows and a rear one-story flat roofed wing with a porch.

35a. 13 Terrace Street, barn, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gable roof sheathed in asphalt. This simple gable front barn or carriage house with plain corner boards has a high bay with a sliding vertical flush board door and a two-over-two light sash window above it which are not centered. In the gable is a twelve-light diamond window. There is a large shed roofed 1 ½ story side wing (on the west) with two large very high bays with two pairs of double leaf flush paneled doors one of which contains smaller doors for a car-sized opening. The barn was renovated in 2006, according to city building permit records.

36. 1 Chapman Road, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, wood shingles, 2 ½ stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt with flared eaves and two corbelled brick ridge chimneys. This Dutch Colonial Revival house, c. 1910, is built on a ledge and has a high fieldstone foundation. There are three hipped roof dormers which are also shingled, an entry stoop in the center of the eaves side protected by a shed hood supported by large brackets, and a one-story side solarium wing on the south. The entry porch has a door flanked by diamond pane sidelights. There is a two-story wing on the north that has an enclosed porch on the first-floor level and a walk out basement below. The windows are varied and

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include eight-over-one light sash, diamond panes-over-one light sash, fixed sash with decorative muntins, and a simple Palladian style window group.

37. 3 Chapman Road, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, brick chimney. This Shingle Style house has a gabled dormer, a hipped roof front porch with Tuscan columns resting on a shingled balustrade, and windows with a mixture of eight-over-one and diamond pane-over-one light sash. The windows are single, paired or grouped in three at the front gable dormer. The front door centered on the eaves side has full diamond pane sidelights. A molded frieze at the eave extends across the gable end creating the appearance of a pediment.

37a. 3 Chapman Road, shed, c. 1970. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame garden shed, shingled, shallow gabled roof. This small garden shed, has double leaf sliding board doors on an exterior metal track.

37b. 3 Chapman Road, shed, c. 2007. Noncontributing due to age

Very small modern shed/outbuilding added to city GIS maps after 2006. It is not visible from the public street and was not photographed.

38. 8 Richardson Street, c. 1914. Contributing

Wood frame, wood shingles, 2 ½ story gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt. This Dutch Colonial Revival house, c. 1914, has a front porch with Tuscan columns and a solid balustrade with imbricated shingles, a bay window on the left (south) side, large gabled dormer and a shallow shed dormer on the south roof slope, and an oriel window on the north side and shed dormers on the upper and lower north roof slopes. The windows have one-over-one light sash and in the second-floor gable end a trio of narrow sashes topped by a semi-circular fan light in the gable peak. The front door is off-center on the gable front flanked by large one-over-one light sash windows. It is similar to #39 (10 Richardson Street) and #47 (4 Mather Terrace) which were developed at the same time.

39. 10 Richardson Street, c. 1914. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gambrel roof. This Shingle Style/Dutch Colonial Revival house, c. 1914, has a front porch with Tuscan columns and a solid balustrade with imbricated shingles that is deeply recessed under the prominent flared gable end. There are large gabled dormers on each roof slope. The first-floor front façade under the porch is

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clapboarded with an off-center front door. The windows have simple molded surrounds and one-over-one light sash with a larger picture window and one six-light sash on the front gable façade. There is a one-story three-sided bay window on the south façade and a shallow one-story shed roofed side wing on the north. It is similar to #38 (8 Richardson Street) and #47 (4 Mather Terrace) which were developed at the same time.

40. 7 Richardson Street, 1904. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. According to the owner, this house was built in 1904. It has staggered butt shingles in the pedimented gables and a shingled second story that flares out over the clapboarded first story. There is a 2 ½ story three-sided bay window on the south façade that is topped with a large gable dormer which overhangs the bay. The windows have simple surrounds and one-over-one light sash except for some two-over-two on the first-floor north facade. The entrance is on the gable end on a full width screened-in porch with Tuscan columns and a solid shingled balustrade. The house has a rusticated stone foundation and a small shed roofed shed attached to the northeast corner with multi-pane double leaf glazed paneled doors.

41. 6 Richardson Street, c. 1914. Contributing

Wood frame, wood shingles, 2 ½ stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This Dutch Colonial Revival house, c. 1914, has a front porch under one deeply flared eave, and gabled dormers of differing sizes. The porch is partly screened with Tuscan columns and a solid shingled balustrade. The door is flanked by diamond pane sidelights. The windows are varied with six-over-one light sash, single light sash, and diamond panes over a single light. There is a one-story shingled rear wing on the northwest corner.

41a. 6 Richardson Street, garage, c. 1940. Contributing

Wood frame, wood shingles, one story, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This simple two-car garage fronts on Chapman Road with an overhead door. It has a window and door on the side façade.

42. 4 Chapman Road, c. 1962. Contributing

Wood frame with brick wing, clapboarded 1 ½ story, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, c. 1962. This small house has a curved, multi-pane bay window and a shed addition on the walk out basement level on the south facade. Other windows are small and have six-over-six light double hung sash.

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43. 7 Terrace Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, shallow hipped roof with a cupola centered on the ridge line. This building was the carriage house to # 44 (5 Terrace Street) and has been converted, c. 1972, to apartments with four doors and added groups of three one-over-one light sash windows on the first floor. There are single light modern sash at the second floor level that interrupt the dentilated bracketed cornice and wide molded entablature.

44. 5 Terrace Street, c. 1875-1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and vertical boards, 2 ½ stories, mansard roof sheathed with polychrome slate with bold diamond pattern imbricated bands. This large French Second empire house, c. 1875-1880, has a central projecting tower with a high narrow wedge-shaped roof (similar to # 479 and #117), a porch on the front and east sides with embellished and bracketed square posts and spindle railing, a bracketed and dentilated cornice with a wide vertical board frieze accented with panel molding, 2 ½ story three-sided bay window on the southwest corner, and banded Queen Anne style windows with colored glass. There are many steeply gabled dormers in the mansard roof with one-over-one light sash and decoratively molded surrounds. The front entrance is in the central tower and has a heavy glazed and molded Italianate style double leaf door. The bay window tower is sided with vertical boards and has a bracketed pent roof detail embellished by polychrome shaped slates between floors. The large windows on this bay have leaded glass panels above single lights. A 1 ½ story rear wing has a matching mansard roof with gable dormers. The wing windows have projecting molded lintels and one-over-one light sash.

45. 1 Terrace Street, c. 1836. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded with large shingled shed dormers, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with a brick exterior end chimney. This small vernacular house, c. 1836, with cornice returns was modified in the 20th century with the addition of features such as a front porch recessed under the west facing shed dormer which projects deeply beyond the roof, a one-story three-sided bay window on the south façade, and a small rear porch on the southeast corner. The windows vary and include twelve-over-twelve light sash and multi-light casements. The door is on the west porch and there is a one-story addition on the north façade as well as a small one-story gable shed attached at the northwest corner.

45a. 1 Terrace Street, garage, c. 1950/2003. Contributing

Wood frame, gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. This simple one-car shed has an open bay on the west and a window on the south façade with novelty siding and fronts on Richardson Street. In 2003 it was set upon a new foundation.

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45b. 1 Terrace Street, shed/outbuilding, c. 2007. Noncontributing due to age

Miscellaneous very small modern shed or outbuilding that was added to the city GIS maps after 2006 but was not photographed during Phase 1 of the project.

46. 2 Mather Terrace, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with two corbelled brick chimneys. This Shingle style house, c. 1910, has a deeply recessed front porch with Tuscan columns and a spindle balustrade, a centrally located large hip roofed dormer, and a curved projecting wall on the east side of the porch. Six-over-one light sash replaced the eight-over-one light original sash in most windows except those in the gable peaks. There are rear shed dormers and a one-story rear shed addition. The house has a rusticated stone block foundation.

47. 4 Mather Terrace, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt. This Dutch Colonial Revival style house, c. 1910, has gambrel front orientation with a front deeply recessed porch under the flared edge of the overhanging gambrel. The first floor is clapboarded and the gambrel second floors shingled. The porch, on the west side of the facade has paneled square posts with an entablature and spindle balustrade and is partly screened in. On the east side a three-sided bay window is under the gambrel overhang which is embellished with scrolls. The windows have simple surrounds and eight or twelve-over-one light sash. There are shallow shed dormers on the lower roof slopes. It is similar to #38 (8 Richardson Street) and #39 (10 Richardson Street) which were developed at the same time.

47a. 4 Mather Terrace, shed, c. 2000. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, shingled, gable roof. This small garden shed has a twelve-over-one light sash window on the south façade and opens to the west.

48. 6 Mather Terrace, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 1 ½ stories, asymmetrical gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, corbelled brick chimney. This house, c. 1910, has a deeply recessed front porch and a large centrally located gabled dormer. On the west side of the porch there is a three-sided bay window. The house has irregular fenestration and the windows have simple surrounds with six-over-one light sash that appear to be replacement sash. The porch has Tuscan columns and a spindle balustrade. There are solar panels on the roof and a one-story shed roofed addition on the northeast corner. It is similar to #46 (2 Mather Terrace) which was developed at the same time.

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48a. 6 Mather Terrace, shed, c. 1990. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, shingled, shed roof. This simple garden shed has double leaf board doors and a larger rear shed addition that is partly sided with horizontal boards with screened open sides above.

49. 108 State Street, Shell Oil Gas Station and Capital Deli Convenience Store, c. 1936, 1968, c. 1990s. Noncontributing due to age and alterations

This is a one-story brick convenience store with a very simple wooden cornice, arched storefront windows and canopied gas pumps in front. It is set back from the street and accessed from both State and Taylor Streets. The current building and gas filling structures are not eligible due to alteration and date respectively.

A filling station was constructed here at about the same time as the adjacent Montpelier Tavern Inn and this building may date to c.1936 but has since been substantially modernized. Currently, it serves as a convenience store and has lost any historic character it may have had originally. It may also be more recently constructed. Before the c.1936 filling station, the site was occupied partly by a c. 1870 Italianate narrow commercial block with a store fronting State Street and partly as a yard for rear livery stables— likely serving the hotel and railroad station nearby. On an 1873 map, and shown in historic photographs, an earlier two-story frame building with hipped roof and front gable pavilion occupied the western yard site with large ells extending to the rear.

50. 100 State Street, Montpelier Tavern (now: Capitol Plaza Hotel & Conference Center), 1932, c. 1940, c. 1966, 1972. Contributing

This large, brick clad Colonial Revival building of four and six stories with a flat roof and wooden classically inspired trim has evolved over time. The earliest ten-bay wide, “L” shaped section at 100 State Street was originally three stories and capped with a white painted wood cornice. A fourth story was added above the cornice around 1940 with its own smaller white cornice. It has paired windows on the 4th floor, sliding windows the same size as the paired windows on the second and third floors, larger, multi-pane, store front windows on the first floor, and a prominent, two-story, flat roofed entrance porch with monumental columns supporting a large entablature. The original arched entry doorway has a wide elliptical transom with decorative radiating muntins over the double-leaf doorway with modern glazed doors flanked by original leaded glass 2/3 sidelights. Presently, the first story of the porch has been enclosed in Colonial Revival style projecting glazed multi-pane store windows and this enclosure extends across the eastern half of the façade coming flush with the front façade of the projecting c. 1966 addition (#50a).

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The seven-bay wide addition projects one bay from the earlier hotel building and is also clad in brick and continues the horizontal bands of windows with slightly wider sliders and has a light-colored concrete belt course continuing the line of the cornice. A smaller top cornice continues the one on the main block. On the first floor the addition has multi-paned Colonial Revival style store fronts. The hotel has been renovated several times since 1978 including in 1979, 1988, and 1994 and many former guest rooms have been transformed into offices.

The rear facades in general have less detail than the front. On the original main block the rear facade is clad in aluminum clapboards. There are one-story rear additions on the main block and c. 1966 addition and a c. 1960s western one-story addition fronting on Taylor Street

A modern, brick clad six-story tower was added to the eastern end of the Capitol Plaza Hotel c. 1972. This larger structure continues the themes of concrete trim on red brick and uses a similar fenestration pattern but is clearly more modern in its design. The first two floors have tall thin two-story brick piers separating recessed windows reminiscent of the two-story entrance columns of the original structure. These recessed window bays are accented with plain concrete friezes separating the floors. The top floor is framed in concrete friezes with recessed concrete panels between windows. This addition is somewhat more irregularly shaped with a recessed northwest corner and is squarer in footprint, extending deeper in the rear. The Tavern Towers structure is more distinctly modern and is easily distinguishable from the original and first addition.

The original four-story section at 96-100 State Street was built in 1932 by the Cleveland family who had owned the hotel since 1926. J. P. Rabidou of Northfield was the architect and the six story Tavern Towers section was built in c. 1972. The four-story section in between was constructed c. 1968. Early postcards of the rebuilt Montpelier Tavern showing it shortly after 1932 construction proclaim "...Since 1826." The earlier hotel on this site does go back to 1826 and has been called Montpelier House and Montpelier Hotel under many different owners and operators. The earliest post card showing the 1932 hotel before its fourth story also proudly includes cars parked along the street in front signaling a change in the focus of the hotel's business. This was an early automobile oriented hotel and had a 20-car garage in the back to serve its guests who would have arrived by train, bus or car. Photographs from the early 1960s shows buses pulling up to the front and a "Montpelier Tavern Motor Inn" sign officially renaming the hotel to reflect the increasing importance of automobile traffic.

When the Montpelier Historic District was listed in 1978, the 1932 hotel was not yet 50 years old and was therefore considered noncontributing as site #50. Today, this property is not only 63 years old and architecturally representative of early 20th century automobile culture, but the hotel has also clearly contributed in a historically significant and substantial way to the economic, social and political life of both Montpelier and the State. There have been changes to the hotel over the years but these have mostly followed the Colonial Revival style of the original building. The exception is the windows, the pattern of which has not changed but have been replaced with modern sliders or one-over-one sash where they had been paired multi-paned double hung sash;

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through-wall air conditioning units have also been installed under some of the windows on the front façade. The c. 1966 addition is in keeping with the original style and materials and does not detract from its character. The 1972 Conference Center addition, is more modern in character but similarly designed to be compatible to the original building.

Overall, this institution continues to play a very important role in the life of downtown Montpelier and its significance is not solely architectural. It clearly conveys its Colonial Revival early automobile origins and also clearly conveys its status as a major hotel, conference and office building that anchors this block of State Street. The block, with a long history of hotels, has functioned to serve the many travelers to Montpelier for almost two hundred years. The present Capitol Plaza Hotel continues to do that and is the meeting place of many people, events and gatherings important to the life of the city and state.

51. 100 State Street, Garage/ Vermont Hall, c. 1926, 1932. Contributing

This is a one-story frame utility structure with a low gable roof. It is clad in vertical board siding as well as tin stamped in a coffer pattern in some areas that was likely the original siding. The north gable façade has a centered paneled door flanked by a group of four narrow six-over-six light sash windows to each side. It has a small shed addition on the south with an irregular footprint along the railroad tracks. A canopy was demolished in 1990.

The small garage was first shown with the new Montpelier Tavern hotel on the 1946 Sanborn map and was labeled “20 cars” and was part of the hotel property. However, it appears in 1929 and 1927 photographs, so it predates the 1932 hotel. It may have been built by and associated with the earlier Montpelier Hotel on the site. There was also a small surface parking and disembarking area in the rear between the hotel and garage. Photographs from the early 1960s shows buses pulling up to the front and a “Montpelier Tavern Motor Inn” sign officially renaming the hotel to reflect the increasing importance of automobile traffic. However, the garage does not appear to have been much used in many years. The 1978 nomination labels the structure “Tavern Motor Inn’s Vermont Hall” because it was converted into a banquet facility by the hotel. Its modern interior reflects this use.

When the Montpelier Historic District was listed in 1978, the 1932 hotel was not yet 50 years old and its associated garage, though earlier, were therefore considered noncontributing as sites #50 and #51 respectively. Today, these properties are 63 and 69 years old respectively and are architecturally representative of early 20th century automobile culture. The rear garage with early 20th century stamped tin siding still retains its c. 1926 exterior character and has not been altered much in nearly 70 years.

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52. 1 Taylor Street, Carr's Taylor Street Junk Yard (demolished c. 1992)

Carr's Taylor Street Junkyard had a structure listed in 1978 as noncontributing site #52 in the Montpelier Historic District. It was demolished after a fire in 1991. The present Carr lot is a surface parking area with a modern trailer at the west end serving as a bus depot. There are no other structures on the site which is bounded by the railroad tracks on the north and the Winooski River on the south. The Carr Lot and trailer are not eligible.

The history of this site is complex with many structures serving a variety of functions over time. As was typical with 19th century development around the railroad in Vermont towns, the area was filled with small utility structures that changed frequently with different uses. Short lived businesses both light manufacturing and those that needed storage space near the freight depot as well as more direct railroad related structures occupied this lot over a period of 100 years. A c. 1860s grain warehouse seemed to persist through the Sanborn maps on this site and may even have been the structure used by the junk yard that was considered noncontributing in the nomination. The structure numbered 52 was not described and may have been an altered old building, modern, or simply invisible under too much junk.

In an 1853 map, the railroad had not been extended past Bridge (now Taylor) Street and the Carr lot was shown as two properties. The western end belonged to E. P. Jewett with one structure and the eastern end was associated with lots extending to State Street with some outbuildings. The Central Vermont Railroad had its freight and passenger depots across Taylor Street from the Carr lot from 1850 on. The railroad was extended through the site by the 1873 map and a second line put through by 1875. Other structures that occupied the Carr lot included a c. 1857 store of Storrs and Fuller, the c. 1860s flour warehouse mentioned above built by A.C. Dewey, a c. 1860s blacksmith shop, a c. 1882 railroad car shed, and series of marble sheds. Only one structure was still standing by the 1945 Sanborn map and this is now gone.

53. 76 State Street (demolished c. 1990s)

The parking lot contained a c. 1965 modern garage (76 State Street) listed as noncontributing site #53 in the Montpelier Historic District. It has been demolished and a modern municipal surface parking lot developed in its place. The parking lot is not eligible.

This is a modern surface parking lot with marked spaces and a "Pay & Display" ticket dispenser. However, it is still fairly eclectic in its terrain and divisions. Most structures have been removed.

This property has a long history and was originally considered many lots that were part of narrow properties that fronted State Street and extended back to the railroad. Like the Carr lot, there were many and varied structures serving utility functions. Many of the structures were livery stables and attached to the extended properties fronting on State Street. The State Street properties

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included a striking frame Greek Revival building with front portico under an overhanging second floor porch. In addition to livery, there were greenhouses, light manufacturing, storage, railroad sheds and eventually automobile related uses on the site. In a 1968 photograph, several are still seen plus a c. 1965 garage in the center of the lot. By the time the 1978 nomination was prepared, only the garage remained.

54. 64 State Street, Christ Episcopal Church, 1868, 1938. Contributing

Random ashlar, gabled roof sheathed in slate. The tower spire, left front corner, was removed in 1973 because of structural weakness. The tower itself remains and is of three stages – the first stage contains a single leaf door recessed in a pointed Gothic arch; the second stage contains two glazed and leaded Gothic arch windows; the third stage contains three Gothic arch louvered belfry windows and is surmounted by a crenellated parapet. The crenellations were not original but were added when the spire was removed. The tower is square and buttressed. At the center of the building is a double leaf door, also in a recessed Gothic arch, with rich moldings and paneling. Above this structure is a large rosette window in the gable peak. The peak of the roof is surmounted by a cross. To the right of this is a small corner tower with a steeply pitched polygonal stone roof. The church has Gothic massing and a clerestory roof.

This Gothic Revival Church, built in 1868, from granite from Barre and Berlin, Vermont, was designed by Rutland architect, Jean Jacques Rousseau Randall and constructed by the local builder P. Trow. In 1903, the interior was destroyed by fire. A sympathetic parish house wing of granite was added in 1938 and a handicapped accessibility ramp added in 1982.

55. 58 (formerly 58 ½) State Street, Garage (now, Offices), c. 1910. Contributing

Steel frame clad in brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This is a large four by eight bay warehouse-garage with a corbelled boomtown façade and advertising painted on the brick. It has regular fenestration with two-over-two light sash windows, splayed brick lintels and concrete sills. The front façade has four windows across the second floor and the first floor has been modified under the faded painted “garage” sign. A large sign panel extends across most of the façade and under this are an older set of large multi-pane windows on the north and on the south end, at the top of the concrete automobile ramp, the former car entrance has been infilled with a glazed door and smaller multi-paned window matching the northern one.

This small garage is representative of early automobile culture and is a very good example of early 20th century automotive architecture. It is the successor to the livery stables of the 19th century and continues the use of the rear lots for transportation related services. It is also a good example of later 20th century adaptive re-use of historic structures.

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56. 54 State Street, c. 1970 (demolished in 1983)

54 State Street was listed as noncontributing site #56 in the Montpelier Historic District. It is unclear what building was meant by the nomination. On the map it is shown as a detached structure near the western bank of the North Branch behind #s 59 and 60. However, the description in the 1978 nomination describes a c. 1970 one-story concrete block garage attached to the rear of #58. There was no nomination photograph for reference. A 1968 aerial photograph shows a one-story structure attached to the south end of the large, two-story rear addition to #s 59 and 60. Since this is roughly in the location of #56 on the historic district sketch map, it seems reasonable to assume that this was the building meant by #56. It may have had a side garage entrance and was not accessed through #59 or 60 and so seemed reasonable to list as a separate structure. If this was the case, the nomination description incorrectly said it was attached to #58 when it should have said #59 or 60. Building permit records document the demolition of "Fernandez's Garage" in 1983 and assigned it to 50 State Street (#59) which may have a common owner with #60. Since it is clear that no separate or attached garage still exists in the location, it must have been the one referenced by the building permits on 50 State Street (#59).

This area had a number of livery uses in the 19th century which were attached to the extended architecture of houses fronting on State Street. There was also a c. 1885 greenhouse on this lot. The precursor to the Deavitt Block at 44 State Street had a long, extended series of rear additions used for storage and livery that ran along the bank of the North Branch. The present rear addition to the Deavitt Block also extends a bit along the North Branch.

57. 60-62 State Street, c. 1870/1926, "Miss Montpelier Diner," (demolished in 1982) replaced by # 57a

60-62 State Street, a c. 1870 commercial block remodeled in 1926, was originally listed as contributing site #57 in the Montpelier Historic District and also referred to locally as the "Adams Block." The building was demolished in January of 1982 (after a 1980 demolition permit was issued).

The original #57 was described in the 1978 nomination as follows: "Wood frame, asphalt shingle siding over original clapboarding, three stories, flat roof. This four-bay wide building has a bracketed cornice across the façade and left side; decorative Italianate style window heads on the façade and left side and an unusual first story façade. The Italianate style building, c. 1870, was originally a clothing store with an apartment above. In 1926, it was remodeled on the store front level to accommodate an office and the "Miss Montpelier Diner." The diner was on the left and the interior of the building was made to look like a diner with coved wooden ceiling. The first-floor façade of the building retains its original wooden pilasters and wooden cornice with dentils and later additions of Carrera glass and imitation brick; the diner section of the building was a coved wooden canopy which follows the interior lines of the diner; the office

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section has a flat roof canopy. This building is the terminal vista of Elm Street and separates the church (#54) from the commercial district of downtown and a large parking lot.”

57a. Information Booth, 60 State Street, c. 1990. Noncontributing due to age

A modern information booth was moved to this site from in front of City Hall in the 1990s. The booth is not eligible. Presently, the site is mostly open and landscaped with the small c. 1990 frame information booth with a classical pediment, moldings and clapboard siding fronting on State Street.

58. 52 (formerly 52-56) State Street, Holmes Block, c. 1870. Contributing

Flemish bond brick, three stories, flat roof. This six-bay building has rectangular granite lintels and window sills. A brick cornice with three large recessed panels was added after the original gabled roof was removed c. 1930. This is capped by a molded cornice. The c. 1960 store front documented in 1978 was replaced in 1982 when a major renovation took place. The one-over-one light sash replacement windows on the second and third floors and the slightly projecting paneled woodwork surrounding the storefront windows likely date to this work. The building and store entrances are canted in a centered deep recess under a shallow pent roof/cornice. The building is stepped back from State Street and connected to #59. On the exposed west side elevation, the storefront wrap around the corner for one bay and the rest of the first floor fenestration is irregular with some windows infilled with brick between the lintel and sill. On the second and third floors the regular fenestration of the façade continues across the six bays. There is a rear one-story brick addition with similar lintels and sills. There is a line of basement windows as well that start in the fourth bay of the side elevation and extend under the rear addition.

This is an early commercial block that is remarkable for having survived a major fire in 1875. Like many buildings near the waterways, this one was remodeled after the 1927 flood.

59. 50 State Street, Goodrich Block, 1930. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This four-bay building has round arched windows on the third-floor level and flat arch windows on the second floor level. Both have granite keystones and label steps with 1997 replacement two-over-two light sash. The building is stepped back from State Street and shares a façade and deeply projecting cornice with #60 but is still not as recessed as #58. The cap of its molded wood cornice is similar to that on the adjacent #58 but there is a wide molded frieze beneath it. A brick pilaster separates the facades of #59 and #60. In 1978, the store front was Carrera glass with large plate glass windows. A restaurant was renovated there in 1985. In 1997, the storefront façade was refurbished and now is a projecting molded frame

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construction. A narrow doorway on the east side of the first floor leads to a recessed door to the upper floors. Above the third floor is a plaque inscribed "J. O. Goodrich, 1930."

This is one of the commercial buildings that replaced those damaged by the 1927 flood. The earlier c. 1870 building on the site, also called the "Goodrich Block" burned in an 1875 fire, but according to the owner survived until the 1927 flood. There are still remnants of the post and beam structure including charred beams in the basement. It is a good example of downtown commercial blocks of the 20th century.

60. 50 (formerly 44-48) State Street, Deavitt Block, 1930. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This three-bay building has flat arch windows with granite keystones and two-over-two light replacement sash. Above the third-floor window is a plaque inscribed, "Deavitt Block, 1930." This building is attached to both #59 and 61. It shares a common façade and deeply projecting cornice with #59 and is stepped back from #61 and State Street. The cap of its molded wood cornice is similar to that on the adjacent #58 but there is a wide molded frieze beneath it. A brick pilaster separates the facades of #59 & #60. The first floor was renovated in 1997 and now contains two stores in a projecting molded frame construction that is flush with the façade of #61 containing two doors and store windows topped by panels with signage. This is one of the commercial buildings that replaced those damaged by the 1927 flood. It is a good example of downtown commercial blocks of the 20th century.

61. 32, 34, 38, and 40 (formerly 34-42) State Street, Rialto Block, 1915. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. The commercial block is five double bays wide with brick flat arches containing cast cement keystones. The brick is subtly patterned and colored to form geometric designs as well as accentuate the window arches. There is a large monumental, centrally located, double leaf door and transom recessed in a surround of molded concrete inset with black marble; a panel above the door proclaims, "Rialto Building." The paired double hung windows have replacement sash with three vertical lights over three vertical lights. The building is topped by a deep molded metal cornice and accented by a molded, projecting concrete cornice above the storefronts. The large plate glass storefronts with paneled wood bases appear to be original and have recessed entries and canted glass sides. This building is built over the North Branch (see #469).

This brick commercial block, 1915, was built at the same time as #62 and is attached to it and #60. It is a good example of an early 20th century commercial block.

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62. 22-30 (formerly 20-32) State Street, Union Block, 1915. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. It is six bays wide with flat brick arches and cast cement keystones. The building is not symmetrical; it has a monumental entrance in a narrower bay of windows above which is flanked on the left by three bays and on the right by two bays. Each bay contains three window sashes with the exception of the bays above the entrance which have two sashes. The double hung windows have replacement sash with three vertical lights over three vertical lights. On the third floor the windows are each topped by a three-light transom. The entrance bay is treated as a pavilion with cement quoining; however, it is flush with the main building. The recessed entrance is surmounted by a concrete panel which reads, "1875 Union Block 1915," and above this is an ornamental iron railing. Above the windows are header spandrels and between the bays are subtle brick pilasters. The brick of the façade is also subtly patterned to create geometric designs. The molded metal cornice of this building is of the same style as #61 and #63, with the exception of a small stepped brick parapet with a centrally located cartouche above the entrance bay. The rear elevation has the more usual brick horizontal panels framed within an expressed concrete structure typical of this type of industrial and commercial building. According to building permit records, the building had general renovations in 1982 and further work on individual offices and storefronts since then. Four of the five storefronts are recessed or partly recessed. The three store bays on the west side appear to have some original elements including the ornamented brick pier between them, molded wood framed transom lights and wood bases under the windows. However, the recessed entrance on the bay just west of the main entry is a modification. The two store bays on the east end are completely recessed behind the original ornamented brick pier and modern in design.

This brick commercial block, 1915, was built at the same time as #61 and #63 and is connected to both. It replaced an earlier 1875 Union Block designed by Montpelier architect George Guernsey that burned in 1914. This building is a good example of the early 20th century type of concrete and brick structure that was more typically used in industry.

63. 18 (formerly 16-18) State Street, Heaton Block, 1915. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. It has the same cornice treatment as #61 and is three bays wide. The windows have flat brick arches with a cement keystone and double hung replacement sash with three vertical lights over three vertical lights. The recessed store front retains its original façade which is plate glass surmounted by a band of leaded glass and the entrances to the store and upper floors are deeply recessed on the side of the store window. The molded, projecting concrete cornice above the store fronts is continuous from #62.

This building, 1915, is connected to #62 and #64 and is a good example of early 20th century commercial block architecture.

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64. 8 (formerly 8-14) State Street, 1875. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. The commercial block has an elaborate two-tiered corbelled cornice of brick imitating dentils at the top level and accented by bold decorative elements on the lower levels with a frieze of recessed panels below. The building is capped by a molded metal cornice and has imitation brick quoining at the sides. The building is seven bays wide with segmentally arched windows with a deep corbelled label lintel of metal and original two-over-two light sash. The present store fronts are plate glass under a plain brick façade. The original entrance door archway was reconstructed in 1980 and has a granite keystone bearing the inscription “DesLauriers and Kelly 1980.”

This Italianate-Queen Anne transitional style commercial building, 1875, is attached to #63 and #65 and was built after two bad fires in 1875 destroyed many buildings on State and Main Streets. On 1884 through 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, this building along with the adjacent property at 2-6 State Street (#65) were labeled “Hubbard’s Block,” although this name is associated primarily with #65.

65. 2-6 State Street, Hubbard Block, c. 1826. Contributing

Flemish bond, brick, 3 1/2 stories, parapeted, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal with three brick chimneys. The window lintels are splayed granite, but have been painted red along with the brick walls. Decorative tie rod ends are visible on the east gable end and along the north eaves side. There is a recessed entry centered on the gable end. This late Federal style commercial building, c. 1826, survived the nearby fires of 1875 and was restored in 1977. The store fronts were reconstructed to their supposed original style by following photographs and buildings in other towns dating from this period. The windows have twelve-over-twelve light replacement sash. There was a major fire in 1998 and rebuilding and repairs at that time. It was owned originally and for many years by Timothy J. Hubbard, a local merchant and bank president. This is a fairly rare surviving example of early 19th century commercial architecture that notably survived the bad fires of 1875 and is one of the oldest buildings on this part of Main Street. On 1884 through 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, this building along with the adjacent property at 8 State Street (#64) were labeled “Hubbard’s Block.”

66. 72 (formerly 72 1/2) Main Street, c. 1961. Contributing

Wood frame, 1 1/2 stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal. This small building has a glass and wooden façade. This modern building was constructed to fill in an alley between #65 and #67, c. 1961.

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67. 68 (formerly 68-70) Main Street, c. 1820. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal. This five-bay residential style building has its gable roof sloping toward the street and has restored twelve-over-twelve light sash windows on the second story and a sympathetic store façade.

This early 19th century residential building was converted to commercial use by 1873 and possibly as early as 1858. It was one of a group of buildings shown owned by Bancroft and Holmes on the 1858 map and notably survived the bad fires of 1875. It was restored in 1977. It is one of the oldest buildings on this part of Main Street.

68. 66 Main Street, c. 1840 (demolished)

66 Main Street was listed as contributing site #68 to the Montpelier Historic District. It was demolished after a fire in 2004 and the site is not eligible. There is presently no structure on this lot adjacent to an alley accessing the rear parking area of the North Branch Lot. The rear facades of #s 62, 63, and 64 can be seen through this gap in the Main streetscape.

66 Main Street, was described in the 1978 nomination as a brick c. 1840, three stories, three-bay Greek Revival style building with rectangular cut granite window sills and lintels and a corbelled brick cornice. It was restored in 1977 with 6/6 windows in the upper story windows and a sympathetic c. 1970 store façade. It was one of a group of buildings shown owned by Bancroft and Holmes on the 1858 map and notably survived the bad fires of 1875. It has since been demolished.

69. 64 Main Street, 1875. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. The building is presently three bays wide; originally it was five bays with rectangular shaped lintels, but it was remodeled and modernized with larger, tri-partite picture windows. The building's corbelled frieze is similar to #70 except that it has a horizontal corbelled band at its lowest point, instead of segmental arches and above this band are projecting rectangular brick panels, instead of recessed panels. It is connected to #70 and a single commercial sign unites both street level facades because the street level spaces in each building are rented to one store. The sign and storefront are of a modern design including modern brick wall between modern fixed glass store windows.

This Italianate style building, built 1875 was a good example of late 19th century commercial block architecture and even with the window modification contributes to the continuous brick commercial block street facade. Like its neighbors, this block was built after the fires of 1875 destroyed much of Main Street.

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70. 54 (formerly 60) Main Street, Sabins Block, 1875. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This building is four bays wide with segmental corbelled brick lintels above the windows. The windows have two-over-two light sash and may be original with arch tops but these are masked by modern exterior storm units. Its corbelled frieze is similar to #69 except that there are segmental corbelled arches instead of a horizontal band and above this are recessed rectangular panels. The cornice is an arched corbelled band. The building is connected to both #69 and #71. A single commercial sign unites both street level facades of this building and #70 because the street level spaces in each building are rented to one store. The sign and storefront are of a modern design including modern brick wall between modern fixed glass store windows.

This Italianate style building, built 1875 is a good example of late 19th century commercial block architecture. Like its neighbors, this block was built after the fires of 1875 destroyed much of Main Street.

71. 44 (formerly 52-54) Main Street, Bruce Block, 1875. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building, built 1875, is four double bays wide, has cast iron lintels, with a face design in the center, and a cast iron cornice with elaborate bracketed detail. Above the top row of windows there is an applied decorative frieze of four arches (one over each window pair) which spring from paired corbels. Each arch also has within it three applied flower shapes. The building is connected to #70 and #72. Under a narrow frieze is a flush, simple sign. The storefront fixed light windows have a recessed entry with canted sides. There is also a side door leading to the upper floors.

This Italianate style building, built 1875 is a good example of late 19th century commercial block architecture. Like its neighbors, this block was built after the fires of 1875 destroyed much of Main Street.

72. 32 (formerly 32-50) Main Street, French Block, 1875. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof with copper capping. The nearly symmetrical façade is grouped in store bays and presents a unified appearance. This Italianate style brick commercial block was designed by local architect, George H. Guernsey. There are eighteen window bays on the upper floors and six store bays on the first floor. A more elaborate three-bay section is the central focus topped by a central pediment with a granite block in a segmental arch inscribed "French Block, 1875." The façade is articulated into vertical sections by brick pilasters. To the south of the central section are two two-bay sections, a one-bay section, and another two-bay section. To the north is a three-bay section, a two-bay section, a one-bay section and another two-bay section. All except the central three bays have a corbelled cornice. A rock-faced granite belt course

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separates the first and second stories and the second and third floor windows have rectangular cut rock-faced granite lintels which are set in stepped corbelled hoods. The second story hoods have semi-circular arches whereas the third story hoods have segmental arches. Presently the westernmost five bays are under separate ownership and have been painted. The windows of this painted section contain two-over-two light sash and modern storm units except for the narrower center bay which has paired very narrow one-over-one light sash. These western five bays have an exposed cast iron column between the two historically sensitive store fronts. Each of these two stores has fixed storefront glazing above wood paneling and simple flat signs under a common lintel frieze. One side has a recessed entry and the other has a recessed entry combined with upstairs access. The unpainted remainder of block (13 bays) has two-over-two light sash in most of the windows except the narrower ones which have one-over-one light sash. There are two stores under the two four-bay sections on the west and two, narrower stores under the five-bay easternmost section. The recessed entry to the upper floors bisects these two eastern storefronts. The store fronts all have simple wood signage, plain windows, and recessed entries in keeping with the historic character of the building all fit under the rock-faced frieze. This building is connected to #71. According to a local realtor, a cast iron column was discovered in the center of the store front during some recent renovations. The present street level contains one store with a historically sympathetic façade.

This is the longest commercial block in Montpelier and was built following the fire of 1875 for James French. It is an excellent example of an Italianate commercial block.

73. 28 (formerly 28-30) Main Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style commercial building facade, constructed from tan color bricks, is three bays wide and is on an alley so the tan façade bricks wrap around the corner for one bay. The second story windows share a rectangular stone lintel and the third story windows are each recessed in round-headed brick arches. The façade windows have one-over-one light sash and are round-headed on the third floor. On the alley (north) elevation the windows all have arched tops on the second and third floor levels. There is a corbelled frieze and a pressed metal cornice with modillions. The street level has a single storefront under a simple wooden flat frieze topped by a simple molding that wraps around the alley corner for one bay. The storefront corner is a brick pier. There is a recessed entrance shared by the upper floor and the store and the fixed store glazing is above a wooden vertical panel base. The building is connected to #74 and was sandblasted in 1978.

This c. 1895 commercial block originally housed a steam laundry and was built in the alley north of the Bacon Block and attached to it. Its restrained but elegant style echoes the corbelling and arched windows of its 1875 neighbors. It is a very good example of late 19th century Italianate style commercial block architecture.

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74. 22 (formerly 22-24) Main Street, Bacon Block, c. 1875. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This commercial block is four bays wide and has brick quoining and a corbelled brick cornice meant to look like modillions underneath which is an elaborate multi-featured band of decoration divided into four sections corresponding to the window bays by vertical brick pilasters each ending in a corbelled pendant detail and each having a recessed panel. At the top of the decorative band is a corbelled frieze that goes across the entire façade including the tops of the pilasters. Each section has three projecting brick arches with stone keystones and modillion-like detail on the insides of each curve. At the bottom of each section is a recessed horizontal panel. The second and third floor windows have similar round headed projecting brick hoods springing from corbelled details and with stone keystones. The windows are square headed topped by flat brick infill panels under each arched lintel. They have two-over-two light sash. A narrow-molded cornice over a paneled wood frieze separates the second floor from the street level. There are two stores sharing a central recessed entrance bay marked by two cast iron columns. The recess contains three doors. The stores each have a historically sensitive façade with signage in the top section of the store windows. The building is connected to #73.

This Italianate style building, built c. 1875 is an excellent example of late 19th century commercial block architecture. Like its neighbors, this block was built after the fires of 1875 destroyed much of Main Street.

75. 16-20 Main Street, Tomasi Block, 1907 (demolished 1988)

16-20 Main Street was listed as contributing site #75 to the Montpelier Historic District. It was demolished in 1988 and the site is not eligible. This lot presently has no structure on it and serves as an alley to the rear parking area of the North Branch Lot. The gap in the streetscape offers a view of the modern office building (#78) at the rear of the parking lot as well as a glimpse of the North Branch railroad bridge (#468).

In 1978, the former Tomasi Block was described as follows: "Concrete block, three stories, flat roof. This building, nicknamed "the Mud Block" because of its color, was designed and built in 1907 by its first owner, Domenico Tomasi. It was constructed from locally made rusticated concrete blocks with molded concrete window surrounds and quoining. The store façade appears to be original with plate glass fronts and a centrally located and recessed entrance by for the two shops and the upper stories." This large commercial block provided urban density to this end of Main Street when it replaced a small c. 1900 tin-clad frame store building and continued the streetscape of three and four-story brick commercial blocks. It originally housed a movie theater and fruit store.

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**76. 12 Main Street, gas station (now M & M Beverage), c. 1950s/1979/1982.
Noncontributing due to alterations**

A c.1950 gas station was remodeled in 1979 into a bottle redemption and convenience store. In 1982 an addition was constructed and the façade remodeled. This one-story brick clad commercial building has no windows on the façade and one central door flanked by plain brick pilasters and topped by a projecting section clad in wood. Side windows have been infilled. It breaks the line of the streetscape by being set back behind a line of surface parking that wraps around the side, isolating the structure. This building, now more than 50 years old, is nevertheless noncontributing due to alterations.

77. 12 ½ Main Street (demolished)

12 ½ Main Street was listed as noncontributing site #77 to the Montpelier Historic District. It has been demolished and a modern surface parking lot developed on the site. The parking lot is noncontributing. This modern surface parking lot is divided into two sections, entered separately and is under different ownership. The parking surrounds a long rear addition to the French Block that houses Aubuchon Hardware.

A c. 1970s one-story frame utility structure was demolished and replaced with a surface parking lot. This site has had a long and varied history. Like the Carr and Capitol Plaza lots, there were many and varied structures serving utility functions. Although the structures on the interior of the lot here were detached and often unrelated to the nearby commercial buildings fronting Main or State Streets. Some of the structures were livery stables. In addition to livery, there were black smith shops, machine shops, storage, and the “Acme Watch Key Manufactory.” In a 1968 photograph several are still seen but by the time the nomination was prepared, none remained.

78. 10 Main Street, 20th century (demolished) replaced with 78a.

10 Main Street, a 20th century electric utility station, was listed as noncontributing site #78 to the Montpelier Historic District. It has been demolished and replaced by a one-story modern detached restaurant building (# 78a, same address) in 1984. In 1978, #78 was described as follows: “Brick veneer, one story, flat roof. This is a 20th century power generating station.” This site adjacent to the Wells River railroad and later Central Vermont line has had structures on it since the 1873 map showed a large depot. A later warehouse nearer this spot was turned into the U.S. Clothes Pin Co. by 1889 and structures expanded at the site with additional light woodworking buildings, livery and storage. This business grew into the 20th century and eventually expended to the shops along the south bank of the Winooski.

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78a. 10 Main Street, 1984. Noncontributing due to age

One-story modern detached restaurant building (# 78a, same address) in 1984 which was converted into an office building in 1990. The new structure is noncontributing. This contemporary style commercial building is compatibly designed in brick, accented with large arched windows and chimney-like brick projections on the gable front facade, and a roof surmounted by a louvered monitor.

79. 4 (formerly 2) Main Street, Grand Union (now Shaw's) Supermarket, c. 1970/1988. Noncontributing due to age

This is a large modern, one-story, box style supermarket set alone within a large surface parking lot. It was renovated completely in 1988 and a new bus shelter was constructed in front in 1994.

This was originally the site of the E.W. Bailey grist mill which was the fourth to operate on the falls of the Winooski River. It was owned by Bailey on the 1873 map and continued under his name through the 1945 Sanborn map with expanded facilities that eventually included many warehouses and a large nine-story grain elevator.

80. 3-5 Main Street, Beacon Feed Store (Now Sarducci's Restaurant and storage), 1923, 1962. Contributing

Wood frame clad in vertical sheet metal panels, one-story shed roof also clad in sheet metal. This very long storage shed has a gable roofed ell forming a loading dock midway along its length, two large loading bays and several very high ventilation louvers to the east of the ell, and a restaurant in the heavily remodeled western end. There is a false front and added porch on the west end echoing the train station canopy of #81. The restaurant added a paneled projecting shed bay cantilevered over the river on the south elevation. This grain-feed store was constructed along the railroad siding in 1923 on the site of #79. In 1962, it was moved to its present location between the railroad tracks and the edge of the Winooski River. The remodeled restaurant end is compatible in design to the surrounding district, and the bulk of the grain shed retains its historic character as a railroad related utility building that is still in close proximity to the tracks.

81. 7 Main Street, Montpelier & Wells River Railroad Depot, c. 1880. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof, three bays deep plus matching three-bay deep rear addition. The depot is five bays wide separated by brick pilasters that are embellished by recessed panels and capital-like brick detail at each floor juncture. The top of the building has an elaborate wide decorative band that includes various types of corbelled friezes including the top which mimics modillions. The windows are grouped vertically; the third story windows have raised, round-

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headed arches springing from a corbelled detail; the second story windows are segmentally arched with the same corbelled detail. The windows have granite sills and keystones. On the façade, the first floor has large, arched openings in each bay. The center three bays contain semi-circular, two-light transoms over either a fixed plate glass window over a wood panel or a door infill that were likely original all doorways. The end two bays contain very large round-headed four-light fixed windows with large granite sills. There is a granite belt course along the foundation and a wooden porch platform. On the side elevations, there are segmentally arch-topped doorways and windows and a wooden three-sided bay window on the south elevation. The upper floors have simple, brick arched window openings without the raised brick hoods. The windows have two-over-two light arch topped sash on the façade and square topped sash on the side elevations. The ornate canopy across the façade and south side is supported by open brackets and a decorative cut-out detail at the edge, sheathed in standing seam metal and protects the former wood train platform. Above the canopy is a granite belt course.

This Italianate style building, c. 1880, is an example of multi-use, multi-story train depot in a downtown setting. This building was restored in 1977 and is being adaptively reused for stores.

82. 9 Main Street, Highter's Shell Gas Station (now Capital Dry Cleaners), c. 1960. Noncontributing due to alterations

Brick clad, one story, flat roof. This former gas station building was converted into a dry-cleaning store in 1981. It has large multi-paned store windows, a double leaf paneled door in a former service bay, and another single paneled door. The brick façade is topped by a c. 1981 molded wooden oversized cornice with the store name on it. This property is noncontributing due to alterations.

83. 15 Barre Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof clad in standing seam metal with a modern skylight on the northern slope. This five by two bay house has molded window heads with projecting lintels, a simple boxed cornice, cornice returns, two-over-two light sash windows, and a front center door flanked by sidelights and sheltered by a hood matching the cornice and supported with oversized ornate brackets. There is a two-story gable roofed ell in the rear with an entry porch on the west façade. The first floor is used as "Angelino's Pizza" restaurant while the upstairs are used as apartments and offices.

84. 23 (formerly 19) Barre Street, Blue Seal Feeds, c. 1970. Noncontributing due to age

Steel frame, brick cladding, one story, vinyl shingle modern mansard roof. This modern feed store and garden center has a steel shed extending from the south façade toward the railroad line.

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A loading platform extends across the west façade and is interrupted by concrete steps at the front where the retail store is located. There is an adjacent large parking lot on the west.

85. 23 Barre Street (demolished in 1974)

The former 23 Barre Street was listed as contributing site #85 to the Montpelier Historic District, despite the fact that it had been demolished in 1974. The site is not eligible. This lot presently has no structure on it.

In 1978, 23 Barre Street was described as follows: "Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay Italianate style house has a bracketed hood over the door in the left bay, a two-story bay window on the left side and a paired bracketed cornice."

86. 31 Barre Street, c. 1915. Contributing

Wood frame, imbricated shingles and clapboard on the façade and wide aluminum clapboard siding on the sides, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt, brick center ridge chimney. This early 20th century three by seven bay house has a one-story porch across its façade with an entablature, molded cornice, Tuscan columns that swell in the center, and a solid imbricated shingled balustrade. A shallow gable tops the porch roof over the steps. There are large, triangular dormers - one centered on the front roof slope and two on each side. The house has one-over-one light sash windows arranged in pairs on the façade and in the dormers and singly on the side elevations.

87. 37 Barre Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, two stories, pyramidal hipped roof. This four by seven bay Italianate structure has had an intrusive one-story commercial addition to its façade; otherwise, the building is intact. It has a paneled frieze with dentils and an elaborate paired bracketed cornice. The windows have two-over-two light sash and a deep molded surround with a keystone design on the projecting lintel. There is a first-floor side porch with arched spandrels and bracketed cornice over decorated square columns. The door on the porch is surrounded by a continuous band of side lights and transom in a decorative pattern. There is a two-story projecting pavilion on the east side and a large two-story rear wing. The roof is surmounted by a flat roof cupola with finial. The cupola has paired round-headed windows and a bracketed dormer. There is a two-story rear porch with square columns and spindle balustrade.

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88. 39 Barre Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard and scalloped shingle siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, rear additions. This gable front, three by four-bay side hall plan Greek Revival style house was embellished, possibly through a later renovation, with Folk Victorian style boldly curving jig-sawn cut bargeboards and incised wooden windows heads on the second floor. The windows have more traditional Greek Revival style peaked lintels on the first floor, and a Greek Revival style door with three-quarter length sidelights. The house has a front porch with turned posts, railing and jig-sawn cut valance. Above the clapboards is a frieze of vertical flush boards with a wavy bottom edge. The windows have six-over-six light sash. There is a series of two-story rear wings and a side rear entrance sheltered by a bracketed hood. The building had extensive renovations inside and out related to energy efficiency and roof replacement in 2011 and 2013, according to city building permit records.

88a. 39 Barre Street, Carriage House, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard and shingle siding, 1 ½ stories, gable front roof. There is a small projecting hood at the top of the gable with a large pair of brackets and an arched wooden decoration between them that protects a top window. This original carriage house with two-over-two light sash windows has Folk Victorian style details matching or echoing the house but also has an intrusive one-story concrete block extension on the front. The extension has two large picture windows with peaked lintels flanking a center door and a concrete block chimney.

89. 45 Barre Street, c. 1822. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This gable front Greek Revival house, c. 1822, has a one-story, monumental portico with four wooden Doric columns surmounted by a recessed porch in the triangular gable. The deeply recessed gable porch has a centered door flanked by a window to each side. The house has corner pilasters and a two-level entablature, 6/6 windows, and a near-center, recessed, front door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and a transom. This is an excellent example of a small, high style Greek Revival house.

89a. 45 Barre Street, Barn/Carriage House, c. 1830, Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, gable front, 1½ stories. This large barn has a shed addition along the east side and three large bay doors. The middle one has a multi-light and paneled overhead garage door in it. Over this door is a loft door and there is a small diamond louvered vent in the gable peak. There is a small gable cupola on the roof with louvered vents on each side.

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90. 47 Barre Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This vernacular Gothic Revival Cottage has a four-bay gable facade with narrow 4/4 windows, one blind bay on the first floor, two windows in the gable, and decorative bargeboards. There is a two-story shed pavilion/dormer and a porch on the east side where the two-panel glazed entry door is located. The porch has an entablature and molded cornice supported by turned posts and a spindle railing. There is a brick chimney on the rear of the roof ridge.

90a. 47 Barre Street, garage, c. 1940. Contributing

Wood frame, gambrel roof, 1 ½ stories. This two-car garage has two overhead doors in large bays on the front façade topped by a tall narrow loft door.

91. 55 (formerly 51) Barre Street, State Armory, 1932. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This seven by two-bay building was built as a State Armory in 1932. It has a high brick foundation with a granite water table and corner granite date stone, flat arch lintels with a granite keystone, granite window sills and a granite entablature. The building has a central projecting bay with a recessed door framed by granite and reached by a flight of granite steps with a brick and granite railing. The windows have six-over-six light sash. The side facades have paired windows in each bay. At the rear of the main block is a five bay deep, tall, one-story addition with very tall windows between brick pilasters and a corbelled band at the top and water table levels. This appears to be the armory hall portion of the original building.

92. 57 Barre Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, front-gabled roof sheathed in slate, cornice returns. This three by four-bay house has a one-story, flat roof front porch with chamfered posts and jig-sawn valance. The side-entry door has ¾ side lights and the windows in plain surrounds have two-over-two light sash. Many of the window bays are currently blind. At the east side elevation there is a two-story solarium attached to the last bay

93. 63 Barre Street, c. 1850/1890. Contributing

Wood frame, wood shingles, 1 ½ stories, front-gabled roof. This three-bay front, Gothic Revival house has a one-story front porch with Tuscan columns and a solid shingle balustrade. The front door is in the left bay and is flanked by three-quarter length colored glass sidelights. The first-floor front windows have Queen Anne style colored glass lights around the one-over-one light sash and the upper story windows have plain one-over-one light sash except the front gable attic

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window which has a fixed six-light sash. The house has sawn bargeboards made up of large circle fragments on the front gable and the right-side gable wall dormer. There is a two-story addition on the southeast corner. This house is similar in massing and bargeboard style to # 94 (69 Barre Street).

94. 69 Barre Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboards, 1 ½ stories, front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This three-bay, Gothic Revival house has an exceptional one-bay gable roof entry porch, with a jig-sawn cut trefoil arch valance, over the left, side bay entry. The front door is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. The house has sawn bargeboards made up of large circle fragments on the front gable and the right-side gable wall dormer. The tall windows have simple eared surrounds with one-over-one or six-over-six light sash. The attic window in the front gable peak has a decorative projecting wood balcony. There is a two-story rear porch with flat posts and Gothic-style cut brackets. This house is similar in massing and bargeboard style to #93 (63 Barre Street).

94a. 69 Barre Street, carriage shed, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This three-bay carriage shed has double leaf wooden cross buck plank doors on the three bays facing the south as well as the north facades. There are small barn sash lighting the loft above on the south and a loft door on the north.

95. 77 Barre Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, bell cast mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This French Second Empire style house has a full-width front porch with a dentilated entablature supported by turned posts and a railing with turned balusters which curves around the main block and continues across the side wing. The first-floor windows are flat arched with a deeply molded projecting lintel accented by dentils and two-over-two light sash. The second-floor windows are segmentally arched with arching lintel hoods matching the dentils and molding of the first floor window surrounds and with arch topped two-over-two light sash. The glazed and paneled double leaf front doors have the same surround detail as the windows. The corner boards of the house are molded and support an entablature and elaborate bracketed cornice. A smaller scale version of this bracketed cornice adorns the dormers (one centered on each elevation) with bellcast mansard roofs and paired narrow one-over-one light sash. There is an original one-story wing on the west that matches the roof and all the decorative details of the main block. This house is rich in architectural detail.

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96. 79 Barre Street, c. 1850/c.1880/c. 1980s. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival style house has a three-bay gable front elevation with a prominent pediment and centrally located door with transom. The door itself appears to date to later additions c. 1880 and has banded Queen Anne glazing. To the left (east) of the door is a c. 1880, one-story, flat roof, three-sided, bay window which shares a slightly hipped, roof with the porch. The porch, likely added at this time as well, extends across the remaining façade of the house. The window surrounds of the bay are slightly molded and the side pieces extend down to the foundation level below the window sill. The porch has turned posts and railings. There is a large window to the right (west) of the door with similar window surround to the bay windows. The side windows have simple surrounds and two-over-two light sash. The east side has a four-bay shed dormer toward the rear of the deep main block and a door protected by a modern gable canopy. Behind the shed dormer, there is another, possibly older, gable dormer that may be the remnant of an earlier attached 1 ½-story barn.

There is a former modern flat roof garage addition on the left side that seems to have replaced the earlier attached barn seen on the Sanborn maps and this garage was converted into the Barre Street Beverage and Redemption Center retail store c. 1990. It has a raised shed roof and clapboard siding with a hooded door on the front façade along with plate glass windows in the former bay openings. There is a paved parking area in front of the recessed store building.

97. 89 Barre Street, New England Label Corporation, c. 1930-40. Contributing

Concrete block, two stories, flat roof. This garage type building has a regular door and a garage bay on the front façade along with small scale industrial steel sash windows on the first and second floors of the façade but no windows or doors on the sides. There is a frame one-story, flat roofed structure on the west side that has been attached to the main block with a frame recessed section. It is behind a large paved parking area. The frame structure has clapboard siding and a modern door up a short flight of wood steps. The connecting sections have a loading dock and bay door.

98. 93 (formerly 93-95) Barre Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This “L” shaped French Second Empire house c. 1880, has a dentil frieze on the scroll-sawn, bracketed cornice. There are paired front and side windows with elaborate lintels that match the cornice. The dormers in the mansard roof have peaked lintel hoods. There is a two-story corner entry porch in the crook of the “L” that appears to have originally been one story with turned posts and a dentilated, bracketed cornice on the first floor. The double leaf door has a large transom. The windows facing this porch are large two-over-two light sash while the paired windows have one-over-one

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light narrower sashes. There is a one-story rear addition with an original porch embellished with scroll sawn brackets.

98a. 93 Barre Street, carriage barn, c. 1880. Contributing

Carriage barn, wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof with cornice returns. This carriage house has molded cornice, window and door surrounds that are topped by lintels with modillions and small paired brackets. There is a round-headed, two-over-two light sash window in the gable and a square-headed window at the ground level. The large original sliding door of the carriage bay is planked with four recessed panels over four shorter recessed panels. The loft door above this has two side by side recessed panels. There is a marked skew to the frame.

99. 99 (formerly 99-1/2 – 105) Barre Street, c. 1890/c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof with a two-story rear wing and a large three-story flat roof rear apartment block attached behind this. This duplex house has a pedimented gable front elevation with a two-story, flat roof, front porch with Tuscan columns and imbricated shingled balustrade that was added in c. 1920 according to the Sanborn maps. The windows and doors have molded lintels and the roof is standing seam with brick ridge chimney. Some of the windows are infilled with clapboards while the rest have two-over-two light sash. The first floor has side by side doors on the east side of the front façade indicating that originally the front section was likely a duplex. The original two-story rear addition is recessed from the eastern elevation of the main block and has lost its two-story porch but still has a door on each floor. The later, c. 1908 (per Sanborn maps) large rear three-story addition is an apartment building itself and has a simple bracketed cornice and three-story side porch/exterior stair with simple turned or square posts. The window and door surrounds are similar on the apartment block as on the main block. The grade falls away to the south and the apartment block has a walk out basement level which is attached to a two-story garage.

100. 115 (formerly 113-117) Barre Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboards and wood shingles, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in wood shingles. This French Second Empire style duplex apartment house has a shingle course below the first story windows and a shingled band between the first and second stories. The house has a paneled frieze and a bracketed cornice. The façade of the house has a divided one-story flat roof porch with entablature supported by Tuscan columns resting on a solid, shingled balustrade. There are two entry doors flanked by three-sided one-story bay windows fronted by large picture windows divided with a top fixed transom sash. There are two one-over-one light sash windows and two similar divided light picture windows on the second floor with an assortment of older, divided light wood storm windows. There are dormers in the mansard roof with peaked lintel

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hoods. At the rear is a recessed three-story wing that continues the main block mansard and has one-story side porches and a three story covered rear stairway.

101. 119 (formerly 119 and 123) Barre Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has double leaf doors containing round-headed window panels in the side bay of the three-bay main block. The door is surmounted by hood supported by elaborate oversized brackets. There is a one-story, three-sided, hipped roof bay window in the first floor with bracketed cornice on the left of the façade. The side windows of the bay originally had round-headed windows now infilled with square headed one-over-one light sashes. The house has a paneled frieze and a cornice with paired brackets. A wing, of the same style and height as the main house, is fronted by a one-story, flat roof porch with turned posts and railing. The windows have two-over-two light sash and several on the front and side elevations have been infilled with clapboards.

102. 137 Barre Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboards and shingles, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with a large cross gable dormer on the east side. This Queen Anne style house has a one-story, flat roof porch wrapping around the front and west facades, and a two-story flat roof porch on the east side. The front porch has turned posts, railing and valence while the two-story porch which contains an exterior stair matches except there is no valence on the second floor. There is an oriel tower on the right side with a polygonal roof capped by a finial. An imbricated shingle band is between the first and second story windows and ornate shingle work in the gable. The gable also contains a semi-circular light (now infilled with panel containing a louver) with a sunburst pattern radiating from it. The door and window surrounds are simple with molded lintels. There are one-over-one light sash windows as well as large picture windows divided with a glazed band at the top. The paneled door has a light.

103. 143 Barre Street, Timothy Hubbard House, c. 1830. Contributing

Seven-course American bonded brick, 2 ½ stories, and gabled roof. This five by three bay Greek Revival house, c. 1830, has a central door flanked by three-quarter length leaded sidelights and is surmounted by a rectangular leaded transom. The door is slightly recessed and is flanked by simple Doric columns and has been recently enclosed in a glazed vestibule. The house has a cut granite foundation, rectangular granite lintels, cornice returns, a Greek fret frieze and a three-bay front porch with turned posts and a jig-sawn cut railing and scroll sawn solid brackets. There are semi-elliptical lights in the gable and a shingled two-story, flat roof rear wing. There are four brick end chimneys and the windows have two-over-two light sash.

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104. 453 Stone Cutters Way, Railroad building, c. 1890. Contributing

This property was listed as noncontributing property #104 and described as follows: “Wood frame, clapboarded, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal. This is a railroad storage building.” However, this 1 ½ story simple railroad structure is shown on the 1894 Sanborn insurance map as a woodworking and painting shop and appears, after a sensitive renovation into offices in 2001, historically intact. It is a very good example of late 19th century railroad architecture and now has a high and unusual degree of integrity. There are twelve tall narrow one-over-one light sash windows along the north façade. Over these are several small one light windows along the eave. It has been rehabilitated for offices. The large bay openings on the gable ends have been infilled with recessed glass and doors. The east entrance has a handicapped accessible concrete ramp with metal hand railings.

105. 85 Barre Street - Off Barre Street behind #97, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, corrugated metal siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This industrial building has a covered loading dock across the façade with several doors and a double leaf door on the west side façade. There is a modern projecting balcony above this in the gable. A one-story, frame, shed roofed ell extends on the east side and has several more truck bays.

It is first shown on the 1899 Sanborn map as a general store with a rectangular footprint parallel to the railroad tracks. On the 1905 Sanborn map, it was owned by the Crescent Creamery and gained an ell on the east side that was connected to the rear of a meat store fronting on Barre Street by a one-story section. On the 1909 map the creamery occupied only the southern portion and ell and the northern section was expanded and separately labeled “Montpelier Gas Company.” In 1915, it was a wholesale grocery and “tin clad.” By 1925, the connection to the Barre Street property was removed.

106. Railroad Roundtable building, Contributing (Demolished) – replaced with 106a (535 Stone Cutter’s Way, 2002).

The railroad roundtable building was originally listed as contributing site #106 in the Montpelier Historic District and described as follows: “Wood frame, clapboarded and asphalt siding, flat roof. This railroad building has a bracketed cornice and houses the railroad round table.” The building was demolished and a large modern office building was constructed on the site in 2002.

106a. 535 Stone Cutter’s Way, 2002. Non-contributing due to age

A large modern office building was constructed on the site of the former Roundtable building but avoided the turntable itself which remains adjacent as #106b.

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Now described in the city's records as 535 Stone Cutter's Way, the 2002 contemporary style, three story gable roofed building uses a partly exposed industrial steel frame clad in large plate glass windows and wooden panels in irregular patterns. The new building, set to the side of the actual turntable (#106b) itself, is not contributing due to age.

106b. Railroad Turntable, Stone Cutter's Way, 1907. Contributing

This structure is the former railroad turntable that was adjacent to the original roundhouse building #106. After the building was demolished, a new building (535 Stone Cutters Way) was built west of the original footprint avoiding the turntable remains. The new building is now labeled HD #106a.

According to a 2008 report by architectural historian Liz Pritchett, "The site is located adjacent to the east bank of the Winooski River on Stone Cutters Way between the new office building at 535 Stone Cutters Way and the c. 1965 Salt Shed building to the south. The turntable has a circular concrete foundation which frames a recessed area to a depth of about 7' below the surrounding grade at the top of the foundation. A metal truss bisects the circular recessed space and an overhead structure projects above the center of the turntable truss. The entire site including the recessed base of the turntable is overgrown with weeds, shrubs and small trees."

The site was transformed into Turntable Park in 2010. This small pocket park surrounds the turntable pit and machinery. The site is surrounded by a circle of stones and now several planting beds and benches. This small turntable with a metal truss bridge is a rare survivor of the railroad era.

107. 107 (formerly 107-111) Barre Street, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This apartment house has horizontal board bands at the window lintel level, a vertical board frieze and a three-story front porch with turned posts and plain, square spindles. The porch contains an exterior stair. The windows have one-over-one light sash. The foundation appears to have been replaced in concrete or parged.

108. 125 (formerly 125-129) Barre Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, and gabled roof clad in metal. This apartment house has a gable front elevation, a three-story, flat roofed, front porch with turned posts and railings. There are three shed dormers on the east side and a long shed dormer punctuated by gable sections on the west side. A one-story porch with bracketed posts extends across the east façade. Most of the windows have one-over-one light sash. There are two brick chimneys below the ridge.

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109. 131 Barre Street, c. 1908 (demolished, April 1978)

This property was described in the building permit records as a multi-family dwelling at the time of demolition. Sanborn maps show it as a c. 1908 three story frame dwelling with a front porch and a one-story rear addition that was listed as an apartment building on the 1915 map.

110. 143 (formerly 145 and 147) Barre Street, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, corbelled brick chimney. This duplex house, c. 1910, has a gable front central bay flanked by wings with gabled dormers and is fronted by a porch with turned posts and railings. The windows have one-over-one light sash or are original large picture windows on the first-floor facade. There is a shed extension of the gable roof across the rear. It first appears on the 1915 Sanborn map as a dwelling and is shown as a duplex on the 1925 map. It replaced an earlier stable in this location.

111. 149 Barre Street, c. 1875. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This house, c. 1875, has a gable front orientation, side entry, and a front porch with turned posts and railings. The windows have one-over-one light sash. There is a steeply pitched gable wall dormer on the west elevation as well as a rear shed dormer. There is a brick ridge chimney.

112. 140 (formerly 138-140) Barre Street, c. 1875. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This house has a two-bay gable front orientation, a door with a bracketed hood is in the right bay and a one-story flat roof bay window is in the left bay. The windows have one-over-one light sash. The house had a vertical board sill course and frieze that are no longer visible. There is a large 1 ½ story ell with gable roof and with two gable wall dormers to the right of the main house that is fronted by an enclosed porch.

113. 134 Barre Street, c. 1875. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This house has a vertical board frieze and a two-story gable wing on the right side of the house fronted by a porch with turned posts. The entry is off this porch. The windows, with molded projecting lintels, have one-over-one light sash and there is a diagonal stair window in the east façade over the roof of the wing. The exposed east gable of the wing has a built in boxed opening that might be a dove cote on one side as well as a centered door on the first floor. On the rear of the wing is a second story cantilevered

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enclosed porch. The main entrance to this house is now on what appears to have originally been the rear façade.

114. 128 (formerly 128 – 130) Barre Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, two stories, slightly pitched roof behind a flat cornice. This three-bay Italianate style house has a paneled frieze and paired bracketed cornice and a prominent two-story side ell that matches the main block but is recessed by a bay. The windows have one-over-one light sash. A two-story porch fronts the ell in the recessed space and has brackets that match those on the main block and ell as well as a turned spindle balustrade and flat open work posts. The first floor of the porch has been recently enclosed with a solid shingled balustrade topped with banks of one-over-one light sash windows. There is a plainer two-story flat roofed rear addition. The house was described in 1978 as having asphalt siding which has since been removed and a flat roof which was altered in 1986 to create a pitch.

114a. 128 Barre Street, garage and barn, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding. This gable roofed, two-story, barn has a 1½-story ell attached on the eastern side of the rear. The tall, narrow barn is oriented gable end toward the street and is set far back on the lot. Its original door is likely on the east eaves side. The gable façade has two shuttered windows on the first-floor level, a half plank-type door below on the basement level and an arched top window in the gable peak. There are still the remnants of a curving raking frieze under the open eaves. It appears that the barn has been converted to residential use with an exterior stair added on the east.

115. 118 (formerly 118 and 120) Barre Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front Greek Revival house had paneled corner pilasters, a front door in the right bay flanked by full length sidelights and window and door heads articulated with dentils and a trefoil arch. These details have been removed with the installation of vinyl clapboard siding. The door and sidelights have been replaced by an unusually wide modern paneled steel door next to a single modern sidelight. The house still has its thin cornice returns and one-story Queen Anne porch across the façade which has been slightly modified with a solid vinyl clapboarded balustrade. There is a two-story flat roof wing on the right side of the house which had the same original architectural detailing but now is quite plain. A two-story porch fronts the wing. On the early 20th century Sanborn maps, here was a large attached barn on the east side which became a “print shop” on the 1925 map but was removed by the 1945 map.

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115a. 118 Barre Street, garage, c. 1940. Contributing

Wood frame, wood board siding. At the rear of the lot, to the east of the house is a c. 1940, detached, one-story, five-bay, frame garage. The shed roofed garage with exposed rafter tails is a simple set of square bays, some of which have heavy wooden paneled overhead garage doors with multi-pane lights. The garage is first shown on the 1945 Sanborn map.

116. 104 Barre Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, brick chimney. This late Queen Anne style house, c. 1900, has a hinged 2 ½ story gabled roof projecting bay on the right side of the façade. The gable roof of the bay is deeply exaggerated with a full pediment supported by large curving pairs of brackets at the angled bay sides. The main block has cornice with plain frieze and cornice returns at the gable ends. The one-over-one light sash windows are segmentally arched with rock-faced granite sills and the front porch has turned posts and sawn openwork balustrade and valence. The first-floor level has a glazed paneled door and in the projecting bay a large picture window divided horizontally near the top. The basement is at grade on the façade with a walk-out door under the porch. This house first appears on the 1905 Sanborn maps. Older barns that were behind the house and shown on earlier maps are no longer extant.

117. 96 (formerly 96 and 98) Barre Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gable roof sheathed in slate, two brick chimneys. This Queen Anne style house has a front bay capped by a steeply pitched wedge-shaped roof (similar to #44-5 Terrace Street and # 479 -132 State Street) containing a steeply gabled dormer supported on turned posts. This dormer has a round-headed window. The house has a cross gable ell with a two-story projecting bay. The tower, ell and parts of the main roof have bracketed cornices. The windows have one-over-one light sash, some paired, some in larger picture windows on the first floor. The house has a one-story circular porch with turned posts, railing and valence on the right side and a one-story porch with Tuscan columns and shingled solid balustrade on the left side. Originally, horizontal molded bands were at all window sill levels and at the second and third story window lintel level but these are covered by vinyl siding. The house has incised bargeboards. Between the 1909 and 1915 Sanborn maps, the house became a duplex.

117a. 96 Barre Street, shed, c. 2000. Noncontributing due to age

Miscellaneous small modern shed/outbuilding shown on city GIS maps but that is not visible from the public street and was not photographed.

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118. 90 Barre Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof, brick chimney. This three-bay Italianate style house, c. 1870, has a paneled frieze and a paired bracketed cornice. There is a one-story bay window with a flat roof supported by brackets and containing tall, narrow one-over-one light round-headed sash windows on the left of the façade and on the west elevation a matching two-story bay window. All the other windows have two-over-two light sash and molded lintels. A c. 1920 two-story wraparound porch on the south and east elevations contains a stair and has solid shingled balustrades. The entry has a glazed and paneled door.

119. 82 Barre Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This house is set back on the lot, has a gabled front orientation, side hall glazed entry door, regular fenestration on the façade with one-over-one light sash, and a one-story flat roof porch with square posts and simple spindle balustrade. The side elevations have fewer windows of differing sizes. It is shown on the 1899 -1945 Sanborn maps and likely preceded the first available map (1899). Although the vinyl siding and replacement windows and porch elements suggest 20th century (as described in 1978), this house still conveys its form as a simple vernacular example of a 19th century town residence and should be considered contributing.

120. 78 (formerly 78 and 80) Barre Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof, two brick chimneys. This four-bay commercial building with upstairs apartments has segmentally arched windows with one-over-one light sash and a wooden entablature. The store front has a wooden cornice with dentils and two sides fronting Barre street flanking a central recessed double entry with angled windows. The street façade has two large vertical plate glass windows on each side and modern glazed doors in the recess. A 2002 porch and steps with a painted steel tube railing provides access to the store fronts. On the Hubbard Street elevation, the store front only wraps around with one narrow glass panel. At the northern end of the west elevation the entrance to the upstairs apartments is sheltered by a one-bay porch with turned posts and spindle valence. According to building permits records, a rear porch was demolished in 2004.

121. 72 Barre Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled and hipped roofs, two elaborate brick chimneys. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1880, has a round, three-story tower at the Barre and Hubbard Street corner with a conical roof capped by a finial. At the Barre Street left side is a large gable roof bay with a small oriel window at the second-floor level. The first story of the

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building is clapboarded; the second story has an imbricated shingled band with the majority sheathed in straight butt shingles; the third story gable peak of the bay has an imbricated shingled band followed by a wavy shingled band divided by two small multi-paned windows; the area above these windows is infilled by another imbricated shingle band. A one-story shed roof porch is across three-quarters of the façade (Barre Street), curves around the tower and continues on the east side (Hubbard Street) and has turned posts and a spindle valence and balustrade (restored). The windows have either two-over-two light sash or Queen Anne sash of a single pane framed in small lights over a single pane. The house has a cut granite foundation. According to building permit records, a ramp was added and door replaced in 1995.

122. 62 Barre Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in corrugated steel, very short brick chimney. This Greek Revival style town house has a three-bay gable front elevation with a recessed front doorway in the right bay. The modern paneled door is flanked by half-length modern sidelights and topped by a narrow, infilled transom. The house has a molded boxed cornice with thin cornice returns and one-over-one light sash windows. The 1978 description indicated wide aluminum siding and more original exposed trim. According to building permit records, in 1978 a major renovation was done to convert this from a nursing home to a residence. Some additional alterations were made in 1988.

122a. 62 Barre Street, garage, c. 1970. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, aluminum and T-111 type vertical wood siding, one story, gabled roof. This modern, gable front, two-bay garage has paneled overhead doors and vertical pressed wood siding in the gable.

123. 58 (formerly 52-58) Barre Street, St. Michael's Parochial School, 1932. Contributing

Brick, two stories, flat roof. This Classical Revival style school, built in 1932 as St. Michael's Parochial School, has a slightly projecting central pavilion and is accented by concrete bands at the top of the roof parapet, above the second-floor windows, at the water table level, and at the foot of the foundation. In addition, the building has brick quoining at the corners. The six-over-six light sash windows are grouped in bands of three and dominate the front façade. The front pavilion has a recessed window bay containing a pair of tall narrow double hung multi-pane sash topped by a pair of multi-pane transoms. Under the window is a heavy classical door surround in concrete with a recessed front door. Originally the doors were up a flight of steps but the entrance has been modified with the addition of a projecting brick vestibule providing an at grade entrance in place of the stairs. The original doorframe is visible above the vestibule. The school has a large two-story brick ell with similar detailing.

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According to building permit records, the school underwent a major renovation in 1981 to transform it into a Senior Citizen Center on the first floor and offices above. It was again renovated in 2011 after a fire.

124. 46 Barre Street, St. Michaels Convent, c. 1927. Contributing

Brick, four stories, flat roof. St. Michaels Convent was constructed after the Flood of 1927 and has a high basement, flat arch brick lintels, brick quoining and a stone sill course at the fourth-floor window level. The centered front entrance is protected by a projecting gable brick vestibule up a flight of steps. The paneled front door is surrounded by multi-pane sidelights that intersect a multi-pane transom. The windows under flat brick lintels have six-over-six light sash. The building is "L-shaped" with windows only on the third-floor level of the wing and a secondary entrance at grade level within a 1994 vestibule in the corner between main block and wing. There is a large modern (1954) school addition at the rear and extending along Mons. Crosby Avenue. This International style addition was designed by the Burlington architectural firm Whittier & Goodrich.

125. 40 Barre Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, two brick internal end chimneys. This five by three bay Greek Revival style house has many details similar to plates in Asher Benjamin's 1844 *The Architect or Practical House Carpenter*. The front center door is flanked by fluted Ionic columns, three-quarter length sidelights and has a rectangular transom. The door lintel and the front first floor window lintels have an incised Greek meander. The rest of the windows have plain surrounds and two-over-two light sash. The house has a dentilated frieze, three narrow pedimented gable dormers each containing a single window, thin cornice returns, and triangular louvers in the gable peaks. There is a two-story porch with Tuscan columns on the east elevation and a two-story rear ell with additional entrance doors.

The house is connected at the end of the ell to the ell of 2-4 Msgr. Crosby Avenue which was constructed in c. 1908 in the place of an earlier attached barn. However, presently the attached late Queen Anne style house is a separate property fronting on Msgr. Crosby Avenue and is in the 2008 amendment as #537. According to building permit records, the property was renovated in 1980 and again in 1997 by the local land trust.

126. 34 Barre Street, c. 1947. Contributing

Brick façade, one-story, flat roof, commercial building, c. 1947. This simple store building has a three-part plate glass store window to the east of the door and a pair of higher sliding windows to the west. The metal and glass door with simple small transom is raised above three semi-circular

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concrete steps and protected by a Streamline Moderne-style metal canopy with rounded corners. There is a concrete accent band at the base of the façade. According to building permit records, the interior of this property was renovated in 1995 to house the re-located Benefit Shop from a demolished structure. It is now a paint and flooring store.

In 1978, this property was not yet 50 years old and was considered noncontributing. It has gained significance over time and represents a type of simple, streamlined mid-20th century commercial development that contributed to the evolving life of many downtown neighborhoods.

127. 28 Barre Street, c. 1810. Contributing

Eight-course American bonded brick, 2 ½ stories, and gabled roof. This Federal style house, c. 1810, has splayed stone lintels, two interior brick end chimneys, thin cornice returns, and a recently added gable roof enclosed entry which obscures the semi-elliptically arched doorway. The house has a meander frieze and boxed cornice. The brick walls are painted white and the windows have two-over-two light sash. On the gable ends there are small rectangular windows in the peak and the house has a one-story frame rear ell. Between the 1894 and 1899 Sanborn maps, a rear barn was demolished when Downing Street was laid out and houses were constructed on it.

128. 18 Barre Street, St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church, 1892-1903. Contributing

Constructed of Barre, Vermont, granite, 2 ½ stories, gabled roofs sheathed in slate. This Gothic Revival church was started in 1892 and completed to the point of its present shape in 1903. The building was designed to have steeples and towers, but these were never completed. The main gable façade has a 2 ½ story, three-tiered, buttressed tower on the east corner and a centered projecting gable containing a Gothic arched window with tracery and a dentilated sill over a smaller steep gable with a recessed Gothic arched doorway. The projecting gable is supported by engaged columns atop buttresses and the doorway arch is intersected by a pent roof band. The hipped roof corner tower has a Gothic arched doorway in the first tier, a pair of lancet windows in the second tier, and a pair of rectangular louvered openings in the shallow third tier. On the west side of the façade is a larger, three-tiered buttress that breaks the rake of the gable. There is a two-story hipped roof wing on the west side that is slightly recessed from the façade and is embellished with a third Gothic arched entrance, buttress, and lancet window. The church has a modest cruciform shape with short, steeply gabled transepts. The east and west gable elevations of the transepts are adorned with large and small Gothic arched windows as are the sides of the nave.

In 1968, the building was remodeled to conform to liturgical norms of the Second Vatican Council, which altered the original Gothic Revival interior of the church as well as replacing the heavily paneled front doors and lancet arched transoms. The original architect for the church is

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unknown; however, a large architectural drawing, by E. R. Howe of Boston, shows a truncated crenulated tower and minor Romanesque spire which are strongly reminiscent of Montpelier architect George Guernsey. Other smaller architectural drawings show the tower surmounted by spears and the minor spire decidedly Gothic. The church building has many carved granite details which were done by the Granite Construction Company of Montpelier and Fall River, Massachusetts. Apparently, the building as originally planned cost more than the congregation could raise so it was never completed. The stained-glass windows, from the W. Burnham firm of Boston, were installed in 1938. According to building permit records, some repairs were made in 1979. Within the last five years the rear entrance was altered to provide accessibility.

129. 16 Barre Street, St. Augustine's Rectory, c. 1946-1950. Contributing

Brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. The Rectory was built c. 1946-1950 and designed by the Boston architect, John P. Heffernan. The building is constructed from beige colored brick and has a five-bay façade with the front center entry sheltered by a recently added gabled entry porch supported by iron posts. The building has brick quoining and two gabled dormers which are clad in black asphalt roofing material. All windows have six-over-six light sash. A large rear ell has a flat roof and is connected by a low glazed corridor to the Church (# 128 -18 Barre Street). The gabled roof is very steeply pitched and covered in asphalt shingles.

130. 8 Barre Street, c. 1946, Contributing

Brick, one-story, flat roof. This small, plain, commercial building has two plate glass windows (that appear to have been shortened) under a large sign and a metal and glass door. The flat brick arch over the sign indicates the height to which the original windows rose. On the east side elevation there are pairs of multi-pane industrial steel casement sash. According to building permit records, in 1981 a simple concrete ramp and hand rail were added in front to provide handicapped access. Additional renovations were made in 1984.

131. 15 Main Street, 2 and 6 Barre Street (formerly 11-15 Main Street), Hyde Building, c. 1870. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This nine-bay Italianate style building is articulated in three identical sections. There is an arcaded corbelled cornice. The windows have granite sills, two-over-two light sash, and are segmentally arched with corbelled heads containing granite keystones. On the second story the granite window sills are connected in a continuous course above a corbelled brick frieze of dentils. The store front level, under the dentil frieze has been altered; originally it was arcaded with nine round-headed arches with granite keystones and imposts. The arches are extant, but the openings are presently bricked in with three square topped store fronts each spanning three arches. There are brick piers between storefronts adorned

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by granite capstones. The building is articulated on both the Main Street façade and the right side which faces Barre Street. On the Barre Street façade, there is a doorway under an original stone gable surround with a molded, bracketed hood peaked in the center resting on columns and another storefront on the eastern end. This building was designed by Montpelier architect George H. Guernsey (See # 16 – 26 Terrace Street, # 140 – 71-77 Main Street and # 480 – 128 State Street).

132. 19 (formerly 19-23) Main Street, c. 1870. Noncontributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding with vertical board siding on the first-floor façade, two stories, flat roof. This five-bay Italianate style building has had its façade altered by the addition of a shingled pent roof dividing the stories; the addition of vertical board at the store front level and the alteration of this level's windows. According to building permit records, three doors were replaced in 2002 and five windows were replaced in 2015. Presently, the centered recessed entry has a modern door with sidelights. The building currently houses the Montpelier Post of the American Legion. According to a local realtor and member of the Montpelier Historic Preservation Commission, this was one of the original frame downtown buildings. However, due to all its alterations and resulting lack of historic integrity, this is considered noncontributing.

133. 27 (formerly 27-31) Main Street, Rite Aid Pharmacy, c. 1930/1975. Noncontributing due to alterations

Brick, glass, and steel, two stories, flat roof. This contemporary style building was built on the site of the Lawrence Block, which was destroyed by fire in 1924. The building was built c. 1930 as a one-story building housing a "five and dime" store for many years before a second story was added in 1975. In 1978, it housed the Capitol Stationery. The central entrance bay is flanked by two-story brick fire walls that appear as piers on the front façade and these are matched by similar walls on the ends. The store fronts are recessed from these firewalls. The entrance to the store and upper floors are in the central bay and are side-by-side modern glass doors with a patterned glass wall above them on the second floor. Above the storefronts the second floor is windowless and clad in vertically corrugated steel siding. This property is noncontributing due to alterations.

134. 39 Main Street, City Hall, 1909-1911. Contributing

Yellow brick with granite trim, 3½ stories, hipped roof. This Neo-Classical Revival style building was built 1909-1911 after designs by George Adams of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Inspired by Italian Renaissance architecture, its first two levels are articulated in imitation of granite block and it has a raised arcaded granite central entry flanked by 3½-story gabled two-bay pavilions, a monumental central campanile clock tower, and a balustrade around the roof

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edge. There are molded granite courses at the cornice, water table (above the raised basement) and second floor levels. The cornice is adorned with modillions. The façade and side elevations are richly articulated with brick pilasters especially defining the front pavilions. There are a wide array of windows and decorative sash, drawing on the Neo-Classical style including double hung windows with splayed granite lintels, double hung windows topped by decorative transoms, Palladian style windows topped by an oversized semi-circular fanlight and four light circular windows. The arcaded entrance has stairs between the arches which spring from a carved frieze leading to the recessed entry doors. The huge clock tower rises about seven stories in height with three articulated stages above the roof. The lowest stage is a plain brick two-story tower with a single small window on each facade below the clock faces and topped by an arcaded corbelled brick cornice. The second stage is a tall belfry with corner pilasters topped by a classical entablature. On each side it has a large arched opening which is embellished by a series of receding brick arches springing from smaller pilasters that flank the opening containing a mullion framework. The third stage, recessed from the second stage is a frieze with rich and elaborate carved medallions under a molded cornice with modillions. The tall, steeply pitched hipped roof above the third stage is accented at each corner by leaf shaped crockets and topped by a metal finial.

By the time it was completed by contractor W.E. Jackson, the building cost about \$170,000 and included an auditorium which was renovated in 1994. The landscaped front entrance was restored in 2003.

135. 13-15 Pitkin Court, c. 1908 (demolished) replaced with 135a. (1 Pitkin Court),

Originally 13 -15 Pitkin Court was listed as contributing property #135 and was described as follows: "Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This apartment house has peaked window surrounds." It first appears on the 1909 Sanborn map but was demolished and replaced by a new Police Station (#135a), c. 2000.

135a. 1 Pitkin Court, Montpelier Police Station, c. 2000. Non-contributing due to age

A new Montpelier Police Station building replaced the former 13-15 Pitkin Court in c.2000. Now listed as 1 Pitkin Court, the two-story brick flat roofed contemporary style building has a central recessed glass door entry with a granite surround inscribed above with "POLICE." There is an asymmetrical glassed in corner and a streamlined metal canopy that wraps around the corner and extends to the entry. Other windows have granite lintels and sills with paired fixed and casement sash and transoms of unequal sizes. There is a granite narrow frieze at the top of the facades and a raised brick frieze accenting the corner. The new building is noncontributing due to age.

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136. 11 Pitkin Court, moved here or built c. 1910 (demolished) replaced with 136a (1 Blanchard Court).

Originally 11 Pitkin Court was listed as contributing property #136 and was described as follows: "Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, and gabled roof. This building, which appears earlier than # 135 (13-15 Pitkin Court) has a shed wall dormer and an overhead garage door on its gable façade." It first appears here on the 1915 Sanborn map but was demolished in 1995. At the time it contained a store called "The Benefit Shop." It was replaced with a new 1995 commercial building (#136a).

136a. 1 Blanchard Court, "First in Fitness," 1995. Non-contributing due to age

11 Pitkin Court was replaced in 1995 with a new commercial building. Now listed as 1 Blanchard Court, the two-story brick and concrete flat roofed contemporary style building houses a private gym and fitness center. The building has a first floor of brick, two-story brick piers and a second floor clad in concrete panels. The entrance is sheltered by an open two-story brick pavilion/canopy which shares the decorative modern metal cornice with the main block and the windows are modern multi-pane sash. The new building is noncontributing due to age.

137. 3 (formerly 17-19) Pitkin Court, c. 1860/c. 1870/c. 1890/1998. Contributing

Wood frame, scored wood and clapboarded siding, three stories, bellcast mansard roof clad in decoratively stamped as well as plain metal. According to the 1978 nomination, "this building originally stood on the site of # 110 (145-147 Barre Street) and served as a post office from 1861-1869. When the building stood at that location, it had a flat roof." However, historic photographs show that it was instead located on the site of #194 (45 State Street) and confirm the flat roof and a post office sign. Between 1869 and 1874, the building was moved to the site of # 139 (65-67 Main Street) at which time the bellcast mansard roof was added. There is another historic photograph showing the building in this location and in use as a store for "A.L. Carlton." About 1890, the building was moved to its present location where it was re-oriented to use a side elevation as the front. Currently, the façade faces southwest and has two paneled entry doors under a flat roofed canopy, windows with bracketed heads and six-over-six light replacement sash, gable dormers and a paired deeply bracketed cornice. The building has an arcaded (northeast) side façade that was its original front façade with applied wood trim, some flat headed and some arched windows with replacement six-over-six light sash combined with semi-circular top sash in the arches. There is a large recent addition on the rear (north) with a similar but plainer mansard roof, clapboard siding, and one-over-one light windows.

This building was originally built for James French, see # 72 (32-50 Main Street), # 143 (85 Main Street) and # 178 (136 Main Street). It was shown on Sanborn maps as a duplex dwelling until 1945 when it is labeled "Auto Regp." Locally it was known as the "Pilini Garage" for many years and had a ramp allowing cars to drive right into the building on the southwest facade.

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According to building permit records, it was renovated in 1981 and again substantially renovated for offices in 1998. The historic photographs show a striking Italianate or Italian Renaissance style building, originally with a flat bracketed roof topped by a delicate balustrade and arcaded with the applied wood trim forming arches in each of the six bays on the first and second floors. The trim was embellished by brackets and the stories divided by a bracketed cornice. The second-floor windows had four-over-four light arched top double hung sashes and the first floor had four-over-four light rectangular sash topped by arched transoms with decorative muntins. There were three doors in the first-floor bays. In its post-1874 Main Street location, the building had gained the present deeply bell-cast mansard roof with pedimented dormers. In the historic photograph, the mansard was topped by a delicate balustrade. The upper arched top windows remained the same but the first floor was re-arranged to create larger store front windows by joining two adjacent window bays with one store sash below the remaining arched transoms. Two new doors in different locations replaced the earlier three. Its present northeast façade (once the front) shows some of the original trim and arched openings while others have been altered. There are now no doors on this façade. Notes associated with the historic photographs in the collection of the Vermont Historical Society refer to the building as the “Prylisk Building.”

138. 61 (formerly 57-63) Main Street, Firehouse, 1924. Contributing

Brick and concrete, two stories, flat roof. The Montpelier firehouse was constructed in 1924 and has a three-bay façade with large segmentally arched firehouse doors and an eight-bay side elevation. Both elevations are articulated by two-story brick piers between each bay. The engine doorways and windows have cast molded concrete surrounds. On the doors the arched surrounds have a keystone and the front façade second story windows are paired in a single surround in each bay with six-over-one light replacement sash. The engine doors have a multi-light arched transom above multi-light glazed and paneled overhead doors. The cornice and applied medallions are also molded concrete. There is a brick parapet, with the date of the firehouse’s construction, in a centrally located pediment. According to building permit records, it was altered slightly in 1980 with a rear exit, some work in 1986, and underwent a major renovation in 1996 including a large contemporary style rear addition of brick trimmed in concrete incorporating access ramps to two levels.

139. 73 (formerly 65-67) Main Street, Blanchard Block Extension, 1890. Contributing

Brick with rock-faced granite trim, four stories, flat roof. The building is two bays wide. The second floor features two large Syrian horseshoe arched windows trimmed with granite and containing divided glazing with a large square pane surrounded by arched panes. The third-floor windows are tripartite rectangular openings with a common granite sill and flat lintel with granite label stops and two-over-two light sash. The fourth-floor windows are also tripartite but have round headed granite arches and two-over-two light sash topped by arched transoms. The

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building has an arcaded corbelled cornice. According to building permit records, there was a rear stair tower added to 65-73 Main Street incorporating both this and #140 in 1979.

This building was built in 1890 by Asa Blanchard's estate to harmonize with the Blanchard Block (#140 – 71-77 Main Street) which it adjoins. The 1978 nomination states that it was built on the former site of #137 (3 Pitkin Court) which was moved back to make room for this new building. However, historic photographs indicate that 3 Pitkin Court came originally from State Street. The frame building that had been on this site may simply have been taken down when this one was built.

140. 73 (formerly 71-77) Main Street, Blanchard Block, 1883-84. Contributing

Brick with yellow brick and granite trim, four stories, flat roof. The building is articulated in five bays, each containing three windows, except for the central entrance bay. All the upper windows have two-over-two light replacement sash. The entrance bay consists of a two-story round-headed arch opening containing double leaf doors flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a large round-headed transom light. At the third-floor level are paired windows with a segmental corbelled head with a granite keystone. The fourth-floor paired window has a round-headed corbelled head with a granite keystone. The other windows in the block are segmentally arched at the second and third floor and round-headed at the fourth floor. The block is visually tied together at the third story window sill level by a horizontal corbelled band. The building has an arcaded corbelled frieze and a pressed tin cornice with a centrally located pediment saying "1884, Blanchard." The five ground floor stores between brick piers have centered recessed entries with canted glass sides and black Carrera glass bases. According to building permit records, there was a rear stair tower added to 65-73 Main Street incorporating both this and #139 in 1979.

This Italianate style building was built in 1883-1884 by Asa Blanchard as the Blanchard Opera House. George H. Guernsey of Montpelier was the architect. This is a very good example of late 19th century commercial block architecture. According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, between the 1909 and 1915 maps, the opera house was removed and floors inserted for tenements and a large skylight was installed.

141. 83 (formerly 79) Main Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Brick, two stories, flat roof. This one-bay building is attached to #142 (83 Main Street) and has splayed granite lintels and a corbelled brick cornice. The single second floor window has six-over-six light replacement sash. At the ground floor level is a single storefront in a wooden extension that is common to the storefront extension on #142. It has a recessed canted glazed entrance.

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142. 83 (formerly 81-83) Main Street, Willard Block, c. 1835. Contributing

Flemish bonded brick, 3 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This transitional Federal-Greek Revival style, building c. 1835, has a four-bay gable front orientation, recessed triangular gable panels and splayed granite window lintels. There is a finely carved Greek fret frieze along the eaves, cornice returns and raking eaves. The third-floor windows have two-over-two light sash and the second floor windows have six-over-six light replacement sash. This building is attached to #141 (79 Main Street) and # 317 (5 East State Street). At the ground floor level is a molded wooden storefront extension that is common to the storefront extension on #141 with a metal nearly flat roof topped with a metal railing. It provides two glass and wood panel store fronts with canted sides and a total of three recessed entrances.

According to the 1974 book, “A Walk Through Montpelier,” by the Montpelier Heritage Group, this building was commonly known as the Heney Building referring to a late 20th century owner. The book reports that while it is unknown who originally built the building; it was owned by Charles Willard and his family for nearly 60 years starting 1866 which is why it is known as the Willard Block historically. Another early owner in 1852 was businessman and bank president, George Collamer. According to an 1882 collected history of Montpelier edited by Abby Maria Hemenway, (*A History of Montpelier*, p. 575) Luther Cross may have built this brick building along with several brick residences in the Greek Revival style.

143. 85 Main Street, c. 1883-1884 (demolished 1983), Replaced by 143a (89 Main Street)

85 Main Street was listed in 1978 as contributing property #143. It was described as follows: “Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building was built 1883-1884 for James French (see # 72 - 32-50 Main Street, # 178 – 136 Main Street and # 137 – 17-19 Pitkin Court). It has a four-bay façade with rectangular cut granite lintels, a patterned brick frieze and a wooden bracketed cornice. An intrusive modern projecting store front was added c. 1945 and the building is attached to # 144 (87-89 Main Street).” It was demolished in 1981 along with #s 144 and 145 after a December 1980 disastrous fire and was replaced by the large new commercial building and parking garage called “City Center” (#143a) in 1985.

143a. City Center (89 Main Street), 1985. Noncontributing due to age

85 Main Street (#143) was demolished in 1981 along with #s 144 and 145 after a December 1980 disastrous fire and was replaced by the large new commercial building and parking garage called “City Center” in 1985.

The 1985 Post Modern style, three-story, flat roofed, brick and concrete, commercial/office building is made up of two main blocks that are offset creating a plaza at the corner of Main and East State Street. The recessed main entrance is in a three-story concrete pavilion at the juncture of the two blocks that is adorned by many surfaces and shapes including arches and an oversized

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keystone. The upper floors have modern single one-over-one light sash windows while there are large glass storefronts along the ground level under a colored concrete cornice. The front two blocks are attached to a very large parking garage that extends along East State Street.

144. 87-89 Main Street, Cody Block, c. 1945 (demolished 1983), replaced by City Center (#143a, 89 Main Street)

87-89 Main Street was listed in 1978 as noncontributing property #144 and described as follows: "Brick, two stories, flat roof. This four-bay commercial structure was built in 1945; a granite block in the frieze is inscribed, "Cody, 1945." The building has a one-story projecting store front and is attached to # 143 (85 Main Street)." It was demolished along with #s 143 and 145 after a December 1980 disastrous fire and was replaced by the large new commercial building and parking garage called "City Center" (#143a) in 1985.

145. 101 Main Street, C. H. Cross Building, c. 1867 (demolished 1983), replaced by City Center (#143a, 89 Main Street)

101 Main Street was listed in 1978 as contributing property #143 and was described as follows: "Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building was built, c. 1867, for Charles H. Cross, who was a baker and made Montpelier Cross Crackers. Originally, the building was 2 ½ story, five-bay gable roof house with a shop and bakery. A two-story flat roof bay window was on the left side of the façade. The building was enlarged, c. 1900; its gable roof was removed and an additional story with a flat roof added. At a later date, the rear ell was enlarged in this same manner. In 1928, the fenestration on the façade of the original building was altered; the two-story bay window was removed and the façade changed to three large windows. The store front level was also altered by the addition of two projecting plate glass bays with a common shed roof. In the 1970's, these bays were clad in brick which has destroyed the historic character of the building. In 1978, the intrusive brick store front with underscaled windows was removed and replaced with a wood and glass store front more compatible with the rest of the building." It was demolished along with #s 143 and 143 in 1983 after a December 1980 disastrous fire and was replaced by the large new commercial building and parking garage called "City Center" (#143a) in 1985.

146. 115 Main Street, Bethany Congregational Church, 1868/1937/1959. Contributing

Stone, 1 ½ stories, gable roof sheathed in slates, stone steeple tower. Gothic Revival style Bethany Church was originally built in 1868 and designed by Boston architect, Charles Edward Parker. Built of polychrome sandstone, the main color is pink with an accenting trim of "dark red stone" and Isle La Motte stone. In 1954, pieces of the Isle La Motte coping began to fall and the main part of the building, including the sanctuary, was found to be structurally unsafe and was

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disassembled. Architect Parker Hirtle, working for Freeman French Freeman architects of Burlington, designed a modern sanctuary to adjoin the original chapel, steeple and 1937 parish house. Stone from the 1868 church was used in the new 1959 church in an attempt to blend it with the original building.

The present church complex includes the rebuilt sanctuary, large steeple tower, original chapel and large attached parish house on the School Street end. The entrance is between the parish house and chapel and has modern glass doors and glass wall panels between stone piers. The main church extends from the south end of the chapel in an ell with its gable end facing Main Street. There are buttresses along the eaves sides and gothic arched stained-glass windows including a Tiffany window salvaged from the older church. The gable end has three lancet windows between two buttresses. On the south side of the gable, the church expands with a large asymmetrical cross gable that has a decorative steep and narrow wall gable on its short eave side facing Main Street. There are gothic arched windows on the south façade but no buttresses. The rear of the church connects to the large steeple tower on the north and to a flat roofed two-story extension on the south with its own entrance. The five story, multi-stage, slightly stepped steeple has light stone quoining and molding at the stages. The lower stages have small lancet windows and there is a large gothic belfry in the third stage with tracery and louvers. The steep slate spire has two slopes with decorative gothic dormers. On the north end, the parish house has a gable roof and stone cladding with large modern window bays along the Main Street façade. The gable end facing School Street has no windows but a smaller gable projecting bay within the main block.

147. 135 Main Street, Kellogg-Hubbard Library, 1894-1895. Contributing

Granite, 2 ½ stories, flat roof. This Italian Renaissance Revival style building was constructed in 1894/1895 from plans of the Worcester, Massachusetts, architect, A. P. Cuttings. The building is constructed of rock-faced granite blocks of contrasting coursed sizes. Pink North Conway, New Hampshire, granite columns, with Ionic capitals, flank the recessed entry in the monumental central pavilion and the second-floor balcony. Paired two-story flat Ionic pilasters of smooth granite supporting an elaborate entablature topped by an open balustrade define the pavilion. The recessed entry and second floor recessed balcony have large window walls with glazed doors centered in them trimmed with warm stained wood. The stone balcony balustrade is cut out in a star pattern. The building's deep molded cornice has modillions. A projecting stone belt course above the second floor runs around the building defining a narrow upper level adorned by oval windows. On the south elevation facing School Street there is a shallow, two-story curved bay window continuing the details of the facade. The windows have one-over-one light replacement sash. A two-story entry addition at the rear of the building was designed by architect Robert Burley of Waitsfield in 1974 and is constructed of fluted concrete blocks which correspond in texture with the original granite. A second rear addition, designed by the architecture firm Gossens & Bachman of Montpelier, was constructed in 2000 and continues the two-story height

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in a Post-Modern style compatible structure with a two-story curved window bay trimmed in warm stained wood and a large skylight in the center.

148. 137 Main Street, Trinity Methodist Church, 1868-1874. Contributing

Brick, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. Edward Dow, Concord, New Hampshire, was the architect and George Guernsey of Montpelier, was responsible for the carpentry of this Italianate style building built during the years of 1868-1874 for \$30,000. The first-floor windows are segmentally arched and have segmentally arched corbelled heads; the second floor windows are round-headed and have round-headed corbelled heads. The façade is three bays wide with a projecting central bay supporting a two-stage tower constructed of wood. The centrally located door within a surround of receding arches is round-headed and has been replaced by modern glass doors. Above the door are three round-headed windows grouped together and sharing a corbelled head. There is a brick belt course at the second-floor level and a bracketed cornice. The steeple has a painted wood square belfry with slightly recessed panels adorning with arcaded trim and a molded arch within which are two arched top louvered openings. The shingled round spire rises in a curve from the square belfry stage. According to building permit records, a handicapped ramp was added in 1982 and a lift was constructed at the rear in 1995.

149. 139 Main Street, c. 1852/1971. Noncontributing due to alteration

Wood frame, aluminum wide clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This Greek Revival Classic Cottage, c. 1852, with central gabled wall dormer, had an intrusive one-story flat roof addition added to its façade in 1971. The Colonial Revival style addition has a front porch supported by large square columns and a central paneled door flanked by sidelights and topped by an elliptical transom. The windows on the addition have six-over-six light sash and on the main house one-over-one light replacement sash. Although it was listed as contributing in 1978 despite its intrusive front addition, in 2016 it has been re-evaluated to be noncontributing due to this major alteration.

150. 141 Main Street, Baird Apartments, c. 1970. Noncontributing due to age

Brick, 3 ½ stories, gabled roof with end parapets extending the gable wall above the roof and incorporating twin end chimneys. This is a large Colonial Revival apartment house with one-over-one light windows that have a molded wood panel beneath them on the first-floor level. There is an oversized entry pavilion on the side facing the driveway.

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151. 143 Main Street, c. 1810. Contributing

Six-course American bonded brick, 2 ½ stories, and gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns, two brick chimneys. This five by two-bay Federal/Greek revival style house has a semi-elliptical fan above its center hall front door. The door is surmounted by an oversized gabled bracketed hood sheltering a modern brick set of steps. The windows have six-over-six light replacement sash and solid paneled shutters with decorative cut outs. The gable ends have quarter round windows framing the gable peak. The foundation has been parged in concrete.

151a. 143 Main Street, garage, c. 1930. Contributing

Wood frame, asbestos shingle siding, one story, two bays, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This small two-car garage has two pairs of paneled double leaf glazed multi-light doors for the car bays facing south and a side glazed door on the west side. There is a six-over-six light sash window on the west side as well.

152. 145 Main Street, c. 1817. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, hipped roof. This five by two-bay, center hall, Federal style house, c. 1817, with a large central chimney, has four Doric pilasters on the façade, a Doric frieze with triglyphs, molded cornice with mutule blocks, and an enclosed one-story gabled roof entrance portico with Ionic columns in anta. The Christian Cross style paneled door has fret designs inscribed on the center panels and is flanked by three quarter length side lights. Most of the windows have twelve-over-twelve light sash. There is a large, two-bay, two-story flat roofed addition across the rear elevation and projecting on the north side beyond the main block. This clapboarded addition has a simpler cornice adorned by modillions. In 1978, this house was divided into four apartments. According to building permit records, in 1988 it was renovated into a twelve room Bed and Breakfast inn. It is now owned by The Inn at Montpelier as an additional facility.

153. 147 Main Street, The Inn at Montpelier, c. 1828/1987. Contributing

Flemish bond brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This late Federal/ Greek Revival style, five by three-bay, center hall house has splayed stone lintels, a delicate cornice with thin cornice returns, and a Greek fret frieze. The centered six-panel door flanked by three quarter length sidelights and topped by a large transom is slightly recessed within a classical surround of entablature resting on plain pilasters. The house has a prominent c. 1890 wraparound, one-story Classical Revival porch with grouped Ionic columns sitting on classical pedestals that support an entablature with oval floral carvings and open work between the posts. The porch with wider sections including a gazebo at the corner has a delicate turned balustrade and continues across the front and south façades. The shuttered windows all have one-over-one light replacement

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sash. There is a large frame, 2 ½-story clapboarded ell with gable roof, two corbelled brick chimneys, and cornice returns extending eight bays behind the main block with another porch and entrance on the south facade. According to building permit records, in 1987 this property was converted from a six-unit apartment building into a nine-room inn. The last four bays of the ell were 1 ½ stories until the 1987 renovation when it was raised to the level of the first ell with a continuation of the porch. At the rear gable of the ell is a smaller two-story, flat roofed addition. The large Colonial Revival apartment building to the rear, #364 (2-4 Baird Place), was originally a store house and barn for this property and is still part of the Inn property. The house was occupied c. 1850 by James R. Langdon who developed the Langdon Street shopping area. The Langdon family lived in it for many decades.

154. 149 Main Street, Gary Home, c. 1941. Contributing

Brick, 3 ½ stories, gabled roof. This Colonial Revival retirement home for women was designed by the Burlington, Vermont, architect, Frank Lyman Austin, and built in 1941. It has a seven-bay façade with a two-story portico with six “Temple of the Winds” Corinthian columns; the flat roof of the portico is edged by a balustrade over a classical cornice. The “L” shaped building has a dentilated cornice, brick quoining, a molded wooden string course with modillions above the second story level, stone keystones in the brick flat arch lintels and paired end chimneys. The windows on the first floor have six-over-nine light sash and the upper story windows have six-over-six light sash. The entrance under the portico has a multi-light glazed door flanked by three quarter length sidelights and a transom with arcaded muntins. The surround is a classical entablature supported by fluted pilasters and is topped by a second-floor balcony with a modern metal railing and flat concrete floor cantilevered on floral modillions. The long leg of the “L” extends to the rear.

154a. 149 Main Street, rear outbuilding/garage, c. 2000. Noncontributing due to age

Brick, modern one-story, out building with a gable roof sheathed in asphalt. It is not visible from the public street but can be glimpsed from the rear between buildings on Baird Street. It can be partially seen in the background of nomination photograph #0426 of property #364a.

155. 155 Main Street, c. 1972, Pioneer Apartments. Noncontributing due to age

Brick, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in wood shingles. This large “L” shaped apartment complex is divided by a few brick fire walls and has many three-story window bays clad in decorated wood paneling that interrupt the mansard roof. The windows are modern one-over-one light sash and the brick façade between these bays is windowless. The building extends along both Main and Brown Streets with a courtyard and landscaped grounds to the southeast.

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156. 1 Liberty Street, c. 1940. Noncontributing due to alterations

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick ridge chimney. This is a 20th century house, c. 1940, with an enclosed projecting shed roofed entry and flush board gables. The second floor has paired six-over-six light sash windows and the first floor has large multi-pane picture replacement windows. The apparent substantial modifications of its door and first floor windows makes this house more contemporary than representative of mid-twentieth century suburban housing and, as such, it is noncontributing.

157. 2 Liberty Street, David Wing, Jr. House, 1805. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This five by three bay Federal style house was built in 1805 for David Wing, Jr. Care was taken in the cladding of this house so that its corner paneled pilasters and frieze with simple modillions remain visible. Its front center door is flanked by three-quarter length leaded sidelights and is surmounted by a leaded semi-elliptical fanlight. There is a c. 1895 one-bay flat roof entry porch with paired Ionic columns and turned balusters. The windows have six-over-six light sash. On the south elevation of the main block is a second door protected by a porch with an arched roof supported on Ionic columns. There is a two-story gable ell extending from the north end of the rear elevation and flush with the west elevation along Main Street with a dentilated cornice, cornice returns and a triangular louver in the end gable. Next to this ell on the south side of the rear elevation is a 1 ½ story shed addition. There is also a long 1½ story gable wing almost totally offset from the southeast corner of the main block and next to the 1 ½ story shed roof addition. This wing has a door facing west along Liberty Street and several windows. All of these additions were in place by the 1889 Sanborn map.

157a. 2 Liberty Street, garage, c. 1970. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, gable roof, two bays, clapboard siding. Attached to the southeast corner of the house's south gable wing by a lattice breeze way is a standalone one-story modern garage. It has two asymmetrical car bays on the gable façade which faces north to Main Street.

158. 167 (formerly 167-169) Main Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, wood or painted asbestos shingle siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns, a brick ridge chimney and a brick end chimney. This Greek Revival style house, four by five-bays, currently has a major entrance on both the north gable and west eaves side. The doors are flanked by three-quarter length sidelights, are surmounted by blind louvered fans and have segmentally arched hoods supported by Doric columns. The matching entry porches appear to have been added later, c. 1910. The gable end faces Main Street and has a modern exposed brick fireplace chimney. The original entry was likely the eaves

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side centered door. There is a large two-story rear wing which ends with a basement level at-grade two-car garage facing west and has an entry porch with shingled balustrade on the east side. The windows of the main block have two-over-two light sash while those on the west side and rear wing have one-over-one light sash.

159. 171 Main Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire house, c. 1880, has a three-bay façade. The paired, narrow, one-over-one light sash windows are rectangular, and each is surmounted by a segmental stained-glass panel. The pairs have an elaborate surround and are aligned vertically in two-story bays set off by decorative trim. The dormers on the main block are vertically aligned with the window bays and contain paired round headed sash. The central section of the house projects slightly from the front facade plane and contains a double leaf door. The house has a one-story front porch with chamfered posts and a turned railing and valence. There are three-story, three-sided bay windows on the sides of the house each with round headed single window dormers on the mansard roof. The house has a molded frieze and large cornice supported by brackets. There is an original two-story rear wing with matching trim and mansard and a porch along the west elevation. There is also a c. 1910 rear one-story flat roofed clapboarded addition that was renovated in 2004. The exterior of the main house has had no visible alterations since its construction. Sometime between the 1925 and 1945 Sanborn maps, the house was converted into the “Mansard Hall” apartments as shown on the 1945 map. It still contains several units.

159a. 171 Main Street, garage, c. 1930. Contributing

Wood frame, two bay, clapboard siding, hipped roof sheathed in slate. This two-car garage has triple leaf glazed and paneled doors in both bays.

160. 175 Main Street, c. 1820. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns. This Federal style house, c. 1820, has a five-bay façade and an enclosed full-length, flat roofed front porch with solid paneled balustrade and Tuscan columns. The porch has a peaked section over the central front door. The house has a molded frieze and cornice and plain corner boards with simple window surrounds that abut the frieze on the second floor. The windows have two-over-two light sash. A two-story rear flat roofed one-bay extension continues the western and eastern gable elevations. Another 1 ½ story rear addition extends to the rear and has been augmented with a shed dormer and enclosed second floor porch. A small one-story shed is attached to the rear addition.

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160a. 175 Main Street, garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, five bays, clapboard siding, shed roof. This five-car shed oriented to the west has paneled and glazed overhead doors in each bay and a side door on the north façade.

161. 2 (formerly 2, 4, and 6) Jay Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, restored clapboard siding (formerly asbestos), three stories, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This is a large nine by two bay French Second Empire apartment house with three entrances on the Jay Street façade each sheltered by a separate hipped roof entrance porch with turned posts and clapboarded balustrade. These have modern steps and metal hand railings. The windows have one-over-one light sash. There are gable dormers on all sides of the mansard roof. The building first appears on the 1899 Sanborn map replacing an earlier building. According to building permit records, 6 Jay Street had a fire in 1979.

162. 180 Main Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, with paired brackets on a vertical board frieze supporting the overhanging cornice, has a two-story porch across its façade. There is a short, vertical board frieze topped by a piece of molding at the bottom of the walls as well. The house originally had a one-story porch which has turned posts and spindle balustrade as well as unusual openwork brackets on the posts and on a diagonal board frieze. The second story porch, c. 1930-45, has simple square posts and a solid shingled balustrade. The windows have molded lintels and a wide surround with one-over-one light sash. The front door in the right bay of the façade has colored lights around a large pane above paneling. There is an original matching two-story rear wing that is offset from the main block.

163. 176 Main Street, c. 1875. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns. This house has a gable front orientation with a c. 1910 one-story front porch with turned posts and brackets. The side hall paneled door has sidelights and a molded door surround with projecting lintels. The façade windows have one-over-one light sash on the first floor and two-over-two light sash on the second floor. The side elevations have an assortment of modern windows including a multi-light modern bowed picture window on the west elevation. There is a large 1 ½ story rear gable wing with shed dormers and a porch enclosed in 1984. There is another addition behind this with a shed roof and walk out basement. According to building permit records, the house was vinyl sided in 1981 and another porch was enclosed in 1988.

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164. 172 (formerly 172-174) Main Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, asbestos shingle siding, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two corbelled brick interior end chimneys, cornice returns. This Greek Revival style house, c. 1850, has wide corner pilasters (now covered in asbestos shingles), a heavy entablature masked by the asbestos shingles, peaked lintel window surrounds, and a c. 1920 one-story front porch with Tuscan columns and a paneled balustrade. The house was divided into a duplex c. 1920 and the porch of that time is divided by a paneled balustrade between the two front doors which are glazed and paneled. The windows have one-over-one light replacement sash.

165. 170 (formerly 166-170) Main Street, 1913/1982, Main Street School. Contributing

Three stories, brick, flat roof. This Colonial Revival style school, 1913, has a large five-bay central section with twelve windows across flanked by five-bay, five window wings. The basement is high and separated by a stone water table from the upper two stories. A wide granite frieze and cornice, surmounted by a brick parapet, ties the building together. The multi-windowed bays in the central section are divided by brick pilasters with stone bases and simple capitals adorned with incised fretwork. The tall center doorway breaks through the water table and has a segmentally arched surround in decoratively etched granite and recessed, glazed, double leaf doors topped by a continuation of the molded water table and an arched granite panel. The windows on the central section, in banks of two and three, are recessed between brick piers and have two-over-two light sash. The top floor windows have transom sections as well. The windows are vertically aligned to form two-story bays above the water table with paired basement windows below. To emphasize the visual contrast of window bays to red brick piers, there is white brick between floors in the window bays. On the side wings, the five windows per floor above the water table are in banks of three flanked by single windows to each side. A large brick two-story addition to the east of the main block was added in 1982 and is horizontally aligned with the older school floor level, including a contrasting white water table. Its contemporary design echoes the main building with banks of five windows on each floor.

At the rear of the school property, which extends behind (north) of 172 and 176, there was a small historic house that had been overlooked in the 1978 nomination and was demolished in 2008 to make way for a school playground expansion. It was a c.1880/c.1910 wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½-story house with a gabled roof sheathed in slate and cornice returns. This small gable front house was oriented toward Main Street but was set back at the rear of the Main Street lots off Scribner Place. It had a bracketed cornice, molded projecting lintels, one-over-one- light replacement windows except for an older two-over-two light sash window in the second floor. The one-story hipped roof front porch had turned posts, spindle railing and lattice under the deck. There was a one-story shed addition on the south. Although this house first appears on the 1915 Sanborn map (and not on the 1905 map) it was stylistically and visually more likely a c. 1880 house that was moved to this location c. 1910. On the 1915 map, it was attached as a separate dwelling to the wing of another house to the south that also appeared for the first time

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on that map. The Main Street School acquired this property around 1982 when the new wing was constructed and likely demolished the other house and its wing at that time to make way for the addition, leaving this small house at the rear of the lot.

166. 164 Main Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick side chimney. This five-bay Greek Revival house has a centrally located front door flanked by full length sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular transom. The house has a wide frieze and paired brackets, a c. 1920 one-story, one-bay flat roof entrance porch with square columns and an entablature, and a matching c. 1920 one-story flat roof porch on the left side with heavy turned spindle railing and a picket skirt beneath the deck. The windows have peaked lintel surrounds and six-over-six light sash with louvered shutters.

166a. 164 Main Street, garage, c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gable fronted two-bay garage or former shed. The broad gable is pedimented with a pent roof above the garage doors and has a four-light sash window centered in the gable with a peaked lintel. There is a simple horizontal brace across the top of the deep-eaved gable. Below the pent roof across the façade are two large bays with original glazed and paneled doors that appear to be overhead style. Each door has three four-light windows across the top over vertical panels. There are corner pilasters. The building is first represented in this location on the 1925 Sanborn map and was not on the 1915 map. Its style and materials, however, suggest an earlier date than 1920 and may indicate that an earlier shed or shop was re-located here from another property and adapted into a garage.

167. 162 Main Street, c. 1845. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, cornice returns, brick chimney. This three-bay Greek Revival house, c. 1845, has a gable front orientation with its sidehall front door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights within a simple surround. The windows have corbelled wooden lintels with pendants and two-over-two light sash. There is a plain wide frieze beneath the molded cornice. A one-story gable rear wing connects to a 1 ½ story gable barn with a flat roofed extension. The present configuration is shown on the earliest available Sanborn map in 1889. According to building permit records, the house was renovated into nine condominium units in 1988.

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168. 160 Main Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This Classic Cottage has two modern gambrel dormers and a shallower than usual roof pitch. Although the gable end faces the street, the door is centered on the west eaves side façade sheltered by a c. 1900 one-story entry porch with turned posts, balusters and valence. The windows have simple surrounds and two-over-two light sash. There is a one-story rear addition with a rear entry porch with turned posts. In 1978, this building was attached by a one-story garage to 156 Main Street (#168a). However, the property had a fire in 1986 and according to building permit records, the two separate houses with five apartments were renovated into three condominium units in 1987.

168a. 158 (formerly 160 ½) Main Street, c. 1930. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick ridge chimney. The entrance is on the west eaves side under an entry porch with simple turned posts and plain railing. The windows have one-over-one light replacement sash except for two original sash with four vertical lights over one. This first appears on the 1945 Sanborn map as a dwelling in the location of an earlier two-story barn with a larger footprint. In 1978, this building was attached by a one-story garage to 160 Main Street (#168). However, the property had a fire in 1986 and according to building permit records, the two separate houses with five apartments were renovated into three condominium units in 1987.

169. 156 Main Street, Boutwell Masonic Temple Memorial Building (now Montpelier Health Center), c. 1953. Contributing

Brick, two stories, gable roof. This contemporary style institutional building is oriented with its gable end facing Spring Street and a deeply recessed one-story, flat roofed, side ell parallel to Main Street. The entrance is in the glass walled ell near the juncture to the main block. The main block is starkly adorned on the windowless gable with a centered two-story slightly projecting pavilion of stone panels. The side facades have shallow brick piers between simple windows and a line of high bands of windows on the second story level. This was the original site of 14-16 Franklin Street (HD#546). This property was listed as noncontributing due to age in 1978, but is now more than 50 years old and should be considered contributing as an example of contemporary institutional architecture.

170. 154 Main Street, c. 1885. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard and imbricated shingle siding, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house is situated on the corner of Spring and Main Streets and has a great deal of public exposure. This exuberant Queen Anne style house has a variety of wall surfaces,

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bay windows, gabled wall dormers, a multi-level porch with complicated turnings, elaborate gable screens and different window types which makes the house an outstanding example of its style. The windows and bays are outlined and emphasized by vertical and horizontal trim boards. Most windows have narrow one-over-one light sash while some have small leaded glass sash. The entrance under a two-story porch is centered on the Main Street (south) façade and the one-story porch begins here and wraps around the southeast corner. There is a three-story canted rectangular bay on the southwest corner and two-story three-sided bays topped by a large gable dormer on both the east and west elevations. There is an original two-story gable rear wing. The building now houses an art gallery and apartments.

170a. 154 Main Street, carriage barn, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, one story, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This small carriage barn has a replacement cross braced board double leaf door on the east façade, a glazed door and a new ramp on the south façade and two different sized windows on the north façade. The barn first appears on the 1915 Sanborn map.

171. 152 Main Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick ridge chimney. This gable front house has a redstone foundation, double leaf, side hall door and a c. 1900 one-story, one-bay, flat roof entrance porch with turned posts, railing and brackets. The house has a cruciform plan with slightly lower two-story gable pavilions on the eave side elevations which have canted sides on the first floor only with bracketed corners above. The windows have one-over-one light sash. There is a second c. 1900 porch with similar detailing on the southwest corner. There is an original rear one-story addition with a side porch.

172. 150 Main Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, tall brick exterior side chimney. This gable front Italianate style house has a paired bracket cornice, heavy peaked lintel window surrounds with two-over-two light sash and a double leaf door on the right side of the façade. There are three-sided, one-story bay windows with narrow round arched windows on the left side of the façade and the left side of the house. There is a c. 1900 one-story front porch with clustered Tuscan columns and a broad canted corner. There is a lower, two-story, gable rear wing with a two-story porch on the southwest elevation. Its window surrounds match the main block so it is likely original. The first story of the porch may also be original and has turned posts and brackets while the second floor may have been added and has simpler square posts and spindles. A modern gable roof cricket protects the entrance to this side porch and a new wooden ADA access ramp has been constructed to serve it. A rear attached two-story, two-bay garage with shed roof replaced earlier rear barns c. 1920.

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173. 148 Main Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay Italianate style house has a very deep eave, bracketed cornice and heavy molded window surrounds with sill pendants. The window surrounds also have peaked, paneled lintels with corbels on the first floor. The front door is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular transom. There is an original, one-story entrance porch with chamfered posts. The windows have six-over-six light replacement sash. In 1978, the house had asphalt siding which has since been removed exposing the original clapboard siding. There is a two-story rear wing with an enclosed porch on the east façade and extensive additions on the west including a deep second floor enclosed porch supported on metal posts.

173a. 148 Main Street, garage, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, bevel or “Novelty” siding, 1 ½ stories, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This two-bay carriage barn has an original pair of double leaf paneled and multi-glazed doors on the left and a modern overhead garage door in the right bay. Above these is centered a loft door.

174. 146 Main Street, Constant W. Storrs House, c. 1840. Contributing

Flemish bonded brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, thin cornice returns, two tall brick interior side chimneys. This three-bay Greek Revival style town house, with its entrance on the right side of the gable façade, has rectangular cut granite lintels and sills with one-over-one light replacement sash. The door is flanked by three-quarter sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular transom that intersects the sidelights decoratively. It also has two Ionic columns in anta. The one-story gabled roof entrance porch has a modillion cornice, Ionic columns and paneled soffit. The gable has a triangular louver and the cornice is simply molded. There is an original brick two-story rear wing, a c. 1895 frame clapboarded side wing on the east elevation of the main block, a c. 1910 two-story frame gable rear wing with clapboards and a gable dormer, and a c. 1910 one-story flat roofed shed now serving as a garage to the rear of the frame rear wing. There are two modern west elevation doors in the wings with gable canopies and a modern second floor exit stair in the rear. According to “*A Second Walk Through Montpelier*,” by the Montpelier Heritage Group (Montpelier, VT, 1976), this house was built by Constant W. Storrs between 1835 and 1852. Storrs (1801 -1872) was a State Street merchant. Before it was built, the site was the garden to the next-door property, 144 Main Street (#175).

174a. 146 Main Street, garage, c. 1930. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one story, shed roof. This four-bay garage has over head garage doors.

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175. 144 Main Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, exterior side brick chimneys that pierce the eaves. This Gothic Revival Classic Cottage has a centrally located steeply gabled wall dormer with wave-patterned bargeboards, and an elaborate central entrance bay with a first-floor entrance porch topped by a second floor five sided bay window. Both the rectangular first floor porch and nearly semi-circular second floor bay have top balustrades. The porch has chamfered square posts adorned with Gothic Revival details and shelters an oval glazed door flanked by sidelights. The windows have simple, peaked lintels and one-over-one light replacement sash. The roof is topped by an octagonal belvedere. There is an oriel window on the west elevation and a large two-story rear wing with a porch on the west elevation.

Sanborn maps indicate a major change c. 1900 when the footprint changes somewhat, the rear wings are removed and a different wing is added, and the porches and bays are shown. Either the earlier house was a simple Greek Revival cottage with just the peaked lintel windows that was dramatically remodeled into the present Gothic Revival style cottage with the addition of wall dormer and entrance porches, bays, and belvedere or the present house was moved here at that time. Since the Gothic Revival style was considerably out of fashion in 1900, a transformation at that time seems unlikely. This is a very good example of Gothic Revival architecture that would more likely have been built in the heyday of the style c. 1850. According to “A Second Walk Through Montpelier,” by the Montpelier Heritage Group (Montpelier, VT, 1976), this site was occupied by the Watrous family in the early 19th century.

175a. 142 Main Street, c. 1971. Noncontributing due to age

Brick, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in wood shingles. This is a modern apartment complex, c. 1971, with vertically grouped windows and a centrally located entrance pavilion. The building resembles a carriage barn.

176. 140 Main Street, c. 1850/1910. Contributing

Brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, three tall brick chimneys. This Greek Revival style house was altered in 1910 and now presents a Colonial Revival appearance. The house has a two-story wooden Doric portico which originally had a porch at the second-floor level. In 1910, this porch floor was removed and the second-floor door changed to a large window. A recessed Palladian balcony porch was added to the gable pediment and slate cheeked Palladian dormers were added to the roof. The house has a three-bay gable front façade. The front door, with a semi-elliptical leaded fanlight and full-length leaded sidelights replaced the original Greek Revival door. The south side (left) of the house is five bays and the original centrally located door has been replaced by a one-story bay window. The second-floor window above this bay is oval. A two-story brick octagonal solarium, with flat roof edged by railing, was also added to the rear of this side. On the north side (right), a two-story semi-circular bay with stained and leaded

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glass was added during this 1910 alteration. The windows have one-over-one light replacement sash.

176a. 140 Main Street, carriage house, 1876. Contributing

Brick, two stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This is a six-bay 1876 carriage barn. The end bays have segmentally arched windows and the four center bays have garage doors. The two doors, on the right, are round-headed and double leaf (see # 177a -138 Main Street). The two doors on the left have been rebuilt and contain overhead doors. There is a corbelled frieze containing two half-size doors, a bracketed cornice (similar to # 177a) and a centrally located clipped gable wall dormer containing two segmentally arched windows. The window and door surrounds have cast iron keystones. The roof slope contains four round windows and is surmounted by a cupola.

177. 138 Main Street, James W. Brock House, 1876. Contributing

Brick, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This elaborate French Second Empire style house, built in 1876, by James W. Brock, has a square yet irregular massing with one and three story three-sided bay windows and a three and a half-story stepped back corner tower. This tower has an arched open base with a cast iron Corinthian style column supporting its outside corner and sheltering the entrance. The house has cast iron window lintels which are arched on the first floor and flat on the second floor with one-over-one light sash, a handsomely paneled wooden double leaf door, round-headed dormer windows with pedimented surrounds and circular windows in the mansard roof of the tower. The bracketed cornice tops a decorative frieze of patterned brick and painted wood molding. This detail is repeated at the first-floor level of the three-story bay.

177a. 136 (formerly 138) Main Street, carriage barn, 1876. Contributing

Brick, two stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This is an 1876 four-bay carriage barn. The two center bays contain round-headed double leaf doors (similar to # 176a – 140 Main Street), the end bays contain segmentally arched windows. The window and door surrounds have cast iron keystones. There is a corbelled frieze containing a half-size door right of center and a bracketed cornice, similar to #176a. The roof slope contains two round windows and is surmounted by a cupola. This carriage barn abuts # 178a (134 Main Street) and was converted to office space in the 1980s.

178. 132 (formerly 136) Main Street, c. 1865, James G. French House, Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard, three stories, bellcast mansard roof. This French Second empire house was built, c. 1865, for James G. French (See # 72 – 32-50 Main Street, # 143 – 85 Main Street,

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and # 137 – 17-19 Pitkin Court). French (1824-1878) was a Montpelier merchant. The house has wooden quoining at the first-floor level, a horizontal wooden string course at the second-floor level and a centrally located projecting tower. The main entrance, with double leaf doors containing etched glass panels, is in this tower and protected by a heavily bracketed hood surmounted by a decorative railing. The second story of this tower contains a triple grouping of round-headed windows and the third floor, clad in horizontal flushboards, has a pair of round-headed windows. The bellcast mansard roof of the tower has circular windows. The house has heavy ornate wooden window surrounds that are eared at the bottoms including a pedimented lintel on the first floor, applied keystones on both floors, sills with pendants, and two-over-two light sash. The house has a heavily bracketed cornice. There is a rear two-story wing with a side porch and a one-story addition on the rear of that. A modern, frame stoop and stair serve a side door on the main block that may have originally been a window.

178a. 134 (formerly 136) Main Street, carriage barn, c. 1876. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, dual-pitched, hipped roof. This carriage barn has five double leaf garage doors and a gabled wall dormer, left of center, containing a round-headed door with glazed upper panel. The roof is surmounted by a cupola with a horse weathervane. This carriage barn abuts # 177a (138 Main Street) and was converted to office space in the 1980s.

179. 130 (formerly 134) Main Street, Unitarian Church of the Messiah, 1865. Contributing

Wood frame with granite foundation, clapboarded and flush-boarded, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This church building, the oldest still standing in Montpelier, was designed by the Boston architect, Thomas W. Silloway (see State House, # 491 – 115 State Street) and built in 1865. The Classical Revival/Italianate style church is symmetrical and fronted on the gable end by a monumental central pedimented gable pavilion with corner paneled pilasters. Within the pavilion, which helps to support the three-stage steeple, is a pair of enormous coffered double leaf arched doors surrounded by a series of arches. The church has tall round-headed windows with hooded and footed surrounds and bracketed sills. At the corners the building has unusual open work quoining. The first stage of the centered steeple is a square trimmed with a modillioned cornice and a bank of three arched windows on each face. The second belfry stage is stepped back and is octagonal with paneled pedimented pavilions on the wider four major faces. These pavilions contain arched louvered openings with turned balustrades. Above this stage is a narrower octagonal paneled stage directly under the octagonal spire. The rear elevation has cornice returns and is connected to a 1983 two-story frame clapboarded, gabled roofed addition with a second handicapped accessible entrance. There is a gable pavilion on the eaves side. The church was remodeled as well in 1983. According to building permit records, a lift was added to the interior of the church in 1990.

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180. 9 School Street (formerly 132 Main Street), Howard Drive-In Bank (now TD Bank), 1978. Noncontributing due to age

Brick, one story, gable roof with concrete and frame drive through canopy. This small contemporary style commercial bank building was built on the site of a gas station demolished in 1977. The drive through canopy is to the west of the main block but continues across the bank façade and wraps around the eaves side to visually tie the structure together.

181. 124 (formerly 124-126) Main Street, Seguin Block, 1941. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. A granite block in the slightly recessed brick cornice is inscribed, "Ed T. Seguin, 1941." This very simple, five bay commercial building has windows with simple brick lintels and sills and two-over-two light sash on the third floor and one-over-one light sash on the second floor. The first floor has a projecting shed roofed paneled wood storefront with a recessed central door and brick base. The older style of the upper floor sash suggests the possibility that this building may be older but perhaps only re-faced by Seguin in 1941.

182. 118 (formerly 118-122) Main Street, c. 1880/1971. Contributing

Brick, two stories, six bays, flat roof. This was originally a three-story building, however, a fire in 1971 destroyed the top floor and it was removed. The windows have rock-faced rectangular granite sills and lintels and one-over-one light replacement sash. The softer brick, laid in American bond, is characteristic of 19th century masonry. The Sanborn maps show this property as two stores in 1884 – 1899 and as the "Millers Inn" from 1905 – 1945. According to building permit records, the front façade was remodeled in 1982. It was a restaurant called "The Lobster Pot." In 1995, it was remodeled again to serve as two restaurants of the New England Culinary Institute and has large paired storefront windows topped by transoms and a front sidewalk porch created with concrete bollards and chain under a modern steel awning frame. A very large "Restaurant" sign that is freestanding on the flat roof is left from the Lobster Pot days.

183. 116 (formerly 112-116) Main Street, Alvarez Block, c. 1870/1971. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay wide building's south side is brick, laid in a nine-course American bond. The building originally was four stories with a mansard roof and was the Argus and Patriot newspaper office. The fire, which partially destroyed # 182 (118-122 Main Street), in 1971 necessitated the removal of the third floor and the mansard roof of this building. The windows are modern casements in banks of three. The Times-Argus newspaper still has an office in one of the three storefronts, each of which has deeply recessed entrances flanked by canted side store front windows in wood paneled

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surrounds. A modern granite block engraved "Alvarez block" is attached above the central second floor window.

184. 100 (formerly 100-110) Main Street, Theriault Building, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This ten-bay Italianate style building has a uniform double bracketed cornice. However, the southern three bays are approximately a foot lower than the remaining seven bays. The dentilated sign cornice is also approximately a foot lower on the left (southern) end, although it is of the same style as that on the right (northern) end. The windows have bracketed, dentilated, projecting lintels and two-over-two light sash. There are four wood framed early store fronts with recessed entries and large windows above paneled bases as well as door to the upper floors.

185. 24 Langdon Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This small commercial building is attached to # 184 (100 Main Street) and has irregular fenestration with a picture window and a one-over-one light sash window and a door on the street façade all with projecting bracketed and dentilated lintels. This addition to 100 Main Street first appears as a 1 ½ story cobbler shop on the 1905 Sanborn map replacing a slightly larger two-story addition. It could have been an older structure that was moved here c. 1900 but its delicately dentilated cornice and window surrounds match those of 100 Main Street.

186. 8 (formerly 8-20) Langdon Street, Langdon Block #2, 1900. Contributing

Brick, three-story, flat roof, eleven by seven bays. This commercial building, one of three buildings James R. Langdon had constructed for a new Montpelier shopping center, was completed in 1900. It is brick accented by rock-faced granite quoining, keystones, window lintels and sills. The windows have two-over-one light sash on the second and third stories and are irregularly grouped in threes, pairs and singles. Like Langdon Blocks 1 and 3 (#187 and #188), the building has an elaborate molded cornice above a multi-leveled granite frieze. The top level is a narrow carved floral frieze, above a broad flat dentilated frieze, above a narrow molded band over a flat frieze accented by circular medallions above two more narrow flat friezes. On the ground floor, under a wood dentilated cornice, are five large plate glass windows divided by large muntins horizontally near the top and vertically about every six feet serving storefronts. The ground floor also has two main entry doors plus recessed doors into the stores. The main doors are surrounded by granite blocks with flat arches and keystones.

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187. 7 (formerly 7-13) Langdon Street, Langdon Block #3, 1900. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof, eight by three bays. This brick commercial building, one of three buildings James R. Langdon had constructed for a new Montpelier shopping center, was completed in 1900. It is brick accented by rock-faced granite quoining, keystones, and window sills (see # 188 – 90-98 Main Street and # 186 – 8-20 Langdon Street). Like Langdon Blocks 1 and 2 (#186 and #188), the building has an elaborate molded cornice above a multi-leveled granite frieze. The top level is a narrow carved floral frieze, above a broad flat dentilated frieze, above a narrow molded band over a flat frieze accented by circular medallions above two more narrow flat friezes. The windows have two-over-one light sash on the second and third stories. On the ground floor, under a wood dentilated cornice, are large plate glass windows divided by large muntins horizontally near the top and vertically about every six feet serving storefronts with paneled wood bases. The storefront bays are divided by brick piers with recessed panels and capped by rock-faced granite capitals. The side elevation ends of the storefront bays are accented by rock faced granite quoins.

188. 90 Main Street and 27 Langdon Street (formerly 90-98 Main Street), Langdon Block #1, 1900. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof, five by three bays each containing banks of two or three windows. This brick commercial building, one of three buildings James R. Langdon had constructed for a new Montpelier shopping center, was completed in 1900. It is dramatically accented with rock-faced granite quoining and granite trim around the windows and at the first-floor level. Like Langdon Blocks 2 and 3 (#186 and #187), the building has an elaborate molded cornice above a multi-leveled granite frieze. The top level is a narrow carved floral frieze, above a broad flat dentilated frieze, above a narrow molded band over a flat frieze accented by circular medallions above two more narrow flat friezes. The entire first floor level is sided with rock faced granite cornice is supported by turned granite columns from the Grearson and Lane Company of Barre. The main entrance, on the Main Street façade, is in a three-story pavilion containing a large arched window opening on the second floor trimmed with corbelled granite over the segmentally arched granite door surround. The molded cornice tops an elaborate frieze including an incised floral design over an oversize dentil course over a flat frieze accented by round medallions. The windows, in vertically aligned banks of three, have one-over-one light sash topped by individual transoms. They are rectangular on the second floor and segmentally arched on the third floor and are visually tied together by the two-story granite quoining. This building was constructed to house the Montpelier Savings Bank, later the Howard Trust, and now TD Bank (see # 187 – 7-13 Langdon Street and #186 – 8-20 Langdon Street). The right side of the first floor was altered for an elevator and hallway. A doorway and canted corner have been enclosed in glass with the installation of an automatic teller machine.

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189. 5-7 State Street, c. 1840/c. 1870. Contributing

Brick, four stories, flat roof. This Italianate style commercial structure was originally only three stories with a gable roof sloping toward the street. This earlier section is of Flemish bonded brick and has rectangular granite window lintels. The fourth story was added later, c. 1870, and has segmentally arched windows and an Italianate style modillion and bracketed cornice with framed panels between brackets. The windows have one-over-one light sash that are arched on the fourth floor and all have modern, decorative shutters. The store front has large glass panels framed in very simple, narrow wood verticals with canted side for the recessed entrances and paneled wooden bottoms.

190. 13 State Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building is seven-bays wide; however, it was partially destroyed by fire, c. 1933. The right four bays, with robust hooded cast iron lintels, bracketed sills, and cornice, remain intact. The three left bays were simplified after the fire, but the fenestration placement remained original. In c. 1963, an obtrusive aluminum screen façade was added to the building that has since been removed. According to building permit records, the façade was renovated in 1983 and again in 1994. In one of those campaigns, the three left bays had their cast iron lintels and sills and cornice restored in resin to match the originals on the right and all windows now have two-over-two light sash. The center bays on each floor have narrow paired one-over-one light sash windows. The first-floor store front is modern bronze framed glass over a high granite base with a central, slightly recessed entrance and a separate automatic teller machine room entrance on the side.

191. 17 State Street, Walton Block, 1879. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style building was designed by Montpelier architect George Guernsey and constructed in 1879. It retains a bracketed and modillioned metal cornice, cast iron bracketed window sills and lintels, and a cast iron store front. The building has brick quoining that articulates a central pavilion surmounted at the cornice by a metal shield with the name "Walton." Under the central cornice is a floral designed frieze and the window lintels in the central pavilion are more elaborate than those on the sides. The first-floor level has a cast iron dentilated and molded cornice that rests on slender fluted cast iron Corinthian columns. Behind the cast iron front is a modern bronze and glass store front. A set of formerly exterior stairs was moved inside behind the façade. There is a rear, brick, two-story addition with corbelled cornice. The commercial building adjoins # 192 (27-29 State Street) and #190(13 State Street) and was rehabilitated in 1967. Robert Burley was the architect for this adaptive restoration.

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192. 27 (formerly 27-29) State Street, 1976. Non-contributing due to age

Steel frame, vinyl clapboard siding, flat roof. This building was re-constructed in 1976 on the site of a burned out building as a matching addition to 31 State Street (#193) on the east and adjoining the Walton Block (#191) It is three bays wide and projects toward the street. The windows have peaked lintels and six-over-six light sash. It was built to follow the design of #193 as well as a locally produced design guide for the downtown produced in 1976. It has a continuous bracketed cornice with #193 even though it is a few feet closer to the street than its neighbor. Though built as an historically appropriate re-construction after a fire, it is non-contributing due to age and alteration.

193. 31-33 State Street, c. 1848/1976. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, three stories, flat roof. This building was sympathetically rehabilitated in 1976 after a fire that damaged it and completely destroyed the adjacent building, 27 State Street (HD# 192). It has a five-bay façade and is contiguous with #192 although it is recessed a few feet from the façade of #192, as it had been historically. The cornice is adorned with thin brackets and the windows have peaked lintels and six-over-six light sash. Currently there is a projecting flat roofed wood frame store front along the entire first floor. According to the owner, this building dates to c. 1848, however its bracketed Italianate cornice suggests a later date or remodeling. The building that predated this one (or may be buried within it if the owner is correct) was a large, three-story, Greek Revival style, frame commercial structure with an eave fronted gable roof and adorned along the street façade by a two-story colonnaded portico⁶.

194. 45 (formerly 41-45) State Street, 1874/c. 1885/1928. Contributing

Brick, four stories, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt. This building, built in 1874, with rectangular granite sills and lintels, has a granite first story façade and a corbelled and dentilated cornice. The upper floor windows have two-over-two light sash. The main entry door under an arched granite surround is a pair of glazed double leaf doors topped by a large semi-circular multi-light transom. There is a recessed second door to the upper floors and other store front. The first-floor windows are set high in groups of three with transoms. The mansard roof was added to the earlier building c. 1885 and has round-headed dormers presently containing louvered vents. The granite store front was added in 1928.

One of the older commercial block buildings on State street, it has undergone many changes and is particularly representative of bank architecture as several banks have occupied this structure including the Capitol Savings Bank and Trust Co. which took it over completely by 1945.

⁶ Based on an 1874 historic view published in *Montpelier: Images of Vermont's Capital City* by Paul Carnahan and Bill Fish, p.13 (Charleston SC: History Press, 2008)

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According to building permit records, the main bank portion was renovated into a coffee house in 1998. The store front is presently unoccupied.

195. 61 (formerly 65) State Street, Washington County Courthouse, 1844, 1880. Contributing

Painted brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof with belfry. This gable front court house has a monumental two-story portico of four wooden Doric columns. The building has brick corner pilasters, and pilasters between the six bays of the side elevations with granite capitals and bases. The foundation, window sills and lintels, and the entrance surround are also of Barre, Vermont, granite. The two-stage belfry was rebuilt in another style, after a fire in 1880. The lower stage is square with corner pilasters and has rectangular or tablet-shaped louvers. The upper stage has a mansard roof, with a clock face in each elevation and is surmounted by wrought iron cresting. The first-floor windows have one-over-one light double hung sash and the second floor windows have triple hung windows with three single light sashes.

The courthouse was originally built in 1844 as its Greek revival façade suggests. It was designed by B.F. Walker. In 1879, it was extended and the courtroom remodeled. The second floor and tower were damaged in an 1880 fire and rebuilt in the more fashionable style of Second Empire with fireproof metal sheathing and cornices. The 1880 reconstruction included another extension of the building – making it 22 feet longer than originally built and a re-location of an elaborate side entrance surround. The new mansard roofed tower contained a new bell from the Meneely foundry of East Troy, New York and a new clock made by the E. Howard Clock Company. In 1968-9 the courtroom interior was again remodeled and in 1992 a handicapped access ramp was installed. It is a very good example of the updating of public buildings and a well-preserved example of Vermont County Courthouse architecture.

196. 87 State Street, Federal Building, 1963. Contributing

This three-story, modernist style office building was designed by Burlington architect Julian Goodrich. The upper floors feature alternating columns of white brick and recessed white marble panels, into which the tall, narrow windows are set. The first floor is clad in flat panels of green marble and slightly recessed under the upper floors, which give the upper floors a sense of floating in space or of a sculpture on a pedestal. This building is a good example of contemporary office building design.

This building replaced an elaborate Richardsonian Romanesque style post office on this site. Along with the loss in 1969 of the Pavilion Building (HD #489), the demolition of the iconic former Post Office building spurred the local historic preservation movement in Montpelier to create the National Register Historic District as well as develop a local preservation ordinance and advocate for the careful re-construction of the Pavilion.

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197. 89 State Street, Hezekiah Reed House, c. 1810. Contributing

Flemish bond brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, four brick interior end chimneys, cornice returns. This house has a Georgian floor plan and is five by four bays with splayed lintels and sills of granite and six-over-six light sash windows. The front center door is framed by cut granite. The door is surmounted by a semi-elliptical leaded fanlight and is flanked by leaded three-quarter length sidelights. Its delicately carved cornice has modillions, a rope frieze and dentil course. The gable peaks have wooden semi-circular fans. According to building permit records, in 1979 a large rear two-story brick wing was constructed by the owner, Vermont Mutual. The business further expanded with a four-story brick wing in 1986 that was actually constructed behind 93 State Street (#198) but attached to the 1979 wing by a second-floor bridge. The granite steps were altered in 2006 and have metal railings.

This is a Federal style home built c. 1810 by Hezekiah Reed. It is one of the surviving early 19th century residences that have made the transition to commercial use in this downtown mix.

198. 93 State Street, Capitol Theater, 1939. Contributing

Brick, two stories, flat roof. This Art Deco style theater, built in 1939, has a green glazed brick first story and a white painted brick second story with horizontal green brick bands at the window sill and lintel level. The windows are metal three-light sash in groups of three. The building also has a stepped parapet of green brick accented by square green brick panels below. On the right side of the building, a triangular marquee protrudes over the sidewalk and protects the three double-leaf theater doors. On the left side is a large plate glass store front. The exposed side elevation is brick and articulated by brick pilasters.

This theater is a rare example of the Art Deco style in Vermont which was popular at a time when there was little growth in the state. In 1978, it still had its original and unusual red Formica interior. According to building permit records, the theater was renovated in 1981 and a rear addition constructed in 1988. This theater replaced an earlier, 1916, Colonial Revival theater that was built specifically to show silent movies. Although it survived both the flood of 1927 and the Hurricane of 1938, it burned in 1939 and was demolished, to be replaced with the current building.

199. 97 State Street, Joshua Y. Vail house, c. 1810. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. According to “A Second Walk Through Montpelier” by the Montpelier Heritage Group (Montpelier, VT, 1976), research by Paul Guare indicated that the house was built c. 1810 by lawyer, Joshua Y. Vail. This date seems early given the building’s present Greek Revival style. The house has wide, paneled, corner pilasters and a heavy entablature. The front center door has the same detailing as the main

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house block with paneled pilasters and a heavy entablature and is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. The second story center window is a Greek Revival version of a Palladian window. Originally the house had a five-bay façade; however, both the first and second floor windows have been replaced by large plate glass openings giving the house a three-bay façade. All windows are surmounted by peaked surrounds embellished with dentils except for the one in the gable which is a round-headed arched window. The side gable windows have six-over-six light sash. This building is attached to #198 (93 State Street) and was moved here from the site of #198 in 1916 when the first theater was constructed there. It is closer to the Street than it was originally and presently serves as offices for the Burlington Free Press on the second floor and a camera/photo shop in one of the two ground floor storefronts.

200. 99 State Street, John Spaulding House, c. 1816. Contributing

Seven-course American bond brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, two brick interior end chimneys, cornice returns. This Federal style house, built c. 1816 by John Spaulding, is an “T” house, five by two bays with rectangular cut granite lintels and sills. The front center door is framed by cut granite lintels. The door is surmounted by a semi-elliptical leaded fanlight and is flanked by leaded three-quarter length sidelights fronted by paired columns with Ionic capitals. The house has a modillion cornice with denticular course. The windows have twelve-over-twelve light sash and in the gable peaks there are paired quarter wood fans in line with the two window bays below. In 1972, the Burlington Federal Savings and Loan Company cleaned the painted brick, restored the major rooms and converted a rear ell into a bank which retains a drive-up window although the bank is no longer there.

201. 105 (formerly 107) State Street, Gulf Station, c. 1940/c.1973. Noncontributing due to alterations

Brick, one story, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick ridge chimney. This Colonial Revival style filling station has white painted wood trim, a multi-light store front window and entry door within a molded surround, similar smaller side window, and two glazed overhead garage bay doors. In 1978, this building, then called “Harold’s Gulf,” was listed as noncontributing likely due to age. The original description noted “Originally clad in white metal tiles; however, these were removed, c. 1973, to reveal brick and was given a gabled roof to make the building conform more to its location.” It appears on the 1945 Sanborn map, but is now noncontributing due to alterations.

202. 107 State Street, Silas C. French House, c. 1825. Contributing

Flemish bonded brick, 2 ½ stories, steep gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal with raking parapets, paired brick end chimneys. This house built c. 1825 by Silas C. French, originally stood

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on the site of # 201 (Gulf Station) and was moved to its present location, c. 1940, to make room for construction of the gas station. The Federal style house has a Georgian floor plan, is five by four bays with splayed granite lintels above the six-over-six light sash windows and has a mutule block cornice. Quadrant windows flank the two windows in the gable. A shingled hipped roof dormer with four pairs of six-over-one light sash windows on the front slope of the roof was created recently from two double window dormers that had been added, c. 1900. The front door is surmounted by a leaded semi-elliptical fanlight; however, the original door has been replaced by an aluminum and glass door. There is also a gabled porch entry. It is presently used as the Thrush Tavern restaurant.

203. 10 Elm Street, Sheriff's Office and Washington County Jail, 1900. Contributing

Brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This building has cornice returns, a plain frieze, a granite foundation, a hipped roof dormer and one-over-one light sash windows. The first-floor windows openings are topped by segmental arches. A two-story, four-sided tower with a pyramidal roof capped by a finial occupies the north half of the façade and three window bays remain on the south half. The entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a gable roofed entry porch with turned posts and plain spindles. There is a modern glazed and paneled door. There is a large, two-story, gable roofed, three-bay, brick ell on the west side with a south side gable roofed entrance porch and ramp.

According to the 2002 "Courts of Justice" history exhibit on Washington County by Nancy Boone, this late Queen Anne style building was a "mail order" brick and steel jail, purchased from the Pauly Jail Company of St. Louis, Missouri, for \$23,000. It "was erected by local tradesmen hired by a company agent. The jailer's quarters occupied the Queen Anne style front of the building, and the jail extended to the rear, with 32, two-bunk cells, including eight "tramp" cells in the basement, and a "female ward" and "hospital room" on the second floor. On the lower floors, a jailer's corridor extended around the perimeter, separated by steel bars from the prisoners' corridor and steel plate cells on the interior. An underground tunnel connected the jail to the courthouse, but it is now blocked at both ends. The residence was occupied until 1971, after which time the porch was removed. The cells were later taken out, and the jail now houses the probate court and sheriff's offices." According to building permit records, additional interior renovations occurred in 1998.

204. 22 (formerly 22-24) Elm Street, IOOF Hall, 1857/1910. Contributing

Brick, four stories, flat roof. This building was originally the Washington County Jail and had a gable façade of three-bays with the present Doric flat roof portico protecting the door. The eaves side along Elm Street was six-bays long. The building was built in 1857 and used as the County Jail until 1899 at which time it was sold and the present # 203 (10 Elm Street) jail built. In 1909, the International Order of Odd Fellows, Vermont Lodge No. 2, purchased the building. In 1910,

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they greatly enlarged the old jailhouse by making it two-bays wider and two stories higher. The half-size fourth floor windows are located at the building's entablature and have a star-patterned muntin. The cornice is supported by brackets with pendants and a granite date stone at the fourth-floor level is inscribed "IOOF, 1910." The door, under a bracketed classical entry porch supported by Tuscan columns, is surrounded by full sidelights and a tall multi-pane transom. Some of the building's windows have two-over-two light sash while others have six-over-six light sash. On the north elevation, a third-floor window has been converted to a door and a modern metal fire escape leads from it to the ground.

204a 28 Elm Street, Stone/marble shop, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This small shop building is set back on the lot at an angle behind the main building. It presently has one-over-one light sash windows on the upper gable façade and six-over-six light sash in the lower windows. On the 1905 Sanborn map this building shows as a water-powered stone cutting shop and by 1945 was an upholstery and cabinet shop. It does not appear on the 1899 map. Later it became a plumber's shop and was converted to offices in the 1980s.

205. 34 (formerly 32-34) Elm Street, c. 1850/c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof with cornice returns, flared brick chimney. This house with its gable end toward the street is entered on the south side off a c. 1890 porch and into a two-story shingled bay window. The gable façade facing the street has a c. 1890 two-story, flat roof, shingled, three-sided bay window on the right side. Other c.1890 renovations include a decorative Queen Anne/Stick style porch within the gable peak. The windows are varied including two-over-two light sash and one-over-one light sash and a Queen Anne style larger parlor window with a divided upper panel in the gable facade. A large rear two-story, flat-roofed addition with a second chimney connects to a 1 ½ story gable roofed former carriage barn. The carriage barn now has a shed wall dormer in the center of the front eave and a Colonial Revival style hipped roof porch with Tuscan columns and solid balustrade.

206. 38 Elm Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled and flat roofs, two brick interior end chimneys. This simple, eaves front duplex with two-story Queen Anne style porch has had many additions including a flat roofed two-story c. 1940 store addition engulfing and wrapping around the front (northwest) corner and a large and irregular series of 1, 1½, and two-story flat and gable roofed additions to the rear extending all the way to Court Street. The south portion of the façade has two doors and two modern multi-pane store windows on the first-floor porch and several six-over-six light sash windows on the second floor porch though no door. A modern deck extends the first-floor porch to the sidewalk where a modern frame stair leads down. The north flat

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roofed portion projects beyond the front edge of the porch and has modern multi-paned store windows and a recessed store entrance with a glazed door and a large window on the first floor. The second floor has banks of two and three windows.

207. 54 (formerly 52-54) Elm Street, 1893. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This Italianate style commercial structure is wedge-shaped to conform with the acute angle of Elm and Court Streets. There are five bays facing Elm Street and six bays facing Court Street. It has a granite date stone near the entablature inscribed "Columbian, 1893." The one-over-one light sash windows have rectangular rock-faced granite lintels and sills and are grouped vertically but are unevenly spaced. A small porch at the second-floor level was restored and rebuilt in 1977 and has lyre-shaped railing and pendant bracket supports. The doorway onto this porch has a segmental arch. There is a corbelled frieze and bracketed cornice. The ground floor has a double leaf glazed door topped with a transom above a small concrete stoop on the south and a second doorway that was likely originally similar in the center. This doorway has a single leaf glazed door within a larger opening infilled to the side and above. There are three plate glass windows in larger, taller openings that have been infilled around the smaller glass.

208. 4 Court Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal, brick chimney. This three-bay Greek Revival style gable front house with a right sidehall plan has peaked lintel window surrounds and a door with flat pilasters and peaked lintel flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom. The windows have two-over-two light sashes and there is a rear porch with turned posts and spindle balustrade

209. 8 (formerly 8-12) Court Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, two brick chimneys. This three-bay gable front house, with a right sidehall plan, has peaked lintel window surrounds topped with a projecting "rope" molding. The door also has a peaked lintel head with "rope" molding above a full entablature supported by plain pilasters. The door is flanked by sidelights and has a transom. The house has plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature and cornice returns. There is a recessed left side ell with the same detailing as the main house that has a gable wall dormer and a front porch. The right side of the main block roof has a shed dormer. There is a side porch on the west side of the main block with simple square posts that match the house's pilasters and a spindle railing that leads back to an offset rear gable addition. The addition may have once been a barn and is built into the bank. It is entered from the porch at its second-floor level.

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210. 18 Court Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. The three-bay gable with only two windows and simple thin cornice returns fronts to the street but the entrance is on the eaves side on a c. 1950 porch. The porch runs the length of the east elevation which has four windows and two doors on the first floor. There is a c. 1950 full length shed dormer on the east as well. The windows have plain surrounds and a mixture of one-over-one and two-over-two light sash. According to building permit records, the home underwent a major renovation in 2003.

211. 20 Court Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, asbestos siding, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. The side hall front door is surmounted by a flat roof bracketed hood with pendants and there is a one-story flat roof porch with turned posts and a scroll sawn balustrade along the west side of the house. The windows have plain surrounds and two-over-two light sash. This house is similar to #212 (22 Court Street). According to building permit records, it was changed to a two family in 1980. It appears to have replaced an earlier 1 ½ story house shown on the 1894 Sanborn map. It first appears as a longer, two-story house on the 1899 Sanborn map and is first shown with its side and rear porches on the 1905 map.

212. 22 Court Street, c. 1890 (demolished, June 2006).

22 Court Street was listed as contributing site #212 to the Montpelier Historic District. It was demolished in June of 2006 to make way for additional parking for #197 on State Street. It was described as follows “Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a wide frieze of vertical boards and a bracketed cornice. The front door is double leaf and is protected by a front porch with a bracketed flat roof supported by turned posts and balusters. There is also a porch along the left side of the house. The windows have simple projecting lintels and two-over-two light sash. The house has a stone foundation and is built into the bank like many of the other houses on this side of Court Street. This house is similar to # 211 (20 Court Street). This house first appears on the 1899 Sanborn map.”

213. 34 Court Street, c. 1880 (demolished, March 1981).

34 Court Street was listed as contributing site #213 to the Montpelier Historic District. It was demolished in 1981 and the site is not eligible. This lot presently has no structure on it and serves as part of the lower parking area for #197 on State Street.

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The former 34 Court Street was described in the 1978 nomination as follows: "Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house has a front porch with paired Tuscan columns. A rear wing has a higher gable elevation than the main house which has a porch along its left side."

214. 38 Court Street, c. 1850, (demolished 1990).

38 Court Street was listed as contributing site #214 to the Montpelier Historic District. It was demolished in 1990 and the site is not eligible. This lot presently has no structure on it and serves as part of the lower parking area for #197 on State Street. The former 38 Court Street was described in the 1978 nomination as follows: "Wood frame, asbestos siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front house, with a right sidehall plan, has a front door flanked by sidelights and plain pilasters."

215. 49 Greenwood Terrace, Capitol Apartments, 1950-1951. Contributing

Steel frame, wood facing, two stories, built on grade, flat roof. This segmentally curved "C" shaped contemporary apartment building, built on a grade, allowing parking beneath on the walk-out basement level, was constructed 1950-1951 and designed by Burlington architect, Julian Goodrich. The design is a modified International style with the façade a curtain wall of steel framed fixed windows topped by operable transoms. It appears to have undergone very few changes, if any and has a high level of integrity. In 1978, the property was listed as noncontributing, likely due to age, but is now more than 50 years old and exemplifies the little-used International style in Vermont.

216. 47 Court Street, Dewey School, c. 1840. Contributing

Brick, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, center brick chimney. This four by two bay brick building was originally built as a schoolhouse and has an eaves-front façade with cornice returns. The windows have two-over-two light sash, louvered shutters, and brick flat arch lintels. The door in the left bay has a gabled porch entry with fluted columns.

217. 41 (formerly 41-45) Court Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys. This double house has four windows and a pair of centered doors on the façade which are sheltered by a three-bay flat roof entry porch with chamfered posts. The two doors have narrow vertical oval-shaped glazed panels. The windows have plain surrounds and two-over-two light sash. There is a 2 ½ story rear right side wing with a one-story bay window connected to a

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front porch. According to building permit records, the house was generally renovated in 1988 and garage space converted to offices in 1989.

218. 39 Court Street, 1874. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This gable front house with two first floor windows and a side hall door on the façade is set far back from the street and has a high, one-story flat roof front porch with bracketed turned posts and spindle balustrade. The gable contains shingles laid in a diamond pattern and a stick gable screen which is similar to # 224 (35-37 Court Street). The bargeboards are carved and end in a rounded decorative shape at the eaves. The windows have molded lintels and one-over-one light sash. There are three windows across the side facades. According to the owner's deed research, it was built in 1874.

219. 4 Glinney Place, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This house has a pedimented front gable sheathed in shingles with a brick chimney and a one-story flat roof front porch with turned posts and balustrade. The windows have molded projecting lintels and one-over-one light sash. The front pediment has a modern bank of three windows. The glazed door is in a side bay of the gable façade. There is a one-story rear addition.

219a. 4 Glinney Place, garage, 2003-2005. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, siding in progress, 1½ stories, gabled roof. This gable front, two-bay garage has three windows above the garage bay doors in the gable as well as a large shed dormer on the east elevation. According to building permit records, an earlier garage was demolished and this one started in 2003. In 2005 it was still under construction.

220. 8 Witt Place, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal. This simple cottage has a full-width shed dormer with small one-over-one light sash as well as slightly larger sash on the first floor in a one-bay wide shed roofed addition. The entrance is on the east end of this addition. There is a one-story attached shed with a salvaged four panel door. Sanborn maps may or may not cover this spot as it appears to fall between sheets, but the property is not pictured through the 1945 maps. According to building permit records, renovations were made in 1980 and 1982.

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221. 6 Witt Place, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboarded siding (applied in 1987), two stories, and flat roof. This three by four bay Italianate style house has a frieze and bracketed cornice. The side entrance door has an elaborate pedimented canopy with oversized decorative brackets, similar to other examples in Montpelier. However, the front door is modern and located under a simple, modern shed roofed porch on the southwest corner. The windows have one-over-one light replacement sash and on the first-floor façade is a modern three-part picture window.

222. 4 Witt Place, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This simple Queen Anne style house has a pedimented gable containing a Palladian window topped by a large, triangular, decorative fan, a front porch with turned posts and balustrade, and a side cross gable with decorative shingles. The windows have simple surrounds and one-over-one light sash on the upper floors and side facades while the first-floor façade has a larger Queen Anne style parlor window with a divided top section and a door both in molded surrounds. According to building permit records, this house was converted from single family to two units in 1987.

223. 33 Court Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, wood shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This “L” shaped gable front house sits high on a bank with a long flight of steps up to the façade. It has a one-story flat roof front porch with Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade. A one-story hexagonal wing projects from the southwest corner of the house and connects to the porch. The boxed cornice has cornice returns and a plain frieze. The windows have plain surrounds and one-over-one light sash of assorted sizes as well as a Queen Anne style fixed parlor window on the first floor. The shingle siding has been applied over the original (likely clapboard) siding so the window surrounds, cornice and frieze are slightly recessed.

224. 35 (formerly 35-37) Court Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This eaves-front duplex house has an offset front 2 ½ story addition that is almost the same size as the main block. It might have been two separate houses moved together. At the juncture is a one-story bracketed flat roofed porch with turned posts and spindle valance and balustrade. Two doors enter the rear/main block off the porch. The gable ends once had stick gable screens which were similar to the one on # 218 (39 Court Street) but these have been removed. The two roofs have cornice returns and boxed cornices. The windows have plain surrounds and one-over-one light

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sash and many of them are paired. According to building permit records, it was converted from apartments to offices in 1988 and had a conference room addition built in 1993.

225. 31 Court Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick chimney. This gable front Greek Revival style house with cornice returns has narrow plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature. The glazed front door is in the right bay and is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. The windows in plain surrounds have one-over-one light sash. The house has an added front porch with shingled balustrade of which three quarters has been glass enclosed. There is a large shed dormer on the rear half of the east roof slope and a two-story rear addition.

226. 29 Court Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has glazed, paneled double leaf doors topped by a large transom in the east side bay of the façade. A modern gable roof entrance porch has replaced the flat roof entrance porch with Tuscan columns recorded in 1978. There is an elaborate two-story bay window in the west bay of the façade divided horizontally with a bracketed cornice at the first floor and integral with the main block roof at the top. The bay has four narrow one-over-one light sash windows at each floor. The other windows have molded projecting lintels and one-over-one light sash. The house has a vertical board sill course topped by a molded band, vertical board frieze, and a cornice with heavy scroll sawn paired brackets. There is a two-story rear addition with a two-story side porch, the first floor of which has turned posts and molded cornice.

227. 27 Court Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, asphalt shingle siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, brick ridge chimney. This gable front Greek Revival style house has articulated corner pilasters supporting an entablature, cornice returns, glazed double leaf doors in the east side front bay and a Victorian style one-story porch with a flat roof supported by turned and bracketed posts and a decoratively scroll sawn skirt matching the one on the house next door (#228). The windows have molded shouldered architraves and two-over-two light sash. There is a one-story four panel bay window in the west side first floor bay. There is a one-story rear addition.

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228. 25 Court Street, c. 1905. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and decorative shingles in gable, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This Queen Anne style gable front house has imbricated shingles in the main portion of the gable and staggered butt shingles in the peak of the gable and these sections are visually separated by horizontal plain board friezes. The lintels of the second-floor windows and gable window abut these friezes. The house has boxed eaves and cornice returns with small hipped shingled roofs. There is a door in a side bay sheltered by a one-story, flat roof front porch with bracketed turned posts, spindle balustrade and a scroll sawn skirt matching the one on the house next door (#227). The windows have one-over-one light sash except for a Queen Anne style large fixed pane parlor window on the first-floor façade. There is a steeply pitched gable roof dormer on the east side that is interrupted by the eave and cornice to form a pediment.

229. 23 Court Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a three-bay first floor façade with glazed double leaf doors in the east side bay. The deep open eaves have thin cornice returns. The cornice has a simple flat frieze and the house has plain corner boards. The house has a bracketed flat roof front porch with bracketed square posts and turned spindle railing with a lattice skirt. The windows have simple projecting lintels and two-over-two light sash. This house is nearly identical to # 231 (19 Court Street). The porch was rebuilt a bit larger in 2012 when it was converted to two-family, according to city building permit records.

230. 21 Court Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, brick chimney. This gable front house is located behind #231 (19 Court Street) and has cornice returns, a flat roof front porch with turned posts and jig-saw cut balustrade, and a large Queen Anne style fixed parlor window on first floor. The windows have projecting lintel surrounds and one-over-one light sash.

231. 19 Court Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This gable front house has a three-bay first floor façade with glazed double leaf doors in the west side bay. The deep open eaves have thin cornice returns. The cornice has a simple flat frieze and the house has plain corner boards. The house has a flat roof front porch with bracketed square posts and turned spindle railing with a lattice skirt. The windows have simple projecting lintels and two-over-two light sash. This house is nearly identical to # 229 (23 Court Street).

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232. 17 Court Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, metal chimney. This gable front house is set slightly back on the lot and has cornice returns and a two-bay front porch with a bracketed flat roof supported on turned posts, with spindle railing and valences. There is a bracketed gable hood over a door on the left side of the house. The windows have plain surrounds and one-over-one light sash.

232a. 17 Court Street, garage, 1979. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, vertical wood pressed paneling, one story, gabled roof. This garage has one car bay and one bay with a regular door.

233. 7 (formerly 5-7) Court Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Brick, 4 ½ stories, flat roof. This large building has a rock-faced granite foundation, rock-faced granite window sills, segmentally arched windows with one-over-one light sash and a boxed cornice. The façade's windows on the first through third floors are grouped 1-3-1; the four fourth floor windows are evenly spaced with half-sized attic windows above the end bays. A tall, narrow modern steel door is in the second bay from the west with a two-light segmentally arched transom. There is a large, windowless, four-story, concrete block stair well on the west side of the building. The foundation has small segmentally arched windows. The building is built into the rising hill and the rear section has three stories. According to building permit records, the interior was renovated in 1992 and has been used for offices for many years. This building replaced an earlier large structure on the site that had been labeled "Hillside Boarding House" on the 1884-1899 Sanborn maps. It first appeared on the 1905 map.

234. 6 (formerly 6-8) Hillside Avenue, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 3 ½ stories with high brick basement, gabled roof, brick chimney. This large, four-bay, gable front, apartment house in a restrained Queen Anne style has an entrance in the left bay of the basement and a double leaf entrance in the right bay of the first floor. The entrances are protected by flat roofed porches with turned posts with sawn brackets. There are lintel belt courses horizontally joining the windows which have one-over-one light sash, imbricated shingles in the gable that extends into a wide frieze band along the eaves sides, incised bargeboards and a shingled gable roof dormer on the right (north) roof slope. The rear of the building has porches for each floor. According to building permit records, the building was restored to its original use of five dwelling units in 1980.

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235. 10 Hillside Avenue, c. 1905. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal, modern skylight. This gable front house has a shed roofed porch across the front with turned posts and a set of steps on the side. It shelters a modern solid wood side hall door. The windows have one-over-one light sash. In 1978 it was described as having wide aluminum siding (which has since been removed) and an enclosed front porch (which has been opened back up). There is a rear one-story wing as well as a small modern shed attached to the side near the rear of the house.

236. 12 Hillside Avenue, c. 1910/1982. Noncontributing due to alterations

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal. This five by one "I" house had a centered entry porch in 1978 but has been substantially altered with the addition on the front corner of an equal height and size ell that created an "L" shaped footprint with an added addition at the inner corner. The windows have one-over-one light sash with the exception of a few two-over-two light sash on the original, (now rear) main block. There is a new door in the concrete walk-out basement of the new ell and a modern door in the center of the original main block.

237. 1 (formerly 1-3) Court Street, Charles Shipman House, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire style house has a paired bracketed cornice, gabled dormers, a three story, three-sided bay window, and a porch with a flat roof supported on square posts and sawn balustrade. The door is in a recessed corner at the southwest corner of the main block under the porch. Above this is a modern exterior staircase to the third floor. There is an enclosed, semi-circular porch at the southeast corner. The window surrounds have bracketed sills and molded projecting lintels and contain one-over-one light sash. There is a flat roofed two-story rear wing matching the main block in cornice and trim as well as a shed roofed one-story side addition to the rear wing fronting on Hillside Avenue with two car bays.

238. 3 Shipman Place (formerly 56-58 Elm Street and 3 Shipman), Judge Rawsel R. Keith House, (now Trust for Public Land offices), c. 1820. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, hipped roof sheathed in standing seam metal. This Federal style house, c. 1820, has a five-bay, eaves-front façade and a center door with a double pilastered surround. An Italianate style full-length, hipped roof front porch partially obscures the fine entrance which includes a narrow transom and a two light Italianate style door. There is a plain frieze at the cornice and the windows have plain surrounds and six-over-six light sash. There is a sympathetic c. 2001 two-story porch at the east side façade. According to building

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permit records, in 1985, two additions – one rear and one side – were demolished and in 2001 the house was renovated by the Trust for Public Land for its offices.

According to *A Second Walk Through Montpelier*, (Montpelier Heritage Group, 1976) this house was built by Rawsel R. Keith, a high sheriff and then judge of the Probate Court in the early 19th century.

239. 1 Shipman Place, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate with a brick chimney. This house, in a restrained Queen Anne style, has a high brick foundation, a gable wall dormer sheathed in staggered butt shingles, a one-story flat roof porch across the gable front with turned posts and staggered butt shingled balustrade. The main gable is sheathed, in the upper half, with staggered butt shingles and contains a lancet arched window. The rest of the windows have molded projecting lintels and one-over-one light sash. The door is in a side bay of the gable façade on the porch.

240. 1 (formerly 1-3) Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, wood clapboard siding, two stories, with exposed basement, cross gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingle. This small house, built into the steep hill along Cliff Street, has a gabled wall dormer on the facade and a two-story wraparound porch with turned posts and a stick balustrade. The windows have one-over-one light sash. The side elevation door is exposed and modern. There is a 1 ½ story gable wing on the back. It underwent rehabilitation in 2007, according to city building permit records. The rehabilitation utilized the Federal tax credit program.

241. 5 (formerly 5-9) Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl siding and shingled, 2 ½ stories over the exposed, walk-out basement, gabled roof sheathed in slate, robust cornice returns, two brick ridge chimneys. This six-bay, eave fronted, apartment house, perched at the edge of the cliff of Cliff Street, has a pair of gable dormers sided with staggered butt shingles on the façade along with paired doors, under a common shed roof hood, corner boards, and a vertical board frieze. The windows have one-over-one light sash and simple molded surrounds. There is a rear shed roofed porch with turned posts and a modern basement level porch beneath it. There are two doors on the west elevation basement level, now protected by a retaining wall.

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242. 7 Hillside Avenue, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This three-bay gable front house has a decoratively shingled gable peak and a high partly parged and partly clapboarded foundation where it is fully exposed on the side elevation. The door is in a side hall location and is glazed and paneled with a modern entry deck. The windows have simple molded surrounds and one-over-one light sash. This house does not clearly match the footprint shown in this location on the 1915-1945 Sanborn maps. However, the house appears to be stylistically c. 1900 and so perhaps an error was repeated on the maps. According to building permit records, it was renovated on the interior and exterior in 1991.

243. 2 (formerly 2-4) Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, with walk-out basement, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick ridge chimney. This five bay, eaves-front house has a centered door (now a modern glazed door) and a first floor, shed roofed porch with square posts and balustrade. The porch projects out over the walk-out basement level and is braced from below with large, simple brackets curved at the end. The windows have two-over-two light sash and there is a two-story, gable roofed, side wing on the grade of the first floor level. It is now a two-unit condominium.

244. 4 (formerly 6) Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal, two rear exterior brick chimneys. The main block of this house has clipped corners at the first-floor level. There is a 1 ½ story wing on the right side with a gable wall dormer. The gable peaks in the main block and especially the wing are decoratively shingled and there is a vertical board frieze trimmed with flat boards. The narrow windows are paired with one-over-one light sash. In 1978, the wing was fronted by a porch with turned posts and balustrade that has since been enclosed with clapboards, small modern windows, and a shed roofed entry stoop. There is another shed roofed, non-original porch, on the southwest corner. A one-story gable wing extends from the end of the two-story wing and has another door protected by a shed hood. According to building permit records, the porch was enclosed in 1984.

244a. 4 Cliff Street, shed, 1980. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, miscellaneous wood siding, shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. This modern, informal shed was constructed in 1980, according to building permit records.

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245. 6 (formerly 6 ½) Cliff Street, c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, corbelled brick chimney. This two-bay-front house has a double leaf French door in the east bay and a front porch with square posts and a solid clapboarded balustrade. Both the house and porch have exposed rafter tails. The windows have simple, wide surrounds and six-over-one light sash. Some of them on the side elevations are grouped in threes.

245a. 6 Cliff Street, barn/garage, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This simple gable front barn appears on the 1915 (but not on the 1909) Sanborn map and may have been associated with # 244 (4 Cliff Street). It has a single, two-over-two light sash window in the gable over a large vehicle bay that is not centered and now has a paneled overhead garage door.

246. 8 Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick ridge chimney and brick exterior side chimney. This gable front house in a restrained Queen Anne style has a front porch with Tuscan columns and a solid, shingled balustrade, vertical board frieze, shingles in the gable above the second-floor windows, and a two-story gable wing on the right side which is attached to a two-story, shed roof, one-car garage. The windows have one-over-one light sash except for a bank of three multi-light replacement sash on the first floor and some casement windows on the garage. There is a large shed wall dormer on the wing with three tall fixed light sash windows with small panes at the top. There is a door on the front porch and also another on the front of wing under another simpler hipped roof entry porch filling the corner.

247. 11 Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys. This small two-bay gable front house is built on the edge of the cliff of Cliff Street and has a shed roof entry porch with bracketed square posts. There is a 1 ½ story gable side ell on the left with a shed roof porch matching the other one. It also has a shed wall dormer with three windows that match the one on #246 (8 Cliff Street). These windows have fixed tall lights with small panes at the top. The other windows have one-over-one light sash.

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248. 13 Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1 ½ stories, with exposed basement, gabled roof. This house in a restrained Shingle style has a shingled basement and gable while the first floor is clapboarded. There is a recessed canted entry in the left front corner under a recessed porch and a shed dormer on the right roof slope. Most of the windows have one-over-one light sash although one has two-over-two light sash and some are paired.

249. 3 Corse Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, staggered butt shingle siding, 1 ½ stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This house was built on a very steep bank allowing for an exposed basement on three elevations. There is a porch at the first-floor level with Tuscan columns and a shingled solid balustrade. The roof has a shallow shed dormer. The windows have been replaced with tall single light sash plus one enormous divided light fixed window on the first floor next to the side bay door. There is a large wing below the street level with some similar shingle siding as well as paneled wood on the basement level.

249a. 3 Corse Street, shed c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one story, shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This very small shed is actually shown on the property of 3 Corse Street but appears to relate to 13 Cliff Street (#248) instead. It is on the same level as 13 Cliff Street which is a story below the main floor of 3 Corse Street. It is clapboarded and painted in matching colors to 13 Cliff Street.

250. 16 Corse Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, one brick ridge chimney and one brick exterior chimney. This gable front Queen Anne style house has horizontal bands at the lintel levels, a vertical board frieze that crosses the gable and a recessed two-story porch across one-quarter of the northwest front corner, a 2 ½ story bay window with a large gable roof on the south elevation and an attached carriage barn with cupola. In the main house, most windows have one-over-one light sash and some are grouped. There is an original Queen Anne style fixed parlor window with a small horizontal light above one large light on the façade. The doors on the first and second floors are glazed. On the barn, the windows have two-over-two light sash. There is also a large bay with a vertical plank door and a hay loft plank door above it on the gable front.

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251. 10 Corse Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This house has a front porch with turned posts and sawn balustrade and a 1 ½ story ell on the left side with a steeply pitched gable wall dormer. In 1978, the house still had clapboard siding with shingles in the gable peak. The windows have simple one-over-one light sash except for the Queen Anne style large fixed parlor window with divided top section on the first-floor front façade. There is a modern shed roofed car port attached to the rear façade. According to the city's GIS maps and 1996 ortho-map data, there is a small outbuilding in the woods at the rear of the lot. This cannot be seen or accessed from Corse Street.

252. 15 Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, multiple gabled roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney, modern skylights. This Queen Anne style house with several intersecting gables is on a corner and has two main facades. The house has board belt courses at the sill and lintel levels, paired, one-over-one light sash, Queen Anne style windows with the upper sash framed in small colored lights, and decorative gable screens. The south façade faces Cliff Street and has a primary, narrow two-bay gable with canted corners on the first floor. The second floor overhangs the bay windows and is flanked by shed roofed porches that continue the upper gable. The one on the left (west) is shallow and has a door. The one on the right (east) is deep and appears like a recessed porch from the east façade with turned posts, railing and valence under a roof continuous with the main roof. There is a gable dormer on the roof above this porch. The south façade has a second gable on the rear wing that matches the first except for the canted corners and porches. The east façade has a taller gable ell behind the main roof and intersecting it at the top. On the north elevation, a shorter gable wing extends from the rear wing and a one-story flat roofed shed is in the northeast corner. The west elevation has another gable wing and a modern shed roofed exit stair from the third floor. The porches have turned posts, spindle railings, valences, and jig sawn skirt boards. According to building permit records, this house was converted from a two unit to a three-unit apartment building in 1986.

252a. 15 Cliff Street, garage, 1972. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, painted plywood siding, one story, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This small one-car garage is located up the hill from #252 and has its gable end toward Corse Street with a overhead garage door topped by a "hay loft" door in the gable. There are modern casement windows on the sides and a wood deck on the rear. There is a plank door on the north (uphill) façade. The numbers "1972" (presumably the construction date) are attached to the south façade.

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253. 17 Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney, skylights. This three-bay, gable front house has a front porch with slender Tuscan columns and a shingled balustrade. There is a one-story left side gable ell with a concrete block chimney that has been expanded to the rear with a large shed dormer. The house has a vertical board frieze and some decorative shingles in the gable peak. The windows have one-over-one light sash and simple surrounds. The ell is connected to a 1980 one-story, one-car garage with a contemporary style side shed roof. The garage has a paneled overhead door.

254. 21 Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This is an “L” shaped Italianate style house with a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. The windows have simple molded surrounds and one-over-one light sash. There are entries on both the main block, in an end bay, and on the recessed ell. Both have glazed doors and are sheltered by flat roofed entry porches with cornice brackets, turned posts and spindle balustrades. The porches have lattice skirts. There is a 1 ½ story rear addition offset on the northwest corner that has a small one-story shed on the exposed front.

254a. 21 Cliff Street, garage, 1982. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, clapboarded, one story, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. According to building permit records, this two-car garage was constructed in 1982. It uses the Italianate style to match the details of the house. It has a bracketed cornice with a plain frieze and vertical panel garage doors.

255. 23 Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, wide vinyl clapboards, two stories, flat roof. This, simple, three-bay, Italianate style house has a flat frieze with a molded bead in the center and apparently there never was a bracketed cornice. The windows have projecting molded lintels and wide surrounds with two-over-two light sash. There is a one-story shed roofed porch with simple square posts connected by shallow, arched panels and a clapboarded balustrade. There is a steep peak over the end bay of the porch roof where the glazed door is located, suggesting that there were once steps coming off the front instead of the side where they are now. The balustrade would have been installed after this change. The building is similar to #256 (25 Cliff Street). In 1978, the building had asbestos shingle siding that had covered the frieze and the front porch was screened in. There is a rear side elevation door and a small one-story shed addition in the rear.

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256. 25 Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof, exterior concrete block chimney. This Italianate style house has a horizontal frieze and a one-story flat roof three-sided bay window on the side (street) façade. Apparently, the house never had a bracketed cornice. Its entrance porch is on the east side facade and has simple bracketed posts and a flat cross piece below them between posts. There is another rear entrance on the west side façade that is protected by a modern gable hood. There is a small shed roofed addition projecting from the northwest (rear) corner that has a four-light paneled door. The windows have projecting molded lintels and two-over-two light sash. The mortared rubble stone foundation is covered on the street façade with wood panels. The house is similar to # 255 (23 Cliff Street). According to building permit records, an adjacent storage shed was constructed in 1992.

257. 32 Cliff Street, c. 1900. Noncontributing due to alterations

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns, brick chimney. This gable front house has an exposed basement and a recessed porch at the right front corner that projects in an enclosed porch. All the fenestration has been altered and now has banks of three casement windows topped by a low pediment. It is difficult to tell what this house originally looked like. Although all the other properties in Cliff Street are pictured, at least in part, by the 1945 Sanborn map, the map does not extend this far. The 1978 description did not help identify its possible construction date or even its appearance but did note that at that time the first-floor windows had been altered. The window changes substantially alter the character and style of the property so it is considered noncontributing.

257a. 32 Cliff Street, garage, 1995. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns, cupola. According to building permit records, this garage in a Neo-Queen Anne style was constructed in 1995. The gable front façade has a decoratively shingled gable over a garage bay. There is a shed dormer on the south elevation.

258. 24 Cliff Street, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This Colonial Revival style house has two pedimented gable dormers on the front roof slope, a gabled porch entrance on the right side and a recessed porch at the left front corner. The windows have small one-over-one light sash. Although a 1 ½ story house appears in this location as early as the 1915 Sanborn map, it was most likely a house matching the style of the associated barn/garage (#258a) that was removed and replaced with this one after the 1945 map. The present house style is consistent with modest mid-20th century suburban housing.

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258a. 24 Cliff Street, barn/garage, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard and shingle siding, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, modern skylight. This gable front barn/garage has two large bays with vertical board sliding doors. Above this is a hay loft door over the left bay and a centered gable window. The gable above the first floor is decoratively sided with staggered butt shingles. Most of the windows have two-over-two light sash with a one-over-one light sash in the front gable.

259. 22 Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, and gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal, brick chimney. This is a two-bay, gable front house built into the side of the hill with a sun porch addition on the south side over a one-car garage below. The door in a side bay has a modern shed hood. Some first-floor windows have been replaced with modern sliding or fixed sash but most have two-over-two light double hung sash.

260. 18 (formerly 18-20) Cliff Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal. This is a “T” shaped, “I” house with a one-story, shed roofed porch on the east façade with modern posts and balustrade sheltering the door. The windows have two-over-two light sash. There is a two-story corner addition next to the porch. Although the footprint of this building doesn’t match that on the 1915-1945 Sanborn maps, this house appears to date from at least that time frame and was likely part of the c. 1900 development of Cliff Street.

261. 1 (formerly 1-3) Waverly Place, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney, cornice returns. The entrance is on the gable end in a side bay and currently has a shed hood. The windows have two-over-two light sash with a few exceptions of modern casements or awnings. There is a rear one-story addition with a metal chimney.

261a. 1 Waverly Place, garage, c. 1960. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, one story, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This two-car garage has a gable front orientation.

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262. 76-78 Elm Street, c. 1895 (demolished 2003)

76-78 Elm Street was listed as contributing site #262 to the Montpelier Historic District. It was demolished in 2003 after a fire and the site is not eligible. This lot presently has no structure on it.

The former 76-78 Elm Street was described in the 1978 nomination as follows:

“Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has a high stone foundation.”

263. 104-106 Elm Street, c. 1880 (demolished in 1996)

104-106 Elm Street was listed as contributing site #263 to the Montpelier Historic District. It was demolished in 1996 after a rock slide from the cliff above and the site is not eligible. This lot presently has no structure on it.

The former 104-106 Elm Street was described in the 1978 nomination as follows: “Wood frame, asphalt siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has a centrally located double leaf door with a bracketed hood, two large gable dormers and a two-story porch on the right side with turned posts and railing.”

264. 120 Elm Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in corrugated metal. This Greek Revival Classic cottage, c. 1850, has a centrally located door flanked by sidelights protected by a c. 1910 entry porch across the western half of the eaves-front façade. The house has plain corner boards, entablatures, boxed cornice, cornice returns, and peaked lintel window heads. The two right bays have been changed to one large window under a long, peaked lintel. Most of the windows have one-over-one light sash. There is a two-story shed roofed rear side addition on the east that has a first floor one-car garage bay topped by a pair of one-over-one light sash windows. According to building permit records, some of the porch and siding were replaced in 1985.

265. 122 (formerly 122-126) Elm Street, c. 1865. Contributing

Wood frame, restored clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The twelve-bay façade of this apartment house has two gable wall dormers, peaked lintel window heads, and three doors on a one-story porch with shed roof, bracketed turned posts, paneled balustrade, and a set of steps in front of each door. The windows have one-over-one light sash. In 1978, the house was described as having asbestos siding.

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266. 128 Elm Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This small house is set back on the lot and has a gable front orientation with a front porch enclosed in the early 20th century with three-over-one light sash over a solid paneled balustrade. The windows have one-over-one light sash and the door is in a side bay.

267. 134 Elm Street, c. 1870 (demolished in 1994)

134 Elm Street was listed as contributing site #267 to the Montpelier Historic District. It was demolished in 1994 and the site is not eligible. This lot presently has no structure on it and is part of the parking lot for the Resurrection Baptist Church in #268 (144 Elm Street).

The former 134 Elm Street was described in the 1978 nomination as follows: "Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, and gabled roof. This house has a pedimented gable front elevation and an intrusive front porch."

268. 144 (formerly 142-144) Elm Street, Resurrection Baptist Church, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal, brick chimney. The main and earlier section of this building is a 2 ½ story Italianate house with a flat roofed three-sided bay window and a paired bracketed cornice with cornice returns. There is a low shed dormer on each roof slope. The windows have bracketed molded projecting lintels and two-over-two light sash. The entry in a side bay is sheltered by a modern gable roofed entry porch and, has a six-panel door and half-length sidelights. There is a c. 1960 modern church addition to the left side of the house which is one story and vinyl clapboarded with a three-part belfry behind a front parapet. A modern gable porch shelters the double leaf doors of the church. There is a two-story gable rear wing with slightly less elaborate window surrounds and a one-story rear addition on the back of the wing. According to building permit records, in 1987 a rear fire escape was built from the third floor and in 1996 a rear attached carport with enclosed shed was constructed but is not visible from the street.

269. 150 (formerly 150-152) Elm Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, restored clapboard siding, three stories, asphalt-shingled mansard roof, granite foundation. This four by two bay French Second Empire duplex apartment house has a one-story porch with turned posts and railing, a paired bracketed cornice, a vertical board frieze, and two peaked lintel roof dormers on each elevation. The windows have molded projecting lintels and most have one-over-one light sash. The porch has two doors flanked by large, Queen Anne style

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parlor windows with a horizontal muntin near the top with similar surrounds to the others. There is a centered rear two-story wing that has entry porches on each side.

269a. 150 Elm Street, garage/shed, c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, one story, clapboarded, hipped roof. This two-bay garage has a double-wide overhead door.

270. 156 (formerly 156-158) Elm Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, cornice returns, granite foundation. This four by two bay duplex apartment house has two glazed doors on a front porch with bracketed turned posts, spindle railing, and jig sawn skirt. The windows have molded projecting lintels and one-over-one light sash. The two front doors are flanked by large, Queen Anne style parlor windows with a horizontal muntin near the top. A c. 1895 flat roofed two-story rear addition has side porches on either side.

270a. 156 Elm Street, barn, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This large gable front former barn has only one small door centered on the façade with a hay loft door above it on the left side. The south elevation has two double leaf doors and a 2/2 window. The north elevation has a boarded window.

270b. 156 Elm Street, shed, c. 1960. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, shed roof. This small shed has double leaf board doors.

271. 162 Elm Street, c. 1885. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and flush boards, two stories, hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles replacing slate with a crowning bracketed cornice band and vertical board frieze at the top. This two by six-bay Queen Anne style house, c. 1885, has a double leaf front door in the left bay with colored Queen Anne glass panels. The two-bay façade is protected by a one-bay, one-story mansard roof porch with chamfered posts, sawn balustrade and heavy craved brackets with pendants. The right bay is a two-story, three-sided bay window with polygonal roof and a shingled pent roof with brackets between the first and second floors. There are flush board bands below the first-floor windows, between the stories and below the main bracketed cornice. The incised window heads are flat on the first floor and segmental on the second floor. Window bays are accented by two-story vertical flat board trim ending in brackets at the cornice. The windows have one-over-one light sash. 2 ½ story, one-bay-deep, cross gabled pavilions extend the main block and all its detailing in the center of both the north and south elevations.

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272. 166 Elm Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, cross gabled roofs. This Gothic Revival/Italianate style, gable fronted house, c. 1850, has a bracketed cornice and flat roof octagonal cupola at the cross gables. The side bay entrance is surrounded by pilasters, infilled sidelights, and a bracketed entablature under a full width one-story Queen Anne style porch with turned posts, spindle railing and lattice skirt. The door is a glazed and paneled Queen Anne style door. The windows have one-over-one light sash and there is a narrow arched louvered vent in each gable. There is a one-story gable roofed side addition to the north with a matching porch. There is an extensive set of rear additions and connected back buildings which have been modified further with dormers and modern exterior wood stairs. The rearmost (west) addition is a steeply cross gabled 2-story structure with metal roof that was originally the Gothic Revival style barn.

273. 174 Elm Street, c. 1855. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, brick ridge chimney, cornice returns. This five by two bay Georgian plan house has features of both Greek Revival and Italianate styles including a bracketed cornice with pendants and peaked lintel window heads. The front center door is flanked by sidelights and fluted Ionic columns in anta. The windows have one-over-one light sash and louvered shutters. The granite front steps are protected under a new Colonial Revival one-bay porch entrance with entablature under a shallow gable peak and square columns.

274. 182 Elm Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in standing seam metal. This small Queen Anne house, c. 1890, is set back from the street and has a gable front orientation with a cross gable and full-width front porch with turned posts and railing. There is a semi-lunette in the gable. There are paired double hung windows next to the side hall entrance on the front façade with one-over-one light sash in simple molded surrounds in the other windows.

275. 184 (formerly 186) Elm Street, c. 1840/c.1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This Greek Revival Classic Cottage, c. 1840, has a centrally located door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and is surmounted by a rectangular transom. The house was modernized, c. 1890, by the addition of a full-width front porch with Tuscan columns on a shingled balustrade and lattice skirt as well as with decorative and shingled bands applied to the main block. The bands, in a staggered but pattern, are on the porch and around the sides of the house. The shingles are below the windows, between the first and second floor side windows and above the second-floor windows in the

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gable peak. The shingles form a swept hood over each of the side windows. The windows have two-over-two light sash. There is a large, six-bay, 1 ½-story, rear gable ell with a shed dormer on the south side. Attached to the rear of the ell is a taller 1 ½ story clapboarded stable barn with a large bay door, hay loft door, and small stable windows on the south elevation. There is a one-story shed addition to the rear of the barn.

275a. 184 Elm Street, barn, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This simple barn has a large bay on the side of the gable end with a vertical board door and another bay door centered on the eaves side façade. There is a window in the gable and one on one side of the eaves (south) elevation.

276. 188 (formerly 188-194) Elm Street, c. 1850/c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, cornice returns. This Classic Cottage has a full width shed roof wall dormer and a c. 1895 broadly gabled Colonial Revival front porch with paired Tuscan columns on a solid clapboarded balustrade across the façade. The windows have one-over-one light sash. Rear one and two-story additions connect to a rear 1 ½ story gable barn that has been resided recently.

277. 200 Elm Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, cornice returns. This Classic Cottage has its gable facing Elm Street but its door on the south eave side. The floor plan of the house has not been altered for this site. The front (south) center entrance projects from the main house and has pilastered corners and flush board siding. It is sheltered by a modern, hipped roof, entry porch with bracketed square posts. There is a small shed dormer on the front roof slope. The gable facing Elm Street is adorned by decorative cross bracing. The windows have one-over-one light sash. In 1978, the nomination described a previous porch across three-quarters of the façade which had clustered Tuscan columns. The Sanborn maps show a c. 1908 porch wrapping around the front and gable elevations that has now been removed and replaced with the present porch. According to building permit records, the house underwent major renovations in 1995.

278. 208 Elm Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, steeply gabled roof sheathed in slate, cornice returns, two brick end ridge chimneys. This Classic Cottage has a c. 1910 one-bay entrance porch with flat roof supported on Ionic columns. The centered front door is flanked by full-length sidelights, and the house has a five-bay shed dormer on the facade. The windows have peaked lintel heads and

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six-over-six light replacement sash. There is also a c. 1910 side entry porch with flat roof and plain columns. A rear wing connects to a former barn that is now a two-car garage.

279. 214 Elm Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, cornice returns. This Greek Revival style house has a gable front orientation, peaked lintel window surrounds, plain corner pilasters, an entablature and boxed cornice. The front door, on the left of the façade, has three-quarter length sidelights, pilasters and full entablature. The windows have one-over-one light sash. There is a small shed dormer on the north roof slope and a 1 ½ story rear addition with a steeply pitched gable wall dormer and entrance porch.

280. 222 Elm Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal, brick ridge chimney, cornice returns. This side hall Greek Revival style house has a gable front orientation, cross gables on south and north, plain corner pilasters, classical entablature, boxed cornice and one-bay flat roof entry porch with slightly battered square columns supporting a full entablature. The windows have peaked lintel heads and six-over-six light replacement sash. The house connects to a later, c. 1910, 2 ½ story, wood frame, clapboarded with shingled gable house (6 Winter Street) which has its gable facing Winter Street.

281. 228 (formerly 228-230) Elm Street, c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns, and modern solar hot water panels on the southeastern roof slope. This duplex apartment house has two doors on a front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets. The plain board frieze continues on the gable ends to create a visual pediment. Most of the windows have one-over-one light sash. On the porch there are two large Queen Anne style fixed parlor windows each with a horizontal muntin near the top.

282. 242 Elm Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, and gabled roof, brick chimney. This Greek Revival style house, c. 1840, has a monumental two-story Doric portico with a triangular louver in the heavily pedimented gable. The front door, in the right bay, has plain pilasters, an entablature, and is flanked by three-quarter length leaded and stained-glass sidelights. The aluminum siding has not obscured any of the details of this house. The first-floor windows have full entablatures matching the door surround and the second-floor windows abut to the plain

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frieze under the cornice. The windows have one-over-one light sash. There is a one-story as well as a two-story rear addition.

283. 248 Elm Street, c. 1875. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, bellcast mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This three-bay, French Second Empire house, c. 1875, has a double leaf door in the right bay protected by a bracketed hood with oversized carved curving braces. The windows have footed surrounds and two-over-two light sash. The house has a bracketed cornice, flat roofed, mansard dormers, and a flat-roofed three sided, 2-story bay window on the southwest elevation. There is a two-story, gable roofed rear wing with a one story shed roofed porch along the southwest elevation.

283a. 248 Elm Street, carriage house, c. 1875. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, dual-pitched, hipped roof sheathed in corrugated metal and topped by a hipped roof. This carriage house has a large, centered bay door on the façade topped by a hay loft door and a two-over-two light sash window in the roof. The doors have molded projecting surrounds and vertical board doors. On the side elevations are a few windows and a smaller door.

284. 254 Elm Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Asbestos siding, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with gabled dormers. This three-bay French Second Empire house, c. 1880, was the home of Dennis Lane, president of the Lane Manufacturing Company which was located across the North Branch from his house. The present siding has obscured many of the fine elegant details of the house. The house has a three-bay façade with double leaf doors in the left bay protected by a hood supported on wide elaborate consoles. On the right bay is a one-story, flat roofed, three-sided bay window. A two-story mansard roofed pavilion projects on the north. There is a porch tucked into the corner of main block and pavilion on the northeast corner with chamfered posts and a bracketed cornice. A modern fire escape leads from a second-floor window down over this porch to the front. There is also a two-story, three-sided bay window on the south elevation. The windows have one-over-one light sash. The house was originally trimmed with iron cresting and had a tower roof with circular window surmounting a wing on the right side. There is a series of two-story mansard roofed rear ells getting progressively shorter along Vine Street. These connect to a rear carriage house that has a mansard roof. It has been converted into a four-bay garage with four pairs of multi-pane paneled doors in a single opening. There is a wide wall dormer on the façade above the bay doors. It is now an apartment building.

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285. 260 Elm Street, c. 1855. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in polychrome slate. This Gothic Revival style house is visually decorative in its use of clapboard and shingle bands. The house has a three-bay gable front orientation with Tudor label surrounds. The walls of the house are articulated in four distinct bands; the lower (or first) band is of vertical board and batten panels; the second band (or window band) is clapboarded; the third band is of shingles cut in a double loop design which flairs out slightly from the main plane of the house; the fourth band is an entablature of shingles in a large saw-tooth design. The house has cross gables which are clad in looped shingles and ornate turned gable screens. The front gable has a small decorative balcony supported on brackets and suspended from the gable screen within which is an attic window. There is a two-story gable pavilion on the north elevation. The windows have six-over-six light sash. The door with Tudor label surround is centered on the gable façade and sheltered by a later porch with simple square columns, plain entablature, paneled balustrade and lattice skirt.

286. 3 (formerly 5) Vine Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal. This simple, gable front, side hall house faces Vine Street and has a six-panel door with full length side lights in a plain surround. The windows have one-over-one light sash. The eaves are open and deep. The house extends northward along Elm Street with two windows on the west elevation as well as a one-story gable addition with a second entry connecting to a 1 ½ story gable former barn facing Elm Street. This barn now looks very similar to the main block with vinyl clapboard siding, residential windows, a side bay door, and standing seam metal roofing.

287. 2 (formerly 2-4) Vine Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This four by three bay Italianate style apartment house has a vertical board frieze, a bracketed cornice and a one-story, two-bay bracketed flat roof entry porch sheltering two separate doors. The windows have molded projecting lintels and two-over-two light sash.

288. 249 (formerly 249-253) Elm Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, two stories, gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal, cornice returns. This nine-bay apartment house has three slightly recessed doors with full length sidelights. The doors, which are grouped two together and one alone, appear to be replacements and the surrounds are largely covered by the vinyl siding. However, they were described as

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“Greek Revival” in 1978. A shed dormer is across the entire façade and the windows have six-over-six replacement sash. There is a small shed protruding from the roof.

289. 241 Elm Street, c. 1870/c.1895. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, two brick ridge chimneys, cornice returns. This nine-bay apartment house has two bays on the left and right sides of the façade which are lower than the five central bays. The front door is centrally located, has a rectangular multi-lighted transom and a c. 1895 one-bay gable porch entry. The boxed eaves are fairly shallow, and the windows have two-over-two light sash. Maps indicate that this was a narrower house that was expanded on the north and south c. 1880. It appears to have been updated c. 1895 as well with its shingle siding and Colonial Revival entry porch. There is a shallow two-story rear shed addition and a deeper center section. An attached two-story porch projects to the south in the rear.

290. 235 (formerly 233-235) Elm Street, c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This Colonial Revival style house has a pedimented gable front elevation and a modern porch with iron railing and posts wrapping around the south elevation to a second door into a one-story narrow addition. There are large gable wall dormers on the sides that are crossed by the eaves to form pediments. There is a central glazed paneled door and a large Queen Anne style parlor window with a divided top section on the north and a replaced, re-sized smaller window on the south. Other windows have one-over-one light sash. There is a modern wooden fire escape on the façade second floor and a modern wooden exterior staircase on the rear.

291. 231 Elm Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay Italianate house has a front porch with chamfered posts, turned railing and valence, and lattice skirt. It originally had a double leaf door under a single bracketed lintel. This has been replaced with a pair of modern panel doors under the long original lintel. The windows have molded heads, footed surrounds, and one-over-one light sash. Many of them are paired. There is a vertical board frieze below the first-floor windows and a vertical board frieze at the cornice which is bracketed. There is a two-story, one-bay, rear extension of the main block separated by a vertical flat board that has a recessed side porch as well as an offset rear two-story wing with flat roof. The main block bracketed cornice is continuous in the extension and wing. The rear wing projects one bay to the south and is fronted by an infilled former large bay on the ground floor and a window above.

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292. 223 (formerly 225-227) Elm Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles. This Queen Anne Classic Cottage has two steeply pitched gable wall dormers with patterned shingles, fancy sawn and turned gable screens, and were once topped by finials. Its two front doors open onto a full-length Queen Anne porch with a circular pavilion at the right corner which has a flattened conical roof once topped by a finial. Turned posts support the deep eaves and entablature of the porch which has a jig sawn balustrade and bolder patterned skirt. The porch has a gable peak over the doors containing a gable screen similar to those in the wall dormers. There are large Queen Anne style parlor windows on the first floor and one-over-one light sash windows elsewhere which have deep, molded projecting lintels accented by modillions. The rear ell has dormers with peaked gables. A house stood on this site prior to 1899, when this house first appears on the Sanborn maps and was connected to the rear carriage barn. By 1899, the main house had been replaced by this one (or completely remodeled and shortened) and a new freestanding dwelling (#293, 223a Elm Street) was built in the place of the carriage barn. According to building permit records, the front porch was replaced in 2003, and was a restoration.

293. 223a (formerly 223) Elm Street, c. 1895, Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney, cornice returns. This house was built in the location of a carriage barn attached to the house that preceded #292 (223 Elm Street), although it is possible that this was the carriage barn with major c. 1895 alterations. One side of the facade has a two-story, three-sided bay window capped by a pedimented gable roof projecting over the corners with curving brackets. The other bay has a door protected by a front porch with turned posts and simple modern wood railing with vertical lattice skirt. The gable projects slightly at the eave line but the second-floor windows in the gable break through this line and have label window heads. All the windows have one-over-one light sash.

294. 221 (formerly 219-231) Elm Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick ridge chimney. This Greek Revival style house has a three-bay gable front orientation with a 1 ½ story slightly lower two-bay gable ell on the right side. The house has wide corner pilasters and entablatures and a cornice accented by a beaded molding. The windows have peaked lintel heads and six-over-six light sash. The front door is in the right bay and is flanked by full length sidelights. A c. 1890 Queen Anne porch with turned posts, railing and valence with a vertical lattice skirt shelters the door and extends across the ell. A wood ramp has been built over the porch steps and extending in front over the walkway. A rear one-story gable addition connects to a 1½ story gable carriage barn with two open bays and a diamond window in the gable peak.

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295. 213 Elm Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof, sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire house, c. 1880, has a double leaf front door with a transom protected by a one-bay, one-story entry porch with chamfered posts, incised arches springing from the neck of the posts, and a bracketed flat roof. The house has a bracketed cornice and two gable dormers on each side of the mansard roof. There is a one-story, three-sided, bay window on the southwest elevation with a bracketed flat roof. The windows have slightly projecting lintels and two-over-two light sash. A rear one-story gable wing with dormers and a porch connects to a rear 1 ½ story gable front carriage barn with an added shed garage bay on the southwest.

296. 187 (formerly 187 and 189) Elm Street, c. 1875. Noncontributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. Originally, this Italianate style house, c. 1875, had a paired bracketed cornice but substantial exterior renovations since 1978 have removed many decorative exterior features. The house is “T” shaped and a modern wood deck has been built over the entry porch in the corner which has Tuscan columns and modern railing and shelters two entrance doors. The windows which have lost their surrounds have two-over-two light sash on the second floor and have large single light fixed windows on the first floor where the openings may have been enlarged. The house retains its Italianate massing but has lost many of its decorative features so is listed as noncontributing due to alterations.

297a. 5 (formerly 1 ½) Spring Street, c. 1968. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, shingled, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This modern apartment house’s second floor overhangs the first slightly with small paired one-over-one light sash windows and three pairs of modern doors with three stoops along the front (west) eaves façade. The rear facades have sliding glass doors and decks. This building is similar to # 297b (1 Spring Street).

297b. 1 (formerly 1 ½) Spring Street, c. 1968. Noncontributing due to age

This modern apartment house is similar to # 297a (5 Spring Street) but with brickface siding on the first floor and two cantilevered second floor balconies with sliding glass doors. This building is built into a hill with a walkout basement and garages on the rear.

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298. 3 Spring Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire style house has a three story, mansard roofed, hexagonal tower on the northeast corner and porches with chamfered posts, heavy turned railings, and square open lattice skirt. The main cornice has incised decoration and paired brackets. There are two dormers on each roof slope with peaked gables in the center of the dormer roof. There are doors on two sides (east and west) on porches. On the east elevation, there is a heavily bracketed, flat roofed porch with openwork beneath the eaves and a built-in handicapped access ramp. It may be a recent reconstruction of an earlier, smaller porch. On the west elevation the centered entry door porch, which has a projecting gable over the steps, connects two projecting pavilions one square and the other semi-hexagonal. Based on the Sanborn maps, the porch was added at the time as the semi-hexagonal pavilion c. 1890. A modern metal fire escape descends from the third floor over the door and entry porch on this elevation. There is a mansard roofed two-story addition on the north. The windows are topped by a projecting lintel with a peaked center and have two-over-two light sash though there are a few Queen Anne style large fixed light parlor windows some with a divided top section on the first floor.

299. 4 (formerly 2) Spring Street, c. 1820/1870. Contributing

Brick, three stories, mansard roof clad in imbricated slate, brick chimney. This three by four bay French Second Empire style house has a Federal style door in the right front bay flanked by three quarter length sidelights and surmounted by a semi-elliptical fanlight. The windows have simple sills, vertical brick lintels, six-over-six light sash, and louvered shutters. The house has a paired bracketed cornice and two shed roof dormers on each roof slope. The dormers each have a gable peak centered on the molded projecting cornice adorned with small brackets. A two-story rear addition has a matching mansard roof. A house appears on this site on the 1858 Walling map suggesting that the Federal style features of the door and window surrounds are part of an earlier, likely two-story, side hall house that was transformed c. 1870 into the present three-story house with the addition of a mansard roof with its French Second Empire style dormers and a curved bracketed hood over the door fanlight.

299a. 2 Spring Street, garage, c. 1930-40. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, mansard roof clad in slate. This was originally a simple three-bay garage constructed between the 1925 and 1945 Sanborn maps. It replaced an earlier, likely original attached barn and shed ell. It has detailing to match the main house but with some differences. The slates on the roof are large rectangular tiles and the peaked molded cornice of the three dormers lack the detail and brackets of those on the main house. The cornice has small paired brackets. It has been renovated into offices with a center Colonial Revival style door flanked by sidelights and topped by a low, elliptical fan. On either side of the door are two windows with six-over-one light sash in plain surrounds and louvered shutters.

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300. 155 Elm Street, Luther Cross House, c. 1827. Contributing

Nine-course American bonded brick, 2 ½ stories, metal gabled roof with attached PV solar panels flush to the south roof slope, molded cornice returns, two brick chimneys. This transitional Federal-Greek Revival style house has a three-bay gable front orientation. The door is in the left (north) front bay and is flanked by three-quarter length leaded sidelights and is surmounted by a semi-elliptical leaded fanlight with fancy flourishes. The lintels and sills are rectangular cut granite and the house has a semi-elliptical lunette in the gable. The windows have six-over-nine light sash on the first floor and six-over-six light sash on the second floor. There is a Greek Revival style entry porch with Ionic columns sitting on a turned spindle balustrade and a pedimented gable enriched by dentils. There is an offset rear two-story frame wing with shingled siding, a gabled metal roof with PV flush mounted solar panels and cornice returns, and a Colonial Revival small gable entry porch to a side door on the north as well as an enclosed sun porch with modern entry stair on the south. The 1915-1945 Sanborn maps show the addition of a front porch that wrapped around the northeast corner that does not correlate to the present porch. If the maps were accurate, the current porch may have been a c. 1950 reconstruction or replacement porch. The maps also show that between 1925 and 1945, the southeastern-most rear wing connecting to the rear carriage and wagon houses was removed. It seems possible that the shingled siding and Colonial Revival entry porch of the remaining attached wing were added at this time c. 1930 and perhaps the front porch was changed then as well (but not picked up on the 1945 map.)

According to *History of the Town of Montpelier* (Abby Maria Hemenway, 1880, p.575), this house was the homestead of Luther Cross who built it and several other brick houses.

300a. 155 Elm Street, garage, c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, shed roof. This simple three-bay garage has paneled overhead garage doors in two bays and is boarded in the third. It first appeared on the 1925 Sanborn map.

301. 153 Elm Street, c. 1870/c. 1930. Noncontributing due to alterations

Wood frame, clapboard siding, two stories, gabled metal roof, rear exterior brick chimney. This apartment house, set back on the lot, has been renovated into offices. There are two, modern glazed doors on either end of the front eaves façade. On the first floor there is a pair of one-over-one light sash windows near the north door and three individual one-over-one light sash windows on the southern half. On the second floor, a pair of wider one-over-one windows is in the left (northern half) while the southern half has four one-over-one light sash windows in line with the windows and door below. This building is in the location and orientation of an earlier 1 ½ story wagon house originally connected to #300 (155 Elm Street) through a series of rear additions. It later was converted into a garage as indicated by Sanborn maps. Between the 1925 and 1945 Sanborn maps, the connecting wings were removed and this two-story, freestanding, structure

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with a slightly larger footprint appears with a rear two-story central pavilion. It was indicated as a three-bay garage with a second-floor dwelling on the 1945 map. The present building had a continuous slate roof in 2009 that appeared to pre-date the c. 1930 suggested by the Sanborn map and a crooked frame that also suggests more age. The slight change in size may be a map error though the building was likely renovated at the time. There is also a more recent one-story rear shed addition across the rear façade and a modern ramped entry porch to a business located there. A solar array was permitted for the building in 2016. A “3-bay garage” was demolished in 2016, according to city building permit records but it is unclear what or where this was.

153 Elm Street was listed in 1978 as noncontributing and was described as follows: “Wood frame, asbestos siding, two stories, gabled roof. This apartment house has three garage bays at the first-floor level. Non-contributory to the character of the historic district.” It has undergone exterior and interior renovations to accommodate offices in 1987 and 1999 that have revealed its clapboard siding and likely earlier date. However, despite revealing its likely older construction date, the many changes to fenestration and materials have left this building too altered to convey its wagon house and accessory building origins. Therefore, it remains listed as noncontributing.

302. 137 Elm Street, c. 1910. Contributing

Brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, two brick ridge chimneys with flared corbelling. This Colonial Revival style house has a gable front orientation, a two-story flat roof monumental portico with four Doric columns containing a second-floor porch with spindle balustrade and a first-floor porch with a solid panel balustrade. The windows have rock-faced granite sills, flat arch brick lintels, and six-over-one light sash. There is a two-story, brick, three-sided, bay window with hinged brick details on the north elevation and three frame dormers. There are two clapboarded dormers with arched roofs accented by a wooden keystone detail on each roof slope and a third square topped clapboarded dormer on the south slope. The door has a simple transom and is on the southern side bay of the front façade. Over this, a second-floor door accesses the second-floor porch. The boxed cornice has been covered in vinyl paneling. There is a rear addition with a rear porch with Doric columns.

303. 131 (formerly 131-133) Elm Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This French Second Empire style duplex apartment house has a four-bay façade and a full width porch with slender Tuscan columns on a solid shingled balustrade with a jig sawn skirt. The building has a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. The windows on the first floor have slightly projecting lintels and on the second floor abut to the frieze. Most windows have one-over-one light sash and on the first floor the two front doors are flanked by large, Queen Anne style parlor windows with a horizontal muntin near the top. The mansard roof has shed dormers in vertical line with the lower fenestration. Each dormer has a peaked gable in the center of the roof with a

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projecting molded cornice enriched by small brackets. According to building permit records, an addition was constructed in 1985.

304. 127 Elm Street, c. 1850. Noncontributing due to alterations

Wood frame, clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two corbelled brick ridge end chimneys, cornice returns. This Classic Cottage has gained many features that have obscured its original character including a central bracketed door hood flanked by modern projecting bay windows, a centrally located shed dormer with a semi-elliptical arched roof and a one-story gable wing on the right side with a front porch connecting onto a one-story, flat roofed, two-bay garage. The ell's porch has Tuscan columns embellished with collar details on a shingled balustrade. There is a pair of windows fronting on the ell as well as a glazed door. There is a double hung window on the first-floor east façade of the main block under this porch as well. Although it was considered contributing even with the asbestos siding and major alterations in 1978, it has been re-evaluated in 2016 to be noncontributing due to the major alterations and resulting loss of historic integrity.

305. 117 (formerly 117-119) Elm Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns. This apartment house is oriented with its narrow gable façade to the street and its entrance in a two-story, four-bay ell recessed from the gable façade which steps back again at the far end. The main block has a boxed cornice and peaked lintel window surrounds. The ell has a flat roof and peaked lintel window surrounds and a modern one-story porch with square posts and spindle balustrade. A two-story porch noted in the 1978 description has been enclosed in clapboards in 1989 and extends half way across the ell's street façade.

306. 89-103 Elm Street, c. 1932, *The Trading Post*, Noncontributing (demolished in 1993) replaced with 306a (89 Elm Street)

89-103 Elm Street, described as "apartments and stores, concrete block, c. 1932," was listed as noncontributing site #306 to the Montpelier Historic District. It was demolished and has been replaced by a modern apartment building (#306a at the same address) in 1993 which is noncontributing.

306a. 89 Elm Street, 1993. Noncontributing due to age

89-103 Elm Street was demolished in 1993 and has been replaced by a modern apartment building (#306a at the same address) which is noncontributing. This Post-modern style, sixteen-bay apartment building is compatibly designed in clapboard to appear as a connected set of six,

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three story, gable front townhouses, accented with large shaped louvers in the gables. The two on each end come out to the sidewalk, while the center three are recessed behind a continuous one-story porch with a central gable pavilion. The doors to the central units are on the porch while doors to the ends units are on the side facades of the end townhouses on small porches. The windows are all casement style and some are paired.

307. 87 (formerly 81-87) Elm Street, c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, flat roof. This twelve-bay apartment house has a small entablature with brackets, two sets of paired doors under simple flat roof porches and stoops, and one-over-one light sash windows. There is a line of louvered vents at the third floor level and no windows. According to building permit records, this building was renovated in 1992 along with #s 308 and 309, (65-87 Elm Street) and they are all now considered one property.

308. 87 (formerly 73-79) Elm Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This 12-bay apartment house, which had an intrusive one-story projecting concrete block first floor addition in 1978, has been renovated since and this addition was removed in 1984. It has two Queen Anne style glazed doors with small colored panes of glass around a larger central pane and a transom above. These are protected by elaborately carved hoods supported on ornate brackets and are on the left and right sides of the façade with four windows and a modern framed recessed doorway in between. The first-floor window surrounds match those above. The second and third floor windows have pedimented hoods with carved small brackets and one-over-one light sash. Four of them on each floor are infilled with clapboards. There is a board and batten frieze and a cornice supported on brackets. According to building permit records, this building was renovated in 1992 along with #s 307 and 309, (65-87 Elm Street) and they are all now considered one property.

309. 87 (formerly 65-71) Elm Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This eight-bay, Italianate style apartment house has had its façade altered; however, its cornice with paired brackets remains intact. There are two, two-story, three-sided bay windows with flat roofs on the left of the façade which are connected at the second-floor level by a flat porch roof; this roof and the flat roofs of the bay windows have paired brackets. There is an intrusive wooden fire escape on the right side of the façade and no bay windows. The windows have one-over-one light sash. According to building permit records, this building was renovated in 1992 along with #s 307 and 308, (65-87 Elm Street) and they are all now considered one property.

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310. 57 (formerly 57-63) Elm Street, c. 1958. Noncontributing due to alterations

Wood frame, with vinyl clapboards and brick veneer, two stories, flat roof. This modern commercial building has store/offices on the first floor with three doors and residential or offices on the slightly overhanging second floor. Both floors have trios of casement windows.

311. 7 School Street, 1939. Contributing

Rusticated concrete block and brick, 1 ½ stories, roof sloped to the center behind a parapet. This garage building has a stepped gable façade containing a centrally located granite block parapet inscribed “Ed T. Seguin, 1939.” The concrete block façade is accented by brick quoining at the corners and on the sides of the windows as well as window sills and lintels. The windows have six-over-six light sash on the side façade and large commercial windows on the front that have decorative intersecting muntins farming the central pane. These sash were likely replaced in 2001 when, according to building permit records, the building was renovated and converted to offices.

312. 3 (formerly 1, 3, and 5) School Street, c. 1885. Contributing

Brick, three stories, flat roof. This commercial building has rock-faced rectangular cut granite sills and lintels and a painted corbelled brick cornice topped by a wooden molding. The building is five bays wide on Elm Street with two doors on the first floor, six bays wide on School Street with two doors on the first floor, and has a clipped corner containing one bay with a door on the first floor. The windows have two-over-two light sash. The School Street façade and corner have an intrusive modern store front of brick-face and plate glass windows with a wood shingle pent roof that were present in 1978. On the end of the Elm Street façade was another modern storefront of wood shingles with a similar modern pent shingle roof but it has been removed and a more historically appropriate corniced storefront installed in 2014. Also in 2014 failing brick siding was restored or replaced, according to city building permit records. This building first appeared on the 1889 Sanborn map and housed a restaurant, grocer and another store. Over the next several decades, it housed a laundry, millinery shop, barber, printing shop, locksmith, picture framer, storage, sporting goods. Presently, it houses a deli/grocery.

313. 41 Elm Street, c. 1850/c.1940-50. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This commercial building has a six-bay second story and irregular first story including a recessed bay containing two doors and a window, a modern fixed glass window, two other doors, and two one-over-one light sash windows. This building was originally an eave fronted gable roofed 2 ½ story structure, based on historic

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photographs from 1874, 1890s, and 1906.⁷ It contained a blacksmith shop on the first floor and wheelwright on the second floor and became the David Mayo Carriage Shop around 1900. It remained listed as a blacksmith shop/wheelwright on the Sanborn maps until c. 1920 after which it was listed on the 1925 Sanborn map as a machine shop and later on the 1945 map as a restaurant. At some point, likely c. 1940-1950, it was renovated and the gable roof removed. Like that of 37 Elm (HD#314), the alteration is in the context of an effort locally to transform Elm Street into more of a retail extension of the downtown. It has been a bar and now houses two different businesses on the ground floor including a restaurant/market. It has undergone considerable alterations since its days as a blacksmith shop and carriage business but has also been a part of local changes to Montpelier's downtown business district. Its 19th century fenestration rhythm and former large bay opening are still apparent.

314. 37 (formerly 35-39) Elm Street, c. 1850/c.1940-50. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This five-bay wide commercial building has three large fixed glass windows and a recessed entrance on the first floor and five one-over-one light sash windows on the second floor. A recessed two-story addition on the north end has similar fenestration to the main block on both floors. This was part of a chain of adjacent commercial buildings along the North branch between Spring and Langdon Streets housing small service shops such as blacksmiths (see 41 Elm, #313), carpentry and woodworking, wheelwright, storage, painting, and later auto repair and garage. Originally, it had a gable roof based on historic photographs from 1874 and 1890s.⁸ This building appears to have been used as a blacksmith shop, cabinet shop and garage by 1945. At some point, likely c. 1940-1950, it was renovated and the gable roof removed. Like that of 41 Elm (HD#313), the alteration is in the context of an effort locally to transform Elm Street into more of a retail extension of the downtown. It had housed retail and services on the first floor and apartments above. Though quite altered from its original, 19th century appearance, this simple building reflects the 20th century development of Montpelier's business core.

315. 4-6 Langdon Street, c. 1830/c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys. The four by six bay gable front building has wide plain corner pilasters and a pedimented gable with a heavy entablature. The centered front door, facing Langdon Street, has a simpler entablature and pilaster surround. The windows have plain surround and on the second floor two-over-two light sash with louvered shutters. On the first floor the door is now flanked by single large plate glass store front windows with molded surrounds. The 1978 description notes "This four-bay Greek Revival style building originally stood on the site of # 116 and was moved to its present location, c. 1895, in anticipation of the construction of the Langdon Block."

⁷ Historic views are in the collection of the Vermont Historical Society library.

⁸ Historic views are in the collection of the Vermont Historical Society library.

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However, #116 is 104 Barre Street which does not make sense in relation to the Langdon Block. It seems more likely that #186 (8 Langdon Street) was meant. The 1974 *A Walk Through Montpelier*, by the Montpelier Heritage Group describes the building and says that it fronted Main Street near where Langdon Street now intersects it. It represents one of the first generation of frame downtown commercial architecture. According to the book, James Langdon who owned this building moved it to its present location around 1890 in order to create his brick commercial development on Langdon Street. In its new location it served as the Montpelier Police Station for several years.

316. 7 Elm Street, Smitty's Service Station (demolished)

7 Elm Street was listed as noncontributing site #316 to the Montpelier Historic District. It has been demolished and the site is not eligible. This lot presently has no structure on it. It was not described in the 1978 nomination.

317. 83 Main Street (formerly 5 East State Street), c. 1927. Contributing

Brick, two stories, flat roof. This four-bay building fronting on East State Street was built, c. 1927, to blend with # 142 (83 Main Street) to which it is attached. It has splayed brick lintels, two-over-two light sash windows, and a wooden molded cornice. There are two doors on the first floor. One, in the end bay, is a wide glazed and paneled door in a slightly recessed surround. The other door opening appears to have been converted from a window opening and has a modern door under a solid wood panel.

318. 83 Main Street (formerly 7 East State Street), c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, vertical board siding, one story, flat roof. This building has a prominent projecting curved roof protective entry and is attached to #317 (83 Main Street) of which it is now a part. There are two six-over-one light sash windows on the recessed façade and three pairs of windows on the rear façade.

319. 11 East State Street (now Vermont Center for Independent Living offices), c. 1940. Contributing

Brick, one story, flat roof. This building, c. 1940, a former A & P Market has a plate glass storefront under a molded cornice with a central recessed entry and a stepped parapet façade topped by metal clad concrete coping. The side elevations have brick pilasters and, on the east elevation, several assorted windows. Two bays have small high windows, four bays have long multi-pane steel sash, and one bay has a second entrance protected by a flat canopy. It became

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offices at some point and according to building permit records, in 1994 the Vermont Center for Independent Living made renovations to convert it to their use.

320. 15 (formerly 15-23) East State Street, c. 1870/1990. Noncontributing due to alterations

According to building permit records, this property underwent a major renovation in 1990 and the changes were such that it appears like a new structure in contemporary style. Presently, 15 East State Street has a wood or steel frame and is three stories with a gable roof sheathed in asphalt. This commercial office building has vinyl clapboard siding accented with vertical and horizontal plain frieze boards and flat panels and a triangular accent in the gable. The windows are plate glass and a mixture of four-light and one-light sash and pairs of window meet at the corners for a wraparound effect. The central entrance is deeply recessed in a glazed vestibule. The west façade has a cross gabled four-story pavilion flanked by one-story porches. This property is noncontributing due to alterations.

In 1978, #320 was described as follows: "Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This gable front commercial building has a yellow and red carrera glass and plate glass store front, plain corner pilasters and entablature, boxed cornice and gabled dormers. This building was originally parallel to East State Street and moved to its present site at the time of the construction of #319 (11 East State Street). Apparently, it originally was a stable." It appears on the Beers Atlas of 1873 and on the 1884 Sanborn Map as "D.W. Dudley's Livery." It is consistently shown as a livery stable until the 1945 map when it has been re-located with its end facing East State Street and served as a wall paper and paint store with apartments above.

321. 25 East State Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This three-bay gable front Italianate style house has a front door in the right bay surmounted by a bracketed hood. The building has a paired drop pendant bracketed cornice, cornice returns, and molded projecting window lintels. The windows have mostly two-over-two light sash with some one-over-one light sash. A modern oriel window with a pent roof was installed in the left bay of the first floor in 1978. On the east elevation there is a rear second floor recessed porch and a second entrance on the ground floor flanked by multi-pane store type windows. According to building permit records, a third-floor fire escape was installed in 1982 and there were renovations for a restaurant in 1983.

322. 4 (formerly 3) Miles Court, c. 1875. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney, cornice returns. This three-bay Greek Revival Classic Cottage with a flat frieze, simple corner

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pilasters, and molded entablature has a hipped roof entry porch on the eaves (west) façade and a one-story flat roof ell on the north side of the house. The c. 1900 porch has chamfered posts on a shingled balustrade. The windows have molded lintels and two-over-two light sash.

323. 3 (formerly 4) Miles Court, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with a brick chimney. This simple house is oriented away from East State Street toward the south and has an entry on the eaves side. There is a rear (north) one-story flat roofed addition that used to have a porch across the whole façade but has been widened recently. A small recessed entry porch in the addition shelters the modern glazed door on the gable end of the main block. The windows have plain surrounds and two-over-two light sash except for a modern three part fixed window on the first floor.

324. 27 East State Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, brick patterned asphalt siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick ridge chimney. This gable front house has a pedimented gable accented by an extended roof eave, central front door protected by a c. 1908 one-story hipped roof porch with turned posts and a solid balustrade covered in staggered butt shingles. The windows have two-over-two light sash. There is a one-story rear gable roofed wing with a side porch matching the front porch as well as a small side shed addition.

325. 29 East State Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick ridge chimney. This simple Greek Revival style house has a gable front orientation, side hall entry with entablature and projecting molded lintel, half sidelights, cornice returns, a simple entablature and corner boards. The windows have two-over-two light sash and a surround with molded lintels. A small second floor window on the east elevation breaks through the entablature.

326. 31 East State Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick ridge chimney. This gable front house has double leaf glazed and paneled doors in the side hall bay with an entablature and molded window lintels. The windows have molded projecting lintels and two-over-two light sash. A small second floor window on the east elevation breaks through the

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entablature above a shallow one-story side porch and a door. At the rear side, there is an attached frame one-story shed roofed one-bay garage with double leaf vertical board doors.

327. 43 (formerly 43-45) East State Street, 1877. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has double leaf paneled doors with round headed lights in the western bay under a deep bracketed projecting lintel (almost a hood). The house has a vertical board frieze with paired brackets under a deeply projecting molded cornice. There is a one-story entrance porch with Italianate details on the west elevation. The windows have two-over-two light sash. The main block is connected to what appears to have originally been a two-story flat roof carriage barn with matching bracketed cornice. A two-story addition with a recessed two-story porch connects this section to the main house. The garage now has two windows on the second floor over two vehicle bays with overhead modern doors. The connector was originally one story and was changed to two stories and got the porch c. 1930. According to the building's owner, the date of 1877 was found scratched in the plaster which agrees with architectural and map evidence.

328. 47 (formerly 47-49) East State Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This gable front house has a central entry with a double leaf glazed door. There is a one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a square spindle railing with a modern exterior stair leading to a smaller second floor porch where the details are modern. Formerly, it had molded window heads and a gable screen. Most windows have two-over-two light sash but there is a large Queen Anne style fixed parlor window with a top light on the first floor and a replacement one-over-one light sash window. There is a shed dormer across the east façade and a glazed sun porch on the rear first floor of the east elevation. According to building permit records, the house was renovated for apartments in 2002.

329. 55 East State Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof. This French Second Empire style house has a front porch with turned posts, railing and valence. The house has a vertical board frieze and a paired bracketed cornice. There is a three story, three-sided bay window on the east side of the house and a two-story, flat roof rear ell with vertical board frieze and a paired bracketed cornice. The tall, narrow paired windows have one-over-one light sash and molded projecting lintels. The dormer windows in the mansard have pedimented lintels. There is a second-floor solarium over a first-floor porch on the east elevation of the two-story, flat roofed rear ell.

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329a. 55 East State Street, carriage barn, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, flush board siding, gable roof, cupola. This three-bay carriage barn has three multi-light, paneled bay doors.

329b. 55 East State Street, garage, 1986. Noncontributing due to age

According to building permit records, a rear detached garage was permitted and appears on the city's maps but is not visible from the front of the property.

330. 59 East State Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with a brick chimney. This house has a gable front elevation with a pedimented gable, a one-story front porch with Ionic unfluted columns and shingle railing protecting a center entrance which is flanked by one-story bay windows. The house has a vertical board frieze, modillion cornice and molded and bracketed window heads. The windows have two-over-two light sash. There is a west side one-story porch and a two-story flat roofed rear addition.

330a. 59 East State Street, shed, c. 1940. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one story, shed roof. This small two-bay shed has double leaf vertical plank doors on each of two large bays.

331. 65 East State Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, shingled and vertical boards, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal with a corbelled brick ridge chimney. This Queen Anne style house has a three-bay gable front elevation with a large three-bay cross gable on the east side and a second story shed roofed room over an open porch with turned posts in the juncture of the two gables. According to the owner and building permit records, the second-floor porch was enclosed and converted to a bedroom in 1980. The facade has a bracketed hood entry in the west bay and one-story, three-sided, flat roof bay window with a board and batten frieze in the east bay. The house has a match-stick siding sill course and a board and batten frieze that creates a visual pediment at the gable with imbricated shingles above. A horizontal plain board frieze accents the top of the gable. The windows have two-over-two light sash. There is an open deck with railing along the façade and connecting to the recessed corner porch.

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332. 67 East State Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, shingled and vertical boards, 2 ½ to 3 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with a corbelled brick ridge chimney. This large and elaborate Queen Anne style house has a polygonal tower at the northeast front corner. The wall surface of the house is articulated in five distinct bands; 1) a sill course of staggered butt shingles; 2) clapboarded area punctuated by windows; 3) a molded lintel course; 4) staggered butt flared shingled area punctuated by windows; and 5) paneled match-stick siding laid in alternate diagonal patterns forming a frieze. The front of the house is further embellished by a porch with an irregular footprint, turned posts, staggered butt shingled railings, lattice valence, and staggered butt shingled skirt. Above this porch, at the west corner of the facade, is a second-floor porch sheltered by a steep gable roof with horseshoe shaped openings sided with wavy patterned shingles resting on a solid staggered butt shingle balustrade. The porch is now enclosed and the horseshoe openings infilled with rectangular windows. The 2 ½ story East State Street façade of the house has a hipped roof dormer and a 1 ½ story gable roofed wing off the southwest rear corner with matching exterior details and a one-story front porch with turned posts, spindle railing, and lattice valence. The east side of the house, along the declining slope of Hubbard Street, has a 3 ½ story gable roofed bay window with bracketed corners and an exposed granite block foundation. The windows have an assortment of sizes and one-over-one light sash.

333. 68 East State Street, George H. Guernsey House, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with a brick ridge chimney. This large, elaborate Queen Anne style house located on the corner of Hubbard and East State Streets faces East State Street. Its main hipped roof has a 2 ½ story central cross gable pavilion and a prominent gable dormer on the west end. The east end of the main roof is topped by a small gable-on-hip with a gable screen and arched small window. The house's windows are grouped vertically, framed by plain frieze and vertical boards, and separated at the floor level by bracketed shingled flared hoods. All major windows have stained and patterned glass transoms. The pavilion gable and the gabled dormer are both shingled and have elaborate gable screens with arched scroll sawn tracery supported on columns and oversized cornice returns. The house has vertical board panels below the windows and a board and batten frieze under the cornice. The cornice is bracketed at the corners and above the window bays. The house has porches at the verges. A flat roofed porch at the southwest corner has a shingled parapet supported by square posts and has stained glass and bracketed valences. The entrance porch at the southeast corner has a shed roof, chamfered posts, bracketed, openwork valence and jig sawn railing. The front door is double leaf and contains elegant ruby glass and chamfered glass panels. There are two rear additions. The first is a two-story gable wing with a large projecting hipped dormer breaking the eave and a gable roofed entry porch. The second is a plainer, two-story, gable extension of more recent vintage with paired one-over-one light windows and another door under a porch. This house was designed by Montpelier architect George Guernsey as his own home.

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333a. 68 East State Street, Carriage Barn, c. 1880/post-1978. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gable roof. This carriage barn is a two-bay garage with three Queen Anne style windows with tracery in an oval pattern in the gable. The top of the gable is shingled. It does not appear on any Sanborn map, including the most recent – 1945 – and was not included in the 1978 historic district. Despite its apparent age and stylistic clues, this structure appears not to have been original to this property. Either it was moved here from elsewhere and is c. 1880, or it was created more recently with salvaged parts from other structures. This building is considered noncontributing due to age.

334. 58 East State Street, East State Street School (now East State Street Offices), 1900. Contributing

Brick, 3 ½ stories, hipped roof sheathed in slate, two massive brick chimneys. This Colonial Revival School, designed by Boston architects, Austin & Brigham, and built in 1900, has a high horizontally banded brick foundation with a molded concrete water table, molded concrete “Federal” style keystone lintels, and a metal entablature with a dentilated console cornice. The eleven by three bay building has a central projecting seven bay section flanked by two-bay recessed wings and one-bay arcaded entry bays in the corners. A concrete circular cartouche is above the doors with the date of the building’s construction. The end bays of the central section each contain a circular window accented by four keystones at the third-floor level. The windows have six-over-two light sash. The fenestration is symmetrical with windows grouped in a one-three-one pattern on each floor in the center of the pavilion. The central pavilion has a broad flat frieze and entablature and a deep, modillioned cornice, unlike the much simpler cornice of the building’s wing sections. According to building permit records, this property has undergone renovations in 1984 and 1990 and has been converted into offices. In 2001 and 2013 it underwent further renovations with window and roof replacement.

335. 56 East State Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, two stories, flat roof. This high style, classically symmetrical Italian Villa style house, c. 1870, has steeply peaked projecting lintel window heads on the first floor, a paired bracketed cornice, and a square hipped roof cupola surmounted by a finial. The house, oriented toward Cedar Street, has a centrally located two-story, gabled roof, entry pavilion. An oversized bracketed hood is above the door and a triple group of narrow windows with round-headed heavy, molded lintels with oversized keystones is at the second-floor level of this entrance bay. There is a two-story rear addition with a one-story porch along its south façade. The windows have two-over-two light sash with exception of a large fixed window on the first floor front. On the 1873 Beers map, this house on a large property is shown occupied by “Dr. G. M. Brigham,” who is noted in Hemenway’s *History of the Town of Montpelier* (1880, p375) as a homoeopathist.

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336. 54 East State Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, shingled, vertical boards, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in tin plate. This French Second Empire style house has a high exposed basement on the west elevation which is clad in horizontal match-stick siding and contains an entrance. The main entrance is at the east side of the façade. The house has a vertical board, match-stick siding sill course which has applied, stick style board accents below the vertically grouped windows. The first and second story windows are separated by flared shingled hoods. The house has a vertical board frieze, a paired bracketed cornice, and segmentally arched dormer windows. Most windows have two-over-two light sash. The street façade of the house has a three story, three-sided bay window with very narrow one-over-one light sash.

337. 48 (formerly 48 and 50) East State Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys. This cruciform shaped Greek Revival/Gothic Revival house has wide corner pilasters, cornice returns, an entablature, and a boxed cornice. The cruciform shape is made by two lower two-story gable pavilions projecting from the main block. The first-floor windows have peaked lintel surrounds and one-over-one light sash. The second-floor gable windows have lancet arch heads with the gable peak containing an open diamond shape containing hearts and diamonds. At the cruciform verge, at the corner of East State and Cedar Streets, is a flat roof, c. 1930 one-story porch with square posts, solid balustrade sided with staggered butt shingles, and square lattice skirt. There is a one-story, gable roofed, rear wing with similar windows.

338. 46 East State Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, brick chimney. This house has a three-bay gable front elevation with cornice returns. The double leaf glazed oval paneled side hall door with round headed panes is surmounted by a transom and elaborate bracketed hood with a bracketed flat roof. The windows have simple surrounds with slightly projecting lintels and two-over-two light sash. The house has a brick-faced foundation that was stone but replaced with concrete in in 2009, according to city building permit records.

339. 44 (formerly 42 and 44) East State Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof with exterior side brick chimney. This Italianate/Queen Anne style house has a horizontal lintel course, a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. There is a two-story, three-sided, flat roof bay window on the east side of the façade and a one-bay, shed roof porch with turned posts and shingled railing on the west side of

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the façade. The windows have one-over-one light sash. Many of the bays, floors and features are framed by a decorative grid of flat trim. There is a rear addition with side porch entry.

340. 36 (formerly 36-40) East State Street, c. 1885. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, three stories, flat roof. This commercial apartment building has remained largely unaltered and retains its original store front containing round-headed windows and denticulated sign cornice. Below the store windows are wooden spandrels and above the doors, a heavy, elaborate bracketed hood. The seven-bay wide building has a paneled entablature, a dentil frieze and a paired bracketed cornice. The upper windows have flat, decoratively framed surrounds and two-over-two light sash which are arched on the second floor and square on the third floor. Modern square headed exterior storm windows obscure the arched tops. There is an entry porch on the east side and some of the windows on this elevation are infilled with clapboards. There is also a walk-out basement entrance on the west elevation sheltered by a heavily bracketed hood. In 1978, the building had asbestos shingle siding that was removed in 1984 revealing the original clapboards beneath. It is a rare 19th century frame commercial structure in nearly original condition. This building may have been moved from elsewhere and be even earlier in date than 1885.

341. 32 (formerly 32 and 34) East State Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal two brick chimneys. This apartment house has a gabled façade with two symmetrical two-story, three-sided, bay windows with hipped roofs, a bracketed eaves accent between floors, and diagonal patterned panels at the base. There is a centered glazed door under a flat roof between the flanking bays. The side elevations have one-story, shed roof porches with turned posts and railings and decorated exposed ends. The windows have shingled shed hoods with brackets and mostly two-over-two light sash. The bay windows have narrow one-over-one light sash on the second floor and sides of the first floor but are fronted with large fixed glass windows on the first floor. The house has decorative sawn boarding in an inverted picket pattern along the side and raking eaves and as a frieze at the top of the two-bay windows.

342. 28 East State Street, c.1860/c. 1885. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick chimney. This five-bay Greek Revival style duplex house is not shown on the 1884 Sanborn map but is atypical for the date. According to a local realtor, this building was moved here from State Street, which better explains its earlier style and its depiction on the 1889 Sanborn map. It has a large cross gable on the eaves-front façade that is nearly as wide as the façade. There are corner pilasters, an entablature and a front center door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights which

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is surmounted by a bracketed hood/balcony with scroll sawn railing for a second story door. There is a centered rear two-story addition with porches on both sides and a c. 1900 small, one-story three-sided bay window on the east elevation. There is also a projecting second floor solarium room on plain brackets on the west elevation. The windows have plain surrounds and two-over-two light sash. According to the owner, the framing logs in the basement still have bark on them suggesting possibly and even earlier date.

343. 22-26 East State Street (demolished in c. 1982), replaced by City Center (see #143a, 89 Main Street), 1985. Noncontributing due to age

22-26 East State Street was listed as noncontributing site #343. It was demolished c. 1982 and the site is now part of the parking garage attached to City Center (#143a, 89 Main Street, see also #143, 144, 145, 344, and 345). The garage has two stories (three levels) and is concrete trimmed with brick on the second floor over brick faced store fronts on the ground floor. In 1978, 22-26 East State Street was described as follows: "Brick, one-story, flat roof garage."

344. 10-12 East State Street (demolished in 1981), replaced by City Center (see #143a, 89 Main Street), 1985. Noncontributing due to age

10-12 East State Street was listed as contributing site #344. It was demolished in 1981 and the site is now part of the parking garage attached to City Center (#143a, 89 Main Street, see also #s143, 144, 145, 343, and 345). The garage has two stories (three levels) and is concrete trimmed with brick on the second floor over brick faced store fronts on the ground floor. In 1978, 10-12 East State Street was described as follows: "Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This commercial apartment building has a plain frieze and a paired bracketed cornice."

345. 4-8 East State Street (demolished c. 1983), replaced by City Center (see #143a, 89 Main Street), 1985. Noncontributing due to age

4-8 East State Street was listed as noncontributing site #345. It was demolished c. 1983 and the site is now part of the parking garage attached to City Center (#143a, 89 Main Street, see also #s143, 144, 145, 343, and 344). The garage has two stories (three levels) and is concrete trimmed with brick on the second floor over brick faced store fronts on the ground floor. In 1978, 4-8 East State Street was described as follows: "Brick, two stories, flat roof, c. 1945, noncontributing to historic character of district."

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346. 23 (formerly 23-25) School Street, New England Telephone Company, c. 1952. Contributing

Brick, one to two stories, flat roof built in 1952 and designed by Freeman French Freeman architects of Burlington. This International style building has a large two-story brick section with a band of windows with geometric grid-patterned muntins at the second floor only and an attached one-story section with a recessed entrance framed by a vertical marble slab on one side. The door is on one side with a large plain fixed window above it across the top of the bay. The rest of the one-story brick wing has a band of high windows with geometric grid-patterned muntins. This building was originally listed as noncontributing but is now more than 50 years old and should be considered contributing.

347. 27 School Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, bellcast mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This French Second Empire style, four by two bay house, c. 1870, similar to # 375 (3 Liberty Street), has a granite foundation and stoop, segmentally arched window heads with console feet, an entablature with dentils, a paired bracketed cornice, and segmentally arched dormers. There is a one-story, three-sided bay window on the façade and a two-story, three-sided bay window on the west elevation with a bracketed eave between stories and round headed narrow windows except for one large fixed window on the first floor. The main entry door is in a recessed corner of the main block. It is Colonial Revival style with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights and may have been changed when a one-story flat roof porch with Doric columns, turned balusters, and square lattice skirt was added c. 1908 to the northeast corner. The porch has an irregular footprint that projects in a circular gazebo at the entrance. The windows have two-over-two light sash. There is a two-story, four-bay rear wing with a flat roof and heavily molded window lintels that are slightly simpler than those on the main block.

348. 33 (formerly 29 and 33) School Street, Social Security Building, 1971. Non-contributing due to age

Brick, one story, flat roof, built 1971. This contemporary office building is a fine example of International style design despite the late construction date that is engraved on a white stone on the facade. A simple brick rectangle, low and wide, the building has a brick screen that extends the windowless front façade to the side over a wide opening through which the recessed entry and a fully glazed recessed wall is visible. The façade has metal letters spelling “Social Security” affixed to the brick wall. When 50 years old in 2021, it should be considered contributing as a rare and good example of the International style.

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349. 35 School Street, c. 1875/1982. Noncontributing

Brick, two stories, hipped roof. In 1978, the description of this house noted: "This French Second Empire style house, c. 1875, is similar to # 347 (27 School Street)." At that time, it had three stories and a bellcast mansard roof with wood entablature and dentils and segmentally arched dormers. According to building permit records, the third floor was removed and the entire roof was replaced in 1982 after a fire. Presently, the hipped roof has a simple entablature with molded cornice and flat frieze and is topped with a modern metal railing. It has a three-bay façade with a centrally located double leaf glazed door topped by a large transom protected by a one-bay, mansard roof entry porch reached by a shaped granite stoop. The house has granite window lintels, foundation and sills, and a belt course of paired lines of projecting bricks. The windows have two-over-two light sash and modern louvered shutters. There is a two-story, flat roofed, three-sided bay window on the east elevation. There is a two-story rear brick wing that once also had a mansard roof but now has a gable roof with a large shed dormer across the east façade over a recessed porch. Attached to the wing is a one-story brick garage with a flat roof and modern glazed overhead garage door. While elements of the original building remain intact below the roofline, the loss of the mansard roof (the essential character-defining feature of Second Empire) makes it non-contributing.

350. 6 (formerly 6 and 8) Cedar Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne style apartment house has a vertical board frieze that extends across the gable. The gable faces Cedar Street with paired vertically grouped one-over-one light sash windows visually tied together with horizontal sill and lintel courses. The main eaves façade facing north has two gabled two-story projecting pavilions connected by a one-story flat roof porch with chamfered, bracketed posts, spindle railing, and square lattice skirt. The flat board detailing emphasizes horizontal bands and corners on this façade as well and the windows are single or paired and have one-over-one light sash. There are two entry doors on the porch. The roof area between the pavilions contains two small gable dormers containing semi-circular lights.

350a. 6 Cedar Street, carriage house, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in decorative slate shingles. This Queen Anne style eaves front carriage house is likely original to the main building. The east facing façade has two bays with overhead doors topped by a hay loft door and a human sized door. The roof has a small cupola ventilator with a bracketed cornice and a two-part hipped roof topped by a turned finial.

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351. 2 (formerly 4) Cedar Street, c. 1875. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This Greek Revival style townhouse has a side hall entrance formerly flanked by three-quarter length sidelights (per the 1978 documentation) which have been removed or covered over. The entrance with a modern paneled door is sheltered by a simple modern one-bay entrance porch. The house also had molded window heads that have been removed as well in the vinyl siding installation. The roof has an entablature, a boxed cornice, and narrow cornice returns. The house has plain corner boards and one-over-one light sash windows. According to building permit records, a unit was added to this house in 1989. It is now a condominium.

351a. 2 Cedar Street, barn/apartment, c. 1895. Noncontributing due to alterations

Wood frame, clapboard siding, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This 1 ½ story rear former barn is detached and located directly behind the main house. It has an entrance on the south eaves façade sheltered by a gable canopy and another door on the gable end as well as several small modern windows on the first floor. The second-floor knee wall area has small windows. The barn had become a storage shed by the 1945 Sanborn map and according to building permit records, was modified in 1984. It is now a residential condominium unit and noncontributing due to alterations.

352. 3 (formerly 3-5) Cedar Street, c. 1900 (demolished), Replaced with #352a (3 Cedar Street)

3-5 Cedar Street was listed in 1978 as contributing resource 352 and was described as follows: "Wood frame, painted asbestos shingle siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This three-bay town house has a gable pedimented with an extended eave and a glazed modern front door in the right bay protected by a modern flat roof hood. The windows have two-over-two light sash with plain surrounds. There are two and three-story rear flat roofed wings with a porch on the south façade and a two-story shingled tower projecting on a corner." The c1900 building was demolished in 2013 and replaced with a new building (#352a) in 2014.

352a. 3 Cedar Street 2014, Noncontributing due to age

3-15 Cedar Street was demolished in 2013 and replaced with this building in 2014. The new building is a contemporary, six-unit, town house style apartment building with four floors, a flat roof, concrete ground floor used for garage, and two wood balconies per upper floor. The building has vinyl clapboards and each balcony has a glass sliding patio door flanked by windows. The entrance appears to be from within the garage.

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353. 37 School Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, brick chimney. This Greek Revival style three-bay, gable front house has plain corner pilasters, wide entablature, and cornice returns. The windows have plain surrounds and two-over-two light sash. The side hall door has a plain flat surround and full-length sidelights. The façade has been altered by the addition of a one-story projecting bay containing a large fixed window and an attached one-story porch over the entrance. There is a 1 ½ story rear gable wing that has been expanded with a large shed dormer on the west elevation over a door and a window on the first floor. The wing is attached to a two-story gable roofed barn with a small window in the end gable and a small door on this façade. The barn and wing have a one-story addition across the west elevation which is solid on the barn and contains an overhead garage door and is an open porch on the wing.

354. 39 School Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick chimney. This five by two bay style house has peaked lintel window heads, a boxed cornice with cornice returns and simple corner boards and a one-story, one-bay modern porch with spindle railings and valence and square posts. The porch shelters a centered double leaf glazed Italianate style door under a peaked lintel. The windows have one-over-one light replacement sash and the second-floor center window has been altered with a small modern casement. There is a two-story rear gable roofed ell with porches on both sides. The ell's west elevation has a two-story porch and one-story extension with another more recent porch.

355. 1 Park Avenue, Montpelier Union Elementary School, 1939. Contributing

Five course, American bonded brick and concrete, two stories, and flat roof. This school was a Public Works Administration project built in 1939; designed by Middletown, New York, architect, Robert R. Graham; and built by A. A. J. Construction Company⁹. The building is Colonial Revival in style with classical motifs rendered in concrete including a water table, molded drip course, and both octagonal and circular medallions. The building is crowned by an octagonal cupola with robust classical moldings surmounted by a weathervane bearing the date of the building's construction. The roof has a brick parapet accented by raised brick panels and shaped at the juncture with two slightly recessed end bays. The concrete cornice has a classical motif of triglyphs which are curved at the top to form visual modillions. The central grand entrance on Park Avenue is in a two-story projecting pedimented gable pavilion and fronted by symmetrical curving stairs with iron railings. The concrete pediment is accented by modillions and the elaborate projecting entrance has a concrete entablature supported by pairs of concrete columns of a modified Corinthian design over which is a large semicircular design of molded

⁹ Per two bronze plaques in the building

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concrete panels around a fanlight on the pavilion. The front door surround has an entablature with a floral swag. The double leaf paneled doors are topped by a multi-light transom. The main block has monumental fifteen-over-fifteen light sash windows topped by a semi-circular fanlight within a concrete and brick arched surround. The side, slightly recessed, wings have a smaller six-over-six light sash window in a hooded concrete surround and a simpler cornice. These wings are flanked by more deeply recessed two-story brick wings extending to the rear and across the back of the main block. These wings have multiple banks of four six-over-six light sash windows indicating the location of classrooms and a continuation of the simpler concrete trim. The secondary Loomis Street façade of the longer of the two rear wings has three sets of the four windows that are flanked on either end by door bays. These have a monumental sash and fanlight like the façade over a double leaf pair of glazed paneled doors in a broken pediment surround.

**356. Samuel B. Prentiss House, 26 (formerly 20-28) School Street, c. 1820/1894.
Contributing**

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two brick ridge chimneys and another on the rear ell. This five-bay Greek Revival style house has wide plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature. Based on historic maps, this property has had many small changes at many different times and was even moved from Main Street. The recessed front center door has a c. 1910 one-story, flat roof entry porch with fluted Ionic columns. There are two c.1900 one-story, flat roof, three-sided, bay windows with narrow arched top window sash – one on the left of the façade and one on the east gable elevation. There is also a large c. 1880 two-story, flat roof, five sided bay window/tower on the west elevation with arched top windows on the second story and a door with a peaked lintel on the first floor opening onto a one-story Italianate style porch with chamfered, adorned and bracketed posts on paneled bases and patterned stick railing. The windows have slightly peaked lintels and six-over-six light sash. Both gable ends contain a rectangular opening flanked by triangular openings and are infilled with louvered blinds. There is a large two-story gable rear ell with porches on both sides that has been enclosed along most of the eastern elevation.

According to the 1976 book, *A Second Walk Through Montpelier*, by the Montpelier Heritage Group, this house was built by Samuel B. Prentiss, a local lawyer who served in the state legislature, as Vermont Supreme Court Justice and finally as U.S. Senator. It originally stood on the site of # 147 (Kellogg Library, 135 Main Street) and was moved here in 1894 at the time of that building's construction. It served as the library during construction of the present Kellogg & Hubbard Library and from c. 1910 to after 1945 was a boarding house "The Kellogg."

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357. 30 School Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, three stories, mansard roof, sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire style house, c. 1880, has two three-story, three-sided bay windows - one on the left of the façade and one on the left side of the west elevation. The house has a c. 1890 porch with turned posts, balusters and valence wrapping around its front and west façades forming a circular porch at the southwest corner. The front door in the right bay of the façade has double leaf heavily paneled doors topped by a transom. The house has a paneled frieze and a paired bracketed cornice. The windows have one-over-one light sash. There is a two-story, mansard roofed rear wing with an original bracketed porch and entrance on the west elevation. The wing is attached at a right angle to a long carriage house with a mansard roof that has a modern double wide overhead paneled garage door on the south façade. Above the garage bay is a cross-braced board hay loft door. There is a record of a building permit issued in 2002 for the demolition of the carriage house and replacement with a 38' by 38' structure. However, based on the appearance of the slate mansard and other details, the old carriage house still appears to be extant.

358. 32 School Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, three corbelled brick chimneys, cornice returns. This Greek Revival house has a gable front orientation with plain corner pilasters, entablature and a boxed cornice. Most windows have two-over-two light sash. The side hall front door is in the right bay of the facade and is an unusually wide double leaf pair of glazed doors with a classical surround and entablature. The house has a c. 1895 porch with turned posts, balusters, decoratively cut-out valence, and scroll sawn skirt wrapping around its front and east elevations and forming a circular porch at the right corner. Although the porch has a flat roof, there is a gable peak containing a sunburst above the front steps. It is very similar to the porch added c. 1890 to the neighboring house - #357 (30 School Street). There is a two-story gable rear ell that has an original or early porch on the east elevation with slender grouped posts connected by springing arches. Two of the chimneys are on the ell.

359. 4 St. Paul Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, exterior concrete block chimney. This simple house is set deeply back from St. Paul Street and has a gable front entrance on the west elevation (away from St. Paul Street) and plain windows with one-over-one light sash. There is a one-story rear wing with a front porch and second entrance along the north façade. This is attached to c. 1930 one-story frame garage with a flat roof extending toward the street. In 2009 the garage was very long with eight-bays but in 2015 the four end bays were demolished. The garage has novelty siding and double leaf vertically paneled doors with eight-light glazing. It is in the location of a long two-story barn labeled "team." on the 1889 Sanborn

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map that is also depicted on the 1873 Beers Atlas. By the 1925 Sanborn map, the earlier structure was a twelve car garage. This was replaced by the 1945 map with the present garage.

360. 6 St. Paul Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This Classic Cottage has a side ell with porch and is set back from St. Paul Street with a large connected eight-bay flat roof, wood frame, clapboarded garage extending toward the street. The house has cornice returns and corner pilasters as well as a centered door on the eaves side under a gable hood. The windows have two-over-two light sash. The garage is nearly identical to the original configuration of the one across the drive on #359 (4 St. Paul Street) except the bay double leaf doors are vertical narrow boards rather than glazed paneling.

361. 8 St. Paul Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns. This Greek Revival style town house has corner pilasters, an entablature, peaked lintel window heads with one-over-one light sash, and a front door in the right bay flanked by sidelights under a classical surround with entablature. A modern storm door with side panels hides the sidelights. There is a rear ell with a new porch on the right side where a large right side ell/addition has been removed. The large ell/addition appeared on the 1889 through 1945 Sanborn maps. According to building permit records, the new porch and handicapped access ramp were installed in 2004.

362. 12 (formerly 12 and 14) St. Paul Street, c. 1840. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles on the west slope and slate on the east, brick chimney. This Greek Revival style house, with a side hall plan, has a front door in the left bay flanked by half-length sidelights with plain pilasters and an entablature. There is a large c. 1910 two-story left side ell with a three-quarter length front porch with turned posts and railing. The ell has vinyl siding, and one-over-one light sash windows except for an early 20th century large parlor window with a horizontal mullion near the top and some small square fixed sash. The roof of the ell intersects and is lightly higher than the main block roof. There is a post-1945, hipped roof entry porch that wraps around the northeast corner of the main block and is canted on the corner. In 1978, this property was described as having asphalt siding.

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362a. 12 St. Paul Street, wood shed/garage, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, one story, clapboarded, gable roof sheathed in slate. This long, eight bay shed was listed on the 1889 Sanborn map as a wood shed. It has seven six-light barn sash and an Italianate style glazed door on the rear (west) façade. The east façade has eight large bay double leaf vertical board doors and a small loft door above.

363. 7 Baird Street, Baird Apartments, 1930. Contributing

Brick, four stories, flat roof, large brick chimney and roof shed. This Colonial Revival fifteen by six bay apartment house has a high basement and seven-bay recessed central section with date stone "Baird Apartments, 1930" near the cornice. There is a water table course of vertical bricks and brick flat arch splayed lintels with concrete or marble keystones. The windows have six-over-one light sash and the wooden classical revival cornice is deeply molded over a molded frieze. The recessed entry section on the north façade has a centered high brick arch with a keystone springing from square brick pilasters topped by concrete or marble imposts. The entry door is deeply recessed within the arch. Above the arch on the second and third floors are large arch-topped double hung multi-light sash within brick arches with concrete or marble keystones and imposts. The end elevations have iron fire escapes on the central windows and the rear elevation has a drive out basement level with five garage bays. The bays each have double leaf paneled doors with multiple-light glazing at the tops.

364. 2-4 Baird Street, c. 1870/c. 1930. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, brick chimney, cornice returns. This apartment house was originally the James L. Langdon barn built, c. 1870, and associated with #153 (147 Main Street) and was remodeled, c. 1930 in the Colonial Revival style. It has shed dormers on both roof slopes and a three-bay flat roof porch on the west eaves façade with Tuscan columns and solid shingled railing. The north gable end has a c. 1930 two-story, hipped roof, sun porch with banks of six-over-one light sash windows, transoms on the first floor, solid panels between floors, and an entry on the first floor. The second floor of the porch is not as wide as the first floor. The south gable has a metal fire escape. The 1889 and 1894 Sanborn maps show the northern 2/3 of this structure as a detached two-story barn/storage shed. A 1 ½ story wing was added on the south end by the 1899 Sanborn map. On the 1925 Sanborn map, the structure was used as a garage and the present transformation into a 2 ½ story apartment building with two porches appeared on the 1945 Sanborn map.

364a. 2-4 Baird Street, Garage, c. 1930. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one story, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The bays each have a double leaf pair of paneled doors topped by four lights that may be modern replacements

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in the original style. This six-bay garage was built c. 1930 when the former barn #364 was transformed into apartments. Originally this structure was listed as noncontributing, but it is now over 50 years old and a good example of this period of early garages.

365. 22 (formerly 24) St. Paul Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick ridge chimney, cornice returns. This Greek Revival style house, with a side hall plan, has a front door in the left bay flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. The windows have six-over-six light sash. There is one-bay, one-story, flat roof wing with a bracketed hood entry, on the west façade and a c. 1910 one-story shed addition on the rear. The vinyl clapboards have been applied since 1978.

366. 24 (formerly 24 ½) St. Paul Street, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This small house is set far back on the lot and has a one-story porch with turned posts and paneled balustrade that wraps around the southwest corner of the house. It protects a one-story three-sided bay window that contains the glazed entry door. There is a matching shed roofed one-bay porch above the entrance on the second floor that has been enclosed with windows. There is an early 20th century parlor window with a horizontal mullion near the top on the first floor and several high one light sash as well as double hung sash on the gable. There is a one-story shed roofed side wing containing a one-car garage.

Although the 1978 nomination stated that this building was originally a carriage house, it appears for the first time on the 1915 Sanborn map as a dwelling and was not on the 1909 map. It is possible that it could have been an older carriage house that was moved to this location and renovated into a dwelling, but its present character is consistent with a c. 1910 date.

367. 26 St. Paul Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This Greek Revival style house with side hall plan has a six-panel front door in the left bay. The door surround has narrow, chamfered square pilasters adorned with a center groove detail topped by simple molded entablature and cornice. The windows have peaked lintel heads and two-over-two light sash. The house has plain corner pilasters, an entablature, and shed dormers on each roof slope. There is a rear, c. 1910 two-story gable wing that is recessed from the west elevation and has a wrap-around porch on its northwest corner.

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368. 30 St. Paul Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This small house is set far back on the lot which may have been the reason the 1978 description stated that it was originally a carriage house. However, it first appeared on the 1873 Beers Atlas with its own owner and on the Sanborn maps in 1889 as a dwelling. There is a large shed wall dormer across the façade as well as a centered post-1945 gabled entry porch. The windows have slightly peaked lintels and most have two-over-two light sash. There is an early 20th century large fixed parlor window with a horizontal mullion near the top on the first-floor façade. There is a small, c.1910, flat roofed one-story addition on the rear elevation and a post-1945 car port attached to the west elevation.

369. 32 St. Paul Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, low hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, corbelled brick chimney. This Italianate style house has a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. The front porch has bracketed turned posts and railing, a pendant ball valence, and vertical board skirt. The side-hall door is in the left bay of the façade. The windows have one-over-one light sash. There is a lower, c. 1890 two-story rear wing and a post-1945, one-story, screened-in porch on the west elevation. The porch was remodeled in 2015 and a carport roof added, according to city building permit records.

370. 15 Brown Street, c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a bracketed cornice and a one-story front porch with turned posts, clapboarded balustrade, and square lattice skirt. The one-over-one light sash windows have plain surrounds and are paired on one side of the second-floor façade. On the first floor on the same side is a large, original parlor window with a horizontal mullion near the top.

370a. 15 Brown Street, garage, c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one story, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This two-bay garage has two sets of double leaf paneled doors with eight light glazing at the tops as well as a paneled human sized door on the side.

371. 10 (formerly 10-12) Brown Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof. Listed in 1978 as a two-story Italianate style house having a flat roof, this house appears to have had another mansard roofed story

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added. However, the present appearance matches the 1915 -1945 Sanborn maps when this house appeared as a mansard roofed, three story, duplex. The mansard has four peaked lintel dormers on the façade and more on the side elevations. The house has a bracketed cornice and one-story front porch with turned posts and spindle balustrade that replaced the clapboarded balustrade listed in 1978. It is a duplex with two glazed and paneled front doors on the porch and one-over-one light sash windows.

[For 159 Main Street, off Brown, see #530.]

372. 34 St. Paul Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof and gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This house has a two-story, two-bay flat roof recessed side wing attached to the west elevation of a two-story, two-bay gable section. The side wing is fronted by a one-story flat roof porch with turned posts and paneled balustrade and there is a door into the wing. The windows have simple projecting molded lintels and two-over-two light sash. The upper story sash on the front gable is smaller and square. There is another entry porch on the east eaves elevation of the gabled section with a hipped roof and turned posts.

373. 7 Liberty Street, c. 1885. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and slate sheathing, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in standing seam metal (originally slate), two brick chimneys. This Queen Anne style house has a wall surface articulated in four bands: 1st (lowest) band is a sill course of panels of diagonally laid clapboards, 2nd band is clapboarded and contains the paired vertically grouped first floor windows, 3rd band divides the first and second stories and is a flared band of clipped slate shingles, and 4th band is also clapboarded and contains the paired vertically grouped second floor windows. The house is cruciform in plan with the gable peaks containing diagonally laid clapboards. The roof rafter tails are exposed and shaped. There is a front porch, with paired Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade, which forms a bowed porch at the right front corner. There is also a 2 ½ story three-sided bay window on the left side of the house along St. Paul Street. Most windows have one-over-one light sash. An irregular shaped rear addition with vertical board barn-type doors on the first and second floors connects the main house to a two-story wood frame, clapboarded barn that has its gable oriented to St. Paul Street. The barn has cornice returns, corner boards and a frieze at the cornice as well as a plain board frieze between stories. Its large bay door is on the side facing east and it has residential two-over-two light sash windows. It changed from a barn to a dwelling between the 1915 and 1925 Sanborn maps. According to city building permit records, there was a fire in 2009 and the connector between the main house and barn was removed. The barn has been stabilized with plywood sheathing and new roof.

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374. 5 Liberty Street, c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, two brick chimneys. This three by four bay Colonial Revival style duplex house has a monumental portico with four Doric columns and spindle railing recessed under the projecting gable pediment with a porch at the second-floor level. It is similar to # 282 (242 Elm Street). There is a six-over-six light sash window in the pediment and all other windows have one-over-one light sash. There is a shed roofed dormer on the south side. There are two doors on the first-floor porch. The house has a rear two-story, three-bay, flat roofed wing.

375. 3 Liberty Street, c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, flared brick end chimney just behind the eave, roofed cornice returns. This is a c. 1920, Colonial Revival house with a flat roofed, one-bay lattice entry porch, matching side porch, six panel door flanked by two pane-wide full length sidelights, and six-over-six light sash windows. There is a two-story flat roofed extension on the rear façade. A clapboarded breezeway connects to the garage (375a). It was originally listed in 1978 as noncontributing and described as follows: “This is a 20th century, c. 1973, Colonial Revival house...” However, it clearly appeared first on the 1925 Sanborn map and was not on the 1915 map. Its character, design and materials are consistent with the Colonial Revival suburban houses of the 1910s through the 1940s that were popularized by catalogs such as Sears & Roebuck.

375a. 3 Liberty Street, garage, c. 1940. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns, brick chimney. This two-car garage has paneled and glazed overhead doors, side windows, and a side door.

376. 34 School Street, First Baptist Church, 1868-1873. Contributing

Wood frame, asbestos shingle siding, two stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This Gothic Revival church building, designed by architect, A. M. Burnham, was built in 1868-1873. In 1961, many of the fine Gothic details were removed or covered with the present siding. The left front tower, with its monumental segmentally arched double leaf paneled doors and lancet arched windows remain as do the first floor segmentally arched windows and the second-floor lancet arch windows. Buttresses, carved rosettes, spires and right corner tower were removed which has caused the building to lose much of its architectural distinction. There is still a large carved rosette in the gable peak. The tower has a high two-story square base containing the doors on the first floor and a tall lancet window in a recessed panel on the second floor. Above this, and above the adjacent main gable roof, is a transitional stage, topped by a modillioned cornice with clipped

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corners and an infilled circular recess. Above this stage is an octagonal belfry with louvered lancet openings and a high gable peak on the four main facades. Each of the gable peaks has a carved finial. Above this stage, the tall, steep, octagonal slate spire rises with a cornice band halfway up that is adorned with more finials. The main block of the church has four side bays, each with a tall lancet window on the second floor and an eight-over-eight light sash window below the elaborately molded projecting water table. There is a lower and narrower, two-story, gabled chapel projecting one bay on the east gable façade. At the roof peak of the east gable is a brick chimney. 14 windows were replaced in 2014, according to city building permit records.

377. 5 St. Paul Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This three-bay house, with centrally located door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom, has a modern one-bay entry porch with gable roof supported on square posts. The windows have simple surrounds and two-over-two light sash. There is a rear gable ell. Since 1978, the house has had vinyl siding applied and the c. 1895 three-bay, flat roofed porch with chamfered posts described in the original nomination has been replaced by the present entry porch.

378. 7 St. Paul Street, c. 1894-5. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof, sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne style house has a centrally located 2 ½ story, gable roofed pavilion with a shingled pedimented gable. The left corner of the house has a two-story tower with a polygonal first story sheathed in clapboards and a round second story sheathed in shingles and capped by a conical roof with a finial. This tower is surrounded by a one-story flat roof porch with turned posts and shingled balustrade that wraps around the northeast corner. The entry is in the right (west) bay of the façade and is protected by a separate one-story, one-bay flat roof entry porch with delicately turned spindles arranged to form horseshoe openings on the three exposed faces. The concrete entry porch steps are flanked by stepped walls made of rock-faced granite blocks. The house has vertically grouped windows with shingled hoods and mostly one-over-one light sash (except for a large fixed glass parlor window in the first floor of the pavilion), a paneled frieze of diagonal boards, a rock-faced granite foundation, and iron cresting along the roof ridge. According to building permit records, this house was renovated in 1983. It was under construction in 1894 and the Sanborn map of that year shows the foundation only. The 1899 map show the completed house.

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379. 11 St. Paul Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, brick chimney, cornice returns. This late Greek Revival style, three-bay, gable front town house has narrow plain corner pilasters and an entablature. The side-hall front door is in the left bay and is protected by a c. 1900 one-story, flat roof entry porch with Tuscan columns, a simple molded cornice over a flat frieze and low paneled side walls flanking the steps. It has been partly enclosed with lattice. The windows have six-over-six light sash. The house has a small eyelid dormer on the left roof slope. There is a rear two-story gable ell that connects to a rear two-story former barn. The ell has a porch with Tuscan columns on a paneled balustrade on the south façade. The barn has a gable front facing south with a large bay door below a loft door and a window in the gable peak. Since 1978, the house has been vinyl sided.

380. 13 (formerly 13-21) St. Paul Street, c. 1870/c. 1910/post 1945. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, two stories, flat roof. This apartment house has a plain entablature, paired six-over-one light sash windows and two gabled porch entries. The pedimented porches each shelter two glazed doors with decorative muntins around the edges and are supported by shingled square posts. This building is shown on the 1873 Beers Atlas and on the 1889 Sanborn map as a three-unit dwelling. The 1915 Sanborn map shows a full width front porch and continues to show it as a three-unit dwelling. This is how it appeared through the 1945 map. The windows likely date to a c. 1910 remodeling that added the front porch. Sometime after 1945 and before the 1978 description the building became a four unit, the shingling was added, and the present two porches replaced the full width porch. Some reconfiguration of the façade likely occurred at this time when three doors were changed to four. Despite these changes, the multi-unit property still contributes to the character of the streetscape and district.

381. 23 (formerly 23 ½) St. Paul Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, cornice returns. This three-bay gable front house has large shed dormers on both roof slopes and has had many little changes over its history. The centrally located front door is a c. 1900 Colonial Revival replacement within a pedimented surround with simple pilasters. The house may originally have been a Classic Cottage with a door centered on the eaves side. A door in this location on the south elevation is protected by a c. 1890 flat roofed hood supported by large, elaborately carved consoles. The windows have c. 1900 six-over-one light replacement sash. There is a c.1890 two-story rear wing with a side porch and a c. 1930 porch on the north elevation of the main block. The 1905 and 1909 Sanborn maps show an added c. 1900 front entry porch that was removed by the 1915 Sanborn map. The aluminum siding noted in 1978 has been replaced with vinyl siding.

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381a. 23 St. Paul Street, garage, c. 1940. Contributing

Wood frame, one story, vinyl clapboard siding, gabled roof. This simple, one-car garage has a large paneled overhead door in the gable front garage bay.

382. 25 St. Paul Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick chimney. The c. 1895 glazed and paneled front door of the three-bay gable front house is in the right bay, flanked by three-quarter length sidelights under a peaked lintel. It is protected by a c. 1895 two-bay flat roof entry porch supported by turned posts, railing, valence, and square lattice skirt. The house has a flat frieze and corner boards. The windows have slightly peaked lintels and two-over-one light sash. There is a one-story rear gable wing recessed from the south elevation where there is an entry porch with turned posts.

382a. 25 St. Paul Street, garage, c. 1940. Contributing

Wood frame, one story, vertical pressed wood panel siding, gabled roof. This simple, one-car garage has a large paneled and glazed overhead door in the gable front garage bay.

383. 27 St. Paul Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, and gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns, two brick chimneys. This three-bay gable front house, with side hall plan, has a front door in the right bay flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. There is a c.1920 front porch with Tuscan columns, paneled balustrade, and square lattice skirt. The windows have one-over-one light sash. There are shed roof wall dormers on the left and right roof slopes that have six-over-six light sash windows. There is a two-story rear gable wing with a porch on the south elevation that connects to a rear gable roofed garage that replaced an old barn in c. 1910. The garage has two slightly projecting bay doors on the eaves side facing west under a short pent roof. In 1978 the house had aluminum siding which has been replaced by vinyl clapboards.

384. 33 (formerly 33 and 35) St. Paul Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style duplex apartment house has a paired bracketed cornice with consoles and bracketed window heads with two-over-two light sash. The façade is six bays across with doors in the end bays of the first floor. In 1978 it still had a c. 1900 one-story flat roof front porch with Tuscan columns, shingled and paneled balustrade and a paired bracketed cornice. This porch has been removed and two separate shed roofed entry porches have been built with chamfered square posts and square spindle railings.

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There is a rear one-story wing across both halves of the duplex and a c. 1900 side porch on the north elevation.

384a. 33 St. Paul Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, 1-story, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This 1-car garage has a paneled overhead door but started as an older, small shed that was documented first on the 1899 Sanborn but did not appear on the 1894 map.

385. 37 (formerly 37 and 39) St. Paul Street, c. 1860/c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two brick end chimneys. This five-bay Greek Revival style duplex house has wide plain corner pilasters and a heavy entablature. The windows have peaked lintel projecting heads and six-over-six light sash. The two centrally located doors are protected by a 2009 modern porch with peaked roof flanked by shed sections. The gable has stick framing and square posts which abut the window frames to either side. This porch replaced an earlier but still modern and narrower gabled entry porch. The front doors and a door on the right side of the house have a delicate loop frieze. There is a triangular louver in the left gable and two double hung windows in the right gable. There is a rear one-story wing.

Based on its architecture and appearance, this house appears older than map research indicates. No house is shown on this site on the 1905 Sanborn Map. It appears very likely that this house was originally near the site of 9 Liberty Street (#386) where a house with an identical footprint is shown on Sanborn maps through 1905. On the 1909 Sanborn map, this house is shown in its present location on St. Paul Street and could have been moved to make room for #386 (9 Liberty Street). If it was the same house, it acquired a long front porch c. 1908 that is no longer extant. On the 1915 Sanborn map, it appears as a duplex.

386. 9 Liberty Street, c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This Queen Anne style duplex house has two 2 ½ story, three-sided bays with gabled roofs that project beyond the canted corners of the bays with a carved flourish and pendant detail. The gables are pedimented and shingled. Between these bays is a front porch with paired Tuscan columns supported on shingled bases, turned balustrade, and scroll sawn skirt. There is a flared staggered butt shingle belt course between the first and second floor windows. Most windows have one-over-one light sash with a few large parlor windows with divided upper panel as well. There are symmetrical two-story gabled pavilions on the north and south elevations and a rear porch. The south gable has a small semi-circular lunette as well as a modern exterior wood fire escape.

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387. 11 Liberty Street, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This small Colonial Revival cottage has a central paneled door on the eaves-front façade protected by a gable roofed entry porch with paired posts and an arch under the gable. The windows are paired on the façade and single on the sides with six-over-one light sash. There is a door on the south gable elevation sheltered by a gable hood.

Like #388 (13 Liberty Street) this house was built by Charles Fernandez, post-1945. Both were listed in 1978 as noncontributing due to age. However, both houses, with their very small one-car garages, are fine examples of infill housing typical of mid-century development. They may have been catalog homes.

387a. 11 Liberty Street, garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This very small gable front one-car garage has a paneled overhead door in the bay.

388. 13 Liberty Street, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This small Colonial Revival cottage has a central paneled door on the eaves-front façade protected by a gable roofed hood. The windows are paired on the façade and single on the sides with six-over-one light sash. There is a door on the north gable elevation sheltered by a gable hood.

Like #387 (11 Liberty Street) this house was built by Charles Fernandez, post-1945. Both were listed in 1978 as noncontributing due to age. However, both houses, with their very small one-car garages, are fine examples of infill housing typical of mid-century development. They may have been catalog homes.

388a. 13 Liberty Street, garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This very small gable front one-car garage has a paneled overhead door in the bay.

389. 20 Loomis Street, c. 1860/c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal with a brick ridge chimney. This Greek Revival house has a three-bay gable front orientation with a door in the left bay flanked by full-length wood panels. The house has plain corner pilasters supporting

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an entablature; peaked lintel window heads with six-over-one light sash, and c. 1900 hipped dormers on both roof slopes. There is a c. 1900 entry porch which begins with a pediment over the entry and wraps around the left side of the house with Tuscan columns, entablature, turned balusters, square lattice skirt, and a circular porch at the southwest corner. The porch adjoins a one-story shed addition in the middle of the west elevation. To the rear of this addition is another, simpler porch.

389a. 20 Loomis Street, garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This very small gable front one-car garage has been altered into a shed with one half of the car bay infilled with vertical pressed wood paneling and the other half with a salvaged glazed door.

390. 18 Loomis Street, 1863/c. 1920/1977. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, three stories, bellcast mansard roof clad in diamond patterned metal. This three by two bay French Second Empire style house, built in 1863, was clad in aluminum in 1977 and at that time the window feet and heads and the cornice brackets were removed. There are flat roofed dormers with molded cornices in line with each window bay. A broad Italianate style entry porch remains on the façade with chamfered square posts ringed with a molded collar from which spring decorative arches between posts. Above the posts is a bracketed entablature. The porch shelters a double leaf glazed Italianate style door with a narrow transom. The windows have two-over-two light sash. A two-story rear gable roofed addition connects the main block to another large attached ell. This rear gable roofed ell fronts toward the northeast and is 2 ½ stories with cornice returns and clapboard siding. An exterior brick chimney on the southwest gable façade pierces the ridgeline and is flanked by quarter round lights. The windows on the ell have six-over-one light sash. The rear ell was originally a two-story barn that was remodeled c. 1920 into apartments.

391. 16 Loomis Street, 1898. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, large exterior brick chimney. This two-bay gable front Queen Anne style house, built in 1898, has a shingled pedimented gable, a flared shingled belt course between the first and second floor windows and below the first-floor windows. There is a full width front porch with Tuscan columns and a flared shingled balustrade and skirt. On the first floor, there is a glazed paneled door and a three-sided bay fronted by a large, plain, fixed parlor window with two-over-one light sash windows on the angled sides. The rest of the windows on the house have two-over one light sash, simple surrounds and louvered shutters. There is a side bay window on the northeast elevation.

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392. 14 Loomis Street, c. 1850/c. 1910/c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick chimney. This gable front Greek Revival style house has a recessed, glazed paneled front door in the right bay flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and a three-sided bay window in the left bay. This house has wide corner pilasters, an entablature, peaked lintel window heads and a c. 1910 front porch that wraps around the front and southwest elevations with a four-sided angled porch at the left corner with turned posts and railing and square lattice skirt. The left and right sides of the roof have large shed wall dormers. The windows have two-over-two light sash. A former side porch off the two-story rear addition was expanded into a two-story projecting solarium c. 1920. There is an attached rear two-story gable roofed barn that was converted into a garage c. 1920. It has three large bays on the west elevation with double leaf paneled and multi-light glazed doors. According to building permit records, the house was converted from a two family back into a single-family dwelling in 1997 and the garage was remodeled for an apartment.

393. 12 Loomis Street (formerly 12 ½ Loomis Street), c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, brick chimney. This three-bay gable front house, c. 1908, is set far back from the street and has a pedimented gable sheathed in decorative shingles and a hipped roof front porch with turned posts and railing. The windows have one-over-one light sash and paneled shutters with decorative cut outs.

394. 10 Loomis Street (formerly 12 Loomis Street), c. 1870/c. 1920/1978. Noncontributing

Wood frame, clapboards, three stories, flat roof. This French Second Empire style house was partially gutted by fire in 1977 and the bellcast mansard roof with dormers were made continuous with a flat roof and molded clapboard siding. The house has a bracketed cornice, molded window surrounds with one-over-one light sash, two-story, bracketed flat roof, three-sided bay windows on the front (south), east and west elevations, and a one-bay entry porch with clustered Tuscan columns. The house has a flat roof, two-story, rear wing with a c. 1920 projecting two-story addition/solarium on the west elevation and a two-story shed addition on the rear of the wing. While elements of the original building remains intact below the roofline, the loss of the mansard roof (the essential character-defining feature of Second Empire) makes it non-contributing.

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395. 8 Loomis Street (formerly 10 1/2 Loomis Street), c. 1870/c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, mansard and flat roofs. This apartment house, set at the back of the lot, was originally an attached carriage house for # 394 (10 Loomis Street) which was moved slightly, expanded on the west and renovated into apartments c. 1920. It has a two-story shed roofed porch with Tuscan columns and paneled balustrade concealing a staircase across most of the façade with a modern projecting gable hood over the entrance. Some of the second-floor porch is enclosed with one-over-one light sash windows. There are some large fixed windows on the first floor, two-over-two and simple one-over-one light sash elsewhere as well as a remaining gable topped dormer window on the remaining mansard roof. There are several doors.

396. 6 Loomis Street (formerly 10 Loomis Street), c. 1870/c. 1930. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, bellcast mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, corbelled brick chimney. This French Second Empire style house has paneled corner pilasters, paneled frieze, a paired bracketed cornice, and a c. 1930 porch across one-third of the façade and wrapping around the right side. The porch has Tuscan columns and a paneled balustrade. The entrance, in the eastern bay of the façade, has a paneled door flanked by half-length sidelights and topped by a molded panel. The house also has footed window surrounds with a projecting window entablature and one-over-one light sash. The mansard roof has small flat roofed dormers. There is a narrow two-story projecting pavilion toward the rear of the east elevation and a large, two-story rear wing with a door on the east elevation protected by a heavy bracketed hood and a porch along the west facade. A one-story wing extends behind the two-story wing.

397. 4 Loomis Street (formerly 6 and 8 Loomis Street), c. 1938. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 2 1/2 stories, gabled roof, corbelled brick chimney, cornice returns. This gable front house, c. 1938, has a full width one-story porch across the façade with Tuscan columns and a spindle railing with a second story portion, also with Tuscan columns on a solid shingled balustrade, across three-quarters of the second-floor façade. The windows have deeply projecting molded lintels on the first floor, plain surrounds on the second floor, and one-over-one light sash. There are two paneled entry doors on the front porch and a glazed door onto the second-floor porch. There is a pair of small one-over-one light sash windows in the gable. The house has a two-story rear wing slightly offset on the east and a one-story rear gabled roof addition with dormers that both may pre-date the main block. The Sanborn maps show a small house with rear wing on this lot from 1889 through 1925. The 1945 map shows this somewhat larger structure which could have been a front expansion of the earlier structure.

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**398. 2 Loomis Street (formerly 4 Loomis Street), Parsonage, c. 1870/c. 1890.
Contributing**

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof, sheathed in cut wood shingles. This French Second Empire style house has a paired bracketed cornice, shaped deeply molded projecting window heads with center peaks, eared and footed surrounds, two-over-two light sash windows, and a c. 1890 one-story flat roof front porch with turned posts and railing. The porch, as depicted on Sanborn maps, originally had a circular portion at the western end, but it now ends simply at the edge of the facade. It protects a side hall entry door flanked by sidelights and a centrally located one-story, three-sided bay window. The dormers in the mansard roof have the same elaborate surrounds and peaked lintels of the rest of the windows. A two-story rear addition has a one-story porch on the east elevation. There is a c. 1930 one-story flat roofed garage attached to the rear addition. This property is known in city records as a "parsonage."

399. 38 School Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate, corbelled brick chimney. This shingle style house has a 2 ½ story three-sided bay window topped by a projecting pedimented gable roof on the façade. There is a hipped dormer with an eight-over-eight light sash window. The main entrance, centered on the south façade has a glazed and paneled door. A shed roofed porch with Tuscan columns that wraps around the southeast corner in an octagonal porch begins at this door with a gable adorned by bracketed cornice returns. The house has a two-story gable pavilion on the east elevation and has pedimented gables. The windows vary between multi-pane and lattice upper sash over a single sash. There are also leaded and beveled glass windows. There is a two-story gable ell on the rear of the north elevation with a one-story shed roofed porch.

399a. 38 School Street, barn/garage, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 1 ½ story, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This two-bay gable front former barn has a shingled gable pedimented by a cornice molding broken by the top of the loft door. The two bays have overhead garage doors and the gable peak has a four-over-two light sash window. There are two more windows on the south elevation.

**400. 7 Loomis Street (formerly 9 Loomis Street and 2 Park Avenue), c. 1870,
Contributing**

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, 1 ½ - 2 stories tri-gable-ell, gabled and mansard roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles and standing seam metal, cornice returns. The main part of the house faces Loomis Street and has a three-bay, gable front elevation with a recessed two-story cross-gable ell on the west which has a flat roofed dormer that continues through the eave and forms a second-floor projecting bay with paired one-over-one light sash windows. Below the second-

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floor projection, brackets and decorative strips of the wood frame the paired windows on the first floor below. The front door, flanked by sidelights, is in the left bay and is protected by a heavy, decorative, bracketed hood. Most of the windows have two-over-two light sash. The right roof slope along Park Avenue is interrupted by the cross gable. The main house is connected by a 1 ½ story gabled ell with porch to a two-story mansard roof section with a central wall dormer. This mansard section was originally a carriage barn which was converted to an apartment c. 1890. In 1978 this house was sided in asphalt shingles which have been replaced by the vinyl clapboards. In 2016 the rear addition was replaced, according to city building permit records.

This house first appears on maps in 1873 on the Beers Atlas and was owned by W.W. Park. Park Place was laid out and had one house on it (#401) but was not yet named on that map. The street first appears with the name “Park Place” on the 1889 Sanborn map.

401. 8 (formerly 6 and 8) Park Avenue, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof, two brick chimneys. This Italianate style house has wide corner pilasters, wide entablature accented with paired brackets. The brackets are scroll-sawn with a drop pendant. The street (west) façade of the house has two one-story, three-sided bay windows with paneled details. The south side of the house has the main entrance under an original one-story porch with collared square chamfered posts, flat roof with an entablature and paired brackets, and scroll-sawn railing. The windows have two-over-two light sash. The north side of the house has a large recessed two-story side wing with the same details as the main block of the house. This wing has a front porch with a flat roof supported by Tuscan columns and a shingled balustrade that likely replaced an earlier porch c. 1895.

401a. 8 Park Avenue, garage, c. 1950. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in corrugated metal, cornice returns. This gable front two-car garage has two bays with overhead garage doors and a small six-light sash in the gable above. There is also a one-story side shed addition with a simple vertical plank door. This structure was built after the 1945 Sanborn map and likely before 1978 as more recent building permit records don't document it. It is visually compatible with the main house and surrounding district and is likely at least 50 years old, so is considered contributing.

402. 10 Park Avenue, c. 1870/c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns. This gable front house has a c. 1890 two-story, three-sided, flat roof bay window and a c. 1910 one-story, flat roof, full width front porch with Tuscan columns and turned spindle balustrade. The windows have slightly projecting molded lintels and most have one-over-one light sash. The center windows on the bay are single light picture sash. There is a c. 1930 1 ½ story rear gable

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wing. This house was originally a two-story barn associated with #403 (12 Park Avenue) but was remodeled into a dwelling c. 1890 – between the 1889 and 1894 Sanborn maps.

402a. 10 Park Avenue, garage, c. 1930/1982. Noncontributing due to alterations

Wood frame and concrete block with “T-111” type siding above exposed concrete block, two stories, flat roof. This was a one-story garage with industrial steel sash that was raised a story in 1982. It cannot be easily seen from the street. It is noncontributing due to alterations.

403. 12 Park Avenue, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in standing seam metal, brick chimney, cornice returns. This is a three by two bay house with a centrally located door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and protected by an arched and gabled entry porch. On the main block, the windows are paired tall narrow one-over-one light sash except in the gable peaks which have simplified Palladian windows. There is a 1 ½ story offset rear gable roofed ell that is fronted by a deep, one-story enclosed porch. The ell connects to a rear, two-story gable roofed barn/garage.

Stylistically this house is a mystery. The house is shown on the 1873 Beers Atlas as well as the 1889 - 1945 Sanborn maps in nearly its present configuration. The house is not shown on the 1852 Walling map. The c. 1870 construction date indicated by the Sanborn map, however, conflicts with many of the house’s features. The center hall massing of the house is more typical of either an earlier house or the Colonial Revival style. Its entry, front porch, cornice returns, one-story side porch, and Palladian windows are all hallmarks of Colonial Revival style. However, the paired narrow windows are more typical of Italianate style houses and consistent with the map-supported c. 1870 date. Its present Colonial Revival style appearance may have been a c. 1945-50 remodeling because, based on the Sanborn maps, after 1945 the front entry porch was added and the side one-story porch was enclosed by panels and windows. In 1978 the house had aluminum siding which has been since been removed.

404. 27 Liberty Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, corbelled brick chimney. This house was designed by the Grand Rapids, Michigan, architect, Frank P. Allen, for D. W. Temple. This gable front Queen Anne style house is “T” shaped with a polygonal tower, at the right front verge, which is capped by polygonal roof with an iron finial. The first-floor level of the house is clapboarded whereas the second floor is shingled in decorative shapes with a different shingle shape on the tower. There is a one-story flat roof front porch with turned posts, railing, valence, and decoratively shingled skirt with semicircular vents. Originally this had a roof ditch surrounded by a balustrade. The façade has a round arch window

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with Queen Anne sash in the gable. The shingles above this window radiate outwards in a fan pattern. There is a porch, with the same details as the front porch, on the east side of the house which has a sun porch at the second-floor level. The west side of the house has a recessed bay with the main gable roof supported on a console bracket. This bay contains a semi-circular leaded and colored glass window at the first-floor level. There is also an exterior brick fireplace chimney on the west side of the house which is highlighted with granite and corbelled brick panels. Most windows have one-over-one light sash with a few leaded sashes as well. There are garland panel accents on the tower and elsewhere. In 1978, the house had a slate roof which has been replaced by asphalt shingles. According to building permit records, the house underwent a substantial remodeling in 1980.

404a. 27 Liberty Street, Carriage Barn, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This large carriage barn has double leaf sliding doors and is surmounted by a cupola. There are windows on the rear and side elevations and a loft door on the east elevation.

405. 25 Liberty Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, bellcast mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This two-bay French Second Empire style house has flat roofed dormers and double leaf doors containing etched glass panels. The windows are paired with one-over-one light sash and have footed surrounds and bracketed heads with consoles. The house has an articulated frieze, a paired bracketed cornice, dentil course, and a flat roofed (except for a gable cricket) front porch with Tuscan columns, paneled balustrade, and square lattice skirt which wraps around the left side and abuts a rear, projecting wing which has the same massing and details as the main house.

405a. 25 Liberty Street, garage, c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one-story, shed roof. This long car shed has four open bays with clipped upper corners. It replaced an earlier barn on the site.

406. 21 (formerly 21 – 23) Liberty Street, c. 1840/1888. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys. This house originally stood on the site of # 408 (19 Loomis Street) and was moved to its present site in 1888 by S.H.O. Bosworth. This house has a gable front orientation with a double leaf door in the left bay containing round-headed etched glass panels. The door is protected by a bracketed hood with a paired bracketed cornice. In the front right bay is a c. 1900 two-story flat roof, three-sided, bay window containing round-headed windows and a paired

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bracketed cornice at the roof line and between the first and second stories. This elaborate bay is very similar to an added bay on #410 (15 Loomis Street) and still has its round headed shutters. Most windows have two-over-two light sash and louvered shutters. There is a large two-story rear gable wing with a side porch on the north elevation. The main house appears to be c. 1840 with the bays and doors dating c. 1888.

406a. 21 Liberty Street, garage c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, garage not visible from the street.

407. 19 Liberty Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This gable front Queen Anne style house, with side hall entry, is set far back on a lot between 21 Liberty (#406) and 19 Loomis Street (#408). It has a one-story entry porch with a round section at the right corner and staggered butt shingles in the gable peak. It also has a vertical board sill course and frieze. There is a pair of narrow one-over-one light sash windows in the gable. Other windows have one-over-one light sash as well. According to building permit records, here skylights were installed in 1983.

408. 19 Loomis Street, 1888. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, mansard roof, sheathed in slate. This French Second Empire style house, built in 1888, by S.H.O. Bosworth, has a three-story bay window on its Loomis Street (north) façade and a front entry porch with a rounded right corner porch. The c. 1895 porch has turned posts, railing, spindle valence with pendants, and a scroll sawn skirt protecting a double leaf door. The windows have bracketed heads and some have one-over-one light sash while others have two-over-two light sash. The mansard has arched topped dormers. The house has a vertical board sill course and frieze with a paired bracketed cornice. The house has a rear ell extending along Liberty Street consisting of a two-story flat roof mid-section connecting onto a three-story mansard roof end section which originally was a carriage house. The rear (west) elevation has many small alterations for apartment house use including wooden exit stairs in several places and a roof deck. The carriage house was remodeled into a dwelling between the 1899 and 1905 Sanborn maps and has a one-story rear addition as well as a one-story flat roofed garage attached to its south elevation. The house contains sliding blinds manufactured in Burlington, Vermont by the Venetian Blind Company. According to building permit records, in 1988 and 1994 porches were enclosed and in 1995 an additional unit was created within the “garage.”

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409. 17 Loomis Street, c. 1940. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, center brick chimney. This Colonial Revival style “Cape Cod”, c. 1940, has a projecting gabled entry porch supported by Tuscan columns and sheltering a six-panel door flanked by half-length sidelights. There are two gabled dormers on the roof and a shed roofed, arched carport off the west gable end. The windows have eight-over-eight light sash except for a multi-light bowed oriel window on the west elevation. 17 Loomis Street was listed in 1978 as noncontributing due to age, but is now over 50 years old. In addition, it is a fine example of infill Colonial Revival style homes.

410. 15 Loomis Street, c. 1850/c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, two brick ridge chimneys, cornice returns. This Greek Revival style gable front house has wide plain corner pilasters, an entablature, peaked lintel window heads, a c. 1900 two-story, flat roof, three-sided bay window on its façade with a paired bracketed cornice at both the first and second floor levels, a pedimented front door surround, and a round-headed window in the gable. The bay window, which is very similar to an added bay on #406 (21 Liberty Street) has narrow one-over-one light sash windows which are round headed on the first floor with a few remaining round-headed louvered shutters. The rest of the windows have six-over-six light sash and louvered shutters. There is a 2 ½ story ell at the right side of the house with the same details as the main block of the house which is fronted by a c. 1900 Italianate style porch with chamfered posts and jig-saw cut balustrade and skirt.

411. 13 (formerly 13 ½) Loomis Street, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, cornice returns, exterior brick chimney. This house, set far back on the lot, has a gable front orientation with a hipped roof porch supported on Tuscan columns and a shingled balustrade across the façade. The first-floor façade has a glazed door and a bank of three multi-paned windows. Other windows have six-over-one light sash. The house has a molded entablature.

412. 11 (formerly 13) Loomis Street, Vermont Humanities Council offices c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, molded and plain clapboard, two stories, shallow hipped roof, brick chimneys. This outstanding Italianate style house has a centrally-located, three-story tower pavilion capped by a wooden finial. The third-floor level of the tower contains a triple grouping of round-headed windows in front and pairs of round-headed windows on each side and is sheathed in horizontal flush boards. The second-floor level has a bracketed window hood over a pair of narrow

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windows and the first-floor level contains a protected entry with double leaf doors. The house has paneled corner pilasters, a paneled frieze with pateras, and a bracketed cornice with pendants. The window heads contain a paneled frieze with the same patera design as the façade. There is a small shed dormer on each side of the roof. The regular symmetry of the fenestration includes blind window frames on both sides. There is a two-story rear addition with the same details as the main block and an enclosed solarium topped by a second-floor porch along the west elevation. According to building permit records, the American Cancer Society renovated this building for its offices in 1981 and in 2005 the Vermont Humanities Council took it over and renovated it again.

413. 9 (formerly 11) Loomis Street, c. 1920. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns, brick chimney. This gable front house has a front porch with Tuscan columns, paneled balustrade, and square lattice skirt and a two-story, three-sided bay window topped by a projecting pedimented gable on the east facade. The windows have projecting lintels and eight-over-one light windows except for a large fixed parlor window on the first-floor façade. The front door, in the right bay of the façade, is glazed. The simple cornice has a plain frieze with plain corner boards. According to building permit records, an apartment was created upstairs in 1985.

414. 1 Marvin Street, c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, shingled and vertical boards, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1908, has a cross gabled front pavilion, a vertical board sill course, patterned bands of shingles in the gables, and a one-story, flat roof porch with turned posts. The windows are in pairs or single and have either one-over-one or two-over-two light sash.

415. 2 Marvin Street (formerly 31 Hubbard Street), c. 1928. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, brick, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, brick chimney. This is a c. 1928, brick faced Tudor Revival house with an asymmetrical steeply pitched gable that flares at the eaves. There is a large, clapboarded cross gabled ell, a recessed partially screened porch with exposed rafter ends, and a variety of multi-paned windows.

415a. 2 Marvin Street, garage, c. 1980. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, one story, one bay, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. There is an overhead, paneled garage door in the gable end.

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416. 33 Hubbard Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood framed, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, clipped gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house has a flared shingle course between the first and second floor windows; a vertical board frieze with large dentils, shingled gabled wall dormers containing Palladian windows; shingled hipped dormers and shingled gables. The most notable features on the house are the porches; two story on the façade and wrapping around as one story across the left side. There is also a two-bay entry porch on the right side. The porches have Tuscan columns on paneled bases at the first-floor level and turned posts at the second-floor level. The first-floor railing has square balusters whereas the second-floor railing is a continuation of the flared shingled band surmounted by an approximately six-inch high turned baluster railing. There is a square lattice skirt with spindle vents. Both levels of the porch have a dentil cornice and turned pendants along the soffit. The windows have one-over-one light sash except for a large fixed parlor window on the first floor. This house is similar to 35 Hubbard Street (#417) and was likely built at the same time.

417. 35 Hubbard Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house, c. 1900, has a five-bay façade with a deeply recessed centrally located door. The sides of the recess are clad in raised panels. The door is protected by a modern three-bay, flat roof porch supported by Tuscan columns. There is a centrally located, step gable wall dormer which projects slightly from the main plane of the house and is supported on extended rafters. This dormer contains a pair of double hung windows with a circular window above and is clad in imbricated shingles. The right side of the north elevation has a two-story, three-sided bay window. The east elevation also has a two-story, three-sided bay window near the front corner which has a flared shingle band between the first and second floor windows. Most windows are paired and have one-over-one light sash. This house is similar to 33 Hubbard Street (#416) and was likely built at the same time. According to building permit records, the porch was added in 1986.

418. 37 Hubbard Street, 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, exterior brick chimney. This exuberant bungalow type house has a two-story round tower with flared conical roof capped by a finial at the right front corner. The façade of the house has a wide porch which circles out around the tower. The porch roof with exposed rafter tails is a continuation of the main house roof and is supported on tapered posts. There is a large gable dormer on the front of the house. The upper window sash have lattice mullions and the lower sash has a single light. The house was built for John W. Flint from a published house design numbered 895 and entitled, "A Beautiful Home." "B.C. Miles," a local carpenter, wrote his name and date "Dec. 16, '10" on

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a cupboard casing. On the city's 1996 ortho-maps, an outbuilding surrounded by trees appears to exist on the rear (northeast) corner of the lot but this cannot be seen or reasonably accessed from Hubbard Street which is at a much lower elevation. The chimney has been rebuilt.

418a. 37 Hubbard Street, off Graham Terrace, garage, c. 1980s. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, manufactured shingle siding, one story, detached, two-car garage with gable front façade facing Graham Terrace from the rear of the property, overhead doors, and a nine-light fixed sash window in the gable. There are also two double hung, six-over-six light sash windows on the west façade while the east façade is built into a hill. A high concrete retaining wall extends from the southeast corner. The raking eaves end in a curve.

419. 31 Liberty (formerly 41 Hubbard Street), c. 1860, Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, two brick ridge chimneys. This three by six bay Greek Revival style house has gently peaked projecting lintel window surrounds, articulated corner pilasters with a large circular motif at the architrave and frieze location, and a boxed cornice with deep eaves and very thin cornice returns. The window in the gable is surmounted by a semi-circular fan. The centrally located doors, on both eaves side, are Colonial Revival and are surmounted by semi-elliptical louvers. The windows have six-over-six light sash. There is an offset 1 ½ story gable wing off the southeast gable end that has a deep one-story Colonial Revival style porch on the northeast elevation with Tuscan columns. There is a 1980 reproduction Victorian style sun room/conservatory attached to the southwest elevation that has a three-sided rounded end, arching spandrels on the glazing, and roof crockets. There is an attached, 1 ½-story, clapboarded, barn/garage that faces to the rear for access from Graham Terrace. The gable roofed garage is offset from the southwest corner of the main block. The building has two large bays on the rear (south) gable façade with modern glazed and paneled overhead garage doors. Above them is a six-over-six light sash window with an elaborate peaked lintel with projecting molded cornice. The deep eaves have cornice returns that are visually supported by corner pilasters. The side elevations have two windows that match the one in the gable.

A photo, c. 1870, shows the "back" door as being double leaf with a gabled hood. The exterior doors were changed to Colonial Revival c. 1936 when Fred Harriman purchased the house from the Graham family. The interior detailing of the house is Greek Revival with the exception of the newel post which is Italianate. The Italianate exterior doors and this newel post were probably added by the Barnes family. A back door retains a doorbell bearing their name. Hubbard Street originally passed through what is presently the rear lawn of the house which necessitated an additional entrance façade when Liberty Street was extended and Hubbard Street relocated.

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420. 34 Liberty Street, c. 1875. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a two-story, three-sided bay window on its façade and on its north elevation. The facade has a Colonial Revival door with sidelights under a post-1945 one-story flat roof porch with Tuscan columns, paneled balustrade, and square lattice skirt. The house has a paired bracketed cornice and the north facade bay window has a bracketed cornice between floors. There is a two-story flat roofed pavilion on the south elevation and a two-story rear wing that matches the detailing of the main block. On the north elevation there is a one-story modern added sun-porch with glazing on a brick foundation and similar styled modern car port addition on the south facade. Most windows have two-over-two light sash and the bays have one-light picture windows in the center.

421. 32 Liberty Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns, brick chimney, modern skylights. This three-bay gable front house, c. 1880, has plain corner pilasters with simple collars, an entablature, molded window heads, and a c. 1895 front porch with clustered Tuscan columns and a staggered butt shingled railing and skirt which continues around the left side of the house. The porch has a gable peak over the entrance which is infilled with ornate pressed tin. The windows have two-over-two light sash. There is a 1 ½ story rear gable wing that has been raised to two stories with a shed dormer on the north elevation as well as extended in 2000 with a one-story enclosed mudroom on the south elevation. Behind this wing is another one-story gable roofed wing and this is attached at the rear to a one-story, gable roofed two-car garage. According to building permit records, the rearmost wing and garage were added in 1987.

422. 30 Liberty Street, c. 1860. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal, cornice returns, two brick ridge chimneys. This late Greek Revival style house, with its gable facing Liberty Street, has raised paneled corner pilasters supporting an entablature, peaked lintel window surrounds, and a round-headed molding above the double hung window in the gable. The centrally located entrance on the eaves (north) side of the house, is recessed, flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and is protected by a one-story, three-bay, flat roof porch with chamfered posts, corner brackets, and spindle railing. The windows have two-over-two light sash. There is a one-story rear wing with a porch and a dormer on the south elevation. According to building permit records, in 1983 it was converted from a single-family house to a four-unit apartment building.

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423. 28 Liberty Street, c. 1895/1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1 ½ stories, steeply cross gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This building was originally a carriage house for 28 Liberty Street (#422) and was converted to a dwelling between the 1909 and 1915 Sanborn maps. It has a centrally located steep cross gable and a one-story porch with Tuscan columns and a paneled balustrade. The upper sections of the gables are clad in staggered butt shingles. The windows have two-over-one light sash. There is a rear shed wall dormer and a rear one-story gable roofed garage addition. According to building permit records, some minor renovations were done in 1999.

424. 26 (formerly 26 and 28) Liberty Street, 1872. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, cornice returns, two brick ridge chimneys. This six-bay double house, built in 1872, has plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature, molded window heads, and a two-bay, one-story flat roof entry porch with square posts having capitals and bases and a spindle balustrade sheltering the two entry doors. The windows have two-over-two light sash. There is a two-story rear ell. According to building permit records, the deck of a porch was enlarged in 1979.

425. 24 Liberty Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two story, flat roof. This Italianate style house has a one-story, three-sided bay window in the right bay of the façade and a c. 1895 Colonial Revival door in the left bay. The door is flanked by three-quarter length leaded sidelights and is surmounted by a leaded semi-elliptical fanlight. The original double leaf door is stored in the basement. The house has a paneled frieze and paired incised brackets supporting the cornice. A c. 1895 front porch with paired Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade and skirt wraps around the northwest corner with a canted corner. There is a two-story pavilion on the north elevation that is integral to the main block and projects further on the first floor. The windows include some paired narrow one-over-one light sash as well as singles with two-over-two light sash. There is a rear one-story wing.

425a. 24 Liberty Street, carriage barn, c. 1900/1977. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This carriage barn originally was the barn for # 492 (1 Baldwin Street) and was moved to its present location, in two sections, in 1977. The building has gabled wall dormers with circular windows in the gable peaks. The original double leaf garage door has been replaced by an overhead door which is left of center.

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426. 22 Liberty Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This asymmetrical Tudor Revival style house has a steep, gable dormer with decorative shingles and a circular gable window on the right side of the façade and a small gable roofed dormer on the left side. The house has a dentil frieze and a deeply recessed front porch in the right half of the front façade. The first floor of the house is clapboarded and the upper levels are shingled. The windows have molded projecting lintels and one-over-one light sash. There is a one-story, hipped roof, three-sided bay window on the north elevation. The foundation is rusticated stone block.

427. 21 Loomis Street, c. 1840-50. Contributing

Nine-course American bonded brick, 2 ½ stories, and gabled roof, sheathed in slate, deep cornice returns, two brick end ridge chimneys. This Greek Revival style house has rectangular cut granite window sills and lintels, a triangular louver in the gable pediment created by recessed brickwork, a side hall entry with six-panel door and flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular transom, all with delicate decorative muntins in a rectangular pattern. The building has a wooden Greek fret along the cornice. A c. 1900 front porch with brick posts forms an angled section at the left front corner; the porch has a gable peak above the door containing a sunburst design. There is a c. 1900 two-story wooden three-sided bay window on the right side of the house and a rear two-story frame wing with hooded door. The windows all have two-over-two light sash and louvered shutters. There is a modern two-story frame ell offset on the northwest corner with two garage bays on the ground floor and paired multi-light casement windows above.

428. 23 Loomis Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate, elaborate bracketed cornice returns, two large brick ridge chimneys. This three-bay gable front Italianate style house has a paired bracketed cornice, shaped deeply molded projecting window heads with center peaks, eared and footed surrounds, and two-over-two light sash windows. A one-story flat roof, three-sided bay window is on the façade and has a diamond design in the frieze and a bracketed cornice. Another one-story bay window is on the east elevation. The house has double leaf front doors protected by a flat roof entry porch which wraps around the left (east) side of the house; there is also a porch on the right (west) side of the house. The porches have chamfered posts with arched struts visually supporting the roof, turned balusters, a paired bracketed cornice, and square lattice skirt. The two porches are connected by a deck, with a turned baluster railing curving in front of the bay window. A two-story gable roofed rear wing is slightly offset on the east and has similar detailing to the main block.

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429. 27 Loomis Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, and gabled roof sheathed in slate, cornice returns, brick chimney. This three-bay gable front Greek Revival style house with side hall plan has plain corner pilasters supporting an entablature, peaked lintel window heads and a door in the left bay of the façade flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and protected by a c. 1900 one-story, flat roof entry porch with Tuscan columns. The windows have two-over-two light sash and louvered shutters. There are large gable wall dormers on the east and west elevations and a one-story rear wing with porches on both its east and west elevations. According to building permit records, a shed dormer was added to the east elevation in 1990. The wing was connected to a greenhouse in 1978 that is no longer extant. Also in 1978 the house had aluminum siding that has been removed.

429a. 27 Loomis Street, barn/garage, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This former barn has two large bays on the left side of the north eaves façade with recent overhead garage doors designed to look like double leaf paneled and glazed older doors. There are several windows on the gable elevations.

430. 31 Loomis Street, c. 1935. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, exterior brick end chimney. This is a c. 1935 Tudor Revival style house with a steeply pitched flared front gable containing a recessed entry door with swooping arched surround flanked by small four light windows. In the main eaves façade, banks of windows and a large shed dormer have six-over-six light sash. A one-story two-car garage extends off the east side with multi-paned double leaf paneled doors on each bay. On the west elevation is a one-story screened porch addition.

431. 8 Jay Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, cornice returns. This two-bay gable front house, c. 1895, has a flat roof one-bay addition along its right side which contains the front entrance with an oval-glazed door. There is a c. 1920 one-story, flat roof front porch with Tuscan columns, paneled balustrade, and square lattice skirt. The gable peak contains a pointed oval window. The first floor has a large fixed parlor window flanked by focal windows and the second floor has one-over-one light sash windows all with a molded lintel.

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432. 10 Jay Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This narrow house is oriented with its gable to the street and its entrance on the right eaves side along a driveway. The doorway has an entrance porch with a shed roof, square posts and paneled balustrade. There is a second similar porch toward the rear of the same elevation. The windows on the front gable have been altered with a modern picture window on the first floor and a horizontally set four-pane window in the gable. Other windows have one-over-one light sash and decorative lattice shutters.

432a. 10 Jay Street, barn, c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This eave front barn, located behind #432 on its long, narrow lot, has a single barn sash window and a corner open doorway in the west gable facing Jay Street. On the south eaves side are two large bays on the first floor with a loft door above. A two-bay, one-story shed was added to the west elevation c. 1910. It has a shed roof and both a double leaf wood plank door and a single leaf plank door.

433. 12 Jay Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal. This two by five bay house is oriented with its gable to the street and its entrance on the right side of the house. The door is protected by a c. 1910 flat roof, one-story porch with Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade. The house has gabled wall dormers and one-over-one light sash windows. According to building permit records, the vinyl siding and metal roof were added in 1982 and a garage was demolished in 1997.

434. 32 Loomis Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This three-bay Italianate style house has a paneled vertical board sill course laid in a diagonal pattern below the paired vertically grouped one-over-one light sash windows, a vertical board frieze and a bracketed cornice. There is a front porch with turned posts, railing, valence, and scroll sawn skirt protecting the double leaf doors. The window surrounds have feet and molded heads and there is a two-story, three-sided, bay window on the left side of the house along Jay Street. It is first shown on the 1894 Sanborn map and replaced an earlier structure on the lot.

435. 7 Jay Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This two-bay gable front house, c. 1895, has a round-headed window in the gable and a c. 1910 one-story, flat

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roof front porch with turned posts and scroll sawn balustrade. The one-over-one light sash windows have slightly projecting lintels.

436. 9 Jay Street, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof clad in standing seam metal, exterior concrete block side chimney. This house has a front entry porch with square posts, paneled balustrade, and square lattice skirt, one-over-one light sash windows and a large fixed parlor window on the first floor on one side of the central door and modern slider window on the other side. The roof extends on the rear over a lower extension.

437. 9 ½ Jay Street, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This Colonial/Tudor Revival style house, c. 1910, has a shingled gable facing Jay Street. The house has intersecting cross gables, a low front flared eave, one-story front porch with Tuscan columns, paneled balustrade, and square lattice skirt protecting the entrance, and a one-story three-sided bay window. Extended eaves pediment the gables and create exaggerated cornice returns. The paired or single windows have one-over-one light sash.

438. 11 Jay Street, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney. This Colonial Revival style house, c. 1910, has a large gable wall dormer and a front porch with clustered Tuscan columns and shingled balustrade and skirt protecting the entrance and a one-story three-sided bay window. Most windows have one-over-one light sash.

439. 30 Loomis Street, c. 1875. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, paired brick center ridge chimneys. This six-bay Greek Revival/Italianate style two-family house has regular symmetrical fenestration with peaked lintel window surrounds and one-over-one light sash. It has a bracketed cornice and a front porch with turned posts and spindle railing and a low pediment over the centered steps in front of the two front doors. There is a 1 ½ story rear gable ell with a large, decoratively shingled gable wall dormer facing east. It appears from the Sanborn maps that an earlier two-story rear ell was remodeled or replaced with this one c. 1910 and had porches on both the east and west elevations that are not extant. Although the house is not shown as a duplex until the 1925 Sanborn map, the double entrances and east-west symmetry appear original.

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440. 28 Loomis Street, c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns, brick chimney. This three-bay Greek Revival style gable front house has later double leaf doors containing round-headed glass lights. There is a front porch with Tuscan columns, spindle railing and square lattice skirt which wraps around the left side of the house. The windows have two-over-two light sash in simple surrounds. There is a shallow shed dormer on the east roof slope and on the west a steep gable wall dormer. There is a rear 1 ½ story gable roofed addition with a gable wall dormer on the west. Attached to this is a flat roofed one-story two-car garage. Although the house is shown consistently with a wraparound porch on the 1889 through 1945 Sanborn maps, the style of the present porch suggests a c. 1910 date – perhaps replacing the earlier porch.

441. 26 Loomis Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, vertical boards, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, rear brick chimney. This exuberant Queen Anne style house, c. 1890, has a vertical board sill course and frieze and exposed rafter tails supporting the roof overhang. There is a flared, imbricated shingle belt course between the first and second floors. The façade of the house has a great variety of projecting two-story bays and pedimented gable pavilions as well as a corner tower with pyramidal hipped roof capped by an ornate finial. The windows have various shapes, however, are symmetrically grouped and contain stained glass or one-over-one light Queen Anne banded sash. There is also a front porch which curves around the house planes and has turned posts, valance and balustrade. There is a rear two-story wing with a two-story porch on the north elevation.

441a. 26 Loomis Street, carriage house, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof. This Queen Anne style two-bay carriage house is gable front with two multi-paned double leaf paneled doors, a single one-over-one light sash window in the gable and imbricated shingles above this window in the gable peak.

442. 20 Liberty Street (formerly 22 Loomis Street), c. 1850. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick ridge chimney. This vernacular Gothic Revival style house, c. 1850, has narrow windows with slightly peaked lintel surrounds, gabled wall dormers, and a porch with paired stick posts and square lattice skirt across the façade and right side along Loomis Street. The windows have six-over-six light sash and extend to the porch floor on the first floor. There is a gable roofed, two-story rear addition that extends along Loomis Street with its own brick chimney and gable wall dormer on the south elevation. On the east end a small one-story modern hyphen connects the house to a c.

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1920 garage. This simple gable front two-bay frame garage has two multi-paned double leaf paneled doors and a single six-over-six light sash window in the gable.

443. 16 Liberty Street, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The detailing on this Queen Anne style house has been obscured by the present siding, however, it has a right corner tower now with vertical vinyl siding and a conical roof, a fully pedimented front gable peak with an oriel window, and a one-story hipped roof front porch with bracketed turned posts, a solid flared shingled balustrade, and a square lattice skirt. The windows are many sizes but all have one-over-one light sash with the exception of one window in the corner tower which has a decorative muntin upper sash. The door surround in a side bay of the front gable has engaged turned posts within a wide, simple entablature with a glazed door. There is a large two-story rear cross gabled pavilion facing south with a pedimented gable and oriel matching the front.

In 1978, the house had asbestos siding but there was still evidence of an original flared course dividing the first and second floors that is gone now. However, it is likely that originally the house had a shingled second story over clapboards on the first floor. This house replaced an earlier house on the lot between the 1909 and 1915 Sanborn maps. Originally, it was attached to a second dwelling unit (#444, 18 Liberty Street) by a rear 1 ½ story shed/garage, but this has been removed since 1945 and they stand alone.

444. 18 Liberty Street, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, brick chimney. This two-bay gable front Queen Anne style house has an imbricated shingled gable and a hipped roof one-story front porch with turned and bracketed posts. The windows have projecting lintels and are a mixed assortment of two-over-one, two-over-two, or one-over-one light sash. Based on the Sanborn maps, originally, it was a second dwelling unit attached to #443 (16 Liberty Street) by a rear 1 ½ story shed/garage, but this has been removed since 1945. It is now detached and oriented toward Loomis Street.

445. 14 Liberty Street, c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. This gable front Queen Anne style house has a pedimented front wall dormer, cross gable clad in imbricated shingles and a front porch with grouped, slender Tuscan columns and solid flared balustrade and skirt clad in imbricated shingles which protects a centered three-sided entrance vestibule bay. There is a two-story flat roof bay on the left side of the house. The windows have two-over-one light sash and projecting lintel surrounds. There is a pair of windows in the front gable peak as well as in the

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matching side gables. This house first appears on the 1909 Sanborn map. According to building permit records, the house was remodeled in 1984.

445a. 14 Liberty Street, barn, c. 1908. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam metal. This gable front barn faces north and has a large bay with a sliding board door on the first floor and a loft door above. There is a one-story c. 1930 shed attached to the east façade. This barn appears with house on the 1909 Sanborn map. The 1945 map also shows a detached three car garage behind the barn that has been removed.

446. 12 Liberty Street, c. 1835. Contributing

Brick, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof, cornice returns, brick chimney. This c. 1835, three-bay gable front Greek Revival style house has square-cut lintels and a slightly off center six panel front door flanked by full-length colored glass sidelights. The windows have two-over-two light sash. The house has a rear wood frame ell with several steeply gabled wall dormers on the north façade and a porch on the south facade. The house appears on the 1852 Walling map and the 173 Beers maps. When it appeared on the 1889 Sanborn map, it had a full length front porch that is not extant and the long rear 1 ½ story wing that is still there. An attached rear barn has also been removed.

446a. 12 Liberty Street, garage, c. 1930. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, one story, shed roof. This small shed with a bay opening on the south façade as well as windows first appeared on the 1945 Sanborn map.

447. 10 Liberty Street, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, brick chimney, cornice returns. This three-bay gable front house with left side hall plan has double leaf front doors with beveled plate glass panels. There is a wide molded cornice with a plain frieze and corner boards. The large fixed two first floor front windows contain art nouveau panels and the upper floor windows contain banded Queen Anne sash. The house has an Italianate style front porch with collared, chamfered posts and carved brackets on the cornice and posts, and a diamond lattice skirt. There is a two-story, flat roof, three-sided bay window on the left side of the house. The house has a very large, two-story, slightly offset rear gable wing connecting to a two-story former barn. The barn is attached to a 1 ½ story shed with its own one-story shed addition. According to building permit records, the house had interior renovations in 1992 and in 2012 some work was done to expand 3rd floor space by creating a pitched roof over a flat roof section.

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448. 8 Liberty Street, c. 1850/c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, cornice returns. This five by two bay Greek Revival style Classic Cottage has a large centrally located c. 1895 gable dormer containing a projecting bay window. The six-panel front door is located in the eaves side center bay and is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. The windows have peaked lintel heads and two-over-two light sash. There are plain corner pilasters supporting a simple entablature. There is a three-bay, c. 1895 front porch with turned posts and paneled balustrade and a c. 1910 rear porch in the location of a former rear wing. There is a shed dormer on the rear roof slope and two skylights on the front slope. An ADA access ramp was added in 2014, according to city building permit records.

449. 6 Liberty Street, c. 1958. Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl or aluminum clapboarded, one story, gable roof, prominent front two-car garage pavilion. This modern ranch house, c. 1958, is an example of modest suburban infill of the mid-20th century.

450. Building 1A, Lane Shops - Lane Manufacturing Co. lumber house, c. 1890 (demolished c. 1978), replaced by 450a (4 Mechanic Street and garages, Riverside Condominiums)

The Lane Manufacturing Co. lumber house was listed as non-contributing property #450 in 1978 and was described as follows: "Wood frame, vertical board siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate. This was the lumber house of the Lane Shops complex. A one-story concrete block connects it to # 452. The building was poorly constructed and for use only as storage. It does not significantly contribute to the area." Based on the 1945 Sanborn map of the complex, this building was labeled "Lumber Shed – A" and was demolished c. 1978. The site along North Franklin Street is now occupied by a long series of one-story modern garages. The rest of site along the North Branch has a new apartment complex on it (450a).

450a. 4 Mechanic Street, Riverside Condominiums, 1986. Non-contributing due to age

Based on the 1945 Sanborn map of the Lane complex, the Lumber House building was labeled "Lumber Shed – A" and was demolished c. 1978. The site along North Franklin Street is now occupied by a long series of one-story modern garages (#450b). This new apartment complex was constructed on the rest of the site. The two-story gable roofed, clapboarded, building now at 4 Mechanic Street is a large apartment complex called "Riverside Condominiums," built in 1986 that is compatible in scale and massing to #452 (2 Mechanics Street) and which extends north in three slightly offset sections. The building is built onto and into a rising hill and has a retaining wall along the east façade protecting the entry wells. The building has paired six-over-six light double hung sash and two two-story recessed entry bays on the east eaves facade of each section.

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The west façade has sliding glass doors. The first (southernmost) section has industrial rooftop metal ventilators along the roof ridge.

450b. 4 Mechanic Street, garages, 1986. Non-contributing due to age

Wood frame, one story, gabled roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. This long line of multiple bay garages is arranged in a series of slightly offset attached sections, like the condominium buildings (#450a) to address the rising topography of the site. There is a regular door in the southernmost section and the rest have one, two, or six overhead garage doors in bays with canted top corners.

451. 6 Mechanic Street, Lane Shops - Lane Manufacturing Co., Storehouse, c. 1870/c. 1890/c. 1986. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles (formerly slate), cornice returns. This three by five bay building has twelve-over-twelve light sash windows, corner boards, boxed cornice, and three different doors on the west gable end. The two on the first floor were originally served by a loading dock no longer extant and include a large bay with a diagonal plank door with a small rectangular extension at the top to accommodate the extant large crane. The other first floor door is especially narrow and tall and has a window/plank infill. On the loft level above is another large bay with a diagonal plank door and sheltered by a large gable hood. The other gable end (east) facing North Franklin Street has a diagonal plank double leaf door (now fixed in place) on the first floor flanked by two windows, three windows on the second floor, and one in the gable peak. Apparently, this building was originally on the site of # 452 and was moved here, c. 1890 when that building was constructed. This building was a store house of the Lane Shops complex and was labeled “Store house – B” on the 1945 Sanborn map. More recently, it has been converted to housing and is accessed from the rear (north) elevation where a modern door is centered in an infilled former large opening and the windows on the ground floor have been replaced with paired sash.

452. 2 Mechanic Street, Lane Shops - Lane Manufacturing Co., Woodworking Shop, 1890 (demolished c. 1978), replaced with 452a (2 Mechanic Street, Riverfront Condominiums)

The Lane woodworking shop was listed as contributing site #452 in 1978 and described as follows “Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This building, built along the North Branch, partially burned in January of 1977.” It was the Lane Shop complex storage building and woodworking shop and was built in 1890 on the site formerly occupied by #451 which was moved at that time. This building was labeled “Setting up 1st, Woodworking 2nd – C” on the 1945 Sanborn map. There was a concrete block, one-story connector to #450 that has been removed. The building was demolished c. 1978 except for its 2 ½ story south gable wall, now attached to the breeze way connected to #458.

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The building was replaced in 1986 with a new two-story gable roofed clapboarded multi-unit condominium building, part of the "Riverside Condominiums." The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the building has modern paired windows, and recessed entry bays, similar to those on #450. It also has slightly offset two-story gable sections that step up the hill. There are sliding glass doors and decks along the North Branch side.

452a. 2 Mechanic Street, Riverfront Condominiums, 1986. Non-contributing due to age

The Lane Woodworking Shop (2 Mechanic Street - #452) was demolished c. 1978 except for its 2 ½ story south gable wall, now attached to the breeze way connected to #458.

The building was replaced in 1986 with this new two-story gable roofed clapboarded multi-unit condominium building, part of the "Riverside Condominiums." The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the building has modern paired windows, and recessed entry bays, similar to those on #450. It also has slightly offset two-story gable sections that step up the hill. There are sliding glass doors and decks along the North Branch side

453. North Franklin Street, Lane Shops - Lane Manufacturing Co., Office, c. 1870 (demolished c. 1980), replaced with 453a (3 Mechanic Street, Community Building)

The Lane Shop office was listed in 1978 as noncontributing building #453 and was described as follows: "Brick, two stories, flat roof. This building was built c. 1870 and was probably the home of Dennis Lane. It originally had a mansard roof and a one-story rear ell which was later made into two stories with a vault added when the house was converted into the Lane Shop Office. During this office conversion, between 1905 and 1909, the mansard roof was removed and the roof made flat; the building was also given a new brick veneer. The building has segmental corbelled hoods above the windows and door; a wooden frieze and paired bracketed cornice; a front porch with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets; granite foundation; and a two-story bay window on the left side. This building is in deteriorating condition and the majority of the historic fabric has been removed through vandalism and lack of maintenance."

According to the Montpelier Housing Authority, which now manages the complex, this building was completely reconstructed in 1980 based somewhat on what had been there historically. The essentially new structure is now #453a.

453a. 3 Mechanic Street, Community Building, c. 1980. Non-contributing due to age

According to the Montpelier Housing Authority, which now manages the complex, the deteriorating 1870 Lane office building was completely reconstructed in 1980 based somewhat on what had been there historically. This essentially new structure is a 1 ½ story, four by four bay brick building with a mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with arched dormers. The

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front (west) façade has a full width, flat roofed porch with bracketed and collared square posts that wraps around the south façade as well. The windows have segmentally arched and corbelled brick hoods and six-over-six light sash. The doors – in the left bay of the front façade and on the south façade – have the same hoods and are topped by transoms. There is a one-story, three-sided, flat roofed bay window on the north façade that is hinged at the corners. There is a one-story low gable roofed rear wing. The building serves as the “Community Building”, a part of the Lane Shops Apartments complex, and is now managed by the Montpelier Housing Authority. It is non-contributing due to age.

454. 14 North Franklin Street, Lane Shops - Lane Manufacturing Co., pattern storage, 1890/1979. Contributing

Brick, two stories, gabled roof. This two by seven bay building was the pattern house for the Lane Shops complex. The windows have segmental corbelled hoods and are connected by bands of angled brick at both floor levels. In 1978, the windows had wood and metal single leaf fire shutters that are no longer extant. They now have six-over-six light replacement sash. The building has a granite foundation and in 1978 had a one-story brick shed across the front façade that is no longer extant. This building was constructed in 1890. It was renovated into housing in 1978-1979 and now has a two-story frame porch across the north façade with a two-story, frame, clapboarded and gable roofed stair tower on its eastern end and another such tower on the west façade. The doors are on the north façade porches. The building is part of the Lane Shops Apartments complex and is now managed by the Montpelier Housing Authority.

454a. 14 North Franklin Street, shed and utility enclosure, c. 1980. Non-contributing due to age

Wood frame, one story, clapboarded. This solid fence enclosure for utilities has a low shed along the west side.

455. North Franklin Street, Lane Shops - Lane Manufacturing Co., Foundry, 1890 (demolished c. 1985), replaced with 455a (2 North Franklin Street, “The Foundry” condominiums)

The Lane Shops foundry was listed in 1978 as noncontributing building #455 and was described as follows: “Brick, two stories, gabled roof. This building was the foundry for the Lane Shops complex. The building originally had a monitor roof which was removed in 1965. The windows have segmentally arched corbelled heads, similar to # 456 and # 458. An overhead door has been added to the south end which cut through some of the corbelled window heads. Brick and wood frame sheds have been added to the right side along North Franklin Street for the storage of sand and coke. The building was built in 1890. The alterations have made the building noncontributing to the Lane Shops complex.”

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It was demolished c. 1985 and was replaced with a new condominium apartment building (#455a) matching the original footprint in 1988.

455a. 2 North Franklin Street, “The Foundry” condominiums, 1988. Non-contributing due to age

The Foundry (#455) was demolished c. 1985 and was replaced with this new condominium apartment building matching the original footprint in 1988. The present tall, two-story building, called “The Foundry,” is frame, clapboarded, and has an asphalt shingled gable roof. The façades are articulated by tall vertical widow bays with six-over-six light sash windows on the first and second floors, a solid panel spandrel and topped by a flat wooden arch shaped trim board. There are door bays as well with paired glazed doors under a gable roofed hood. The rhythm of both the west and east façades is: three window bays, a door bay, ten window bays, a door bay, and then three more window bays. The south gable facade has a blank central bay flanked by three window bays on each side and the north façade has three window bays on one side and some miscellaneous one-story sheds and windows on the other. The building is noncontributing due to age.

456. 1 Mechanic Street, Lane Shops - Lane Manufacturing Co., iron foundry and machine shop, c. 1870/1890/1978-79. Contributing

Brick, one story, gable roof sheathed in slate. The building was constructed, c. 1870, and is connected to # 457. This was originally the iron foundry for the Lane Shops and was converted to an additional machine shop in 1890 after # 455 was constructed. It was rehabilitated into housing in 1978-79. This building, with a tall, frame, clapboarded, monitor roof, is nine-bays long. The monitor has six-over-six light sash windows. The east façade consists of a centrally located drive-in doorway flanked on either side by four window bays. The tall windows and door have segmentally arched corbelled heads of the same style as # 455 and # 458 and the windows have twelve-over-twelve light square head replacement sash within the arched openings. The drive-in doorway has been infilled with paneled and glazed double leaf doors – fixed in place - above a paneled section and the northernmost window bay on the front has a door in it with an arched hood. The building has a corbelled frieze. In 1978, the south end had been altered by the addition of a centrally located overhead door flanked by large windows and surmounted in the monitor by another large window. This alteration was done during World War II. That opening is now infilled with clapboards and at the ground floor level a new pair of double leaf glazed doors under a broad arched hood. This elevation is decorated with a large iron flywheel mounted on the building. The building is part of the Lane Shops Apartments complex and is now managed by the Montpelier Housing Authority.

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457. 1 Mechanic Street, Lane Shops - Lane Manufacturing Co., forge, c. 1870/1978-79. Contributing

Brick and concrete block, one story, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This building was the forge shop for the Lane Shops complex and was constructed, c. 1870. This building is connected to both # 456 and # 458. It was rehabilitated into housing in 1978-79. The building has a tall, frame, clapboarded monitor roof with six-over-six light sash windows. In 1978, the nomination noted: "It appears as though three-quarters of the façade of this building was rebuilt with concrete block because of deterioration; one quarter of the building retains a corbelled frieze similar to # 456 and has two segmentally arched windows without adornment." Presently, the east façade, recessed front the façade of #456, is all brick with restored segmental window openings and a corbelled brick frieze. The windows have a simple segmental accent line of protruding brick above each arch and twelve-over-twelve light square headed replacement sash. The central wide bay has been infilled with a hooded glazed door flanked by sidelights and two of the window bays have hooded doors in them also. The building is part of the Lane Shops Apartments complex and is now managed by the Montpelier Housing Authority.

458. 1 Mechanic Street, Lane Shops - Lane Manufacturing Co., machine shop, c. 1870/1890/1978-79. Contributing

Brick, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This was the main machine shop in the Lane Shops complex and was constructed, c. 1870. It is connected to # 457 and to the remaining wall of former #452 by a second-floor gable roofed bridge protecting a crane. The building was rehabilitated for housing in 1978-79. The building is eleven bays long and consists of a three-bay centrally located gabled pavilion flanked by four-bay wings. The windows have segmentally arched corbelled brick hoods, similar to # 455 and # 456, and each contain two double hung nine-over-nine light sash. The building has a corbelled frieze and in 1978, still retained the base of the original cupola that was clad in flushboards which were scored to resemble cut stone. The cupola has been rebuilt and clad in clapboards with a hipped roof supported on chamfered and collared square posts. The gable pavilion has brick corbelled cornice returns and two former large door openings on the ground floor that have been infilled with window pairs over paneled sections. New doors are within clapboarded infill in former window bays on the main block. The west elevation facing the North Branch, has a long frame shed dormer on the roof and a three story, eleven bay elevation with a full basement level. The bridge to former #452 has a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal with a wooden deck at the second-floor level and still has part of the crane. The building is part of the Lane Shops Apartments complex and is now managed by the Montpelier Housing Authority.

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The following six resources (459, 460, 461, 462, 463, & 464) plus #467, all listed as non-contributing in 1978 have been excluded from the historic district by tightening the boundary in this amendment to avoid as many non-contributing properties as possible. These HD numbers are not being used.

459. 5 Memorial Drive, Champlain Farms/Capitol City Exxon, c. 1970/1990. Noncontributing due to age No longer within boundary.

Wood frame, laminate siding, large plate glass windows, flat roof. This convenience store and gas pumps covered by a modern canopy is a more recent remodeling of a c. 1970 service station.

The present gas station is on the site once occupied by a string of machine and woodworking shops along the south bank of the Winooski that were powered by the falls and dam. The eclectic collection of attached shops date before the 1873 map and were labeled "Montpelier Manufacturing Co." They developed over time typical of Vermont's 19th century industrial complexes. The shops are depicted in Poole's 1884 birds-eye view of Montpelier and eventually housed several long-lived hardware manufacturers including Colton Saddlery & Hardware, Sabine Organ and Piano Hardware, as well as T. Gisborne Planing & Sawing. After 1915, the U.S. Clothes Pin Co took over the shops which were still extant on the 1945 Sanborn map.

460. 49 Memorial Drive, Bond Auto Supply, c. 1970. Noncontributing due to age No longer within boundary.

Wood frame, asbestos siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof. All openings above the first-floor level have been covered over; first floor openings altered.

See #459 above for some discussion of the south bank of the Winooski in this vicinity. This site was occupied for the late 19th century with lumber sheds. An automobile shop replaced them on the 1945 Sanborn map. If this is the same structure it has been thoroughly modernized or has been replaced with a new building.

461. 53 Memorial Drive, Bob's Sunoco Station, c. 1970. Noncontributing due to age No longer within boundary.

Brick, gabled roof surmounted by a cupola, three-bay service station.

This was the site of the 1853 Montpelier gas works seen in a c. 1860 photograph which became the Montpelier Gas Light Company and then the Montpelier and Barre Light and Power Co. until it was demolished sometime after 1945.

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462. 3 Bailey Avenue Extension, "The Stockyard", c. 1960s (demolished in 1992), Noncontributing due to age No longer within boundary.

"The Stockyard" restaurant was listed in 1978 as noncontributing building #462 and was described as follows: "Steel frame, vertical board siding, one story, gabled roof. Attached to the south end of this building is a Central Vermont Railroad freight car and attached to the rear of the main structure is # 463." It was demolished along with #463 in 1992 and a new office was built on the site in 1993 by the Vermont State Employees Credit Union.

463. Bailey Avenue Extension, Brown-Johnson VFW Post #792, c. 1960s (demolished in 1992)

The Brown-Johnson VFW Post #792 was listed in 1978 as noncontributing building #463 and was described as follows: "Concrete block, one story, flat roof. This building is attached to # 462." It was demolished in 1992 and is part of the site of a new building constructed in 1993 for the Vermont State Employees Credit Union (see #462, 1 Bailey Avenue).

464. Bailey Street Bridge over Winooski River, c. 1959. Non-contributing No longer within boundary.

Steel and concrete span on four concrete abutments with recent rehabilitation adding a steel guard railing and historic styled street lights on concrete out riggers from the deck. Originally listed as noncontributing due to age., It is a ubiquitous and now altered mid-century concrete highway bridge.

465. Railroad Bridge over the Winooski, c. 1910. Contributing

This iron bridge has a pair of end to end Pratt through trusses and was built by the American Bridge Company of New York. It still functions as a railroad bridge. This bridge replaced a covered bridge and was not shown on the Sanborn maps until 1915 despite a 1903 date given in the 1978 historic district nomination. A 1992 catastrophic ice jam and flood in the Winooski lifted one of the trusses off its abutment. It was repaired.

465a. Pedestrian bridge over the Winooski River, c. 2002. Noncontributing due to age

A new, small-scale, pony truss steel pedestrian bridge was constructed recently to the east of the railroad bridge (#465) and is part of a pedestrian/bike path developed along the river. On the 1925 and 1945 Sanborn maps, a pedestrian bridge over the Winooski was located to the west of the railroad bridge (#465).

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466. Taylor Street Bridge, Taylor Street and Winooski River, 1929. Contributing

This is a camelback through truss steel bridge built by the Berlin Construction Company in 1929. It has concrete abutments. This bridge replaced the c. 1850 covered bridge that was damaged or swept away in the 1927 flood.

467. Main Street Bridge, Main Street and Winooski River, 1977. Noncontributing due to age, No longer within boundary.

Built in 1977, concrete and steel bridge, noncontributing. This bridge replaced an iron bridge that in turn replaced a covered bridge at this site.

468. North Branch Railroad Bridge, CVRR tracks and North Branch, 1905. Contributing

A half-hipped through Pratt truss steel bridge. Built 1905 by the American Bridge Company of New York, this bridge replaced a c. 1875 covered bridge. After an earlier covered bridge was washed out c. 1874, two adjacent covered bridges were constructed here carrying two different railroad lines. The second bridge was washed out in the flood of 1927 and never replaced. This steel truss bridge is notable as one of the very few to survive the 1927 flood.

469. State Street Bridge over North Branch, c. 1920. Contributing

Concrete and steel bridge with concrete urn-shaped balusters on railing. This bridge is connected to #61 and was constructed between the 1915 and 1925 Sanborn maps, replacing an earlier "wood plank" bridge. It is a fine example of an early 20th century concrete deck bridge. This is one of only a few bridges to withstand the 1927 flood. Photographs taken after the flood showed that the debris of all the other North Branch bridges that failed piled up and jammed against this bridge which held.

470. Langdon Street Bridge over the North Branch, 1928. Contributing

Built 1928, Warren pony truss, similar to #471. There is a metal pedestrian walkway attached on both outer edges. The abutment is made of huge cut granite blocks. In 2006 the bridge was rehabilitated.

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471. School Street Bridge over the North Branch, 1928/c. 1992. Contributing

Built 1928, by the American Bridge Company of New York, pony truss, similar to #470. This bridge was substantially rehabilitated c. 1992 and although the historic trusses remain in place, their structural function was replaced by a new concrete span beneath the bridge. Visually, however, it continues to contribute to the historic district with the historic material preserved.

472. Spring Street Bridge over the North Branch, 1964/c. 2000s. Non-contributing

Concrete and steel bridge with modern metal railings and concrete abutments. It appears to have been updated with newer railings in the 2000s. Although is now just over fifty years old, it is a ubiquitous mid-20th century concrete deck highway bridge that replaced an iron truss bridge in this location. It has been altered since its construction and doesn't contribute to the character or history of the historic district and therefore should continue to be considered non-contributing.

473. Lane Shops Footbridge over the North Branch, 1965 (demolished c.2010). Non-contributing

Built c. 1965, lightweight pedestrian girder bridge with plank walkway and crisscrossed steel lattice railings. This bridge replaced previous Lane Shop bridges at this location. It continued an important tradition of connecting the Elm Street neighborhood to the Lane Shop site, and was replaced in c. 2010 with a new pedestrian bridge, #473a.

473a. Lane Shops Footbridge over the North Branch, c. 2010. Non-contributing due to age

This modern steel footbridge replaced the 1965 lightweight pedestrian that had been documented in the 1978 nomination as non-contributing structure #473. This bridge has sturdier and higher railings and is modern in character. It is non-contributing due to age.

474. Dam over the North Branch for the Lane Shops Complex, 1920. Contributing

According to the records of Vermont's Dam Safety office, this is a timber crib dam with a concrete spillway and was constructed in 1920. It has a concrete flume and gate control platform along the eastern shore. The gate control platform has two large steel outlet pipes flowing into the open flume. There has been a dam at or near this site since the late 18th century. This dam apparently survived the 1927 flood.

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475. 146 State Street, former Vermont State Employees Credit Union, c. 1970 Non-contributing due to age

Brick and concrete, one story, flat roof. This contemporary style office building has a vertical brick frieze at the top and recessed window bays with concrete panels above and below the casement windows. The entrance on the north façade is in a projecting brick pavilion and surrounded by a brick arch. The brick arch design element is similar to arches seen in other buildings in the district built or altered in the 1970s through the 1990s such as HD# 78 (10 Main Street) and HD# 49 (108 State Street). The building is noncontributing due to age.

476. 144 State Street, New England Telephone Company Business Office, c. 1970. Noncontributing due to age

Brick clad, one story, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This Neo-Colonial style office building has paired casement windows, oriel windows, and a centered entry door and sidelights under a broken pediment lintel. The building is noncontributing due to age.

477. 136 State Street, Vermont Arts Council offices, c. 1850/c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof, brick chimney. This Italianate style house has a three-bay north façade with the entrance in the right bay protected by a flat roof entry porch. The porch has elaborate bracketed and collared chamfered square posts on paneled and molded decorative bases. The house has a wide frieze with a dentil cornice and large paired brackets. The windows have two-over-two light replacement sash and dentilated projecting lintels supported by bracket feet. There is a two-story, three-sided, flat roofed bay window on the east elevation with a bracketed cornice at the top and between the floors and paneled sections below the first-floor windows. There is a two-story flat roofed rear wing with a post-1945 two-story side porch on the southern elevation with Tuscan columns and shingled balustrades. The wing has a canted corner on the east elevation as well and is attached at the rear to a modern, 1 ½ story gable roofed wing with a canted corner and extended eaves forming a side porch. This house is said to have been a stop on the Underground Railroad. The 1978 nomination notes "The rear ell is earlier than the front section of the house."

478. 134 State Street, State of Vermont - Capitol Region Visitor Center, c. 1840/1982. Contributing

Brick, seven-course American bond, 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, two brick end chimneys. This Classic Cottage has a central gable wall dormer and centered entry door. The two window bays on the left side of the north façade have been replaced with three windows. A Greek Revival style, one-bay entry porch has been added in c. 1982 and is topped with a large

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three-sided bay window in the gable wall dormer. The windows were originally surmounted by splayed plaster heads but now have flat brick lintels. The rear roof slope has a large modern shed dormer. There is a one-story shed roofed side addition on the east and a one-story rear addition as well. According to building permit records, this house was renovated by the State of Vermont in 1982.

**479. 132 State Street, State of Vermont – Auditor of Accounts office, c. 1885.
Contributing**

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof sheathed in imbricated slate. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1885, has an oriel window over the right front entrance capped by a conical roof which has an iron finial (possibly a reproduction). Below the oriel is a flat roof entrance porch with turned posts and a spindle valence. The large two-story, right side ell extending north from the main block has a gabled wall dormer at the end of the hipped roof and is fronted by a porch of the same design as the entry. The east elevation of the house has a projecting bay with a steeply pitched wedge-shaped roof, sheathed in polychrome slate (similar to 5 Terrace Street - #44 and 96 and 98 Barre Street - # 117). This roof is capped by iron cresting (possibly a reproduction). The north façade of the house has a gabled wall dormer with stick work ornamentation. The original demi-lunette window has been replaced by a louver. The first and second floor windows are divided by a flared, imbricated shingle hood, a detail that is repeated on the side bay windows. Most windows have one-over-one light sash.

479a. 132 State Street, garage, c. 1930. Contributing

Wood frame, one story, clapboarded, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This three-bay garage faces east and has overhead garage doors with a clapboard-like pattern.

**480. 128 State Street, Edwin Dewey House, now State of Vermont – Buildings and
General Services, Human Resources, and Risk Management Division, 1889-1890.
Contributing**

Brick, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles (formerly slate), decorated exterior front brick chimney. This elaborate Queen Anne style building, 1889-90, was designed and built by Montpelier architect, George H. Guernsey, (see 26 Terrace Street - # 16 and 71-77 Main Street - # 140) at a cost of \$12,000 for Edward Dewey. The house was originally located on the site of # 484 (120 State Street) and was moved to this site in 1946 to allow the construction of that building. This is an ornate building with an octagonal corner tower, many projecting bays, porches with turned posts and spindles, and ornate gable screens. The house is constructed of pressed bricks and terra cotta keystones and rosettes at the imposts of the segmentally arched Queen Anne windows which have one-over-one light sash. The front chimney has terra cotta panels. There are three story canted corner pavilions with gable roofs. The upper stories are clad

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with pressed tin and have elaborate gable screens which add greatly to the variety of textures on the building. The building is visually tied together by a band course of bricks at the window sill levels.

481. 126 State Street, State of Vermont –, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Commission on Women, c. 1895. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof sheathed standing seam metal (formerly slate), corbelled brick chimney. This Queen Anne style house, c. 1895, has a polygonal two-story engaged tower on the northwest corner topped by a tall conical roof with an iron finial. The first floor of the tower extends out into a polygonal entrance porch with turned posts, spindle and shingled railing, elaborate screen valence, and shingled skirt with lunette vents. The northeast corner of the house is clipped and forms a bay with a gabled roof with stick ornamentation. The front roof slope has a hipped roof dormer with rounded, shingled cheeks. The east elevation has a slightly recessed first floor under a second-floor overhang that is pierced by a two-story three-sided bay window topped by a large, pedimented gable wall dormer. A flared shingled band cut in a diamond point pattern is between the first and second stories. The windows have one-over-one light sash or single light fixed parlor sash. There is a two-story large rear gable roofed wing. The house either replaced an earlier two-story house between the 1894 and 1899 Sanborn maps or was a major remodeling of an earlier house. This residence was typical of the post-Civil war development boom in Montpelier that continued through the end of the 19th century. It is a very good example of the Queen Anne style and is also typical of the regular use of existing buildings for government offices.

482. 122 State Street, State of Vermont - boiler plant, 1946 (demolished 2015) replaced with 482a (122 State Street, District Heat Montpelier plant

The original boiler plant was listed as noncontributing site #482 in 1978. The brick veneer, one-story flat roofed boiler plant was built in 1946 based on recent research, and had a large brick smoke stack for the State complex. It had tall, multi-pane steel industrial sash, a large rear loading dock, a one-story brick addition, and a one-story shed roofed frame addition. This 20th century boiler plant was significant as part of the state complex but in 2015 was replaced with a new pellet boiler plant (482a). The brick smokestack was retained but the boiler plant building was replaced.

482a. District Heat Montpelier plant, 122 State Street, 2015. Noncontributing due to age

The 1946 boiler plant (#482) was replaced in 2015 with this new pellet boiler heating plant. The original 1946 brick smokestack was retained but the boiler plant building was replaced with a large new, one and two-story structure sheathed in metal and brick siding with a 2story glazed wall, that contains a new pellet boiler heating plant. This new heating plant was a joint venture of

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the city and state governments and heats hot water with biomass fuels that are distributed to more than 20 downtown buildings that collectively represent about 411,000 square feet of space.

**483. 10 Taylor Street, State of Vermont – Department of Buildings maintenance, c. 1970.
Noncontributing due to age**

The storage building was listed as noncontributing site #483 in 1978. This wood frame, two-story, flat roofed building has asphalt siding and a loading platform. It is noncontributing due to age.

**484. 120 State Street, State of Vermont - Department of Motor Vehicles, 1948.
Contributing**

Steel reinforced concrete skeleton faced with marble, five stories, flat roof. The large Art Deco/Modernist style building rests on a granite foundation which came from Auair Granite Co. of Hardwick, VT, and is clad on the façade and sides with marble from the Vermont Marble Co. of Proctor, VT. The rear of the building is brick with large retractable metal sunshades. The second through fourth floor windows are grouped vertically in recessed panels. The fifth story windows are grouped above the lower story windows but are slightly smaller and not recessed creating a cornice effect. The centrally located double leaf aluminum door has the figure of Ceres, Roman goddess of agriculture, standing among maple trees and holding the state seal. The figure complements the statue of Ceres that adorns the dome of the Vermont State House across the street. The building is visually tied together between the fourth and fifth floors by a horizontal frieze inscribed with all the Vermont county names, decorative relief carvings, and the dates “1791” (Vermont statehood) and “1948” (date of construction). The decorative front doors and carved frieze were executed by artist Raymond Barger (1906-2001).

This building was constructed on the site of three houses, which were moved (#480) or torn down, in 1949. The design of the building was developed in 1940-41 by the Burlington architectural firm Freeman, French, Freeman, but construction was delayed by World War II until 1949. This construction delay explains the Art Deco/Moderne design of the building, a style that had largely fallen out of fashion by 1949. A large c. 1985 granite and concrete handicapped access ramp has been added to the west elevation.

**485. 118 State Street, Fifield Carriage House, State of Vermont – Transportation Board,
Vermont Clean-up Office, Veterans Affairs, and AHS Fair Hearing Board, c. 1870.
Contributing**

Wood frame and brick, two stories, mansard roof sheathed in asphalt. This Second Empire style building is set back on the lot and has segmentally arched windows with corbelled labels and

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two-over-two light sash, shed dormers and a hipped roof cupola. Board siding covers part of the façade. The southernmost bay is frame with a continued mansard roof. There is a hipped roof entry porch across the south façade.

This Second Empire style building was originally a carriage house for the Fifield House which stood at 120 State Street and was demolished in 1948. The State has converted this small building into offices typical of many buildings on State Street.

486. 116 State Street, National Life Insurance Co. Building (now State of Vermont - Department of Agriculture), 1891. Contributing

This large brick and sandstone, 4 ½ story Romanesque style office building has hipped and Flemish gabled roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles (formerly slate), brick chimney. The building is constructed from local brick and accented by Longmeadow brownstone used as arches over the windows, around doors, as belt courses, quoining, for the high basement and for the retaining wall around the lawn. The building has asymmetrical massing with a monumental octagonal tower on the northeast corner, projecting dormers, and corbelled “candle-snuffer” roof tower on the southeast corner. There is a variety of chimneys, different roof types including rear and side decorative brick Flemish style parapet walls, and window groupings. The front door in the corner tower is reached by a flight of steps, recessed in a monumental arched opening and surmounted by an intricately carved wooden panel. Another monumental arched opening on the west façade contains multi-pane glazing. The windows have one-over-one light sash or small decorative fixed light sash.

This Richardsonian Romanesque style building also has elements of the Dutch Renaissance and Chateausque styles popular in Burlington and elsewhere in Vermont and was built in 1891 by the National Life Insurance Co. as their fourth home from the architectural plans of S. Edwin Tobey of Boston. The contractor was L.D. Wilcutt and Sons, also of Boston. The building was purchased by the State of Vermont in 1921.

487. 112 State Street, Chittenden Trust Co., c. 1960 (demolished in 1994) replaced with 487a (112 State Street, now People’s United Bank)

112 State Street was listed as noncontributing property #487 to the Montpelier Historic District. This one-story, drive through bank structure was demolished and replaced with a large new bank building (#487a) in 1994.

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487a. 112 State Street, Chittenden Trust Co/People's United Bank, 1994. Noncontributing due to age

The c.1960 one-story, drive through bank structure (#487) was demolished and replaced with this large new bank building in 1994. The present large brick clad, five story office building was constructed in 1994 by Chittenden Trust Co. and designed to echo the large Second Empire and Romanesque historic buildings around it. It has irregular and varied roof types, assorted decorative dormers, arched arcades along the first floor, and an unusual tower like front pavilion. This building is compatible to the historic district and replaces an incompatible drive through bank. It is now occupied by People's United Bank and is non-contributing due to age.

488. 110 State Street, Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building, now State of Vermont – Department of Personnel, 1870. Contributing

Brick, three stories, mansard roof sheathed in terra plate tin. The symmetrical three by three bay Second Empire building has deeply projecting pedimented window heads with consoles, pedimented gable dormers, deeply molded window sills, and a heavy modillioned cornice. All four facades have a central two-story slightly projecting pavilion topped by a bell cast mansard roof with an elaborate arched dormer. The roof was originally surmounted by cresting. Most windows have one-over-one light sash. The front entry porch centered on the east façade is pedimented and has fluted Corinthian columns. The double leaf doors are heavily carved and topped by a large transom. The building has a high granite foundation.

This building, a very good example of the French Second Empire style, was designed by Rutland architect Jean Jacques Rousseau Randall.¹⁰ It served as the home office of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company and was built in 1870 on the site of the home of one of the company's founders, Daniel Baldwin. It was purchased by the state in 1953 and first housed the Tax Department.

489. 109 State Street, The Pavilion Hotel (now Pavilion Office Building), 1971. Noncontributing

Brick, five stories, mansard roof, two story front porch and a large contemporary brick addition in the rear (north) housing state offices and the state Library. There are elaborate dormers of differing shapes in the mansard and a central higher section bearing a deeply molded panel reading "Pavilion" at its base. The cornice is corbelled and the segmental window arches have granite keystones. A decorative course of diagonal bricks intersects the arches of the windows on the second, third and fourth floor levels. The window bays on the raised first floor are very tall and fully arched with very high two-over-two light sash topped by semi-circular transoms. The

¹⁰ *Vermont Daily Transcript*, "Vermont Mutual," May 6, 1869.

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other windows have two-over-two light sash. The two-story porch has bracketed and collared chamfered square posts, scroll sawn spandrel trim, and turned spindle balustrades. The Governor Davis Street (east) façade of the four-story modern rear addition has windows only on the first floor of the first wing and on all floors of the northernmost wing.

This building is a 1970-71 reconstruction of the 1876 hotel building designed by Boston architect, George Ropes and built by A. B. Fisher, who was later noted for his work in Burlington. A mansard roof was added to the original structure later. The reconstruction was designed by Robert Burley Associates, and built near the site of the original building which was torn down by the State in 1969. The new building was built several feet closer to the statehouse complex to allow for a new through street (now called Governor Davis Avenue) to continue Taylor Street to Court Street. The architects had carefully measured the original Pavilion Building before it was removed and were able to salvage and reinstall some of the trim work including granite lintels and interior woodwork as well as having custom bricks made to match the originals. A large new state office building and state library was built as a rear addition to the reconstructed landmark. The modern design of the addition distinguishes it from the main block and places it out of sight of the historic state house complex.

Despite its age, 109 State Street was listed as contributing property #489 in the 1978 Montpelier Historic District. However, despite its care and intent, the reconstruction is not eligible due to age and the National Register Criteria for reconstructed buildings. It now houses the museum of the Vermont Historical Society, as well as many state offices including the Governor's working office and the State Library.

Along with the loss in 1963 of the elaborate Richardsonian Romanesque style post office (see HD #196), the demolition of the Pavilion building in 1969 spurred the local historic preservation movement in Montpelier to organize. They formed the Montpelier Heritage Group initially to advocate for this careful re-construction and then went on to create the National Register Historic District as well develop a local preservation ordinance. This work has led to the remarkable level of integrity maintained in so large a historic district over nearly 40 years during which time an active and expanding state government has put enormous pressure on local real estate. The local movement also strongly influenced a state government ethic towards preservation and adaptive re-use of historic buildings.

**490. 111 State Street, Supreme Court and State Library Building, 1915-1919.
Contributing**

Granite, three stories, seven-bays, flat roof behind parapet. This Neo-Classical Revival style institutional building has a central door with pedimented surround within a five-bay slightly projecting central pavilion. The building is fronted by a balustraded terrace. There is a deeply molded cornice and plain frieze. Another molded course delineates the first story and is in line with the bottom of the pediment above the front door. The central pavilion has tall recessed

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window bays with twelve-over-sixteen light sash corresponding to the tall, two-story high courtroom. These windows have sills incised with a Greek fret design over simple molded wall panels. There are three bays in the center flanked by single bays separated by shallow pilasters. The central five-bay pavilion is flanked by single window bays which have windows on three levels on the façade. The first floor has eight-over-twelve light sash windows in line with the bays above. The second-floor end bays have eight-over-twelve light sash and the third floor windows have eight-over-eight light sash. This sash pattern is continued on the side elevations. A three-story wing recessed from the main block extends to the rear and matches the main block in detailing.

Initially, the Vermont Historical Society occupied the majority of the first floor, and the Vermont State Library and Vermont Supreme Court shared the second floor. The north end of the building contains a large reading room, with several levels of book stacks above. The building materials in the Reading Room are all fireproof, with metal window sash, cast iron stacks, marble floor panels and plaster wall finishes. It provides visual balance for # 505 (133 State Street) – another granite building adjacent to the State House. It was designed by the architectural firm Densmore & LeClear of Boston and Montpelier.¹¹

491. State House, 115 State Street, 1836/1859, (National Historic Landmark, July 1970). Contributing

This granite Greek Revival and Renaissance Revival style capitol building has a central graceful dome rising above the central pavilion fronted by a monumental Doric portico and pediment that were modeled on the Temple of Theseus. This is flanked by three-bay, two-story gable roofed wings with bracketed and window lintels that are pedimented on the second floor and pedimented gable end walls incorporating granite end chimneys. The wings have standing seam metal roofs, a plain entablature, corner pilasters, and eight-over-eight light sash windows. The central pediment surmounts an entablature with a triglyphs frieze. The wooden dome uses twelve-over-twelve light sash windows between Ionic columns in its lower stage in contrast to the stark Doric columns of the front façade. A paneled and articulated frieze above the cornice supports the tall, gilded dome, both of which are adorned with wide ribs. There is a statue of Ceres, the goddess of agriculture, on the top surrounded by a turned baluster as well as a line of carved crockets along the top of the base frieze.

According to the Walking Tour of Montpelier (1974 by Montpelier Heritage Group), the monumental Greek Revival Portico is all that remains of the 1836 Second State House designed by Ammi B. Young of Vermont. A fire in 1857 destroyed the rest of the building. In 1858, a reconstructed State House was designed that incorporated the former portico and basic earlier design but on a larger and grander scale by Thomas W. Silloway of Boston. Most of the interior was designed by another architect, Joseph R. Richards of Boston, after Silloway resigned during

¹¹ *The Bennington Evening Banner*, "New State Building," June 22, 1915.

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the construction. It was completed in 1859 with interiors using black and white marble from Isle La Motte. Additions in the rear date from 1888, 1900, and 1987 including a large three-story wing of rusticated granite blocks on the west.

492. 1 Baldwin Street, Daniel P. Baldwin House, c. 1850/c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboards with beaded edge, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate. This house was originally built, c. 1850, for Daniel P. Baldwin, the founder of the Vermont Mutual Insurance Co. It was heavily remodeled c. 1900. In its remodeled state, it is an excellent example of Victorian Eclectic architecture. The molded clapboards are accented by wooden quoining and heavily detailed window heads including some that are pedimented. The house has a paired bracketed entablature with a modillion cornice. Two, one-story, flat roof three-sided bay windows are on the front and a two-story flat roof bay window is on the east end. A one-story porch, added, c. 1900, is across the façade and east side with a circular corner porch. The porch roof is supported by chamfered posts on pedestals with a turned balustrade between. There is a detailed gable dormer with a round-headed, double hung window on the front roof slope. All the windows have one-over-one light sash. The house is known as “The Pink Lady” because of its paint color. The building defines one of the corners of the Capitol Complex and helps to retain the Complex’s residential character.

492a. 115 State Street, Parking lot gate house, 1992. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame, small gable roofed gate house with a glazed door on the front gable and a small window on the side. It stands next to a mechanical entry gate controlling access to the parking lot beyond. Although it is used for 1 Baldwin Street (#492) it is on the State House (#491) lot.

493. 1 Hopkins Street, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 2 ½ stories, gambrel roof, sheathed in asphalt. This Shingle style house has oriel windows in the gambrel peaks, first floor of the gable elevation, and on the facade, a recessed porch with Tuscan columns and one-story bay windows of differing shapes on the sides. There are gable dormers in the gambrel roof. Most windows have six-over-one light sash. The two curved oriel windows have diamond patterned muntins.

494. 2 Governor Aiken Avenue (formerly Western Avenue), c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, shingled, horizontal boards and wooden panels, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt. This late Queen Anne style house has horizontal boards at the window sill and window head level, a band of clipped shingles in a diagonal striped pattern flanking the gable windows which are surmounted by vertical board panels. The house also has incised

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bargeboards and Queen Anne banded window sash. There is a two-story projecting gable pavilion on the (north) right side with a three-sided bay window in the first floor in which the windows are surmounted by a band of leaded glass. The ends of the roof rafters are exposed and are scroll-cut. Shed roof dormers are on the north and south roof slopes. A one-story porch with turned posts and spindle railings and valence wraps around the east and south elevations and there is a two-story wing extending from the west elevation.

495. 4 Governor Aiken Avenue (formerly Western Avenue), c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt. This was the carriage barn to # 494 (2 Gov. Aiken Avenue). It has a shingled cupola and a modern connecting bridge to # 496 (6 Baldwin Street) as well as a large two-story flat roofed wing on the north façade extending to Baldwin Street. This clapboarded wing was added in the last twenty years.

496. 6 Baldwin Street, 1921/c. 1960. Contributing

6 Baldwin Street was listed as noncontributing building #496 in 1978 and was described as follows: “Brick, two story façade, flat roof.” This building, with a dentilated cornice and granite or concrete window sills and lintels, was built onto an earlier, 1921, three story brick building that was originally the heating plant for the 1921 National Life Office building – now 133 State Street (HD # 505). The three story 1921 section was converted to offices when the state took it over in 1960 and likely built the part fronting Baldwin Street¹² on top of an underground coal storage room shown on the 1935 and 1945 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. There is also a wooden bridge at the second floor level connecting to # 495 (4 Western Avenue). It is now over 50 years old and a good example of a mid- twentieth century office building. It should be considered contributing.

497. 8 Baldwin Street, c. 1880 (demolished in 1998)

8 Baldwin Street was listed as contributing building #497 in 1978 and was described as follows: “Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This house is transitional Greek Revival - Italianate style building. The building has wide Greek Revival pilasters, a wide frieze and a Greek Revival entrance; however, there are paired brackets and a bracketed hood over the entrance, and a one-story porch on the west side which are Italianate in detail.” It was demolished in 1998 and the site is now vacant.

¹² Bellamy, Christopher A., *The Capitol Complex: Change, Loss and Renewal A Report to the Curator of State Buildings*, Montpelier: Vermont Historical Society, 2004, p.48

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498. 10 Baldwin Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof clad in asphalt, brick chimney. This large Queen Anne style house, c. 1890, was designed by Montpelier architect George Guernsey for J.V. Brooks.¹³ It has flared bands of shingles, a large, three story polygonal tower on the southeast corner of the front façade, second floor porch, hip roofed dormers, and a polygonal northeast end of the main block. The exterior of the front tower room is in the Eastlake style. Most windows have one-over-one light sash. There is a front porch with turned columns on a shingled balustrade with a shingled skirt and another on the rear facade. There is a recessed side wing on the south.

499. 12 Baldwin Street, c. 1913. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, hipped roof, sheathed in asphalt and with elaborate tall, brick chimneys. This Colonial Revival house, c. 1913, has a semi-circular entry porch supported by Ionic columns, a dentilated cornice, and a central gabled and pedimented dormer flanked with curved decorative flourishes at the base. The front porch has a modillioned cornice, square lattice skirt, and a second floor turned balustrade above. There are other smaller dormers, oval windows, and a second porch across the façade of a recessed two-story wing extending from the west façade. Most windows have one-over-one light sash but some are decoratively shaped fixed sash.

500. 14 (formerly 14-16) Baldwin Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 2 ½ stories, steep gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. This Shingle style house, c. 1890, has a two-story, rear (east) turret, and gabled dormers. There is a deeply recessed shingled entry porch under the main roof topped by a very large gable dormer. There is a one-story shed roofed addition on the northwest corner and a 1 ½ story gable wing extending from the west elevation. The house has variety of one-over-one light sash windows.

501. 9 Bailey Avenue, c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, shingled, 1 ½ stories, gambrel roof, sheathed in asphalt, brick chimney. This Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1900, is similar to the original appearance of # 33 (17 Bailey Avenue). It has flared eaves, which form a front porch, and three hipped roof dormers. The front door centered on the west façade is flanked by diamond pane sidelights. The largely paired windows have six-over-one light sash. It is built into a hill and has a projecting walk out basement of rusticated

¹³ *Montpelier Argus*, May 23, 1894.

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blocks in a 1999 two-story, flat roofed wing on the south elevation, with the French basement doors on the west façade of the wing. There is a deck above the first-floor level.

502. 7 ½ Bailey Avenue, c. 1910 (demolished)

7 ½ Bailey Avenue was listed as contributing site #502 in 1978 and was described as follows: "Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt with shed roofed wall dormers. This building was the rear ell of a house demolished in 1938." It appears to have been demolished, which may have been part of the 1984 or 1989 expansion of #504 (139 State Street). The site is now part of the Union Mutual Insurance Company's parking lot.

503. 145 State Street, First Church of Christ Scientist, 1972. Noncontributing due to age

Wood frame 1 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in standing seam. This "L" shaped modern church with paired narrow casement windows and a recessed entry porch along the inner sides of the "L" was built in 1972 on the site of an earlier house. The original 2 ½ story house, with large central fireplace chimneys, was moved in quarters in 1971 by Admiral Perkins to Waitsfield, Vermont.

504. 139 State Street, Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co. c. 1958/1990. Contributing

Steel frame, curtain walls, stone, concrete steel, and glass, one story, flat roof. This International style office building, designed by the Burlington firm Freeman, French, Freeman, has its steel frame expressed on the exterior with the building essentially boxed within that frame. The curtain walls have large windows with grid mullions as well as granite panels on the facade where applied steel letters spell the name of the company: "Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co." and in smaller letters below "New England Guaranty Insurance Co., Inc." The steel frame extends beyond the south façade to enclose a recessed courtyard where the entrance is located under a flat roofed canopy on the east facade. This is an outstanding example of the International style in Vermont where it is fairly rare. It was identified in a 2003 "Survey of International Style Building in Vermont: 1937 – c. 1975," by Liz Pritchett Associates. According to building permit records, compatible modern additions have been built in 1984 and 1990 when a large four story rear office building was constructed. The modern design of the 1990 wing has four massive windowless corner towers of fieldstone framing a large glass box. It was listed in 1978 as noncontributing due to its age. It is now 50 years old and should be considered contributing.

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505. 133 State Street, National Life Insurance Co. office, now State of Vermont offices, 1921-1922. Contributing

Granite, five stories over high basement, flat roof. This large Neo-Classical Revival style building was constructed 1921-1922 by National Life Insurance Company as their fifth home office building. The architects were Cram and Ferguson of Boston. It was built by contractors L. D. Willcutt and Sons of Boston, who also built the fourth National Life Insurance Co. office at 116 State Street (#486). The building was designed to have a later addition on the left side to mirror the right side, but this addition was never executed. Similar in severity and formality to the Supreme Court Building (#490), a granite building on the other side of the State House, this building has a large projecting front pavilion containing the arched doorway up a flight of steps. The central three bays of the five-bay pavilion are slightly recessed and have a deeply recessed two-story balcony with monumental paired Ionic columns at the fourth and fifth floor levels. The facade is articulated with a molding course above the first and fourth floor levels and the east side wing has two-story Ionic pilasters on the fourth and fifth levels echoing those of the balcony. The windows have eight-over-twelve light sash. The building is constructed with granite from the Boutwell, Milne and Varnum Rock of Ages Quarry in Barre. The interior is finished in marble from the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor. The lower corridors, however, are finished in marble from Italy and Tennessee. The rear elevations are brick with concrete molding courses and arched windows on the first floor.

506. 7 Baldwin Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, wide aluminum clapboard siding, three stories, mansard roof, sheathed in asphalt. This large French Second Empire house has a paired bracketed cornice and is "T" shaped with one wing swelled to form a two-story six-sided bay. There are two tall, brick chimneys. There is a two-story flat roof rear wing connecting onto a two-story gable front carriage barn. The carriage barn retains its loft door over two pairs of double leaf wood doors topped with multi-pane glazing. The left side porch has been infilled to create an additional room. The right side-porch is original.

507. 9 Baldwin Street, c. 1870. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof. This Italianate style house, c. 1870, has a three-bay Italianate porch across its façade, peaked lintel window surrounds containing two-over-two light sashes, and a paired bracketed cornice with a modillion course. There are louvered shutters on all front windows, six panel wood front door, and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The flat-roofed porch has chamfered and bracketed posts, a spindle railing, and square lattice skirt.

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508. 11 Baldwin Street, c. 1850/c. 1900. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, five-bay façade, cornice returns. The front center door of this house has leaded glass sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The main Greek Revival style house has a c. 1900 Colonial Revival gabled porch entry, with arched soffit and fluted Ionic columns. A two-story bay window with flared eaves between first and second story is on the east elevation along with a small, one-story wing. The windows have two-over-two light sash and louvered shutters.

509. 13 Baldwin Street, State of Vermont - Labor Relations Board, c. 1880. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, two stories, flat roof, three by two bays. This Italianate style house, c. 1880, has a paired bracketed cornice with a segmentally arched central cornice. There is a central, bracketed oriel window at the second story level above a curved one-story Italianate porch that wraps around the front and west elevations. The porch has simple arched bays and posts between the arches topped with decorative medallions, a decoratively shingled balustrade and a scroll sawn skirt. The front door, on the right side of the façade, is Greek Revival style in detail. The windows have two-over-two light sash. A rear wing is detailed like the main block and has a large projecting five-sided bay on the first floor topped by a smaller projecting rectangular bay. It is attached to a rear gable roofed ell or barn that has a matching porch across its south façade.

510. 15 Baldwin Street, c. 1910. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboard, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt. This gable front house, c. 1910, has a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, shingled solid balustrade, and square lattice skirt on its south, east, and west elevations. The second story windows have been enlarged and the gable windows have peaked lintel surrounds. The gable end has cornice returns and each side of the gable roof has a gable dormer wall pedimented by the continuous cornice of the main roof. The east elevation has an infilled porch and second floor projecting additions. The west elevation has a second-floor projecting sun porch over a second entry and a two-story flat roofed rear wing extends from the north and has a porch with a third entry. The roof has a brick chimney.

511. 11 (formerly 11 ½) Bailey Avenue, c. 1930. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, three stories, flat roof. This simple apartment house has a bracketed cornice with a vertical board frieze and horizontal boards dividing the stories. A three-story front porch has been removed (1977) and windows altered. The windows, now of differing sizes, have one-over-one light sash. A recent gable roofed entry porch has been added with shingled balustrade. According to building permit records, this house was renovated in 1998.

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512. 13 Bailey Avenue, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, aluminum clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt, corbelled brick chimneys, cornice returns. This vernacular Queen Anne house, c. 1890, has a one-story flat roof porch with turned posts and railing and scroll sawn skirt, and a one-story, three-sided bay window on its Bailey Street façade. There is a 2 ½ story gable pavilion on the northeast elevation. The windows have one-over-one light sash.

513. 16 Terrace Street, c. 1890. Contributing

Wood frame, clapboarded, 2 ½ stories, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, brick chimney. This house has a gable front orientation, side hall entry, and a front porch with turned posts, railing and sawn brackets. The windows, in molded surrounds, have one-over-one light sash and are paired on the first floor. In 2010 the porch was rebuilt and enclosed, according to city building permit records.

514. 14 Terrace Street, c. 1910, Contributing

Wood frame, vinyl clapboard siding, 2 ½ stories, and gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt. This house, c. 1910, has a gable front orientation and a front porch with turned posts and railing. The side hall door is glazed and paneled. The windows have simple surrounds and most are one-over-one light sash except a large fixed parlor window on the first floor. There is a side entrance on the east sheltered by a shed roofed porch with bracketed posts and a one-story hyphen connecting to a recent 1 ½ story, two-bay, gable roofed garage. According to building permit records, in 1992 the house was renovated and a new garage constructed.

Two properties within the originally mapped boundaries that were omitted in 1978

515. Dam in the Winooski River, south of Main Street, c. 1930/1975. Noncontributing due to alterations

According to Vermont's Dam Safety office, this concrete dam was constructed as part of the City of Montpelier's flood control project after the 1927 flood. It was totally reconstructed by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1975 at a cost of \$150,000. It is noncontributing due to alterations and likely total replacement in 1975. This was, however, the important site of earlier dams that provided water power to the shops along both banks of the Winooski here throughout the 19th century. There are remains of various types of earlier stone retaining walls visible above the water of the river on both banks. There may be additional archaeological resources associated with the 19th century water power and industry at this location. Both the north and south banks of the river were once lined with shops and factories just downstream of the dam.

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516. 189 – 211 Elm Street, Elm Street Cemetery, c. 1800. Contributing

Slate, marble, and granite headstones. This grassy urban cemetery has about 400 stones from about 1800 through 1882. They range in design from very simple to more elaborate carvings predominated by many early 19th century images of willow trees. Some of these stones are very fine examples of early gravestone art. There are no large monuments but there are a couple of small simple obelisks. The cemetery grounds are unfenced and have no paths. There are few trees. This cemetery is not associated with a church but was originally established in about 1801 as one of two new burial grounds purchased and prepared for use by the town. Despite accounts, including that of D.P. Thompson in his 1860 *History of Montpelier*, that it was not actually opened until 1813 or possibly 1815, the earliest stones bear death dates of around 1800. Town records include an 1815 lease for the land from Jeduthun Loomis to the “inhabitants of the town of Montpelier.” After his death in 1855, the cemetery was transferred by administrator’s deed to the town for \$125.

It is the only cemetery within downtown Montpelier. Even the downtown churches do not have churchyards, although one of the other Montpelier cemeteries was the St. Augustine cemetery on Lincoln Street. In 1854, the establishment of the Green Mount cemetery on the outskirts of the city alleviated the need for any others within the downtown although the Elm Street cemetery has stones through 1882. It had ceased to be recognized as a municipal cemetery sometime in the distant past, but is currently maintained by the city’s Cemetery Commission.

Inventory of 1989 East State Street Boundary Increase/Amendment #s 517-530
(Note: these were formerly listed as #s 1-14 separately from main district)

517. (formerly 1). 70 East State Street, Toby-Goodwin Duplex, c. 1897. Contributing

This 2 ½ story, Queen Anne style duplex rises from a granite foundation up to an asphalt-shingled, gable roof, which is divided by a slightly higher cross-gable which parallels the street to the south. A corbelled brick chimney is located on the cross-gable’s ridge, just west of the roof’s intersection, and a smaller chimney is located on the east slope of the roof behind the cross gable. The gables are separated from the walls below by pent eaves and are sheathed with imbricated shingles in the peak and clapboards below, with the exception of the north gable which is sheathed entirely with clapboards. Below the roof’s overhanging eaves, the walls are sheathed with variously patterned wooden shingles above and below the windows - imbricated shingles in the upper section, alternating imbricated and square-cut shingles between floors, and square-cut shingles in the lower section - and with clapboards between the windows.

The duplex’s walls are fenestrated with single and paired one-over-one windows with plain surrounds in the gables and the two floors below, and with three-pane windows in the basement. The main entrance contains a three-panel door with a large window and is protected by a flat-roofed hood supported by scrolled brackets with pendants. Ancillary entrances with paneled doors are located on the west and north elevations.

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A one-by-one bay, flat-roofed porch on the duplex's southeast corner occupies the space extending from the slightly projecting bay under the cross-gable to the façade. The single-story porch is decorated with a turned corner post and a turned balustrade, which sit above a wooden skirt elaborated with geometric cut-outs in the shape of circles, eight-pointed stars, diamonds, and abstract fleur-de-lis patterns. A two-story, two-by-one bay porch with turned posts and square balusters is located on the northwest corner of the house. A wooden stairway, which rises from the back edge of the building up to the gable, has been added to its east side.

A good example of a turn-of-the century, Queen Anne style duplex, the house appears to have been originally constructed in 1897 and was occupied the following year by Mary L. Toby and James J. Goodwin, a clerk for E. W. Bailey and Co. on Main Street, a dealer in flour, corn, and meal. The duplex continued to be rented primarily to clerks for various companies through the 1930's and appears to have been occupied by no more than two tenants until the late 1960's when it was further subdivided.

518. (formerly 2). 72 East State Street, Charles DeForest Bancroft House, c. 1889. Contributing

This three-story, Second Empire style house is rectangular in plan with an off-center, rectangular bay in front (south) and a two-story, mansard-roofed ell extending back from the northeast corner. The main block rises from a granite slab foundation up to a metal-clad, Mansard roof which comprises the third floor and contains pedimented dormers with scrolled window surrounds. Below the denticulated cornice of the roof, the walls of the house are covered with aluminum siding and fenestrated with one-over-one windows. The two-story ell at the rear of the main block is finished in a similar manner, with the exception of the roof, which is sheathed with wooden shingles and contains two, two-over-two windows on its rear (north) face.

The house's main entrance is located on the south façade and is screened by a single-story, three-by-one bay flat-roofed porch with chamfered posts (one which still retains flat, triangular brackets) and cross-hatched lattice skirting. Extending between the front porch and the rear ell is a three-bay, shed-roofed, enclosed porch, above which is an open, two-bay, second-story porch with turned columns. Another porch on the rear of the house is three stories high with wooden stairs leading up to an enclosed, shed-roofed space on the third floor. Only the three-by-one bay, front porch is original to the house. The other porches appear to have been constructed sometime after 1960, with the exception of the second story of the east (side) porch, which was probably constructed at ground level between 1909 and 1915 and moved to its present location when the enclosed porch was built.

A significant and somewhat typical vernacular example of the Second Empire style architecture in Montpelier, the house was constructed sometime between 1884, when a bird's eye view of the city was published which shows no house, and 1890 when occupants are first listed in a city directory. From 1890 until shortly after the turn of the century, the house was occupied by

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Charles DeForest Bancroft, a tinsmith who also served as a justice of the peace, lister, and sheriff. The appears to be divided into a duplex with two tenants by 1904, divided further in 1933 with the addition of an apartment, and subdivided again in the late 1940's with the addition of two more apartments.

519. (formerly 3). 74 East State Street, c. 1897. Contributing

This 2 ½ story, Queen Anne style duplex house on the north side of East State Street has an irregular massing and generously reflects the vocabulary of the style. From the main, steeply-pitched hipped roof are projecting, 2 ½ story bays on the east, south (front), and west sides. These one-by-one bays are capped with pedimented gables which are separated from the wall below by pent eaves. A two-story, hipped-roofed wing extends along to the north with a single story, hipped-roofed entry room on its east end. A three-by-two bay, single-story porch, featuring horseshoe-shaped arches and turned balusters between shingled piers, extends around the southeast corner, with a cylindrical tower rising above the porch on the south façade. The tower is capped with a metal finial and has scrolled brackets below its overhanging eaves.

The walls of this wooden building are covered with clapboards on the first story and wooden shingles above. The shingles are laid in various patterns. On much of the second story, the shingles are laid in a square edged staggered pattern, while a band at the top of the tower wall has a scalloped pattern. Quarter-round sunburst panels are located in the front projecting gable tympanum and in the gable pediment formed by the main roof, just northeast of the tower.

Fenestration is irregular with single and paired one-over-one windows, except a six-over-six window on the first story of the north elevation and a single pane horizontal window over the porch. The building rests on a granite foundation and a brick chimney rises from the ridge at the center of the main roof.

The main entrance opens onto the porch below the tower on the south façade, and a side entrance is located on the east near the rear corner. A recently constructed, wooden fire escape leads from the attic window on the east bay to the roof of the porch.

First appearing in the directories in 1898, the duplex was occupied by Hattie W. Huntington with Frank A. Hayden, a tenant. After Mrs. Huntington and several clerks, the house was vacant in 1915, but by 1925, the directories show the house was occupied by Clarence H. Dempsey, the State Commissioner of Education. From the 1933 through the 1969 directories, the house was occupied by the Dr. W. Douglas Lindsay family. In 1974, the building was converted into a boarding house by the LaRose family.

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519a. (formerly 3a). 74 East State Street, garage/ apartment, c. 1925. Contributing

Set back from 74 East State Street (#519 – formerly #3), this two-story double garage faces the south with the driveway leading to its two overhead doors. Wooden shingles laid in a staggered pattern cover the walls. The roof is a shallow-pitched gable with a projecting cornice and covered with metal. The second-story side walls slope inward to give the effect of a gambrel roof, while the walls on the front and rear are vertical. Two windows located on the front of the second story are one-over-one, while the first story side wall windows are two-over-two. A wooden porch and stairway on the rear rises to a second –story apartment doorway. Although the garage does not appear on historic Sanborn Maps, Mrs. Helena Lindsay recalls the garage being present when she and her husband moved to the house (#519 – formerly #3.) in 1933 and it represents a significant early example of a two-car garage. The upstairs was probably converted into an apartment in the mid-1970s.

520. (formerly 4). 76 East State Street, Hannah Worthing Duplex, c. 1897. Contributing

One of the few formally symmetrical, Queen Anne style, duplexes in Montpelier, this 2 ½ story building has a cross-gable, metal-covered, roof and two three-by-three bay wings extending to the rear. Sheathed with clapboards, except for a band of shingles marking the floor line of the second story, the building has front entrances located on the east and west corners, which are sheltered by pedimented, gable-roofed porches with turned posts and balustrades. A porch also extends three bays along north wall of the western rear wing.

In front, between the porches, are two, two-story projecting bays with angled sides. These fit under the pent eaves below the front gable. Windows extend on all three sides of the first story projecting bays on the front, but just on the two angled sides on the story above. The windows are one-over-one. The side walls are irregularly fenestrated with a hooded rear entrance near the back east corner. Two-story bays similar to those on the front are located on the east and west sides as well. Narrow paired windows ventilate the attic through the gables with louvers above and single-paned sash below. A brick chimney rises from the ridge of the front gable.

Directories first list the house in 1898, occupied by Hannah Worthing and Sarah C. Dewey, the tenant. Through the 1930's, various clerks and a printer are listed as residing here. The building was converted to four apartments beginning in 1986 as a certified tax-act rehabilitation project.

521 (formerly 5). 100 East State Street, Hugh J. M. Jones House, 1907. Contributing

Set high above East State Street on one of the largest lots in the city, this 2 ½ story, brick house, with a hipped roof and gabled dormers on all four sides, is an imposing example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. The rough-faced granite foundation, entry steps, belt course, and window sills, keystones, and corner blocks reinforce the substantial feel of the building.

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Projecting from the center bay of the symmetrical, five-bay wide façade is a flat-roofed entry porch supported by paired fluted Ionic columns and surmounted by an iron balcony railing. The front doorway is surrounded by leaded sidelights and transom lights. Above the porch is a Palladian-like doorway with a fanlight and double-hung sidelights. With the exception of two small casement windows with diamond-shaped panes flanking the center bay on the second story, and the tripartite attic dormer window, the front windows are six-over-nine.

On the east elevation, a flat-roofed, enclosed, sun porch with multi-paned, triple-hung sash, extends along the first story, also crowned by an iron railing. Two, large, brick end chimneys rise on the outside of the east elevation. The exterior southern chimney has corbelled granite steps. Quarter-round fanlights and a transom-topped casement window light the attic dormer. A steel fire escape stairway leads from the attic dormer doorway to the porch roof.

The west elevation is two bays wide with eight-over-two windows and a centered exterior chimney trimmed with granite. Quarter-round fanlights flank the chimney on the attic dormer. The north elevation has six-over-two and eight-over-two windows and a central two-story wing with a screened porch.

From the southwest corner of the property along East State Street, a cut-granite stairway with capped, granite piers and capped, granite, retaining walls leads up to a path which extends up the steep hill to the house

The significance of the house and the bold use of local granite reflect the interests of its first owner, Hugh J. M. Jones, an owner of the Jones Brother Granite Quarry in nearby Barre. Also president of the Green Mountain Fire Insurance Company, Jones constructed the house in 1907. He lived there until his death in the late 1920s and was survived by his wife, Dell, who continued to occupy the house through the 1940s. The Jones family sold the property to Vermont College around 1960, but it was later converted back to a private residence.

521a. (formerly 5a). 100 East State Street, garage, c. 1958. Contributing

Constructed during the late 1950s to replace an original brick garage located just east of the present structure, this single-story clapboarded wooden garage rests on a poured concrete foundation. On the south gable end are two overhead garage doors, a doorway on the left side, and a small fanlight in the attic gable. On each of the other exterior walls are two six-over-six windows. The low-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. This was originally listed as noncontributing due to age but is now 50 years old and is contributing.

522. (formerly 6). 11 West Street, Frank A. Shelburne House, 1895. Contributing

Prominently located on the corner of East State Street and West Street, this large, 2 ½ story, Queen Anne style house has a cross-gable, asphalt-shingled, roof, an open single-story front

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porch along the east façade (facing West Street), a two-story porch (enclosed of the upper story) on the south elevation, and a single-story, gable-roofed ell on the west. The walls are sheathed with clapboards with square-cut wooden shingles in horizontal bands between the floor levels and the window sills, around the porches, and on the attic gables. These shingled bands flair outward along their lower courses. Semi-circular windows are located in the gable peaks above a simple entablature marking the ceiling level of the attic rooms. The main entablature is trimmed with scroll-sawn decorative rafter tails under the soffit.

The windows are one-over-one in single, paired, and tripartite configurations. A two-sided oriel window (supported by a large bracket with a pendant drop) protrudes from the second story on the south elevation, and a three-sided bay projects from the north. The five-bay east porch, which extends beyond the northeast corner of the house to form a three-sided bay on its north end, is supported by wooden Tuscan columns, has shingled walls, and is skirted with scrollwork. On the south elevation, a wooden handicapped access ramp has been added, leading to the side entrance on the south porch. The details of the lower story of this two-bay porch match those on the east porch. The upper story is a sleeping porch with a removable one-over-one sash. A wooden fire stairway leads from the west attic window, down the west ell roof, and out to the ground.

As the lot slopes to the west, access to the basement level is gained through paired, hinged, garage doors on the west end of the ell. The building rests on a granite foundation and large granite steps with scrolled side pieces lead to the main entrance on the east porch.

A fine example of the Queen Anne style of architecture located on an important corner lot, 11 West Street was built in 1895 for Frank Shelburne, a leading grocer in Montpelier, who seven years later, moved to a new house at 56 College Street. 11 (formerly 1) West Street was later occupied by an insurance clerk and then an attorney through the 1930s. It is now owned by Vermont College and is named "Howland Hall" after Fred Arthur Howland, a turn-of-the century attorney and vice president of National Life Insurance Company who served as a trustee of Vermont College.

523. (formerly 7). 99-101 East State Street, c. 1865. Contributing

The main block of this three-by-three bay, two-story, gable-front house has a four-by-two, 1 ½ story ell extending to the west. Long, shed-roofed, wall dormers extend the length of the front (north) and rear of the ell. Single-story porches with Tuscan columns are located on the east side of the main block and the north side of the ell. A two-story porch, which shelters an exterior stairway, is on the rear of the main block, and a small enclosed porch with turned posts extends from the rear of the ell. The late Greek Revival style front doorway, with full length sidelights, transom, and straight hood molding, and the roof with its broad overhanging eaves without cornice returns, reflect local vernacular attributions common to the mid-19th century. The roof of the main section is covered with corrugated metal, while the ell has an asphalt-shingled roof. The six-over-six windows are presumably original, although the cedar shingle siding, which probably dates from the 1920s or later, appears to cover original clapboards. Backband moldings surround

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the window and door frames to allow for the added depth of the shingles. Large granite slabs top the foundation.

Possibly constructed soon after East State Street was extended, it is one of the earliest houses in the [1989] amendment area. Not shown on the map from 1853, the building appears to be on a published map from 1873. Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that the porches on the east and west ell were added probably after 1925. Directories show that at least since the 1880s, this house has been rented as two or three units.

523a. (formerly 7a). 99-101 East State Street, garage, c. 1930. Contributing

This two-car garage has two pairs of garage doors and a shallow pent roof above on the north gable end. The walls are clapboard and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The hinged, wooden, garage doors, with eight-pane sash on top and recessed panels below, appear original to the building, and strengthen the significance of this essentially unaltered garage.

524. (formerly 8). 95 East State Street, Robert H. Whitney House, c. 1895. Contributing

Located on the south side of East State Street, this vernacular Queen Anne style house features a main, 1 ½ story, gable-roofed block with a narrow, one-by-two bay, two-story wing extending to the north. A small, open porch, filling the northeast corner, between the main block and the wing, shelters the entrance to the house. The porch has a very shallow hipped-roof supported by turned corner posts and matching newel post. Extending between the posts is an open balustrade with square balusters. The porch is skirted with lattice.

The first story of the house is clapboarded, while shingles cover the walls above, flaring at both the second-floor level and on the gable ends at the second floor ceiling height. The asphalt-shingled roof is punctuated by a central, gabled, dormer on the front of the main block and a full-length shed dormer behind. The front dormer has two, one-over-one windows separated by a decorative wooden panel. Above, the gable pediment tympanum is trimmed with decorative half-timbering. This stylistic theme is carried to the east gable end of the main block, where a decorative doorway is flanked by narrow half-timbered panels and small single-paned windows. The other windows are one-over-one, except centered on the front of the main block on the first story is an added, modern “picture” window with a large fixed sash flanked by narrow, one-over-one sash. A brick chimney rises from the rear roof near the center of the main block.

Constructed around 1895, during the period rapid development along this section of East State Street, the first occupant listed in the directories was Robert H. Whitney, an employee at the nearby U.S. Clothes Pin Co., located on Granite Street in Montpelier. Sanborn Insurance maps suggest the east wing was added between 1905 and 1915 and a small, single-story, vestibule or porch was centered on the front of the main block.

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525. (formerly 9). 89 East State Street, c. 1870. Contributing

This 1 ½ story, mid-19th century, vernacular, two-by-three bay, Classic Cottage is located on the south side of East State Street. The lot slopes to the south and west, exposing the basement elevation on these sides. Half of the west basement wall and the basement south wall are wood-framed. The other basement walls are of stone. The windows have one-over-one sash. The walls are sheathed with aluminum siding and corrugated metal covers the gable roof and a small brick chimney rises near the center on the front side of the ridge. An open porch extends along the center of the front, protecting the front doorway. This porch has a shallow-pitched hipped roof supported by turned posts. The half-height porch wall is shingled and latticework skirts the base. Access to the basement level is gained through a doorway on the west elevation. A shed-roofed porch also extends from the rear, supported by square posts and angled braces.

One of the earliest along this section of East State Street, an 1873 atlas map shows a house at this location, with C. H. Cross listed as a resident. Directories indicate at least since the late 1880s, the house has been generally occupied by two families, with the tenants residing in the basement.

526. (formerly 10). 87 East State Street, c. 1880. Contributing

This vernacular, gable-front, 1 ½ story, three-by-three bay, house has later shed dormers extending along the east and west sides of the roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and brick chimneys rise through the ridge near the front and at the rear. All the windows are six-over-one, and except on the dormers, the window frames are topped by simple, peaked, hood-moldings. A small, gable-roofed, entry porch is centered on the front, sheltering the front door. An enclosed, shed-roofed, porch extends along the rear, and an open porch extends along the rear portion of the west side. The basement story is exposed on the south and west sides with a pair of hinged garage doors opening under the west porch.

Appearing in directories as early as 1887, with Frank Miller, butcher, residing here along with two boarders, the house has been occupied by various laborers, tradesmen and clerks.

527. (formerly 11). 83 East State Street, c. 1875. Contributing

This French Second Empire style house with a mansard roof has a 2 ½ story, three-by-three bay main block, and two-story, flat-roofed wings on the east and rear. Paired brackets support the eaves, interspersed by a course of dentils. The two-over-two windows are capped by hood-mold cornices trimmed with small end brackets. On the front are a projecting bay window, with an entablature with paired scroll brackets, and the front doorway, with paired paneled doors with etched glass, and a small, flat-roofed, entry porch with paired brackets. On the front of the east wing are two doorways protected by a simple open porch. Another porch, located on the rear wing, has details which match those on the front entry. The main hipped roof is covered with

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corrugated metal and aluminum siding covers the side walls and Mansard walls. A small brick chimney rises just to the rear of the peak of the main block.

The most fully elaborated example of Second Empire style architecture in this section of East State Street, this house was probably constructed as a three-unit apartment house, as directories show a succession of rental tenants.

528. (formerly 12). 81 East State Street, c. 1886. Contributing

This two-by-four bay, gable-front, clapboarded, 1 ½ story house reflects a vernacular style which weds the traditional form and orientation of the late Greek Revival style with the elements common to the Queen Anne style, including the front and rear porches with turned posts and balusters. A single-story, gable-roofed addition extends to the rear. The front entrance is offset, reflecting a side hall plan, while a large fixed-sash plate-glass window completes the first story of the façade. The remaining windows are one-over-one and the window and door frames have simple, straight moldings. On the west elevation are a small shed-roofed dormer and a small window just below the eaves, both with sash bordered by colored-glass panes. The building rests on a granite foundation, but on the exposed, west basement level, are three, one-over-one windows.

The overhanging eaves on the house are fully boxed with cornice moldings and cornice returns on the gable ends. Rising from the center near the ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof is a narrow brick chimney, corbelled at the top with a projecting tile flue. This chimney was probably rebuilt above the roofline. Included in directories as early as 1887, H. L. Wheeler, a laborer, was listed as an occupant.

528a. (formerly 12a). 81 East State Street, garage, c. 1924. Contributing

Located behind #528 (formerly #12) (81 East State Street). This small, one-by-one bay, clapboarded, single-car garage has an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The hinged pair of garage doors are slightly offset. The building takes advantage of the steeply sloping terrain to allow a lower story on the rear (south) and west sides. The windows are two-over-two, except a nine-pane sash is located on the west main story. A simple board door on the west side allows access to the lower level. This garage first appears on the 1925 Sanborn Insurance maps.

529. (formerly 13). 79 East State Street, Frank Hayden House, c. 1902. Contributing

This two-story, flat-roofed building, consists of a main, two-by-two bay, front section, with two wings on the rear. All windows are two-over-two, except on the lower west basement wall,

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which has paired casements. An open porch along the front is supported by replacement wrought iron posts and surrounded by iron railings. The building is clad with wide aluminum siding.

The east rear wing steps down slightly from the front, but features a matching bracketed cornice. This wing also projects one bay to the east, allowing a rear entrance and window above. The rear entrance, with a modern replacement door, is capped by a pedimented hood. The west rear wing is one-by-one bay and two stories high, but lacks cornice. The sloping lot allows a lower story to be exposed on the south and west. Access to this basement story is gained through a pedimented doorway on the southwest corner.

The flat roof and diminutive cornice brackets allow the building to be characterized as being in the Italianate style, albeit a relatively late, vernacular example. Listed in 1898 directories as a vacant lot owned by Frank Hayden (who owned the adjoining #528 [formerly #12, 81 East State Street], at that time), 79 East State Street is listed by 1904 with three householders, including Frank Hayden, a salesman, Clayton Boyce, a shipping clerk, and Leon Slater, a polisher.

529a. (formerly 13a). 79 East State Street, garage, c. 1930. Contributing

A small, single-story, two-bay garage, located just west of #529 (formerly #13 - 81 East State Street), this building has an asphalt-covered shed roof. The walls are sheathed with novelty siding and the floors are poured concrete. Two-over-two windows light each bay on the south (rear) elevation. The original doors have been replaced with five-sectioned paneled overhead garage doors. Although smaller, and with fewer original features, this garage is significant in that it is very similar to its neighbor (#530 – formerly #14) at 77 East State Street and was probably built at the same time, when automobile ownership was first becoming common in the district.

Former #14. 77 East State Street, garage, c. 1930. (Demolished)

The garage at 77 East State Street was listed as contributing resource #14 to the 1989 Boundary and was described as follows: "Located west of the #529a (formerly #13a) garage, this five-bay garage also faces East State Street and is significant in that it matches the style and construction details of its neighbor, with an asphalt-covered shed roof, novelty siding, and two-over-two windows on the rear of each bay. The garage doors are original, three-part, hinged, sliding wooden doors with four-pane sash in each section and panels below. This garage has served the occupants of #527 (formerly #11 - 83 East State Street.)" It was demolished in c.2010 and the site is now a small gravel parking lot.

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530. 159 Main Street, off Brown Street, garage, c. 1940/c. 1970. Noncontributing due to alterations

NOTE: The garage at 159 Main Street appeared to be an accessory to HD #371 but was not inventoried or numbered in the original nomination. On review of property lines and owners, it became apparent that the garage was on its own property and owned independently of neighboring structures and was therefore not functionally related. It has therefore been numbered as #530.

Wood frame, wide clapboard siding, one story, shed roof. This six-car garage has three double wide bays with overhead doors. Although it first appeared on the 1945 Sanborn map and therefore seems to be more than 50 years old, its present character is much more modern and was likely altered substantially c. 1970. It is noncontributing due to alterations. Although next door to 10 Brown Street (#371), it is on a separate parcel and under separate ownership and has been numbered as "#530".

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Social History

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Commerce

Government

Community Planning and Development

Industry

Period of Significance

c.1800 - 1966

Significant Dates

- 1805 – Montpelier became Vermont’s permanent state capital
- 1811 – Montpelier became County Seat of Washington County
- 1828 – Vermont Mutual Insurance Company founded by Daniel Baldwin
- 1836 – Construction of 2nd State House
- 1844 – Construction of 2nd (present) Washington County Courthouse (#195)
- 1848 – Town divided into Montpelier (village) and East Montpelier by legislature
- 1849 – Vermont Central Railroad line comes to Montpelier with a spur to capital area
- 1850 – National Life Insurance Company founded by Julius Y. Dewey, 1st passenger rail station built near capital
- 1859 – Re-construction of State House (i.e. the 3rd & present State House, #491) after major fire
- 1865 – Construction of Unitarian Church of the Messiah (#179)
- 1868 – Construction of Christ Episcopal Church (#54) & Bethany Congregational Church (#146), establishment of Methodist Seminary
- 1870 – Construction of first insurance company home office, Vermont Mutual Building (#488) & Dennis Lane’s Foundry (#456)
- 1873 – Construction of First Baptist Church (#376)
- 1874 – Construction of Trinity Methodist Church (#148)
- 1875 – Devastating downtown fire that destroyed much of the commercial property on State and Main streets, construction of many of the present brick commercial blocks
- 1876 – Construction of 2nd Pavilion Hotel
- 1879 – Construction of Wells River Railroad connecting Montpelier to the Connecticut River Valley (Depot is #81)
- 1880 – Construction of 2nd Vermont Central rail passenger station on the site of the 1st; construction of Wells River Railroad Station on Main Street (#81)
- 1883-4 – Construction of the Blanchard Block (#140)
- 1888 – First major addition to the State House is constructed
- 1890 – Expansion of the Lane Manufacturing facilities (#s 454, 451, 457, & 458); Construction of “Redstone” (#16)
- 1891 – Construction of National Life Insurance Co.’s fifth home office (#486), the first of their own construction

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- 1895 – Village becomes the City of Montpelier; construction of Kellogg-Hubbard Library (#147)
- 1898 – Laying of city’s trolley tracks
- 1899 - Establishment of Hubbard Park
- 1900 – Construction of the Langdon Blocks (#s 186, 187, & 188)
- 1902 – Construction of St. Augustine’s Roman Catholic Church (#128)
- 1909-11 – Construction of Montpelier City Hall
- 1918 – Construction of Supreme Court Building (#490)
- 1921 – Construction of National Life Insurance Co’s sixth home office (#505)
- 1927 – Devastating flood that impacted the entire city with millions of dollars of damage near the rivers and the loss of most of the livery stables and trolley tracks
- 1932 – Construction of Montpelier Tavern (#50)
- 1949 – Construction of State Office Building (#484)
- 1959 – Construction of Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co. home office (#504)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect

- Adams, George, of Lawrence, MA [Montpelier City Hall (#134)]
- Allen, Frank P. of Grand Rapids, MI, [27 Liberty St (#404)]
- Austin, Frank Lyman, of Burlington, VT [Gary Home (#154)]
- Austin & Brigham, of Boston, MA [East State Street School (#334)]
- Burnham, A.M., of Montpelier, VT [First Baptist Church (#376)]
- Crane & Ferguson, of Boston, MA [National Life Building (#505)]
- Cuttings, A.P., Worcester, MA, [Kellogg-Hubbard Library (#147)]
- Densmore & LeClear, of Boston, MA, and Montpelier, VT [Supreme Court (#490)]
- Dow, Edward, of Concord, NH [Trinity Methodist Church (#148)]
- Dow, Dana F, landscape architect [Hubbard Park Tower (#562)]
- Earle, Stephen C., of Worcester, MA [O.M. Fisher House (#8)]
- Freeman, French & Freeman, of Burlington, VT [Union Mutual Building (#504), Bethany Congregational Church – reconstruction (#146), and 120 State Street, - William Freeman only (#484)]
- Goodrich, Julian, of Burlington, VT, [Capitol Apartments (#215), and Federal Building (#196)]

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Graham, Robert R., of Middletown, NY [Montpelier Elementary School (#355)]
Guernsey, George H., of Montpelier, VT [Trinity Methodist Church (#148), "Redstone" (#16), Blanchard Block (#140), Hyde Block (#131), French Block (#72), Walton Block (#191), Guernsey House (#333), E. Dewey House (#480) and likely St. Augustine's Catholic Church (#128)].
Heffernan, John P., of Boston, MA [St. Augustine's Rectory (#129)]
Parker, Charles Edward, Boston, MA [Bethany Congregational Church (#146)]
Rabidou, J.P., of Northfield, VT [Montpelier Tavern (#50)]
Randall, J.J.R., of Rutland, VT [Christ Episcopal Church (#54), Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company (#488)]
Richards, Joseph R., of Boston, MA [3rd State House interior only (#491)]
Ropes, George, of Boston, MA [Pavilion reconstruction (#489)]
Silloway, Thomas W., of Boston, MA [3rd State House (#491), Unitarian Church of the Messiah (#179)]
Tobey, S. Edwin, of Boston, MA, [National Life Building (#486)]
Walker, B.F. [Washington County Courthouse (#195)]
Young, Ammi B., of Vermont [2nd State House (#491)]

Builder

American Bridge Co., of New York [#s 465, 468 & 471]
Berlin Construction Co., of Berlin, VT [#466]
Fisher, A.B., [Pavilion reconstruction (#489)]
Granite Construction Co., of Montpelier [St. Augustine's Catholic Church (#128)]
Jackson, W.E. [Montpelier City Hall (#134)]
L.D. Willicutt & Sons, of Boston [National Life Buildings (#486 & #505)]
Pauly Jail Co. of St. Louis, MO [Washington County jail (#203)]
Trow, P., of Montpelier [Christ Episcopal Church (#54)]

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

This Additional Documentation for the Montpelier Historic District updates the existing documentation and includes some properties and areas that were not adequately described or documented in the original nomination. Like the original district, the updated district is significant under Criteria A and C and documents properties that convey the historic development of the City of Montpelier, Vermont's capital, through its important architecture as well as its social, political, and economic history. The Montpelier Historic District derives its primary significance from the fact that it has survived as a relatively unaltered mid-19th century to early 20th century town with a rich architectural mix of residential, institutional and commercial buildings. The district is significant at the statewide level under Criterion C as a distinguishable entity and for its many examples of architecture that convey not only the broad

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range of styles that were used throughout Vermont's history but include some exceptional examples by both locally and nationally based architects as well as a National Historic Landmark. With close to 90% of its resources considered contributing, the district represents one of the largest and best collections of historic resources in the state. This is a collection that exemplifies important property types, architecture, and patterns of development that are key to understanding the landscape of Vermont cities described by the state context of Historic Architecture and Patterns.¹⁴ It is significant under Criterion A at a statewide level as a district that comprehensively illustrates the state contexts of Industry and Commerce, as well as Culture and Government¹⁵ in a small but prosperous Vermont city that has served as the seat of the state and county governments for approximately two hundred years. It still retains all the historic components of early through modern town development and includes broadly representative and rich examples of residential, commercial, government, institutional, industrial and transportation-related buildings and structures. The period of significance begins with the construction in 1800 of the earliest extant structures and sites from the city's initial settlement. The period of significance ends in 1966 at the end of the historic period when documentation for this nomination was prepared.

Nomination Background

The Montpelier Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 after about 6 years of work documenting 528 resources. The forms were prepared by John Dumville of the Division for Historic Preservation with assistance from field volunteers. In 1989, the East State Street Amendment (Boundary Increase) was added and this documentation for an additional 20 resources was prepared by Thomas Visser of the Historic Preservation Program of the University of Vermont. Presently, it is the largest National Register-listed historic district in Vermont with 548 listed resources.

In 2006, a three-year process of updating the documentation of the existing district was begun by the City of Montpelier with the assistance of the Division for Historic Preservation through a Certified Local Government Program grant. The goal of the update was to re-evaluate the number, integrity and level of documentation of the historic properties in the district as well as to document new construction. The documentation for the entire district was to be brought up to the current National Register standards and the boundaries were to be re-mapped based on current National Register practices. For example, many accessory buildings were not counted or documented in 1978, some buildings that were formerly not yet fifty years old have now become

¹⁴ Division for Historic Preservation, Vermont Historic Preservation Plan: Historic Architecture & Patterns Theme (October 1990)

¹⁵ Division for Historic Preservation, Vermont Historic Preservation Plan: Industry & Commerce Theme (July 1989);

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eligible, many properties were not individually photographed or dated, and the sketch map did not accurately reflect the verbal boundaries or follow property lines.

During the re-mapping, the use of actual, irregular property lines revealed three “holes” within the district boundary. Within the two larger of these “holes” – the Monsignor Crosby Avenue and Franklin Street areas - were 31 additional properties of similar vintage, significance, and integrity to the properties of the surrounding district. The third was the single property of Hubbard Park Observation Tower (#562) which juts into the large state house parcel (#491). These were also documented and are being added in a concurrent Boundary Increase to this 2016 amendment.

The work of 2006-2009 was updated in 2011 and again in 2016. Evaluation of the resources and boundaries using current National Register standards and customs has resulted in the re-classification of several resources from contributing to non-contributing due to alteration or date of construction. In addition, the boundaries have been tightened in two places to exclude areas containing only non-contributing resources.

As a result of the amendment, the total number of registered resources is updated to 605 which includes 534 contributing resources (523 buildings, 1 site, and 10 structures) and 71 non-contributing resources (68 buildings and 3 structures). The separate 2016 Boundary Increase adds another 31 contributing resources (30 buildings and 1 structure).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

National Register Criteria

The Montpelier Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of patterns of community development, industry and commerce, and culture and government for its intact historic resources related with these themes. It has also served as the seat of state and county government for 200 years.

The Montpelier Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture and patterns of community development for its complete and well-preserved collection of property types associated with the development of a Vermont city along with many outstanding examples of fine architecture.

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Development History and Historic Context

Note: The following is an updated and expanded version of the histories provided in the 1978 "Montpelier Historic District" nomination and in the 1989 Boundary Increase.

General Overview of Montpelier History:

The city has been a thriving center for business, government, commerce, and industry since the earliest days of the 19th century. Its neighborhoods and downtown streets are shaped by the state, county and city government presence as well as by the insurance, manufacturing, education, and mercantile sectors. The city experienced significant waves of prosperity that are reflected in the construction of homes and commercial property. The city's development was also marked by its recovery from several disasters including two major downtown fires in 1875 and the devastating statewide 1927 flood.

From the 1978 Statement of Significance:

The street pattern, from the very earliest settlements, has been dictated by the town's topography. Set in a small area of relatively level land at the confluence of the Winooski River and the North Branch, the town expanded toward the surrounding hills. These hills, some of which are 300 feet higher than the principal section of the town, were necessarily determining factors in the placement of the streets and buildings. Thus, a regular grid system is apparent in only two small sections of the town. The unplanned naturalistic layout results in added visual interest for the district as a whole. The two principal streets, Main Street and State Street, roughly parallel the two rivers for much of their length within the district; in addition, the railroad runs alongside the Winooski. As a result, there are a total of ten bridges of varying types within the district.

Early Town Development: 1781 - 1820

From the 1978 Statement of Significance:

The settlement which was to become Montpelier was chartered by the Republic of Vermont in 1781. Most of the early settlers were second or third generation Americans of English extraction. The name Montpelier supposedly came from Colonel Jacob Davis, an early settler from Massachusetts, who may have heard of its French namesake in the Huguenot towns of Charlton and Oxford. He is known to have named Calais, the neighboring town to the north, and he may have been honoring France for her help during the Revolutionary War. Davis, one of the first and most prominent settlers, came to the frontier town of Montpelier in 1787 and is buried in the Elm Street cemetery [#516, at 189-211 Elm Street].

The first settlers erected houses west of the North Branch, to the west of the present intersection of Elm and Langdon Streets and the site is now occupied by the county

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jail [#203 at 10 Elm Street]. A sawmill and gristmill were erected further upstream at the present site of Lane Company Shops [#450-458 on Mechanic and North Franklin Streets]. Land was cleared south to the Winooski and west approximately to the site of the present Pavilion Building [#489, at 109 State Street], roughly nine acres.

The town had little to recommend it until 1805, when it was named the capitol of the state. Previously, the Legislature had had no permanent home, meeting in various towns around the state. Montpelier was chosen primarily for its central location and its accessibility to roads and waterways. The site for the capital was donated by Thomas Davis, son of Jacob and at about the same time, he shrewdly built the adjacent Pavilion Hotel for the convenience of the legislators.

The decision to locate the seat of the State government in Montpelier was the most important in the town's history in terms of later development. The Legislature first met in Montpelier in 1808, and many structures were built in the decades immediately following. Today, the State is the major employer in the city.

With a population of just 7,755, Montpelier is the least populous state capital in the country. Geographically, it is near the center of the state but in 1805, with a relatively small population of less than a 1,000, the difficulties of early transportation and the lack of facilities would have made its choice an odd one but for the influence of politics and money. In the introduction to their 2008 book of historic Montpelier photographs, authors Paul Carnahan and Bill Fish put it this way:

Montpelier was picked over larger towns such as Burlington and Rutland for the permanent home of the legislature because it was not associated with either the eastern or western sides of the state. Additional incentive to choose Montpelier was provided by its inhabitants, who contributed generously to build the first State House. Fortunately for the tax-paying residents, two-thirds of a special State House tax was allowed to be paid in grain, butter or cheese.¹⁶

State Street was opened in 1807 and the first State House was constructed in 1808 near the location of the present Supreme Court Building (#490 at 111 State Street). In 1811, Montpelier was named the shire town of Jefferson County, the county name being changed to Washington County in 1814 when the Federalist Party gained a majority in the State Legislature. Four Federal style residences on State Street are the few remaining from this early period. These include the c. 1810 Hezekiah Reed House (#197 at 89 State Street), the c. 1810-25 Joshua Y. Vail House (#199 at 97 State Street), the c. 1816 John Spaulding House (#200, at 99 State Street), and the c. 1825 Silas French House (#202, at 107 State Street). In 1818, the first county courthouse was constructed near the State House. State Street became an important link between the public and private domains, and is firmly anchored by the Capitol on the west and the intersection with Main Street on the east.

¹⁶ Carnahan, Paul and Bill Fish. *Montpelier: Images of Vermont's Capital City*, p.5

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Seat of State and County Government and Growth of Insurance Industry: 1820 – 1860

The relationship of the town to the state and county government had proven very beneficial to Montpelier. By the time the first frame State House was deteriorated, it was also deemed too small for the emerging legislature size that would become a bicameral body of over 250 in 1837.¹⁷ At that time it was still early enough in the history of the state that the issue of moving the capital from Montpelier re-appeared. However, the town's citizens did not hesitate to ensure the continued presence of the capital by contributing heavily to the high cost of replacing it with something more suitable. In 1836, the second State House (#491, at 115 State Street),¹⁸ designed by prominent Vermont architect Ammi B. Young, was built out of Barre granite in the formal Greek Revival style so often used for important government buildings in honor of the democratic values of ancient Greece. The county courthouse was moved to make way for the new state house and re-located to what became known accordingly as Court Street where it served until a larger new courthouse, designed by B. F. Walker, was constructed in 1844 on State Street (#195 at 61 State Street). Between the business of the legislature and county court dockets, Montpelier has always had a very high number of lawyers and other professionals as both temporary and permanent residents.

In addition to the importance of the concentration of state and county government here, another nearly as important factor influencing the vitality, growth, prosperity and appearance of the city was the development of the financial services industry. Banks and insurance companies developed and remained in Montpelier because, as the state capital, it had a concentration of professionals, wealth, access to legislators and the judicial system. Like Hartford, Connecticut, Vermont's capital has continued to be the center of insurance in the state. Over time, the close state regulation of this particular industry has made proximity to government an important factor in the location of company home offices.¹⁹

The earliest Vermont insurance company was the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, founded in 1828 by Daniel Baldwin, whose second home still stands (# 492, at 1 Baldwin Street) on the west side of the capitol building. He had learned about property insurance when he lived in Boston and then became an agent for a company (Springfield Fire & Marine).²⁰ After moving to Vermont, his experience in the insurance industry led him to develop a new company that would provide security against fire but that would be affordable primarily through the novel

¹⁷ Nuquist, Andrew E. and Edith W. Nuquist, Vermont State Government and Administration, 1966, pp.84-90

¹⁸ The history of #491 (115 State Street), the 1836/1859 second & third State House, a National Historic Landmark designed by Ammi B. Young, and re-built after a fire with the designs of Thomas Silloway, is well documented elsewhere and will not be discussed in detail here.

¹⁹ Stone, Arthur P, *The Vermont of Today*, pp.677-693 and Sherman, Michael (ed.) *Vermont State Government Since 1966*, 1999, pp.550-551

²⁰Hemenway, A.M. *History of Town of Montpelier*, p.516-517 and Bellamy, Christopher, *The Capitol Complex: Change Loss and Renewal*, p.7

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mechanism of being a “mutual” company of cooperative policy-holders rather than a stock driven company answering to outside shareholders. The success of this model led to many other companies such as the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, founded 1874, and Green Mountain Mutual Fire Insurance Company, founded 1916, in Montpelier, as well as the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Rutland, founded 1898, and the Burlington Mutual Fire Insurance Company and Granite Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Barre, both founded in 1906.²¹ The National Life Insurance Company, which would become the city’s largest firm and have a national reach, was chartered in 1848 and organized in 1850 by Montpelier physician, Dr. Julius Yeamans Dewey, upon the mutual principal.²²

Not surprisingly, early directors and officers of insurance companies can also be found on the boards of early banks such as the Bank of Montpelier chartered in 1825 and re-organized in 1865 as the Montpelier National Bank and the Vermont Bank chartered in 1848 and re-organized in 1865 as the First National Bank of Montpelier. The names of bank and insurance company board members, many of whom also happened to be real estate developers, speculators and successful merchants and businessmen, can be read in the list of street names: Hubbard, Langdon, Reed, Baldwin, Bailey, Richardson, and Heaton. Several of the oldest extant buildings in the downtown, originally constructed as homes for members of the early boards, served as offices for insurance companies and banks including the Hezekiah Reed House (#197 at 89 State Street) and the Joshua Y. Vail House (#199 at 97 State Street). In more recent times these former residences, plus the Spaulding House (#200, at 99 State Street), became commercial properties again in the early and mid-20th century and again housed insurance company offices as well as banks.

It was a combination of the demands of the seasonal legislature and the burgeoning insurance, hospitality, and industrial sectors that led many of the leaders of these companies to invest in and advocate for the railroad development of the 1840s. In 1849, a spur-route of the Vermont Central Railroad was built to Montpelier, and a passenger station near the State House was constructed in 1850. The Montpelier and Wells River Railroad was constructed in 1873, connecting Montpelier to the towns along the Connecticut River Valley, and its depot still stands (#81 at 7 Main Street) in the district. These main routes virtually assured that Montpelier would continue to grow and prosper during the 19th century.

At about the same time that the railroad arrived, the State Legislature divided the original township into Montpelier and East Montpelier in 1848 in response to a petition from the citizens of Montpelier village.²³ The 1850 census recorded 2,310 inhabitants of the new town of Montpelier. After a fire in 1857, the State House (#491 at 115 State Street) was rebuilt in 1858-59 by prominent Boston architect Thomas Silloway. According to the Walking Tour of Montpelier (1974 by Montpelier Heritage Group), the monumental Greek Revival Portico is all

²¹Stone, Arthur P. *The Vermont of Today*.p.677-693.

²²Hemenway, p.283, 478 – see also the website of the company: www.nationalife.com

²³ Hemenway, A.M., *The History of the Town of Montpelier*, 1880, p574.

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that remains of the 1836 Second State House designed by Ammi B. Young. The fire destroyed the rest of the building. Silloway's design for the reconstructed State House incorporated the former portico and basic earlier Greek Revival style design but on a larger and grander scale with a much taller dome. The Roman Catholics who had been meeting in the old county courthouse built a large new church, St. Augustine's, in 1859. This impressive, two towered structure is no longer standing but was located prominently next to the statehouse on Court Street. The small grid of parallel streets flanking the State House was established at this time and has remained largely unchanged.

Prosperity and Expansion in Post-Civil War Era: 1860-1900

In the mid-19th century the prosperity of expanding insurance companies led to the construction of new, larger office buildings using the fashionable architectural styles of the day. Like the early public sector example of the State House nearby, these new buildings were simultaneously an architectural statement and professional offices and as such became a new commercial property type for Montpelier. The district includes the 1870 Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co. building (now the State Department of Personnel, #488 at 110 State Street), which also leased space to National Life, the 1891 National Life Insurance Building (now the State Dept. of Agriculture, #486 at 116 State Street), the 1921 National Life Insurance Building (now the State Department of Administration, #505 at 133 State Street) as well as the 1959 Union Mutual Insurance building (#504 at 139 State Street). The Vermont Mutual returned to the residential scale Reed block in the 1950s and, in an example of sensitive adaptive re-use, built a large addition in the rear to house its offices while preserving the Federal style building on State Street. The Vermont Federal Savings and Loan Association also moved into the Spaulding house in the 1970s and restored it. Many of the residences in the neighborhoods around the state house and insurance company offices were built during the 19th century and were homes to directors, officers, and employees of these companies.

Immediately after the Civil War, the prosperity of growing industries and financial institutions, an established state and county government, a healthy mercantile sector and a greatly improved transportation system combined to foster rapid residential development within the town. Coincident with the growing population was an explosion in the level of investment made in construction as demonstrated by the construction of five major churches built within eight years (1865-73), all of which are still standing (in some form) today. These 1865-73 churches replaced most of Montpelier's first generation of churches. The earliest of these second-generation churches is the Unitarian Church of the Messiah (#179, at 130 Main Street) built in 1865 and designed by Boston architect Thomas Silloway, who had also designed the third state house. This Classical Revival /Italianate style building is presently the oldest church standing in the city. In 1868, a new stone Christ Episcopal Church (#54 at 64 State Street) replaced the previous frame Christ Church located on State Street across from the capitol. The new Gothic Revival style church was designed by Rutland architect Jean Jacques Rousseau Randall. In the same year, 1868, the Congregationalists replaced their first building known as the "Old Brick Church" with

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the very large and elaborate Bethany Congregational Church (#146, at 115 Main Street) of polychrome sandstone designed by Boston architect Charles Edward Parker. Unfortunately, this church became structural unstable – possibly started by flood damage in 1927 – and was largely de-constructed in 1959. The Burlington firm of Freeman French & Freeman re-built the main church using salvaged stones and blended it with the steeple, original chapel, and a 1937 chapter house. The next post-Civil War church to be completed was the new frame First Baptist Church (#376 at 34 School Street) started in 1868 but not finished until 1873. This Gothic Revival style church was designed by local architect A.M. Burnham. The last of the five post-Civil War churches, Trinity Methodist (#148, at 137 Main Street) was also started in 1868 but not completed until 1874. Edward Dow of Concord, N.H. was the architect of this large brick church that could hold 700 people. A young George Guernsey, who would become an important local architect and mayor of Montpelier, was responsible for the carpentry on this church.

Commercial and Institutional Development: 1860-1900

Another significant development of this period was the establishment in 1868 of the Methodist Seminary which later became Vermont College,²⁴ located on a hill east of the developed downtown beyond the boundaries of the Montpelier Historic District. The downtown in this period comprised a mixture of residential buildings dating from the earlier stages of settlement, such as the c. 1820 vernacular residence (#67 at 68 Main Street) that was converted to commercial use by 1873, and a very few commercial blocks, such as the c. 1870 frame Theriault Building (#183 at 116 Main Street), the c. 1870 Holmes Block (#58 at 52 State Street), the c. 1870 Hyde Building (#131 at 15 Main Street) designed by George Guernsey, and the simple 1874 brick office block built by James Langdon (#194 at 45 State Street). After 1875, this balance was sharply changed in favor of commercial blocks due to two large fires which struck within a few months of each other. These catastrophic fires destroyed much of Main Street and State Street and provided the impetus for extensive building, becoming the major watershed events in the appearance of downtown Montpelier. Most of the buildings in this area, built in fire-proof brick, date from shortly after these two fires and include the majority of present day commercial Main Street. Merchant and real estate developer, James French, built the large Italianate style “French Block” (#72, at 32 Main Street), designed by George Guernsey in 1875, which anchors the west side of Main Street. Its Italianate style neighbors, #69 at 64 Main Street, Sabins Block (#70 at 54 Main Street), and the Bruce Block (#71 at 44 Main Street) also were built in 1875. It was in this post-fire decade that Montpelier transformed into the brick downtown that is so characteristic of late 19th century Vermont towns and cities.

The old Pavilion Hotel, dating from 1808, was demolished and a new one built in brick on the same site in 1876. Several other hotels thrived or were built in this period in proximity to the train station, the state house, and Main Street to accommodate the demands of the seasonal

²⁴ See College Hall, entered in the National Register, April 23, 1975

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legislature which would significantly swell the population when in session. These part-time legislators, as well as lawyers working in the courthouse, often boarded in homes or lived in hotels. In 1880 a new, more elaborate train station was built on the site of the previous station with a large handsome clock tower. The same year, the present Wells River Railroad built its multi-story Italianate style station (#81) on Main Street which blended in well with surrounding brick commercial blocks. The Blanchard Block (#140 at 73 Main Street), perhaps the dominant commercial building on Main Street, was built in 1884, replacing one of the last real vestiges of the early frame downtown – the old “Cadwell House.” It was expanded (#139) in 1890. Besides retail uses on the first floor, it also housed the Blanchard Opera House. This attracted considerable outside talent for 25 years, until 1910, primarily because the town was on the chief railroad line from Boston to Montreal. It provided seating for 800 people and standing room for 200 more. With the decline in population and traveling shows, the space was converted to residential use early in the 20th century.

Local developer and businessman James Langdon made an unusual contribution to the downtown in 1900 with the construction of three matching, largely free-standing, brick and stone commercial blocks (#186 at 8 Langdon Street, #187 at 7 Langdon Street, and #188 at 90 Main Street and 27 Langdon Street) that created their own mall-like shopping street and also wrapped around the prominent corner of State and Main. Two surviving commercial buildings of early Montpelier stand on opposite corners of the Main and State Street intersection just across from Langdon’s development. The c. 1826, brick Federal style Hubbard Block (#65 at 2-6 State Street), with distinctive parapet gables, and the c. 1830 brick Federal-Greek Revival style Willard Building (#142 at 83 Main Street), with its striking gable-front façade, both remarkably survived not only the 1875 fires but the pressures of the surrounding commercial development. An early commercial building in this intersection that was lost was notable as the “Arch Building” for its drive through passage. It was demolished to make way for the straightening of what would become East State Street.

Overview of 19th Century Industrial Development

Main Street, while increasingly commercial in the later 19th century, continued to be anchored at the Winooski River by a vibrant industrial cluster that grew and expanded on both banks from the grist and sawmills established around 1800 where the first bridge had been built to an industrial scale grain elevator, saddlery, and factories manufacturing a variety of wooden products including clothespins a hundred years later. The present Winooski dam at Main Street, (#515) is non-contributing due to major alterations in 1975, when it was essentially rebuilt by the Army Corps of Engineers. This was, however, the important site of earlier dams that provided water power to the shops along both banks of the Winooski here throughout the 19th century. There are remains of various types of earlier stone retaining walls visible above the water of the river on both banks. There may be additional archaeological resources associated with the 19th century water power and industry at this location. Both the north and south banks of the river

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were once lined with shops and factories just downstream of the dam. Of these, only a former feed store still exists (#80 re-located to 3-5 Main Street).

There were similar water-powered industrial clusters farther east on the Winooski in an area that would later be developed on the north bank by the railroad line with service equipment, a turn table, and storage buildings near Barre Street. Only one rehabilitated railroad storage shed (#104 at 453 Stone Cutter's Way) and the ruins of the turntable (#106a at 535 Stone cutter's Way) remain within the district. Farther east along the river (beyond the district boundaries) the railroad made possible the development of stone cutting and its associated granite sheds.

The North Branch and its small falls provided other opportunities for water powered industry to develop and the Elm Street banks were once lined with small shops. At the natural falls farther north a 1789 dam built by settler Jacob Davis powered the town's first gristmill.²⁵ The dam-site, where eventually a c. 1920 timber crib dam (#474) would be built, continued to serve a growing industrial cluster on the east bank along Franklin Street with an 1831 foundry built by Alfred Wainwright²⁶ that would later be replaced by Dennis Lane's 1870 foundry and machine shop (#456, at 1 Mechanic Street). The Lane Manufacturing Company produced the patented Lane Lever-set Sawmill. The success of this company led to considerable late 19th century expansion. Though Lane died in 1888, the company had a tremendous building boom in 1890 to meet demand.²⁷ A promotional drawing of the company at the time as well as historic maps show that at its height the complex had over 15 buildings, of which only a few remain within the district. These include a storehouse (#451 at 6 Mechanic Street), the pattern storage house (#454 at 14 North Franklin Street), a connected set of buildings (all at 1 Mechanic Street) with the foundry/machine shop (#456), the forge (#457), and a later machine shop (#458), as well as a storage building (#549 at 30 Franklin Street).

As shown on the detailed Montpelier map of 1858, Franklin Street (an area being further documented in the concurrent 2016 Boundary Increase) had a much more industrial character than it does today. Along the east bank of the North Branch below the dam with the 1831 Wainwright foundry was also the tannery operation of Keith & Peck that had been established in 1837 by William Peck, Roswell Keith and Daniel Thurston that included the c. 1830 house of William Peck (#545 at 4 Franklin Street).²⁸ By an 1873 Beers Atlas map, an "eng ho." (presumably a water or steam-powered engine house) was depicted and the tannery operation included several more buildings. However, by 1880 the business was gone and the street became more solidly residential. Census data for this neighborhood in the mid to late 19th century indicates many of Irish descent and occupations such as tanner, carpenter, blacksmith, machinist, laborer and teamster. This area was solidly a home for working people of Montpelier in both immediate industries such as the Keith & Peck Tannery and the Lane Manufacturing Co. as well

²⁵ Montpelier Heritage Group, *A Second Walk Through Montpelier*, p.27

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Graff, Nancy. *Historic Sites and Structures Survey Form # 1211-01 for 4 Franklin Street*, 1979

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as other parts of the community. The Lane company and, to a lesser extent, the U.S. Clothespin Co., Barre Street granite sheds, and a few other smaller shops emerged from the 19th century as the remaining industrial base of Montpelier, while its commercial, institutional and government sector continued to grow and dominate the city's landscape.

Residential Neighborhood Development: 1860-1900

A significant proportion of the existing residential structures date from the decades immediately following the Civil War. The wide variety of both small and large homes reflects the post-Civil War population expansion and also the prosperity of many of the business and professional community. The most active decades for residential construction in Montpelier were the 1870s, 80s and 90s and the district's neighborhoods, close to the downtown core, particularly reflect this heritage. Some of the earliest neighborhoods had evolved through the subdivision of earlier large lots and the construction of infill housing that reflected the many waves of Victorian-era architectural styles. By 1900, almost all of the residential construction in the district had been completed and most of Montpelier's neighborhoods had been established or were laid out for future development in the early decades of the 1900s. Interviews with older residents recorded in the 1990s by Margot George and Christopher Cross document their memories of this infill still happening in the early 20th century.²⁹ Thus the neighborhoods along Elm, Loomis, St. Paul, Liberty, Baldwin, Bailey, and Barre Streets include a vibrant mix of large and small houses from the 1830s through the early 20th century while the houses in the later neighborhoods beyond the district boundaries are more solidly late 19th century and early 20th century.

By the time the village became the City of Montpelier in 1895, the population was approaching 6000 (a number surpassed in the 1900 census) and this transformation in size affected the town and city politically, economically and socially. Although the steep hills surrounding the State House area remained largely undeveloped in the 1860s and 1870s, the former meadows and flatter lands to the east and north had filled in with the laying of more and more residential streets. The formerly open lots and fields between the downtown and the Seminary up on College Hill to the east began to be developed in new neighborhoods after the Civil War. Loomis, St. Paul, Liberty, Jay, Barre, and East State Streets are examples in the district of this expansion. According to the documentation of the 1989 Boundary Increase, which added a section of East State Street to the district:

East State Street ... is significant as an essentially intact group of residential buildings dating from the period of Montpelier's rapid growth around the turn of the 20th century. The architecture here is significant as a reflection of the variety of styles and configurations designed to provide housing over a broad range of income

²⁹ George, Margot & Christopher Cross, *A Presentation for the Montpelier Heritage Group on People, Neighborhoods, Gardens and various Outbuildings*, n.d. unpublished text provided by authors.

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and social levels. Several of the primary buildings are especially significant high-style examples of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles of architecture.³⁰

This statement applies equally well to the streets mentioned above. Neighborhoods just outside the district continued this trend in the flat land west of Elm Street and in the area east and north of Liberty and Hubbard Streets that more fully developed the valley between downtown and College Hill. These are neighborhoods with many historic residential resources that are beyond the scope of the district's focus on the core of the downtown area but nevertheless could be eligible historic districts in their own right with their own development stories.

Another development in response to the sharply increasing population in the end of the 19th century was the construction of duplexes and multi-unit buildings and even very early apartment buildings. District examples of duplexes and multi-unit dwellings include the c. 1897 duplexes at 74 East State Street (#519) and 76 East State Street (#520), the c. 1890 duplex at 6 Monsignor Crosby Avenue (#538), the c. 1892 Holmes Block (#553), and the c. 1908 duplex at 2 Monsignor Crosby Avenue (#537). On the south end of Elm Street, three frame multi-unit blocks now joined as 87 Elm Street) were built in c. 1880 (#308), c. 1890 (#309), and c. 1908 (#307) as early proto-apartment houses.

In 1898, the Barre & Montpelier Street Railway began operations and provided mass transit along a 10.25-mile route between Montpelier and Barre. In Montpelier, the main line ran from Bailey Avenue, down State Street to Main Street, then to Barre Street and Pioneer Street. After crossing the Winooski River on the Pioneer Street Bridge, it followed Routes 2 and 302 into Barre. There it followed Main Street through downtown Barre to Hill Street. This route connected the two downtown areas and provided service to the Lane Manufacturing Company and the Capital Complex in Montpelier. The system was renamed the Barre & Montpelier Traction & Power Company in 1919, and was severely damaged by flooding in 1927. With the rising popularity of automobiles and buses, the trolley network was not repaired and ceased operation in 1928.³¹

Residential Development of Montpelier's Hills: 1890-1910

Some infill development occurred through the dramatic technique of cutting back the hills. In the 1890s, the Monsignor Crosby Avenue area now being documented in a concurrent 2016 Boundary Increase was developed. Monsignor Crosby Avenue was originally called Fullerton Street and was laid out sometime between the creation of the 1889 and 1894 Sanborn maps, which was a time when the large hill roughly northeast of Barre Street was blasted and cut back significantly making way for the 1892-1902 construction of the second St. Augustine Catholic Church (#128 at 18 Barre Street). Ultimately, this major change in the topography allowed for

³⁰ Visser, Thomas, "Montpelier Historic District: Boundary Increase," nomination, 1989

³¹ *Electric Railroads of Vermont.*

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~howardlake/amusement4/deweyvt.html>

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additional development northeast of Barre Street as first Fullerton Street (c. 1890) and then Downing Street (c. 1895) were developed. The houses on both streets were all built within a few years of the opening of each street. Fullerton was later renamed Msgr. Crosby Avenue in 1963³² in honor of Msgr. William Crosby, who started as a parish priest in 1921 and founded the St. Michaels High School in 1923.³³ During his 41-year tenure at the St. Augustine parish, including 36 years as principal of St. Michaels, he was responsible for moving the rectory twice, building a convent for the sisters (# 124 at 46 Barre Street) at the corner of Fullerton, and conceiving and constructing St. Michael's High School (# 123 at 58 Barre Street). He donated substantial sums of money to the school on both his silver and golden jubilees as a priest, and also made numerous improvements to the church. According to the church's own account of its history, he acquired for the church several other properties on Fullerton at one time or another. Msgr. Crosby died in the spring of 1963.

The hills right next to the downtown core, which had been avoided for practical reasons before 1900, began to be developed with new streets whose names reflected the topography – such as Hillside, Cliff, and Terrace. The very steep topography above Court and Elm Streets was accessed and developed in c. 1900 and included Hillside, Cliff, and Corse Streets. The houses built there within only a few years of each other included a variety of sizes from small vernacular cottages like 11 Cliff Street (#247), 13 Cliff Street (#248) and 3 Corse Street (#248); to larger homes in restrained revival styles like 8 Cliff Street (#246), 16 Corse Street (#250), 21 Cliff Street (#254) and 23 Cliff Street (#255); to small early vernacular frame multi-unit buildings like 6 Hillside Avenue (#234) and 5 Cliff Street (#241). The hill above Baldwin Street was developed in c. 1910 and its collection of largely Shingle and Shingle/Dutch Colonial style homes, such as 10 Richardson Street (#39), 6 Richardson Street (#41), and 4 Mather Terrace (#47), were all built within a few years of each other, too.

Development of Hubbard Park & Hubbard Park Tower: 1899-1930

The one exception to this trend of hillside development was the large hill tract of 134 acres immediately behind the state house which was donated to the city for its first public park in 1899 by John Hubbard. In response to the recommendation of the landscape designer hired to layout and design the park in 1908 – Dana F. Dow - the city also eventually acquired the highest point just outside the initial parcel from an adjoining landowner so that a picturesque stone tower could be built to attract people to the park. Between 1915 and 1930 Hubbard Park Observation Tower (#562) would be constructed using the local stones found in the former stone walls of the park and designed in a romantic style to evoke the look of a mysterious historic ruin. The Tower is a product of the early 20th century movement to create parks that blended natural features with the design of manmade structures and trails. The Tower, whose construction was funded by the

³² City Council Records, Vol. 13, p. 186. The street was renamed on Aug. 14, 1963.

³³ Information from the St. Augustine website: <http://www.saintaugustinechurch.com/welcome.shtml>

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generosity of local residents, is also indicative of a national philanthropic movement taking place on a local level. Hubbard Park and the Tower are documented in the 2016 Boundary Increase.

Early Twentieth Century Montpelier: 1900- 1940

Shortly after the completion of St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church (#128 at 18 Barre Street), the city took advantage of some of the hill removal to construct its architecturally outstanding Neo-Classical Revival style City Hall (#134 at 39 Main Street) in 1909-1911. With some additional blasting to cut back the hillside even more, the re-location of some buildings and the demolition of others, the three and a half-story yellow brick building with a monumental tower designed by George Adams was constructed. Other early 20th century civic building projects included the 1900 East State Street School (#334 at 58 East State Street) to house the primary grades, the 1913 Montpelier High School (#165 at 170 Main Street), the 1924 Firehouse (#138 at 61 Main Street), the 1932 Armory (#91 at 55 Barre Street), the 1932 Bare Street School (#123 at 58 Barre Street), and the 1939 Montpelier Elementary School (#355, at 1 Park Avenue) which replaced the demolished landmark 1858 Union School.

The 1978 Statement of Significance states:

In the period immediately following World War 1, Americans were leaving rural and semi-rural areas in favor of urbanized conglomerations. Accordingly, Montpelier's growth slowed, and new construction with concomitant demolition has not been extensive. More recently, the unique value of the surviving 19th century structures in the downtown area has been recognized.

As a result, preservation work has been going forward at an accelerating rate. There has been a strong emphasis on maintaining the visual qualities of the streetscapes, particularly on the part of the State government, as evidenced by the Pavilion project and the City's Design Review District.

The preservation and re-use of the older downtown structures has been increasing in the last decade. The Walton Block (#191) dating from 1879, was successfully rehabilitated in the 1960s; four early 19th century houses on State Street (#'s 197, 199, 200, 202) have been converted to commercial and office use, two of which (#199 and #202) were moved a few feet in the process; vacant second floor space on Main Street commercial section has been converted for various uses and the rehabilitation work has been completed at the critical intersection of State and Main. The primary visual effect of the latter has been the removal of white aluminum siding from the brick [Hubbard] Block (#65), and related structures (#'s 66, 67, and 68) and the cleaning of the brick Blanchard Blocks (#139 and #140).

While there was very little single family residential construction within the district after World War I, several apartment buildings were constructed representing the development of this more urban property type using the architectural styles of the day and fully realizing the form compared to some of the earlier frame duplexes and multi-unit buildings on Elm Street from the

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end of the 19th century. These post World War I examples include the Colonial Revival style, 1927, St. Michaels Convent (#124 at 46 Barre Street), 1930 Baird Apartments (#363 at 7 Baird Street), the 1941 Gary Home (#154, at 149 Main Street) designed by Frank Lyman Austin, and the 1951 International style Capitol Apartments (#215 at 49 Greenwood Terrace). Later examples of large scale residential construction projects (that are non-contributing due to age) include the 1972 Pioneer Apartments (#155 at 155 Main Street), and the re-development in the 1980s of the Lane Manufacturing complex with the 1986 Riverside Condominiums (#s 450 & 452 at 4 & 2 Mechanic respectively), and the 1988 "Foundry" Condominiums (#455 at 2 North Franklin Street). In the 1990s, residential construction within the district focused on adaptive-re use and rehabilitation with the help of historic tax credits, such as several buildings on lower Elm Street (#s 307,308, & 309 all now at 87 Elm Street) and one new building designed to be historically compatible to the others (#306 at 89 Elm Street).

Flood of 1927 and Development of Bridges and Transportation Related Structures

From the 1978 Statement of Significance:

The most significant natural event of the 20th century was the flood of 1927, with the water reaching a height of 12 feet over much of the commercial area. The flood removed all the [street] bridges (except for #469), many of the barns and outbuildings along Elm Street and undermined many of the buildings necessitating new foundations and remodeling. (This flood, incidentally, removed several pianos from a store in the Cody Block, #101, at State and Main; additionally, it created a large crater on the lawn of the courthouse, #109. During the cleanup, the former were used to fill the latter.)

The combination of the 1927 flood that destroyed many accessory, livery, service, small shop buildings, and the tracks of the Barre & Montpelier Traction and Power Company, and the emerging dominance of the automobile had an impact on the city. Partly due to the flood damage and partly to the desire for an auto- and bus-oriented new hotel, the old buildings and hotels on the south side of State Street were replaced with the 1932 Colonial Revival style Montpelier Tavern (#50 at 100 State Street). All of the livery, stables, blacksmith shops and small greenhouses washed away or damaged by the flood were not replaced as they were obsolete. Instead the city saw the development of parking lots, garages, as well as service and gas stations from the 1930s through the 1960s (#49 at 108 State Street, #201 at 105 State Street, & #2 at 152 State Street). The commercial eastern end of State Street near the Rialto Bridge suffered flood damage and the 1930 Goodrich and Deavitt Blocks (#s59 & 60 both at 50 State Street) represent the commercial block rebuilding there. One of the c. 1910 livery buildings to survive the flood (#55 at 58 State Street) was converted to a garage. The 1939 Seguin Block (#311 at 7 School Street) built of rusticated concrete blocks is an example of a commercial block using a clean simplicity indicative of the modern 20th century era.

By World War I, some of the city's wooden or covered bridges had been replaced by steel truss bridges such as the railroad bridges over the Winooski (#465) and North Branch (#468) made by

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the American Bridge Co. or the 1920 concrete deck State Street bridge (#469) which are all notable for having survived the statewide 1927 flood which very few bridges did. The 1927 flood had a devastating effect on the city's remaining wooden bridges and these were replaced with steel bridges as well. Those that survive from the post-flood period include the camelback through truss Taylor Street Bridge (#466) made by the Berlin Construction Co. in 1929, the Warren pony truss Langdon Street Bridge (#470) and the pony truss School Street Bridge made by the American Bridge Co. In 1959, Bailey Street was extended across the Winooski with the construction of the Bailey Street Bridge (#464, now excluded from boundary). Main Street (#467, now excluded from boundary) and Spring Street (#472) bridges were replaced more recently with modern concrete deck highway bridges. While still in the district, Spring Street bridge is considered non-contributing due to recent alterations to its ubiquitous type. A more recent devastating flood and ice jam in 1992 caused millions of dollars' worth of damage to many buildings along the two rivers and knocked one of the two trusses of the railroad bridge over the Winooski (#465) off its abutment.

Post-World War II Era: 1940 -1966 (with additional information on significant events and trends 1966-2016)

Changes in the commercial and institutional worlds that dominate the downtown over the course of the 20th century resulted in new buildings representing later 20th century styles and include the International style 1952 New England Telephone building (#346 at 23 School Street), the 1959 Union Mutual Office Building (#504 at 139 State Street) and the 1971 Social Security Administration Building (#348 at 33 School Street). However, with change comes some losses. The decade of the 1960s saw a lot of changes in the downtown through a spate of demolitions of historic structures – in many cases for parking lots – that is more fully discussed below in the section on the Capital Complex as well as greater state ownership of existing buildings. While nothing like the demolition of entire neighborhoods seen in the 1960s urban renewal programs in many large American cities, space and aesthetic problems were often resolved through condemnation and/or demolition. A notable loss includes the demolition of the 1891 Richardsonian Romanesque style post office in 1963 and its replacement with the Federal Building (#196 at 87 State Street), a court house and post office of distinctly modern design.

Two books published in 1966 and 1999 on the history of State government in Vermont³⁴ document that there were major changes in state government in the 1960s and especially in 1966. The first change was the re-apportionment of the legislature in 1966 and thus the change in its size from 246 to 150, at the same as the political climate changed with the election of the state's first democratic Governor followed by a democratic majority in the legislature. The second change was the re-organization of primarily the executive branch of state government based on the recommendations of a sweeping reform report. The final major change was an enormous

³⁴ Nuquist, Andrew E. & Edith W. Nuquist. *Vermont State Government and Administration*, 1966 and Sherman, Michael E (Ed.). *Vermont State Government Since 1966*, 1999.

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increase in the scope and services of the state government in the 1960s in response to a population explosion in Vermont, changing demographics and politics, and to administer the huge new federal social programs created under President Johnson's "Great Society" movement. More state offices and more state employees meant the need for a lot more space.

At around the same time that the first nomination for the Montpelier Historic District was developed in the 1970s, the city adopted a design review district based partly on the documentation in the nomination as well as on other planning and historic survey work. The Montpelier was one of the first municipalities in Vermont to start planning with preservation in mind. Concurrently, the state legislature passed the Vermont Historic Preservation Act of 1975, creating the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. The presence of this state office in Montpelier attracted preservation professionals to live and work in the city. In 1985, Governor Madeleine Kunin signed an Executive Order strongly encouraging state government to rehabilitate existing and historic properties to house state government functions. Also during the 1980s and to a greater extent the 1990s and 2000s, the federal investment tax credit for historic rehabilitation had a major impact on the preservation of commercial and downtown buildings. This program targeting income-producing historic properties has been used extensively in Montpelier to continue the tradition of adaptive re-use. Since 1996, over 20 historic buildings in the district have been rehabilitated through the use of this incentive program.³⁵ With the help of this program and a companion state tax incentive program for downtowns.³⁶ The popular trend of not only the state but also private sector offices re-using residential properties for office space has preserved much of the character of the downtown. Two trends noted by Frank Smallwood in the concluding essay to *Vermont State Government Since 1966* were the increase in political vigor with two parties vying in the state for control as well as an increase in professional lobbying as a presence in the capital.³⁷ Both of these trends increased demands for small offices in the downtown. Another use of the historic tax credit in Montpelier as well as across Vermont has been for the creation of affordable rental housing in historic buildings.

Despite these positive trends for historic buildings, all of the increased need for office space continues to put pressure on parking facilities both for state and non-state workers and visitors. Three houses on Court Street, #s 212, 213, & 214, were demolished for parking lot expansion in 2006, 1981, and 1990 respectively. Recently an increasing effort to combine the need for downtown parking, retail and office space resulted in the 1995 construction of the City Centre Complex (#143 at 89 Main Street), a parking garage and office building with retail along the Main and East State Street facades. Though this building entailed the demolition of several older, previously listed buildings, the City's stringent design review regulations and statewide regulatory review ensured that the new building would be sympathetic to the older brick blocks around it in massing and materials.

³⁵ Website database of the National Park Service for "Historic Preservation Tax Incentives," : <http://tps.cr.nps.gov>

³⁶ 1997 Designated Downtown Program and 2006 Update of Downtown and Village Center State Tax Credit programs, administered by the Vermont Department of Housing and Community Affairs

³⁷ Smallwood, Frank, concluding Essay in Sherman, Michael (Ed.), *Vermont State Government Since 1966*, p.597.

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The impact of the local design review district ordinance can be seen in the remarkable retention of integrity in the very large historic district from 1978 to the present. When originally listed the district's large number of resources were 87% contributing. In over 30 years, only 19 buildings had been demolished – quite a contrast from the single decade of the 1960s when at least that many buildings were torn down. Today, more have become contributing due to an expanded period of significance and more accessory buildings have been documented. The amended district with a total of 652 resources is still 88% contributing.

Evolution of the Capital Complex Neighborhood: A Case Study of the Impact of State Government and Insurance Industry

The area of the city west of the North Branch has been dominated by the presence of the state government since the early 19th century, focused initially on the Greek Revival and Renaissance Revival style State House itself and its immediate grounds. However, during the century from 1860 to 1960, the National Life Insurance Company and to a much lesser extent, the Vermont Mutual Life Insurance Company, had as much if not more impact on the real estate and architecture of the area now known as the “Capitol Complex” as did the state. These insurance companies shaped the architecture and many of the changes in this neighborhood through the construction of high style company home office buildings such as the 1870 French Second Empire style Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Office (#488 at 110 State Street), the 1891 Richardsonian Romanesque style fifth home office of the National Life Insurance Co. (# 486 at 116 State Street), and that company's 1921 Neo-Classical Revival style sixth home office (#505 at 133 State Street). They also had a strong indirect impact through the many real estate holdings and homes of their directors, executives, and employees including the c.1890 Queen Anne style home of Edward Dewey (#480 at 128 State Street moved from 124 State Street), the c. 1850/c. 1900 Italianate/ and later Queen Anne style home of Daniel Baldwin (#492 at 1 Baldwin Street), and the c. 1870 Italianate style home of George Reed and later George Briggs (# 11 at 8 Bailey Avenue moved from 131 State Street). During their construction projects, both insurance companies demolished houses as well as re-located them within the neighborhood. As the companies expanded with more employees at the same time as the expansion of state government and its employees, the impact on the neighborhood continued to increase in the late 19th to the mid-20th century. According to a report prepared for the Curator of State Buildings, author Christopher Bellamy wrote: “After World War II, the conversion of State Street from a residential neighborhood to one dominated by state government and National Life accelerated.”³⁸

The state government has grown from being housed in a simple wooden state house in 1808 to occupying a complex of more than two dozen owned and several more leased buildings in 2016 in addition to spreading out to nearby towns and opening regional offices around the state. Despite the enormous influence of the state government, the historic character of Montpelier nevertheless remains small scale and architecturally diverse due to the unusual amount of

³⁸ Bellamy, p.29

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adaptive re-use of earlier residential and commercial buildings for state offices. Only four buildings were actually built for state government and one of these – The Pavilion (#489 at 109 State Street) was designed in 1971 as a historic recreation of the former hotel on the site. The other three are the 1836/1859 National Historic Landmark State House itself (#491 at 115 State Street), the 1916-1918 Supreme Court building (#490 at 111 State Street), and the 1949 Department of Motor Vehicles (#484 at 120 State Street) – all built at very different times. According to Bellamy’s report: “When the present State House was initially constructed in 1859, all state employees were housed within its walls. As official business increased, the western Annex was added in 1886, followed by later construction of a separate Supreme Court and State Library building in 1918 and acquisition of the vacated National Life headquarters at 116 State Street in 1921. Yet the recurring problem of finding sufficient office space only grew more acute in the twentieth century as the role of government became more complex. Planning began as early as 1939 for a new, modern building to alleviate the situation, but these plans had to be shelved for the duration of World War II.”³⁹

According to Bellamy’s research, the chronology of the state’s real estate transactions after the 1918 construction of the Supreme Court building (#490 at 111 State Street) focused initially on the immediate vicinity of the state house and lawn to address the growing need for space. In 1921 the state purchased the large and impressive fifth National Life office building (#486 at 116 State Street) almost across from the Supreme Court Building when the company built its sixth home office (#505 at 133 State Street) on the western side of the state house lawn. The next efforts were, as noted above in Bellamy’s text, focused on securing the properties directly across from the State House in order to construct a large new office building. This process started in 1931 with the purchase of the Fifield house and carriage barn (#485 at 118 State Street) which served as offices for several years. During and after World War II, between 1941 and 1948, the state would acquire several more houses next door. One of these – the Edward Dewey house (#480 at 128 State Street) was moved further down State Street and the rest were demolished (including the Fifield House though not the carriage barn) to make way for the construction of the large new 1949 Modernist style State Office Building that now serves as the Department of Motor Vehicles (#484 at 120 State Street).

The state acquired the former Vermont Mutual Insurance Co. office building (#488 at 110 State Street) in 1953 on the corner of State and Taylor when it became available. But it was not until National Life decided on moving to a new site outside the downtown rather than expand its sixth home office at 133 State (#505) that the state’s activities in acquisition broadened to target the entire capitol complex area. After acquiring the very large vacated former sixth National Life office (#505) in 1960 along with its heating plant on Baldwin Street (#496 at 6 Baldwin Street), the state started buying other lots along State and Baldwin whenever possible. In response to a huge increase in the programs and services provided by the state in the 1960s, many houses as well as the former first county courthouse on Court Street were acquired and five were demolished to create parking for the increasingly large number of offices in the area. The most

³⁹ Bellamy, p.15

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notable and controversial of these acquisitions was the purchase in 1965 of the dilapidated Pavilion Hotel on the corner of State and Taylor. In the wake of two prominent demolitions of recognized landmarks on State Street in 1963 (not by the state), which were the Central Vermont Passenger Station, and the architecturally exceptional 1891 Romanesque Revival Post Office building,⁴⁰ the state's proposal to demolish and replace the landmark Pavilion Hotel hit a nerve among residents and the preservation community. The Montpelier Heritage Group was formed to advocate for the building's preservation. After much debate gaining national attention over the next few years, a compromise was proposed by a creative contractor.⁴¹ The state documented the historic building, salvaged key materials and features, demolished it and built a large new office building on the site in 1971 fronted on State Street with an accurate reconstruction of the original façade using brick manufactured in old molds to replicate the original material. The Vermont Historical Society would be housed in the new building (#489 at 109 State Street, non-contributing due to age) and their space included the re-installed salvaged parlor interior from the old hotel.

In other transactions during the 1960s, the state acquired several of the remaining residential properties on State Street through eminent domain in order to stop the "inappropriate" construction of gas stations in view of the State House and also to address the rapidly increasing demand for state office parking. One of the remaining residential properties – not acquired in the 1960s by the state - was the c. 1840 Julius Y. Dewey House also popularly known as the birthplace of local hero Admiral Dewey, Julius' son. This house had been moved to 144 State Street in 1890 by National Life, a company founded by Julius Dewey, to make room for its new office building built in 1891 at 116 State Street. By the late 1960s the old house, which had been used as the "Admiral Dewey" guest house and an antique shop of the same name, was finally sold to a private party and torn down, despite some effort to save and restore the landmark by the Montpelier Women's Club. In 1970 a New England Telephone Co. building (#476) was built there and it has recently been acquired by the state.⁴²

Bellamy's research indicates that the state's acquisitions continued through the 1970s during which time many properties on Baldwin Street were acquired. Although a few were torn down for parking, most have been adaptively re-used. A 1974 plan to demolish two of the most architecturally exceptional houses (#494 at 2 Governor Aiken Avenue and #492 at 1 Baldwin) in order to build a large new office building was scrapped. In 1978 four houses were bought on Baldwin Street and all were adaptively re-used. One more house was acquired and demolished for parking in 1980 on Baldwin Street. As noted above, in 1985 an Executive Order strongly encouraged state government to preserve and re-use existing buildings to house its operations. Only one property has been acquired since then – the non-contributing 144 State Street in 1999. Within what is now known as the "Capitol Complex," bounded by Baldwin Street, the State

⁴⁰ Carnahan, Paul & Bill Fish, *Montpelier: Images of Vermont's Capital City*, p.20

⁴¹ Bellamy, Christopher, *The Capitol Complex: Change, Loss and Renewal*, p.5

⁴² Bellamy, p.39-40 and also 2009 list of state owned property from the Department of Buildings and Grounds

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House grounds, Taylor Street, State Street, Bailey Ave, and Baldwin Street, the properties fronting on Bailey are still privately owned as are two others on Baldwin. The other notable exception is the large, architecturally significant International style home office of the Union Mutual (#504 at 139 State Street) which was built in 1959 to re-locate the company after National Life pulled out of this section of town. The Union Mutual Fire Insurance offices had a large new addition constructed in 1990 to accommodate that company's growth⁴³.

To the extent the neighborhood of the State House appears formal and institutional, it is really the change in density brought about by the extensive demolitions and surface parking lots that separate the remaining historic buildings and distinguish this area from the more traditional density of the residential neighborhoods of Montpelier. Historic maps show that this neighborhood was once quite similar in density. However, despite the 20th century demolition of at least seventeen homes in this neighborhood – many by the state - and the creation of about seven surface parking lots fronting the street, the area still has a great deal of historic integrity and a much greater percentage of residential scale buildings than most major government centers. Clearly, the attitude toward the preservation and adaptive re-use of historic buildings has evolved by the city and state governments but the pressure of a growing state government continues make keeping the surrounding area at a residential-scale a challenge. According to the 2009 list from the state Department of Building and Grounds, in addition to the 29 buildings it owns in the Capital Complex, the state leases an additional 103,000 s.f. at the seventh National Life Building, 27,000 s.f. in the City Center complex (#143 at 85 Main Street), and another 50,000 s.f. in 8-10 other Montpelier buildings.

Additional Historic Significance of Note

From the 1978 statement of significance:

Although the primary thrust of the district is architectural, Montpelier is not without its historical associations. Admiral George Dewey, hero of the battle of Manila Bay in the Spanish-American War, was a native of the town. He attended school for a few years in the building at 47 Court Street (# 216), now a new residence.

As noted above, in 1850, the National Life Insurance Company was established in Montpelier by Dr. Julius Dewey, the father of Admiral George Dewey, who was born in Montpelier. Today, National Life dominates the private sector of the local economy as the second largest employer in the city (behind state government). In addition, its influence on local architecture has been unmistakable as the company built two successive home offices in the historic district. The growth of this company during its second half century coincided with a similar growth of state government which was vying with it for space on the same side of town. After its enormous 1921 office building also proved too small, the company (which had originally planned a future addition) opted instead to re-locate to a site on a hilltop outside the downtown. In 1959 the

⁴³ <http://www.unionmutual.com/about/umhistory>

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company moved into its seventh home office, a new International style building they constructed, citing primarily that parking and traffic had become too difficult in the shadow of the State House and the government offices.⁴⁴ National Life is not only one of the country's largest and oldest life insurance companies today, it is the only one in the country to be founded and remain based in a predominately rural area.⁴⁵

Unlike state capitals in other states and many county seats in Vermont, Montpelier has remained the first and only permanent capital in Vermont for 204 years. It does, however, share with many state capitals in the United States the characteristic that it has not been the economic center of the state or even its largest city. However, during the period of significance it remained its major political and administrative center and is therefore significant at a statewide level under Criterion A.

Historic Architecture & Patterns of Community Development Context

Urban environments are part of the Vermont character... Tall masonry buildings, dense development, large and diverse commercial and manufacturing facilities, ornate cultural and governmental facilities, and distinct residential neighborhoods characterize Vermont cities, even if their scale seems small. As concentrations of wealth and power, cities produced some of the most elaborate architecture in the state.⁴⁶

As has been touched on throughout the discussion of history above, Montpelier as a center for state government and the insurance industry has a very rich and distinguished architectural heritage. As defined by the context statement quoted above, the city of Montpelier is one of the finest examples of an intact urban environment in the state.

It is primarily noteworthy for its mid-19th to mid-20th century architecture but yet has some important remaining examples of its Federal style and early Greek Revival style buildings. The unusual survival of the c.1826 Federal style Hubbard Block (#65) and c.1830 Greek Revival style Willard Block (#142) commercial buildings in the center of the downtown has already been discussed as have the four Federal style residences on the commercial section of State Street (#s 197, 199, 200, and 202). Other noteworthy examples of well-preserved Federal style residences include the earliest building in the district – the c. 1800 Judge Keith House (#238 at 3 Shipman Place), the c. 1805 David Wing House (#157 at 2 Liberty Street), the c. 1808 home of Montpelier's first minister, Chester Wright (#5 at 159 State Street), the c. 1810 brick house at 143 Main Street (#151), and its neighbor, the c. 1817 house at 145 Main Street (#152).

⁴⁴ Bellamy, *The Capitol Complex: Change Loss and Renewal*, p.26

⁴⁵ Pritchett, Liz. *Survey of International Style Buildings in Vermont*, from survey form for "1 National Life Drive."

⁴⁶ Division for Historic Preservation, *Vermont Historic Preservation Plan: Historic Architecture & Patterns Theme*, p.46

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Among the many Greek Revival style homes in the district are several outstanding examples which are notable for their use of the high style monumental portico. These include the 1819 James Spaulding House (#176 at 140 Main Street), c. 1840 #282 at 242 Elm Street, c. 1822 #89 at 45 Barre Street, the c. 1850 Timothy Redfield House #9 at 149 State Street, and the c. 1835 Roger Hubbard House #546 at 14 Franklin Street. In the 1830s through the 1850s, the style of domestic architecture in Montpelier, as in the rest of the state, was predominantly Greek Revival with over 60 of these surviving buildings represented in the district. These ranged from very simple, vernacular examples to the temple-fronted examples listed above. Other fine examples in the district include the transitional Federal/ Greek Revival style c. 1827 brick home of Luther Cross (#300 at 155 Elm Street) and the c. 1840 Constance W. Storrs House (#174 at 146 Main Street) which has a triangular louver and recessed brick detail in the gable similar to the distinctive gable detail of the Willard Block. According to an 1882 collected history of Montpelier edited by Abby Maria Hemenway, Luther Cross established his mercantile business in 1827 when he came to Montpelier and “built three brick dwellings, which were the best in Montpelier in his day, and two of them are the best of brick houses now.”⁴⁷ These included his homestead on Elm Street and two houses on State Street which are no longer extant. Hemenway’s account also mentioned the “Willard Block” (#142) on Main at the head of State Street which may have been built by Cross as well. An 1850 frame example at 40 Barre Street (#125) has many details similar to plates in Asher Benjamin’s 1844 Greek Revival style update of his influential pattern book, *The Architect or Practical House Carpenter*, including fluted Ionic columns and an incised Greek meander on the window lintels.

In the same period there were comparatively few Gothic Revival style homes, but Barre Street has several good examples from the 1840s to 1860s such as #88 at 39 Barre, #90 at 47 Barre, #93 at 63 Barre, and especially #94 at 69 Barre. Another fine residential example is #175 at 144 Main Street. The primary use of the Gothic Revival in Montpelier was in church architecture of the post-Civil War period, though it had been popularized for use in churches in Vermont several decades earlier. Bishop John Henry Hopkins, who came to Vermont in 1832, published *Essays on Gothic Architecture* in 1836 and later designed several Gothic revival style Vermont churches in the 1860s. It remained the most popular architectural style for Vermont churches into the 20th century.⁴⁸

The state context for Historic Architecture reports that: “Architects appeared in growing numbers in Vermont’s urban areas after the Civil War.” (p.29). This was certainly true in Montpelier as has been discussed above with the construction of five major church buildings in the decade following the Civil War, all of which are in the district. Perhaps it was the prominent early example of the architect-designed State House (1837 by Ammi Young and re-designed in 1859 by Thomas Silloway) that set a tone for the elaborate architect-designed churches that replaced the simpler first-generation churches. These five major churches built between 1865 and 1874

⁴⁷ Hemenway, Abby M. (ed.) *History of the Town of Montpelier Including that of the Town of East Montpelier for the First One Hundred and Two Years*. 1882, p.575

⁴⁸ Gilbertson, Elsa, *Multiple Property Documentation Form for: Religious Buildings, Sites and Structures in Vermont*, 2001, p. “F-5”; and the statewide historic context: “Religious Trends 1615-1950”, by Susannah Clifford

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are listed with their architects under the section above “Prosperity and Expansion in Post-Civil War Era: 1860-1900.” As previously noted, a young George Guernsey, who would become an important local architect, was responsible for the carpentry on Trinity Methodist church.⁴⁹

Perhaps the one recognized architect with the greatest representation in the district is George H. Guernsey he was active in central Vermont in the late 19th century, and buildings in the district designed by him include the Blanchard Block (#140), Redstone (#16) ... and the home at 128 State Street (#480). Other buildings by the same architect exist in South Royalton (commercial building and school) and Bradford (school). (See South Royalton Historic District and Bradford Village Historic District.) (1978 statement of significance)

George H. Guernsey came to Montpelier as a young man in 1867 where he began a career as a builder and carpenter. He is credited with building the 1868 Woolson Block in Springfield and is credited with the carpentry on the 1868-74 Trinity Methodist Church (#148) in Montpelier. Later becoming an architect, he designed a great many buildings mostly in the robust Queen Anne style so popular in the late 19th century. It is not clear what professional training he received as an architect, but many of his buildings are still standing around the state and represent a significant percentage of Montpelier’s historic downtown streetscape. When he died on November 28, 1900, his obituary in the Montpelier Daily Journal noted: “He was widely known throughout New England as a designer and builder of bridges, business blocks, fine residences, and especially churches; His work being done with artistic taste and great thoroughness of detail.” Not included in the list are the many public buildings and institutions he designed as well, such as town halls, libraries, and schools. Guernsey also had a long and active public career first as chairman of the Montpelier Board of Bailiffs, a member of the board of trustees of Heaton Hospital and finally as Montpelier’s third elected mayor from 1897-1898. In the latter role, he was known as “George the III.” His notable Montpelier work includes the elaborate Romanesque Revival style “Redstone,” (#16 at 26 Terrace Street) built as a residence for John W. Burgess in 1890, the 1884 Italianate style Blanchard Block (#140 at 73 Main Street), the 1894 Brooks House (#498 at 109 Baldwin Street), the Rialto and Union Blocks (both demolished 1914), the Hyde (#131 at 15 Main Street), French (#72 at 32 Main Street) and Walton Blocks (#191 at 17 State Street), his own Queen Anne style residence (#333 at 68 East State Street) and that of Edward Dewey (#480 at 128 State Street, now serving as a State office building). He is believed to be the architect of St. Augustine’s Catholic Church (#128 at 18 Barre Street).

The post-Civil War through the Victorian era was one of tremendous construction activity in the city and in addition to Guernsey’s varied buildings include many other fine examples of the Italianate, French Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles in residential architecture. As previously discussed, the Victorian era office buildings of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co. (#488, 1870) and the National Life Building (#486, 1891) designed by Edwin S. Tobey are outstanding commercial examples of the French Second Empire and Romanesque styles respectively.

⁴⁹ Montpelier Heritage Group, *A Second Walk Through Montpelier*, 1976, text for #44, Trinity Methodist Church

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Montpelier's Italianate style architecture ranges from an early period in the 1860s and 1870s that is symmetrical and classically based to a later period after 1870 and into the 1880s and 90s in which Italianate elements are applied to fairly simple flat roofed houses. Much of the fairly simple commercial brick blocks built both before and after the 1875 fire use the Italianate style for ornament such as the 1875 Bruce Block (#71 at 44 Main Street) and the Walton Block (#191 at 17 State Street) designed by George Guernsey. Examples of classical Italianate residential architecture include the transitional c. 1850 George W. Reed House (#11 at 8 Bailey Avenue) with its Georgian Plan form and paired arch-topped windows, double leaf central entrance doors and bracketed ornament and the more fully realized Italianate form and style of the c. 1870 Brigham House (#335 at 56 East State Street) with its square cupola, square footprint and central projecting pavilion. Another example of the early high Italianate style is the c. 1870 #412 at 11 Loomis Street with its central pavilion and square topped tower, corner pilasters and classical elaborate frieze. Later examples include c. 1888 #28 at 27 Bailey Avenue, the c. 1890 #162 at 180 Main Street, the c. 1890 #291 at 223 Elm Street, the c. 1895 #211 at 20 Court Street, and the c. 1895 #532 at 4 Downing Street. The last two from 1895 include an elaborate door hood that has oversized side brackets. The district includes at least five houses from c. 1895 that have the identical hood applied not only to Italianate style buildings (#s 211, 221 at 6 Witt Place, and #532) but also to those using the Queen Anne style (#534 at 10 Downing Street and #536 at 16 Downing Street). This phenomenon suggests that the bracketed hood was a popular ready-made element locally available for builders to use to ornament basic houses.

The French Second Empire style was very popular in Montpelier in the 1860s through the 1890s and was used in some of the fancier large homes built by wealthy residents. The most visible are the exuberant 1876 James Brock House #177 at 138 Main Street, and its neighbor the c. 1865 James French House #178 at 132 Main Street. These large homes with matching elaborate carriage houses illustrate the range of the style with the early, more classically symmetrical French House and the Brock House just a decade later using a much more asymmetrical form more like the emerging Queen Anne style homes of the 1870s and 1880s. Other wonderful examples of style include the c. 1875 #44 at 5 Terrace Street, the c. 1880 #14 at 17 Baldwin Street.

The Queen Anne style was more fully realized in Montpelier in the late 1870s through the 1890s. The style's hallmarks such as elaborate ornament with decorative shingles and gingerbread valences as well as asymmetrical forms with angled towers, rounded corners and multiple entrances and porches are illustrated well in Montpelier's residential neighborhoods. Examples include the c. 1880 #121 at 72 Barre Street with its round corner tower and elaborate brick chimneys, the c. 1885 #170 at 154 Main Street with its two story canted pavilion, flared shingled window hoods, and use of stick style ornament, the c. 1895 #481 at 126 State Street which has both a canted corner dormer and a corner tower, c. 1894 #378 at 7 St. Paul Street with a combination of a corner tower and horseshoe entry arch reminiscent of the designs of George Guernsey, and c. 1900 #252 at 15 Cliff Street with complex roofs and the use of decorative shingles and valences.

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Towards the end of the 19th century, the use of the Neo-Classical Revival style and the Italian Renaissance Revival is best seen in the district in three prominent buildings – two public: the 1894-5 Kellogg-Hubbard Library (#147 at 135 Main Street by architect A.P. Cuttings) and the 1916 Supreme Court Building (#490 at 111 State Street); and one commercial: the 1921 sixth home office of the National Life Insurance Company (#505 at 133 State Street).

Shingle and Dutch Colonial Revival is well represented by a small cluster that was developed at around the same time – c. 1910 on Mather Terrace and Richardson Street including 10 Richardson Street (#39), 6 Richardson Street (#41), and 4 Mather Terrace (#47).

The district's neighborhoods were largely fully developed in the early 20th century and as a result there are fewer examples of the Colonial Revival than of other styles. There are some Colonial Revival style examples in the downtown, notably the 1932 Montpelier Tavern (#50 at 100 State Street), and the civic buildings, schools, and apartment buildings mentioned earlier. Examples of single family homes using the Colonial Revival style are the c. 1913 #499 at 12 Baldwin Street which has a semi-circular entry portico and the c. 1920 #375 at 3 Liberty which is an example of a type of house style popularized by Sears & Roebuck through its mail order catalog and used throughout Vermont's towns and cities in the 1920s and 1930s.

The district has a few examples of mid-20th century architectural styles that are fairly rare in the state as the bulk of Vermont's development was 19th century or post-1960. The 1939 Art Deco style Capitol Theater (#198 at 93 State Street) is a restrained example of the style that was often used for movie theaters in this period. The equally restrained c. 1947 Moderne style commercial building at 34 Barre Street (#126) is another example of a fairly rare style. The Quasi-Moderne style State Office Building at 120 State Street (#484) represents a range of 20th century styles. The building's design by the Burlington architectural firm Freeman, French, Freeman actually started in the late 1930s but was shelved until after World War II. The 1949 building still retains much of its earlier 1930s Moderne design, but it also has the clean simplicity that can be seen in the firm's notable work in the International style. According to the "Historic Context" section of the 2003 survey report by Liz Pritchett: *International Style Buildings in Vermont*:

...most of the [International style] structures [in Vermont] are the designs of noteworthy Vermont architects who were primarily located in the state's larger cities and towns. These Vermont architects, such as William Freeman and his wife Ruth Freeman, Marcel Beaudin and others, have made an important contribution to the history of modern architecture in Vermont and the northeast.⁵⁰

The Freemans, through their firm Freeman, French, Freeman, produced many fine examples of high style Colonial Revival residential architecture in the 1930s and 1940s but also emerged as the state's preeminent interpreter of the International style in Vermont and left a legacy of hundreds of these buildings – largely institutional – in Vermont from the 1940s and 1960s. In addition to the state building at 120 State Street (#484), Freeman, French, Freeman was also

⁵⁰ Pritchett, Liz, *International Style Buildings in Vermont: Survey Report*, 2003, p.6

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responsible for the 1958 Union Mutual Insurance Building (#504 at 139 State Street) and the 1959 re-construction of the Bethany Church (#146). Pritchett called the Union Mutual Building: “a relatively pure expression [of the International style]...that represents the Miesian branch of the style by means of rigid, rectangular forms with curtains walls and massing that defines the interior use...”⁵¹ Another Burlington architect notable for International style buildings is Julian Goodrich who designed the 1951 Capitol Apartments (#215 at 49 Greenwood Terrace) and the Federal Building (#196 at 87 State Street) in Montpelier.

Conclusion

The existing architecture of Montpelier is an extremely well-preserved record of mid-19th through mid-20th century buildings. In 1978 the nomination stated: The value of this collection of structures, which still functions as a working town, is now being realized in both the public and private sectors; consequently, a great deal of preservation work is in the planning and construction phases.” As a small city with architectural resources ranging from the vernacular to the high style, the Montpelier Historic District is an example of an increasingly rare phenomenon: a commercial, residential and governmental mix which has not been seriously impaired by intrusions. It has statewide significance under Criterion C as an outstanding example of a Vermont city and collection of architecture and property types that illustrate all the important elements identified in the statewide contexts for architecture and town development. It also has statewide significance under Criterion A as Vermont’s political center for two centuries.

⁵¹ Ibid, p.12

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Union Mutual Insurance Co. website: <http://www.unionmutual.com>

Vermont Mutual Insurance Co. website: <http://www.vermontmutual.com>

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Non-Published Sources:

Applicable survey records and resources in the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation office

Records and photographs in the collection of the Vermont Historical Society

2009 list of state owned property from the Department of Buildings and Grounds

Montpelier City Council records and building permit records

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Vermont Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property roughly 250 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 | Easting: 692344 | Northing: 4903578 |
| 2. Zone: 18 | Easting: 692685 | Northing: 4904104 |
| 3. Zone: 18 | Easting: 694315 | Northing: 4904108 |
| 4. Zone: 18 | Easting: 694202 | Northing: 4902895 |
| 5. Zone: 18 | Easting: 693697 | Northing: 4902742 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Montpelier Historic District commences at Point A, on the south bank of the Winooski at approximately the western edge of the property on which sits the Railroad Bridge over the Winooski (#465) southern abutment. The boundary continues along the west side of the bridge (#465) in a northeasterly direction to Point B, on the northern bank of the Winooski River at approximately the western edge of the property on which sits the bridge's northern abutment; the boundary then proceeds in a westerly direction along the northern bank of the Winooski River and along the rear property lines of #480, (128 State Street), #479 to # 475 (146 State Street), under the Bailey Avenue bridge, # 1 (148 State Street) and #2(152 State Street) to Point C, the southwest corner of the property of #2, and continues in a northerly direction along the western property line of #2 and crossing State Street to Point D, the southwest corner of the property of #7 (155 State Street); thence proceeding westerly along the northern edge of State Street to Point E, the southwest corner

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of the property of #3 (163 State Street); thence proceeds in a northerly direction to Point F, the northwest corner of the property of #3; thence proceeding in an irregular zigzag following the western and northern property lines of #3, #4 (161 State Street), #5 (159 State Street) and #16 (Redstone, 26 Terrace Street) to Point G, on the southern side of Terrace Street opposite the western property line of #20 (23 Terrace Street); thence proceeding in a northerly direction across Terrace Street and following the western property line of #20 to Point I, the northwest corner of the property of #20; thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the rear property lines of #20 and #21 (21 Terrace Street) to Point J, the southwest corner boundary of #25 (24 Bailey Avenue); thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the rear (west) property lines of # 25 and #26 (26 Bailey Avenue) to Point K, the northwest corner of the property of #26; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the south side of Clarendon Avenue to a Point L, directly opposite the extension of the western property line of #27 (30 Bailey Avenue); thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the western property line of #27 to a Point M, the northwest corner of the property of #27; thence continuing in an easterly direction along the northern property line of #27 to Point N, the northeast corner of the property of #27; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the western side of Bailey Avenue to a Point O, opposite the extension of the northern property line of #28 (27 Bailey Avenue); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the northern property line of #28 to a Point P, the northeast corner of the property of #28; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the western property lines of #37 (3 Chapman Road_ and #491 (Vermont State House, 115 State Street) to a Point Q, the northwest corner of the property of #491; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the crest of the hill along the rear (northern) property line of #491 and #562 (Hubbard Park Tower, Tower Loop Rd.) to Point R, the northeast corner of the property of #491; thence proceeding in a southerly and southwesterly direction along the irregular eastern property line of #491 to a Point S, the intersection of the easterly property line of #491 with the northern side of Cliff Street; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the northern side of Cliff Street to Point T, the southwest corner of the property of #258 (24 Cliff Street); thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the western property line of #258 to a Point U, the northwest corner of the property of #258; thence proceeding in a very irregular line in a generally easterly direction following the rear (north) property lines of #254 (21 Cliff Street), #250 (16 Corse Street), and #268 (144 Elm Street) to a Point V, the southwest corner of the property of #269 (150 Elm Street); thence proceeding in a very irregular line following the rear property lines (including parts of the western, southern and northern property lines) of #269 through #285 (260 Elm Street) to a Point W, the northwest corner of the property of #285; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the northern property lines of #285 and #286 (3 Vine Street) and their extension across the North Branch to a Point X on the eastern bank of the North Branch; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the eastern bank of the North Branch to a Point Y, the northwest corner of the property of #450 (4 Mechanic Street), thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the northern property line of #450 to a Point Z, the northeast corner of the property of #450; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along an irregular line following the western side of North Franklin Street to a Point AA, the southeast corner of the property of #455 (2 North Franklin Street); thence

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proceeding in a southern diagonal across the intersection of Cross Street and North Franklin Street to a Point BB, the northeast corner of the property of #556 (4 Peck Place); thence proceeding in an irregular southeasterly zigzag line following the rear (eastern and northern) property lines of #165 (Main Street School, 170 Main Street), #163 (176 Main Street), extending directly across North Street, to the rear property line of #162 (180 Main Street); thence proceeding in a largely southerly irregular line following the rear (mainly east, partially south and north) property lines of #162, #161 (2 Jay Street), #431 (8 Jay Street), #432 (10 Jay Street including the rear extension with #432a, the barn), #433, (12 Jay Street), #434 (32 Loomis Street), and #430 (31 Loomis Street) to a Point DD, the northeast corner of the property of #430; thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction along the eastern property line of #430 to a Point EE, the southeast corner of the property of #430; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the rear (northern) property lines of #422 (30 Liberty Street), #421 (32 Liberty Street), and #420 (34 Liberty Street) to a Point FF, the northeast corner of the property of #420; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along an irregular line following the rear (eastern, and partially northern and southern) property lines of #420 through #415 (2 Marvin Street) to a Point GG, the northeastern corner of the property of #415; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the northern side of Marvin Street to a Point HH, opposite the extension of the eastern property line of #414 (1 Marvin Street); thence proceeding in a southerly direction across Marvin Street and along the eastern property line of #414 to a Point II, the northwest corner of the property of #517 (70 East State Street); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along an irregular line following the rear (northern, and partially western) property lines of #517 through #521 (100 East State Street) to a Point JJ, the northeast corner of the property of #521; thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the eastern property line of #521 and its extension across East State Street to a Point KK on the south side of East State Street; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the south side of East State Street to a Point LL, the northeast corner of the property of #522 (11 West Street); thence proceeding in a southerly direction to a Point MM, the southeast corner of the property #522; thence proceeding in a generally westerly direction in an irregular line following the rear (south, partially east and west) property lines of #522 through #530 (77 East State Street) to a Point NN; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the western property line of #530 and its extension across East State Street to a Point OO, on the north side of East State Street; thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the north side of East State Street and crossing Hubbard Street to a Point PP, the southeast corner of #334 (58 East State Street); thence proceeding in a generally westerly direction in an irregular zigzag line following the rear (south, partially east) property lines of #332 (67 East State Street) through #329 (55 East State Street) to a Point QQ, at the intersection of the extension north of the west property line of #544 (5 Wilder Street) and the south property line of #329; thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction to a Point RR, the northwest corner of the property #544; thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the south side of Wilder Street to a Point SS, the northeast corner of the property of #123 (58 Barre Street) where it extends north in a narrow right of way to Wilder Street; thence proceeding in a generally southerly in an irregular zigzag following the rear (partially east and north) property line of #123 to a Point TT, the northwest corner of the property of #122

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(62 Barre Street); thence proceeding in a generally easterly direction in an irregular line following the rear (north, partially east) property lines of #122 and #121 (72 Barre Street), across Hubbard in line with the rear (north) property line of #120 (78 Barre Street), continuing along the rear property lines of #120 and #119 (82 Barre Street), across Nelson Street to the rear (north) property line of # 118 (90 Barre Street), continuing along the rear (north, partially east and west) property lines of #118 through #112 (140 Barre Street) to a Point UU; thence proceeding in a westerly direction in an irregular line following the eastern property line of #112, crossing Barre Street and continuing along the eastern property line of #111 (149 Barre Street), crossing the railroad right of way and continuing along the eastern property line of #106 (535 Stone Cutters Way) to a Point VV, on the northern bank of the Winooski River; thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction following the northern bank of the Winooski River to a Point WW, the northwest corner of the Main Street Bridge over Winooski River; thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction along across the Winooski a few feet downstream of the Main Street Bridge (intending to exclude the bridge itself but to include both the north and south banks of the Winooski and all the extant ruins and structures on them above, at and below the Main Street dam #515) to a Point XX, the intersection of the western property line and abutment of the Main Street Bridge and the north side of Memorial Drive (U.S. Route 2); thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the north side of Memorial Drive to a Point YY at the southeast corner of the property of 5 Memorial Drive; thence proceeding northerly along the east property line of 5 Memorial Drive to a Point ZZ on the south bank of the Winooski River; thence proceeding westerly along the south bank of the Winooski to a Point AAA at the eastern side of the property on which sits the south abutment of the Taylor Street Bridge (#466) - intending to exclude the properties of 5, 49, & 53 Memorial Drive and to include the Winooski's south bank itself and all remnant structures found there); thence proceeding southerly to a Point BBB on the north side of Memorial Drive (opposite the Taylor Street Bridge , #466); thence proceeding westerly along the north side of Memorial Drive to the place of beginning at Point A – intending to exclude Memorial Drive but to include the Winooski's south bank itself, all remnant structures found there, as well as the southern abutments of the Taylor Street (#466) and RR bridges (#465) over the Winooski.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

“The Montpelier Historic District is situated along the Winooski River, the North Branch, and the valleys which they form. The streets follow the bends of the rivers and at times go up the steep banks of the valley allowing buildings to be built at street focal points and on a variety of grades.” (*Original 1978 nomination Section 7*)

The Montpelier Historic District was originally listed with a boundary designed to include the entire downtown of the city as well as the immediately adjacent core residential neighborhoods. It was and is quite a large district that might be listed in smaller sections if initiated today.

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However, it is still quite cohesive historically and architecturally and so it seems reasonable to maintain the original district size intact. The boundaries in this amendment have changed from the original in two ways. First, they more accurately reflect the actual property lines of each included resource rather than arbitrary lines around structures. Second the boundary has been tightened to exclude two groups of non-contributing properties. One group includes all the non-contributing properties on the south side of the Winooski River and two modern highway bridges over the river. The Winooski River is a real and practical edge to the Montpelier downtown and the properties on Memorial Drive and Bailey Street Extension are of a very different character and are all modern. Some of the south bank of the river has been left within the boundary in order to include the southern abutments of historic bridges and also to include the dam location at Main street and its associated archaeological remains of stone foundations and retaining walls on both banks of the Winooski at that location where historically several key but no longer extant industrial properties operated using water power. One other small area of non-contributing properties now excluded is on Terrace Street opposite the very large property of Redstone (#16). While Redstone is very much related and a part of the largely 19th century residential development on the section of Terrace Street near Bailey and further eastward, the rest of Terrace Street beginning with 25, 27 and 29 Terrace and heading westward represents a distinctly 20th century expansion (largely mid-century) of the residential neighborhoods of Montpelier and may represent a separate eligible district but is beyond the focus of this one.

The boundary for this Amendment and the concurrent 2016 Boundary Increase are the same. According to Bulletin 16A: Guideline for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms, “‘Donut holes’ are not allowed. No area or resources within a set of boundaries may be excluded from listing in the National register.”⁵² During the re-mapping of the Montpelier Historic District for this amendment, the use of actual, irregular property lines revealed three such “holes” within the district boundary. Within the two larger of these “holes” – the Monsignor Crosby Avenue and Franklin Street areas - were 30 additional properties of similar vintage, significance, and integrity to the properties of the surrounding district. These were documented and are being added in this 2009 amendment as #s 531 to 561. The third was the single property of Hubbard Park Observation Tower (#562) which juts into the large state house parcel (#491). While the 134-acre Hubbard Park adjacent to the district boundary is not included, the small tower parcel was acquired later and in a separate transaction for the specific purpose of “advertising” the park to the city residents. The tower then, was designed as a liaison between the park and the city and seems appropriate to include in the district that it “juts” into. As a result of the 32 properties newly documented in this amendment, the district boundary does not really change.

While preparing this amendment, the Montpelier HD boundaries were re-examined, and many adjacent areas and properties were noted as historic and related to the resources in the original

⁵² National Park Service (U.S. Dept. of Interior), *Bulletin 16A: Guideline for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms*, revised in 1997, p. 56

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nomination. However, on a resource and documentation management level, it was determined to be impractical to enlarge the current district of well over 500 resources. Instead, it is recommended that these related but distinct adjacent areas be evaluated and documented separately. Most are residential neighborhoods of later vintage than the core district such as the flat land west of Elm Street (Winter, Summer, Spring, Pearl & Vine Streets), the area east of Hubbard (First Avenue, Ridge, Nelson, Kent Tremont and Tracy Streets), the neighborhood along North Street, the east end of Liberty and Marvin Streets, and the area northwest of Bailey Avenue (Terrace Street and Clarendon Avenue). These are neighborhoods with many historic residential resources that are beyond the scope of the district's focus on the core of the downtown area but nevertheless could be eligible historic districts in their own right with their own development stories. [Another property adjacent to the boundary line is Hubbard Park, an early 20th century historic designed landscape. This very large site appears eligible for listing as a separate district with its individual history. One of its related resources – Hubbard Tower - is being added in this amendment.]

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lyssa Papazian, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization: for the City of Montpelier
street & number: 13 Dusty Ridge Road
city or town: Putney state: VT zip code: 05346
e-mail lyssa@lyssapapazian.com
telephone: (802) 387-2878
date: 10/14/16

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

The following information is the same for all photographs except where noted:

Name of Property: Montpelier Historic District,
City or Vicinity: Montpelier
County: Washington County
State: VT
Name of Photographer: L. Papazian
Date of Photographs: June & July 2016
Location of Original Digital Files: Digital images on CD-R are filed at Vermont Division for
Historic Preservation, Montpelier, VT
Number of Photographs: 153

- 1 Bird's eye view looking northeast from Cliff Street with at HD# 306a on Elm Street in the foreground & downtown residential areas beyond
- 2 Bird's eye view of downtown looking southeast from Cliff Street with HD# 309 on Elm Street in the foreground & a portion of downtown including four of the five downtown church spires. Landmarks visible are (l.to r.): the spire of the First Baptist Church (34 School Street/HD#376); Trinity Methodist Church (137 Main Street/HD# 148); the former East State Street School (58 E. State Street/HD#334); the Unitarian church (115 Main Street/HD#179); the spire of Bethany Congregational Church (130 Main Street/HD#146); the high roof of St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church (18 Barre Street/HD#128); and the clock tower of City Hall (39 Main Street/HD#134)
- 3 View looking northwest at Bailey Avenue HD# 11
- 4 View looking southwest at Bailey Avenue HD# 25
- 5 View looking southeast on Bailey Avenue (l. to r.) HD#s 31-33
- 6 View looking southeast on Bailey Avenue (l. to r.) HD#s 511, 510 and 501
- 7 View looking southeast at Baird Street HD# 363
- 8 View looking north at Baldwin Street HD# 14
- 9 View looking southeast on Baldwin Street (l. to r.) HD#s 496 & 498

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- 10 View looking southeast at Baldwin Street HD# 500
- 11 View looking northwest on Baldwin Street (l. to r.) HD#s 507-509
- 12 View looking northeast on Baldwin Street (l. to r.) HD#s 510-509
- 13 View looking southeast at Barre Street HD# 83
- 14 View looking southwest on Barre Street (l. to r.) HD#s 84-88
- 15 View looking south on Barre Street (l. to r.) HD#s 89, 89a, 88a and 88
- 16 View looking southeast on Barre Street (l. to r.) HD#s 94 and 93
- 17 View looking southwest on Barre Street (l. to r.) HD#s 100-98
- 18 View looking south at Barre Street HD# 105
- 19 Rear view looking northwest at Barre Street (l. to r.) HD#s 107 with 100
- 20 View looking northwest on Barre Street (l. to r.) HD#s 121-119
- 21 View looking northeast on Barre Street (l. to r.) HD#s 124 and 123
- 22 View looking northeast on Barre Street (l. to r.) HD#s 127-125
- 23 View looking north at Barre Street HD# 128
- 24 View looking west at Brown Street HD# 370
- 25 View looking northwest on Brown Street (l. to r.) HD#s 371 and 350
- 26 View looking northwest on Cedar Street (l. to r.) HD#s 351 and 350
- 27 View looking east on Chapman Road (l. to r.) HD#s 42 and 41
- 28 View looking northeast on Cliff Street from Hillside (l. to r.) HD#s 243 and 240
- 29 View looking north on Cliff Street (l. to r.) HD#s 246, 248 and 247
- 30 View looking east on Cliff Street (l. to r.) HD#s 254a and 254
- 31 View looking southwest on Court Street (l. to r.) HD#s 208-211
- 32 View looking northeast on Court Street (l. to r.) HD#s 216 and 217
- 33 View looking northeast on Court Street (l. to r.) HD#s 227-229 and 231
- 34 View looking northwest on Court Street and Hillside (l. to r.) HD#s 233-234
- 35 View looking southwest on East State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 325-141
- 36 View looking south at East State Street HD# 332
- 37 View looking north at East State Street HD# 334
- 38 View looking northwest at East State Street HD# 335
- 39 View looking northwest at East State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 340 and 339
- 40 View looking north at East State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 353a and 336
- 41 View looking north at East State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 519 and 519a
- 42 View looking west at West HD#522 and top of East State Street
- 43 View looking southeast at East State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 528 and 529
- 44 View looking southwest on Elm Street (l. to r.) HD#s 204-207

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- 45 View looking north on Elm with HD# 205 on left and HD#s 309-314 on right
- 46 View looking north at Elm Street (l. to r.) HD#s 268-271
- 47 View looking north at Elm Street HD# 271
- 48 View looking south at Elm Street HD# 272
- 49 View looking north at Elm Street (l. to r.) HD#s 278-280
- 50 View looking northwest at Elm Street (l. to r.) HD#s 282 and 283a
- 51 View looking south at Elm Street HD# 289
- 52 View looking southeast at Elm Street (l. to r.) HD#s 291, 292, 294 and 295
- 53 View looking east at Elm Street HD# 300
- 54 View looking southeast at Elm Street (l. to r.) HD# 302-305
- 55 View looking southeast on Elm and School Street (l. to r.) HD#s 312-315
- 56 Elm Street Cemetery detail view HD #516 (taken 2009)
- 57 View looking east at Hubbard Street HD# 416
- 58 View looking northeast at Hubbard Street HD# 418
- 59 View looking north at Greenwood Terrace HD# 215
- 60 View looking northeast at Jay Street HD# 161
- 61 View looking east at Jay Street (l. to r.) HD#s 439, 438, 437 and 436
- 62 View looking east on Langdon Street (l. to r.) HD#s 315, 186, 470 (Langdon Street Bridge) and 187
- 63 View looking northeast at Liberty Street HD# 157
- 64 View looking northwest at Liberty Street (l. to r.) HD#s 374, 375 and 156
- 65 View looking southwest at Liberty Street (l. to r.) HD#s 388, 388a, 387a and 387
- 66 View looking at south Liberty Street HD#s 404 and 404a
- 67 View looking northwest at Liberty Street HD# 420
- 68 View looking northwest on Liberty and Hubbard Street (l. to r.) HD#s 424 and 422
- 69 View looking north at Liberty Street HD# 426
- 70 View looking west on Liberty Street with HD#s 389-386 on the left, HD#s 373-374 in center and HD#s 443 on the right
- 71 View looking northwest at Loomis Street (l. to r.) HD#s 390-389
- 72 View looking southwest at Loomis Street (l. to r.) HD#s 397-396
- 73 View looking east at Loomis Street (l. to r.) HD#s 410 and 411
- 74 View looking northeast at Loomis Street HD# 412
- 75 View looking southeast at Loomis Street (l. to r.) HD#s 428 and 427
- 76 View looking southwest at Loomis Street HD# 441
- 77 View looking northwest on Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 67-65

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- 78 View looking northwest on Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 74-65
- 79 View looking southeast at Main Street from State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 139-133
- 80 View looking east at Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 138 and 134
- 81 View looking northeast on Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 134-81
- 82 View looking east at Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 140 and 139
- 83 View looking northeast on Main and State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 143-141
- 84 View looking east at Main Street HD# 146
- 85 View looking southeast at Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 152-150 and 148
- 86 View looking southeast at Main Street HD# 153
- 87 View looking northeast at Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 154 and 154a
- 88 View looking east at Main Street HD#s 159 and 159a
- 89 View looking northwest at Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 165 and 164
- 90 View looking north at Main Street HD# 166
- 91 View looking southwest at Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 173-170
- 92 View looking south on Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 174-171
- 93 View looking west at Main Street HD# 175
- 94 View looking northwest on Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 176-170
- 95 View looking west at Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 178 and 177
- 96 View looking northwest at School Street from Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 179 and 178
- 97 View looking south at Main Street (l. to r.) HD#s 183-184
- 98 View looking north at Marvin Street from Hubbard (l. to r.) HD#s 415 and 414
- 99 View looking east at Mather Terrace (l. to r.) HD#s 46 and 493
- 100 View looking southwest on Mechanic Street HD# 451 (by E. Gilbertson, September 2016)
- 101 View looking southwest at Mechanic Street (l. to r.) HD#s 458, 473a and 452a (by E. Gilbertson, September 2016)
- 102 View looking southeast at Mechanic Street from pedestrian bridge HD# 458
- 103 View looking northwest on North Franklin Street (l. to r.) HD#s 455a and 454 (by E. Gilbertson, September 2016)
- 104 View looking southeast on Park Street HD# 355
- 105 View looking south at Pitkin (l. to r.) HD#s 137, 135a and 136a
- 106 View looking southwest at Richardson HD# 39
- 107 View looking north at North Branch from School Street Bridge with rear views of HD#s 309-307 on the left and HD#s 178a and 179 on the right
- 108 View looking northeast at School HD# 356 with 376 in distance
- 109 View looking southwest at School Street (l. to r.) HD#s 371, 471 (School Street Bridge) and 312

Montpelier Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Name of Property

Washington Co., Vermont
County and State

- 110 View looking north at School Street HD# 399
- 111 View looking northwest at St Paul Street HD# 360
- 112 View looking north at St Paul Street (l. to r.) HD#s 367 and 369
- 113 View looking northeast at St Paul Street (l. to r.) HD#s 378 and 377
- 114 View looking northeast on St Paul Street (l. to r.) HD#s 448 and 386-381
- 115 View looking southeast on St Paul and Liberty Street (l. to r.) HD#s 389-386 and 385
- 116 View looking southeast at State Street HD# 2
- 117 View looking east on State Street HD# 3
- 118 View looking north at State Street HD# 5
- 119 View looking north at State Street HD# 8
- 120 View looking northwest at State Street HD# 9
- 121 View looking west at State Street HD# 10
- 122 View looking southeast on State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 50-49
- 123 Rear view looking southeast at State Street HD# 51
- 124 View looking southwest and west on State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 54 and 50
- 125 View looking south at State Street HD# 55
- 126 View looking north at State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 57a and 195
- 127 View looking southeast on State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 61-58
- 128 View looking northeast on State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 194 and 193
- 129 View looking northwest at State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 194-188
- 130 View looking west at State Street HD# 196
- 131 View looking northwest at State Street HD# 197
- 132 View looking northwest at State Street HD# 198
- 133 View looking north at State Street (l. to r.) HD# 201 and 202
- 134 View looking southwest on State Street (l. to r.) HD# 481 and 480
- 135 View looking southwest at State Street (l. to r.) HD#s 486 and 484
- 136 View looking south at State Street HD# 484
- 137 View looking northwest at State Street HD#489
- 138 View looking north at State Street HD# 490
- 139 View looking northwest at State Street HD# 491
- 140 View looking northwest at State Street HD# 504
- 141 View looking northeast at State Street HD# 505
- 142 View looking east on Stone Cutters Way (l. to r.) HD#s 106 and 104
- 143 View looking north at Terrace Street HD# 16
- 144 View looking northwest at Terrace Street HD# 20

Montpelier Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Washington Co., Vermont
County and State

145 View looking east on Terrace Street with HD# 34 on the left and HD# 512 on the right

146 View looking northeast on Terrace Street (l. to r.) HD#s 43 and 44

147 View looking north on Witt Street HD# 222

Structures

148 Railroad turntable (HD# 106a) in Turntable Park on Stone Cutters Way, looking east

149 North Branch Dam (HD#474) at Lane Shops, looking northeast with HD#s 450a & 452a

150 Taylor Street Bridge (HD#466), looking north

151 Railroad Bridge over North Branch (HD#468), looking east

152 Railroad Bridge over Winooski (HD#485), looking southeast

153 Main Street Dam (HD#515) with stone retaining walls and foundations, looking southwest

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.460 et seq.).



Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

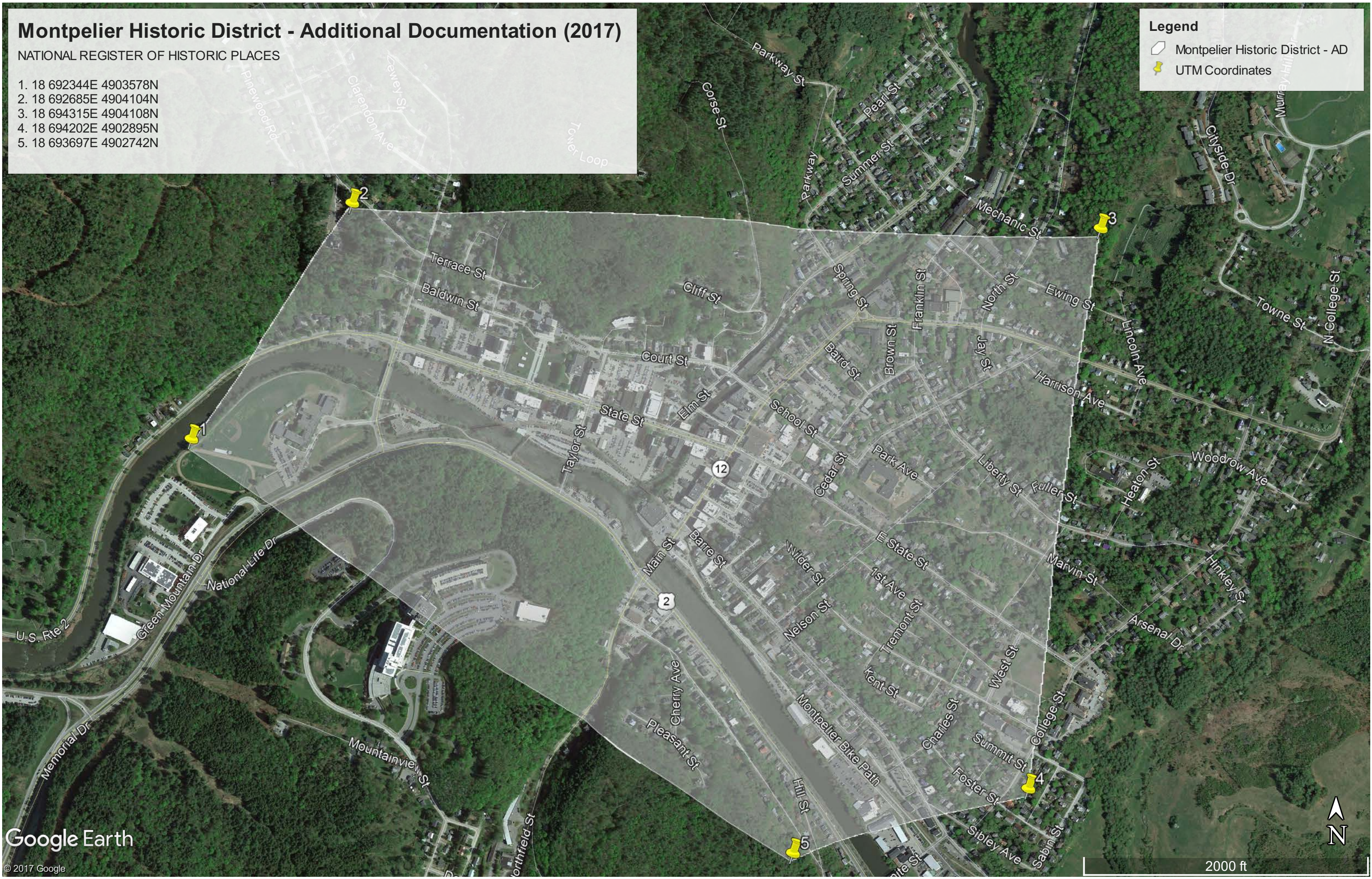
Montpelier Historic District - Additional Documentation (2017)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

- 1. 18 692344E 4903578N
- 2. 18 692685E 4904104N
- 3. 18 694315E 4904108N
- 4. 18 694202E 4902895N
- 5. 18 693697E 4902742N

Legend

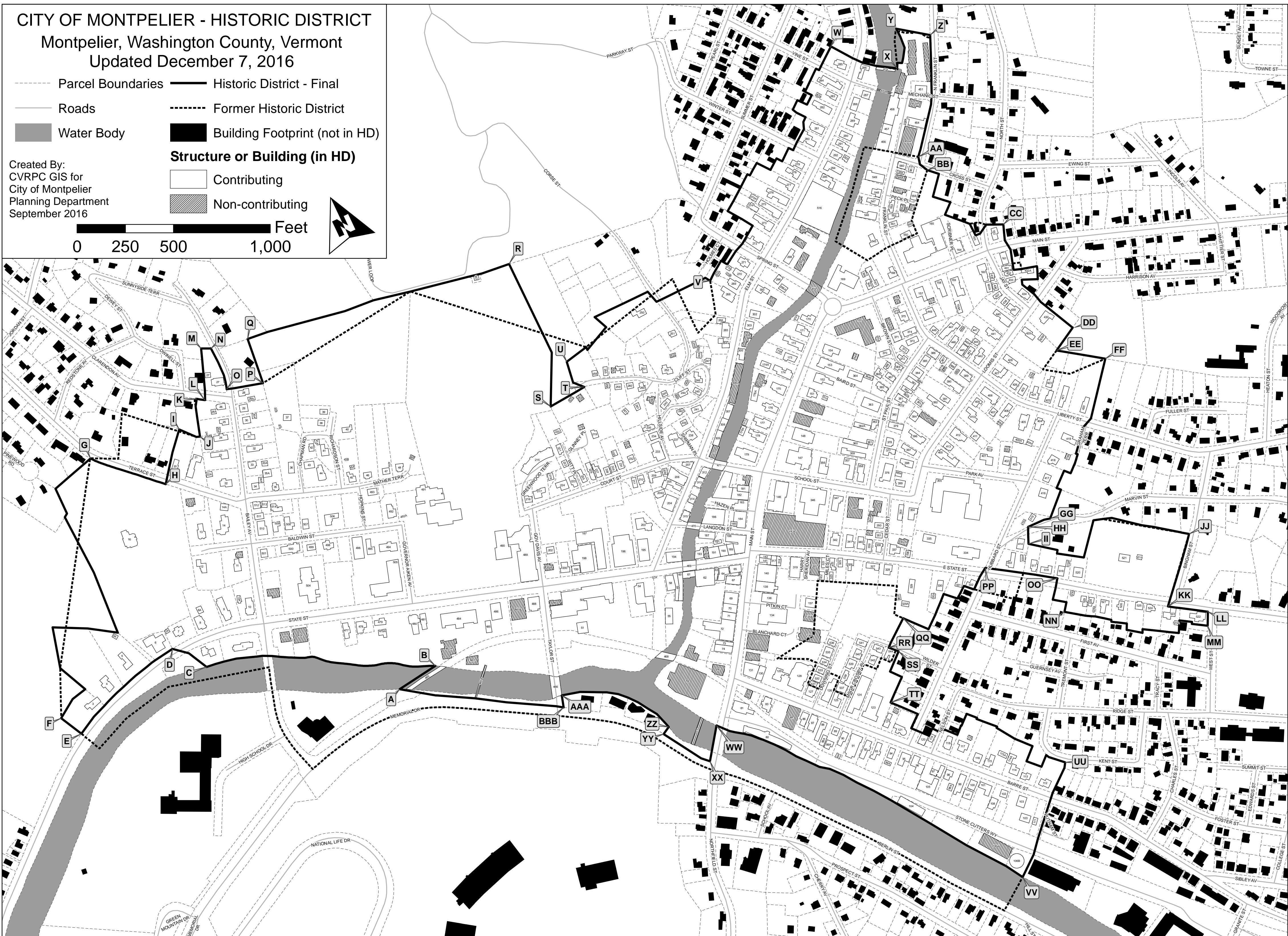
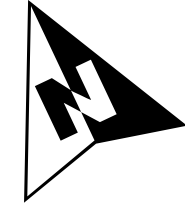
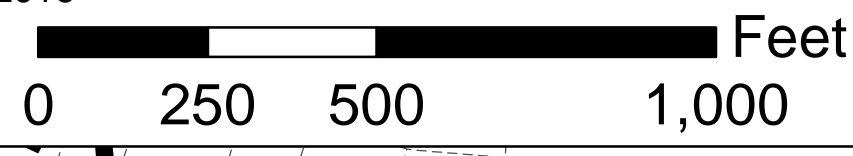
-  Montpelier Historic District - AD
-  UTM Coordinates



CITY OF MONTPELIER - HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont
 Updated December 7, 2016

- Parcel Boundaries
- Roads
- Water Body
- Historic District - Final
- Former Historic District
- Building Footprint (not in HD)
- Structure or Building (in HD)**
- Contributing
- ▨ Non-contributing

Created By:
 CVRPC GIS for
 City of Montpelier
 Planning Department
 September 2016



































































ENTRANCE
IS
BACK











UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

NO PARKING

















OPEN

SUNSHINE
SOUTHSHORE

RENTAL
PROPERTY

RENTAL
PROPERTY



FOR SALE



















MAXIMUS E.
WIFE OF
DAVID HANNAH
WING
Died Feb 11 1876
Aged 41 years

THE WING
FAMILY

THE GRAVE OF
HANNAH
WIFE OF
DAVID WING

THE GRAVE OF
DAVID WING
Died Sept 11 1876
Aged 41 years







THE OAKS AT THE
APARTMENTS











































LIQUORS

WENTZLER BREWERY



P





BLANCHARD

BEAR PUDD BOOR

New & Local Goods

Guitar Sam

CASTLES

STRAWBERRIES























VITL

Village Improvement Trust of Lincoln









LY LY NAIL SALON
Professional Nail Care
& Spa

ANTIQUES

OPEN
MONDAY

Yam

Nails
& Spa

Open

P
JCT
2















































CORNER TO HERE

NO PARKING IN THIS AREA

PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.HOTELMONTICELLO.COM









NO
OVERNIGHT
PARKING

PERMIT
PARKING
PARK CAR
PURCHASE TICKET
FROM DISPENSER
PLACE TICKET FACE
UP ON DASH AND
LOCK CAR

LOT #L05E
6AM - 2PM
SATURDAYS
FARMERS' MARKET









ATTENTION!
PLEASE STOP
HERE

NEXT
GAME

PUB & RESTAURANT

P
PARKING

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
LEFT TURN





33-15

FEDERAL BUILDING
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
MONTPELIER, VERMONT







CAPITOL

FREE STATE OF JONES-1DR
WFO-Secret Life of Pets



FUEL SERVICE ISLAND

WE SERVICE ALL MAJOR BRANDS

Shell

Exxon

SALES TAX

THE CAPITAL









































National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

Property Montpelier Historic District

State Vt.

Working Number 9.19.78.4127

TECHNICAL

Photos 53
Maps 2

CONTROL

OK pl
9.20.78

This is a well-preserved 19th century town with mixed styles and uses. Sketch map could have included location of photographer and some sort of key to major bldgs + styles or periods, but survey data on over 500 bldgs is a more than adequate substitute. I question inclusion of river + south bank w/ so many intrusions - call for justification. Need to read through VBD w/ second reviewer

HISTORIAN

CALL/ACCEPT
10-11-78

Joe Sawyer

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

see comment sheet

Brashaw
11-3-78

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

Nomination includes significant industrial sites and engineering structures which are adequately considered.

HAER

Inventory _____

Review **11/3/78**

accept *Donald C. Jackson*

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Significant as relatively unaltered mid to late 19th century town- where topographical influences, ~~the~~ industry, and govt. have determined land use patterns, architecture, property.

Sheffs for T

accept **11-3-78**

"Required" VB justification is not there. I think river integral enough to development of town to include. General setting and its importance is discussed.

BRANCH CHIEF

Herron

11-3-78

KEEPER

Supman
11/2/78

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered **NOV 3 1978**

Federal Register Entry 12/5/78

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74

Lawrence Atkin , Architect
STONE BOTTOM HOUSE S. WALDEN, VERMONT

August 15th, 1978

Mr. William Pinney
Division For Historic Preservation
Pavilion Building,
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

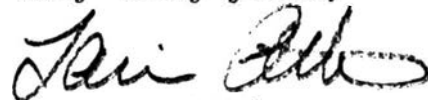
RE: Montpelier Historic District

Dear Mr. Pinney:

I recently received your notice prepared for properties within the Montpelier Historic District. I am the new owner of the house at 8 Bailey Avenue and would actively support the formation of this district.

The house, c. 1848, has been preserved over the years and retains much of the original woodwork, both exterior and interior. I feel the structure most worthy for nomination.

Very truly yours,



Lawrence Atkin
Architect

LA:cg



STATE OF VERMONT

AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (802) 828-3211

MONTPELIER, VERMONT 05602

DEPARTMENTS OF:

Economic Development 828-3221
Housing & Community Affairs 828-3217

DIVISIONS OF:

Administration 828-3231
Historic Preservation 828-3226
Vermont Travel Division 828-3236
Vermont Life Magazine 828-3241

September 15, 1978

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240



Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Enclosed please find the National Register nomination for the following:

Montpelier Historic District, Montpelier, Washington County, VT

These properties are being submitted under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Since our Grants Section is holding several funding applications from owners within this district, including the adaptive use of a major 19th century manufacturing concern, we request that your review of this nomination take place as expeditiously as possible. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

William B. Pinney
Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

WBP/CHA: rmd

Enclosures

FR 10-3-78 Oct 7, 1978
Rec'd 9-19-78

Dear Sir

I believe that my home
should be listed in the
National Register for the
reasons in paragraph C of
the Criteria for Evaluation. This
home is over 100 years old and
has never been changed structurally
and is a type for that era.

-Yours Truly

Richard P. Rossi

77 Barre St

Montpelier, VT 05602

Montpelier Hist. Hist.

Oct 8-1978

Mr William Penney
Montpelier VT

1978

Dear Mr Penney: Re: 260 & 249-253 Elm St.

260 Elm as I understand from verbal reports that it was one of first buildings in so called Meadow area which was a farm at one time.

When the Peck's remodeled it in 1927 there was milk Room and butter equipment present and in grading lawn I uncovered a well in Vine St side lawn.

249-253 Elm was the original building where Lane manufacturing first operated.

Both 260 & 249-253 Elm was once owned by the Lane family as I have some deeds dating back to their ownership.

I am sure both properties have a rather colorful history and I would appreciate it very much to have it recognized as such.

Yours truly,

Bernard Neill

FR 10-3-78
Rec'd 9.19.78

CAPITAL CITY GAS COMPANY

OFFICE-20 LANGDON ST., BOX 748
TEL. 802-223-3428

MONTPELIER, VT.
05602

October 10th, 1978

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Murtagh:


RE: Montpelier Hist. Dist.
H32 - NR

This is to advise you that we certainly should not be considered historic, even though the gas company has been in business since 1902. Our location in the heart of the city could conceivably be considered hazardous by today's standards. Therefore, in order to preserve the historical buildings surrounding the gas plant, it might be in the best interest of all parties to move us rather than try to preserve us.

As a public utility we cannot abandon the service provided, however we could serve the community at another location if the money for relocation was made available.

When considering the Montpelier Historical District, a proposal to move us would probably be in order.

Sincerely,
CAPITAL CITY GAS COMPANY


Donald C. Rowan
President

rr

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE RECD OCT 18 1978

_____ (FED)

NP, Effect

DATE ACTION TAKEN 10-19-78

INITIALS KTP

802.223.3471

JOSEPH W. FOTI
LAWYER
MONTPELIER, VERMONT 05602

October 11, 1978

called
11-2-78 +
gave info requested
into BH.

Mr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Re: H32-NR
Montpelier Hist. Dist.
1 Chapman Road

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 3, 1978 on the above.

Will you kindly let me know the location of the property you are referring to as I own several pieces of property.

Very truly yours,

Joseph W. Foti
Joseph W. Foti

JWF:bd

OCT 19 1978



STATE OF VERMONT

AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (802) 828-3211

MONTPELIER, VERMONT 05602

DEPARTMENTS OF:

Economic Development 828-3221
Housing & Community Affairs 828-3217

DIVISIONS OF:

Administration 828-3231
Historic Preservation 828-3226
Vermont Travel Division 828-3236
Vermont Life Magazine 828-3241

October 24, 1978

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

On September 18, 1978 the Division nominated the Montpelier Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places after more than two years of preparation. We requested expeditious review at the time the District was nominated because of pending Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service grant applications and a several million dollar rehabilitation project seeking certification under the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

Through a call to the National Register, we have learned that the National Register sent out notification letters to property owners in the Montpelier District on October 3 for a 30-day notification period which would end on November 2. Thus, the earliest the Montpelier Historic District could be entered in the National Register would be November 3.

During the two-year period of preparation of this nomination, we have held three public meetings about the proposed nomination and notified each property owner by mail 30 days in advance of forwarding the nomination to the National Register. In addition several newspaper articles have appeared in the local paper. Enclosed with this letter is a chronology of the nomination process, a copy of the notification postcard and the three letters we received in response to notification of the district's nomination. We believe that property owners within the district have been more than adequately informed about the nomination to the National Register.

At this time, we request that the Montpelier Historic District be entered in the National Register no later than November 3 and sooner if at all possible. Grants Administration is reviewing a grant application in the interim and is planning to sign the application as soon as word is received from the National Register that the Montpelier Historic District has been listed. The grant application is for funding of about one percent of the total cost of rehabilitation of a manufacturing complex, and it is in the best interest of preservation that we do not delay the project any further, especially since Vermont's construction season is nearing an end.

Dr. William J. Murtagh
October 24, 1978
Page 2

We would appreciate your assistance in seeing that this nomination is entered in the National Register as soon as possible and that the Grants Administration Division be notified at that time.

Sincerely,

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William B. Pinney". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

William B. Pinney
State Historic Preservation Officer

WBP/JML:rmd

cc: Stephen Newman

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES | |
| DATE RECD | OCT 31 1978 |
| _____ | (SIGNED) |
| _____ | |
| _____ | (SIGNED) |
| DATE / OTHER RECD | _____ |
| INITIALS | _____ |

MONTPELIER HISTORIC DISTRICT CHRONOLOGY

1. November 8, 1976 - Letter from William B. Pinney to Mayor Bertrand saying that a study is underway to nominate City Hall to the National Register
2. November 18, 1976 - Request from Nat Frothingham that we nominate the brick garage behind the Miss Montpelier Diner.
3. December 20, 1976 - Letter from Eric Gilbertson to the Montpelier Community Development Agency Director stating that we are in the process of nominating the Lane Shops, Montpelier.
4. March 23, 1977 - Public meeting was held at City Hall attended by Mr. William Pinney, Jane Lendway, Charles Ashton, Mayor Bertrand and Council explaining the National Register and the proposed Historic District in Montpelier.
5. May 11, 1977 - Letter received from the Mayor asking for more information and another public meeting.
6. May 20, 1977 - Letter from William Pinney to Mayor providing information and saying he would be glad to come to the meeting.
7. July 14, 1977 - Public meeting at City Hall with William Pinney, Jane Lendway, Mayor and Council, providing substantially the same information as at the earlier meeting.
8. October 12, 1977 - Meeting of Capitol Complex Commission (E. Weed, R. Brock, I. Bates) and William Pinney, Jane Lendway and Charles Ashton explaining the National Register and status of the nomination.
9. October 19, 1977 - Nomination approved by the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
10. November 3, 1977 - Article in the Times Argus mentions a meeting to be held on November 10, 1977 between I. Bates and Secretary Kreizel to try and resolve any conflicts between Capitol Complex and proposed National Register Historic District.
11. November 14, 1977 - Memo from Secretary Kreizel to William Pinney asking when we plan to nominate the District and how it will relate to the Capitol Complex Commission.
12. November 15, 1977 - Reply to the previous day's memo saying the District will not be nominated until the Capitol Complex Commission issue is resolved. The Commission has written to the Advisory Council asking to be excluded from the nomination. It is questionable whether such a nomination would be legal or acceptable to the National Register.
13. December 14, 1977 - Apparently there was a meeting with the Capitol Complex Commission attended by Eric Gilbertson and William Pinney.

14. December 21, 1977 - Letter from Eric Gilbertson to R. Brock of the Capitol Complex Commission refers to above meeting enclosing copies of covenant and maintenance requirements.
15. March 30, 1978 - Memo from William Pinney to Secretary Behney stating Capitol Complex should be included in nomination and that if it is to be omitted, a written order from the Governor so indicating this should be received by the Division.
16. August 14, 1978 - Postcard notification of owners allowing 30-day comment period. Letters, sketchmap, nomination and National Register brochures to City Clerk. Letter to new Mayor explaining National Register.
17. August 23, 1978 - City Council votes for public meeting on August 31, 1978.
18. August 31, 1978 - Public meeting; Mayor, Council, Eric Gilbertson, Jane Lendway, Charles Ashton and 25-30 people +.
19. August 14 - September 18 - Approximately 60-70 calls received in response to cards; three letters.
20. September 18, 1978 - Nomination forwarded to Washington.

1412 11-3-78

Montpelier H.D.

55 East State Street
Montpelier, Vermont
October 25, 1978

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

H32-NR

We definitely request that our home at 55 East State Street, Montpelier, Vermont NOT be included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Our main objectives are to pay our bills and maintain our home to the best of our ability. We're not interested in being ordered by the federal government as to how we shall maintain our home. We've already had unpleasant experiences and demands from some of your unwanted governmental programs.

Under our Constitution, we're entitled to our privacy. It seems that this Government totally ignores these rights.

It is very difficult to meet all the obligations imposed upon us by seemingly corrupt government, which appears to be fast becoming socialistic.

Thank you for your consideration and letter concerning our home.

Yours truly,

Howard W. Martin
Adena B. Martin
(Howard W. & Adena B. Martin)

| | |
|--|------------|
| THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES | |
| DATE | NOV 1 1978 |
| | (MED) |
| DISTRICT | |
| STATE | |

NP.



S. M. PINSKY COMPANY
100 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110
(617) 357-4100

Barre-Montpelier RR
Depot Sq., Barre VT
05641

Montpelier H.D.
NR 11-3-78

CLAREMONT & CONCORD RAILWAY COMPANY, INC.
FRANKFORT & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY
GRANITE CENTER DELIVERY, INC.
GREENVILLE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
MONTPELIER & BARRE RAILROAD COMPANY

General Offices:
BARRE, VERMONT 05641
(802) 476-4123

October 30, 1978

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: Montpelier & Barre Railroad

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

In reference to your letter of October 3, 1978, regarding the Montpelier Historical District Railroad Complex and Railroad Bridge, please be advised that we do not wish to have the property listed in the National Register.

Sincerely,

M.P. Silver

M.P. Silver
President

MPS/cr

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE VERMONT

Date Entered NOV 3 1978

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Montpelier Historic District | Montpelier Washington County |

Also Notified

Honorable Patrick J. Leahy
Honorable Robert T. Stafford
Honorable James M. Jeffords

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. William B. Pinney
Director
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
Pavilion Office Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

5
MONTPELIER HISTORIC DISTRICT

54 East State Street
Montpelier
Vermont, 05602

4 November, 1978

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C., 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh,

My wife, Caroline, and I, wish to comment on the nomination of our property for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

We believe that our house and property at 54 East State Street in Montpelier, is an important element of the proposed Montpelier Historic District.

We believe our property qualifies for listing in the National Register for these reasons.

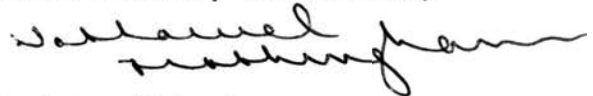
- (1) Our house forms an important visual element on East State Street, a street with frame houses. Our is a house of a Victorian style that rises dramatically at the "breakpoint" of a hill leaving the center of the City. It is visible from many points in the City. Its loss would deprive the District of an imposing and, we think, an elegant visual element.
- (2) That our house is representative of the Victorian architectural style, we believe, is an important fact. There are other houses that represent this style in Montpelier, but few are so visible, and therefore make so persuasive an architectural statement.
- (3) Our house was for a long time, perhaps since its construction, a boarding house. Boarding houses once typified a common form of residence in this City. It seems to us that the fact that this house was a boarding house gives it a distinct association with the lives of people in the past, who lived here, worked here. And although the people who lived in boarding houses may not have been "distinguished" people, they were important to the working life of this City. And the boarding house tradition continues to be strong here, particularly during the legislative season when

Dr. William J. Murtagh, page 2

members of the State Legislature rent rooms for the
three month Session of the General Assembly.

Both of us would be grateful if you would give careful consideration to the idea of placing our house and property in the National Register of Historic Places.

With thanks, sincerely,



Nat Frothingham



Caroline Frothingham

Caroline Frothingham

802 229-9468

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE RECD NOV 09 1978

DATE OF BUREAU RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

DATE OF FEDERAL SENT

DATE OF LOCAL CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE AC

INITIALS

TELEPHONE REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: MONTPELIER HIST. DIST.

TO/FROM: Gloria + Eva Miller / L. Cipro DATE: 11/8/78

ADDRESS: 80 College St. PHONE: 802-223-2788

STAFF MEMBER: Lou Cipro DIVISION: WR

REPORT:

- told her already listed Nov 3. Thank her.
 - She asked about Tax info. I refered her to her SPITO
-

NATA

TELEPHONE REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: *Montpelier H.D.*

TO/~~FROM~~: *Mrs. Silver*

DATE: *11.27.78*

ADDRESS: *H. Pinsky Company*

PHONE: *(617) 357-9100*

STAFF MEMBER:

DIVISION:

REPORT: *She thought it strange that nomination followed discussion
upset over listing*

Does not include Station!

What does it include?

What are the effects?

*Call back with state info on requirements
& Advisory Com. rep. reqs. TRA info etc. send certain
facts explain NR.*



STATE OF VERMONT

AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (802) 828-3211

MONTPELIER, VERMONT 05602

DEPARTMENTS OF:

Economic Development 828-3221
Housing & Community Affairs 828-3217

DIVISIONS OF:

Administration 828-3231
Historic Preservation 828-3226
Vermont Travel Division 828-3236
Vermont Life Magazine 828-3241

December 10, 1979

Ms. Carol Shull
Acting Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service
440 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

We have discovered an error in the nomination of the Montpelier Historic District, Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont, entered on the National Register on November 3, 1978.

The last sentence in the entry for #455, on Continuation Sheet 82, should be deleted. The building contributes to the historic district and the Lane Shops complex of which it is a part, as can be seen by reference to the sketchmap and the list of non-contributing buildings on Continuation Sheet 92.

We appreciate your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'William B. Pinney'.

William B. Pinney

Director

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

WBP/CHA:rmd

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE RECORDED: DEC 13 1979

_____ PHOTOGRAPHS (ATTACHED)

_____ PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL SENT

_____ TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE RECEIVED BY: _____

INITIALS _____

Agency of Development
and Community Affairs

Dear Folks,

Your card of August 11
finally reached me at Camp. The significance
of our property at 2 Mather Terrace and the
district is perhaps the last opportunity to
preserve the historical background of the
Capitol District.

To begin with the former Bailey property
contains the hallowed halls of countless legislative
bills passage and informal decision making
activities. The Englands and the Staffords have
the same sort of historical aura. The Andrew
Brown Home and the former Irving Home as well as our
own at 2 Mather, illustrate the individuality of
the builder, Mather, who constructed, in the same
period, entirely different period-style homes.

At our home, our East Bedroom was
the writing room for Rose Lucia who wrote
the famous Peter and Polly stories as well
as several novels under the name of Alice Brown.

Love

Miss Lucia, of a later, was general Lucia
and when we acquired the place, his path,
mortar, knife, saw, and octagonal wood telescope
were still in the attic.

Our only visible contributions may be our
fashioning of a garden of local beauty
which brought legislators up to visit. It
was declared a novel "estate terrace" by a visiting
engineer who compared it to those in the Andes.

At the top of our land which practically
borders Hubbard Park, we have a maple
which in girth is twice the span of my
two arms and body. It is in excellent health
and a landmark, which could tell the tale
of the enormous limestone fences erected
on the hillside. This upper area is set out
as a sugar bush by myself, and I have made
ten gallons of maple syrup, there with the
trilling aroma wafting thru the statehouse.

I am sorry to say that the upkeep of this
500 x 100 acre and its salt shed and room
home is suffering since I am sustained by
a small pension. The thought of reducing this
to tree building lots might result in sale to
an upper neighbor. I have envisioned a public
trail on thru to the park as in other capitals.

Sincerely, W. S. Shuts

-already listed Nov. 3 78



United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32-NR

To: Mr. William Murtagh: This is a request to be considered a National Historic site either within the district or individually. This building was one of the first Post Office buildings in Montpelier. It is currently described in a booklet "A Walk Around Montpelier" which covers the oldest standing buildings in Montpelier. Would you please furnish me what additional information is required.

Dear Property Owner:

The property you own is located in a historic district that has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the government's official list of historic buildings and other cultural resources worthy of being preserved. This nomination is pending in our office.

*Evan Miller
11/1/78*

If your property is listed in the National Register, there are certain benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 that may apply to you. We are enclosing information about this law. Soon we will be considering whether your property should be listed, using as our guidelines the "Criteria for Evaluation" shown in the enclosed leaflet. If you wish to comment on whether your property should be listed, we would be pleased to hear from you. Send your comments within 30 days of the date of this letter to me, Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. If you have questions about the National Register program or the enclosed material, you should also address them to me. Please include the name of the district (as shown on the address label on this letter) and property address.

In the enclosed material you will note references to standards for rehabilitating old buildings. These standards are a list of dos and don'ts for people who are fixing up old buildings. If the owner of a building listed in the National Register, either individually or as part of a district, wishes to take advantage of the Tax Reform Act benefits, these standards must be followed. A copy of these standards is available from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Questions about the standards should also be addressed to that same office.

Sincerely,

William J. Murtagh
William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Gloria & Evan Miller
80 College Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Re: Montpelier Hist. Dist.
17-19 Pitkin Court

This is a building considered to be one of the first US Post Office Buildings

INT 4819578
NOV 1 1978

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D NOV 06 1978

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

FOR THE TIME-BEING

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN _____

INITIALS _____

18 Bailey Avenue (Holt House and Carriage Barn)
Montpelier

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC DISTRICT

STATUTE **Montpelier Historic District**

STATE

Vermont

COUNTY

Washington

NAME OF OWNER

Alan A. and Jane A. Lendway

ADDRESS OF OWNER

**18 Bailey Avenue
Montpelier, VT 05602**

DATE CERTIFIED AS: **MAR 26 1980**



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST **3/5/80**

SHPO OPINION:



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING



NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

11/17/78

Justis Property, 67 East State and 30 Hubbard St.,

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY Montpelier, Vermont

HISTORIC DISTRICT Montpelier

STATUTE 1978

STATE Vermont COUNTY Washington

NAME OF OWNER Robert Y. Justis, Jr.

ADDRESS OF OWNER Cabot Plains - R.D. #1
Cabot, Vermont 05647

DATE CERTIFIED AS: DEC 4 1978

CONTRIBUTING NON-CONTRIBUTING

DATE OF REQUEST

SHPO OPINION:

- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

REMARKS:

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

Cody Properties Main and State Sts. Montpelier, Vt.

4/27/79

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC DISTRICT

STATUTE

Montpelier HD

1978

STATE

Vermont

COUNTY

Washington

NAME OF OWNER

Cody Enterprises Att; F. Bashara

ADDRESS OF OWNER

P.O. Box 640
Montpelier, VT 05673

DATE CERTIFIED AS:

JUL 27 1979



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING

DATE OF REQUEST

1226

SHPO OPINION:

-1229



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING



NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

REMARKS:

Bruce 6/7

EXCEPT 72 1/2 MAIN ST.

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

24 LIBERTY STREET

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY
HISTORIC DISTRICT

STATUTE MONTPELIER H.D. 1973

STATE vt COUNTY WASHINGTON

NAME OF OWNER

JEFFERY R. CURTO

ADDRESS OF OWNER 24 LIBERTY STREET
MONTPELIER, VT. 05602

DATE CERTIFIED AS: AUG 30 1979

CONTRIBUTING NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

7/11/79
HOLDING FOR OWNER'S PHOTOS AND SITE MAP

DATE OF REQUEST 7/11/79

SHPO OPINION:

- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

Rice and Knoesher 137 Elm St. Montpelier

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

DATE OF REQUEST 10/30/79

HISTORIC DISTRICT Montpelier Historic District

SHPO OPINION:

STATUTE

CONTRIBUTING

STATE Vermont

COUNTY Washington

NON-CONTRIBUTING

NO COMMENT

NAME OF OWNER George E. Rice, Jr.
Norrie C. Knoesher

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

ADDRESS OF OWNER Box 808, 137 Elm St/
Montpelier, VT 05602

DATE CERTIFIED AS: JAN 11 1980

CONTRIBUTING NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

11/15/79
1/11/80

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY **11 117 Elm Street Montpelier**

HISTORIC DISTRICT **Montpelier Historic District**

STATUTE

STATE

Vermont

COUNTY

Washington

NAME OF OWNER

Baswood Associates, Inc./

ADDRESS OF OWNER

**38 Elm Street
Montpelier, VT 05602**

DATE CERTIFIED AS: **FEB 15 1980**



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST **2/16/80**

SHPO OPINION:



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING



NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

17-19 Pitkin Court (Old Post Office Bldg.)

4/9/80

NAME
NAME

DATE OF REQUEST
DATE OF DOCUMENTATION REQUEST

Montpelier Historic District

Montpelier

STATE
Vermont

COUNTY
Washington

DATE DOCUMENTATION RECEIVED

ADDRESS
of OWNER: Mrs. Evan Miller
60 College Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

SHPO OPINION
 YES NO

FEDERAL AGENCY/REQUESTER

DATE REQUESTED

DATE DETERMINED ELIGIBLE

MAY 6 1980

CERTIFIED AS CORRECT

DATE RECEIVED

FA CD OTHER SI HABS HAER

REMARKS:

TRA

NATIONAL REGISTER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY CONTROL

WASO-167A
(9/75)

USDI-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The Division for Historic Preservation is preparing to nominate a portion of Montpelier to the National Register of Historic Places. It is our understanding that your property is within the proposed historic district.

Owners of properties on the National Register are eligible to apply for Federal Grants-in-Aid for restoration work. In addition, commercial properties on the National Register are eligible for tax incentives for certified rehabilitation under the Tax Reform Act of 1976. The Act also stipulates tax disincentives in some cases of demolition of a property when the site is subsequently re-used for commercial purposes. Listing in the National Register does not affect local zoning.

We welcome any written comments you may wish to offer concerning the significance of your property or the district. These comments should be sent within thirty (30) days. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. William Pinney, Director of the Division for Historic Preservation, Pavilion Building, Montpelier, Vermont 05602. Telephone 828-3226.

A copy of the nomination and additional information are on file with the Town Clerk.

HAER should review # 106 - Depot
464-466 - bridges

- Agree with Joe on S. Bank. call
+ boundary justification

- VBD checks out

Brawner
11.3.78

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

① NAME as it appears on federal register: Montpelier Historic District
 ② OTHER NAMES:
 ③ date of entry: NOV 3 1978
 ④ county code: 023

⑤ LOCATION street & number: U.S. 2 and VT 12
 city / town: Montpelier
 vicinity of:
 state: VT
 county: Washington
 ⑥ NPS REGION: N Atlantic

⑦ OWNER PRIVATE STATE MUNICIPAL COUNTY MULTIPLE FEDERAL (agency name)
 ⑧ ADMINISTRATOR:

⑨ EXISTING SURVEYS HABS HAER NHL
 ⑩ FUNDED? YES NO
 ⑪ CONGRESS DISTRICT
 ⑫ SOURCE of NOMINATION STATE FEDERAL
 if state who prepared form?

⑬ WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES, NAME NO
 ⑭ WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? YES, NAME NO
 ⑮ ACREAGE
 LOCAL PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

⑯ CONDITION deteriorated altered original site
 excellent ruins unaltered moved
 good unexposed reconstructed unknown
 fair unexcavated excavated
 ⑰ features: SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1
 INTERIOR NOT INTACT-0
 UNKNOWN-4
 NOT APPLICABLE-7
 SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2
 EXTERIOR NOT INTACT-0
 UNKNOWN-5
 NOT APPLICABLE-8
 SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3
 ENVIRONS NOT INTACT-0
 UNKNOWN-6
 NOT APPLICABLE-9

⑱ ACCESS YES - Restricted YES - Unrestricted No Access Unknown
 ⑲ ADAPTIVE USE YES NO
 ⑳ SAVED? YES
 IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? yes no

㉑ AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:
 ARCHEOLOGY - prehistoric-2
 ARCHEOLOGY - historic-1
 AGRICULTURE -3
 ARCHITECTURE-4
 ART-5
 ENGINEERING -11
 ENTERTAINMENT-26
 EXPLORATION -12
 HEALTH-27
 INDUSTRY-13
 EDUCATION-10
 LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15
 LAW-16
 LITERATURE-17
 MILITARY-18
 MUSIC-19
 PHILOSOPHY-20
 POLITICS / GOVT.-21
 RELIGION-22
 SCIENCE-23
 SOCIAL / HUMANITARIAN-24
 SOCIAL / CULTURAL-30
 TRANSPORTATION-25
 RECREATION-28
 SETTLEMENT-29
 URBAN PLANNING-31
 OTHER (SPECIFY)
 ㉒ CLAIMS: explain
 'first'
 'oldest'
 'only'

㉓ functions
 WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT:
 CURRENTLY:
 ㉔ dates of initial construction:
 major alterations:
 historic events:
 ㉕ ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION

㉖ architectural style(s):
 ㉗ architect:
 ㉘ master builder:
 ㉙ engineer:

㉚ landscape architect / garden designer:
 ㉛ interior decorator:
 ㉜ artist:
 ㉝ artisan:
 ㉞ builder/contractor:

㉟ NAMES give role & date
 PERSONAL:
 EVENTS:
 INSTITUTIONAL:

㊱ NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 1/5/2018 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 2/20/2018 Date of Weekly List: 2/9/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 2/9/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
FINAL REVIEW & RECOMMENDATION REPORT**

Please scan and email the completed form to Devin Colman at devin.colman@vermont.gov.
Use a separate sheet for any additional comments.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Name of CLG <u>City of Montpelier, VT</u></p> <hr/> <p>Name of Property being Nominated <u>Montpelier Historic District (Amended)</u></p> <hr/> <p>Address <u>Multiple</u></p> <hr/> <p>Owner <u>Multiple</u></p> <hr/> <p>Nomination Requested by <u>Historic Preservation Commission</u></p> | <p>For completion by CLG Commission:</p> <p>Was nomination distributed to CLG members? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Did CLG members make a Site Visit? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Date nomination received by CLG: <u>NOV. 2016</u></p> <p>Date reviewed by CLG: <u>Aug. 8, 2017</u></p> <p>Date comments sent to Division: _____</p> |
|---|--|

1. Did the CLG seek the Division's assistance in evaluating the eligibility of this property? Yes No

2. National Register Criteria Met:

- Criterion A: Event
- Criterion B: Person

- Criterion C: Design/Construction
- Criterion D: Information Potential

3. Criteria Considerations Apply:

- A: Religious Properties
- B: Moved Property
- C: Birthplaces or Graves
- D: Cemeteries
- E: Reconstructed Properties
- F: Commemorative Properties
- G: Less Than 50 Years Old



4. Level of Significance: Local State National

5. Retains Historic Integrity: Yes No

6. Additional Comments: _____

7. How was the public invited to participate in the National Register nomination process?

- Commission's agenda was published in newspaper 15 days prior to meeting.
- Copies of the proposed nomination were made available to the public. copies

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <p>CLG recommendation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approve <input type="checkbox"/> Deny (explain) _____</p> <p></p> <p>CLG Commission Representative</p> | <p><u>8/8/17</u></p> <p>Date</p> |
| <p>Local Government Official recommendation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approve <input type="checkbox"/> Deny (explain) _____</p> <p></p> <p>Chief Elected Official</p> | <p><u>9/13/17</u></p> <p>Date</p> |



State of Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
Deane C. Davis Building, 6th Floor
One National Life Drive, Montpelier, VT 05620-0501
<http://accd.vermont.gov/historic-preservation>

[phone] 802-828-3540

*Agency of Commerce and
Community Development*



December 21, 2017

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for Property in Vermont

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain a true and correct copy of the nomination for the Montpelier Historic District – Additional Documentation located in Montpelier, VT, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Notification

The Chief Elected Official and Regional Planning Commission were notified of the proposed nomination on August 10, 2017.

- No objections to the nomination were submitted to the Division during the public comment period.
- An objection to the nomination was submitted to the Division during the public comment period. A copy of the objection is included on Disk 1.
- A letter of support for the nomination was submitted to the Division during the public comment period. A copy of the letter is included on Disk 1.

Certified Local Government

- The property being nominated is not located in a CLG community.
- The property being nominated is located in a CLG community, and a copy of the local commission's review is included on Disk 1.

Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits

- This property is not utilizing the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits.
- This property being rehabilitated using the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits. A copy of the *Part I – Evaluation of Significance* form is included on Disk 1.

State Review Board

The Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reviewed the draft nomination materials at its meeting on October 19, 2017. The Council voted that the property meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation under Criteria A and C, and recommends that the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nomination.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination, please do not hesitate to contact me at (802) 828-3043 or devin.colman@vermont.gov.

Sincerely,

VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Devin A. Colman

State Architectural Historian