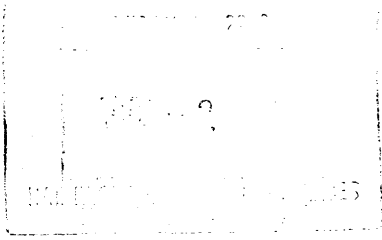


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station

other names/site number St. Johnsbury Fish Hatchery

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication n/a
city or town 374 Emerson Falls Road vicinity n/a
state Vermont code VT county Caledonia code 005
zip code 05819

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 _____ nationally x statewide x locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne C. Jannete National Register Specialist, 2-1-05
Signature of certifying official Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

_____ determined eligible for the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for
National Register

_____ removed from the National
Register

_____ other (explain):

Signature of Keeper
[Signature]

Date of Action
3-18-05

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

FISH CULTURE IN VERMONT

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: fishing facility
 DOMESTIC: institutional housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: business
 DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Shingle Style
Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
BRICK
CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT
ASBESTOS

walls WOOD: shingle
WOOD: weatherboard

other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: FISH CULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1891-1960

Significant Dates

1895
1898

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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

von Bayer, Hector
Packard, Lambert

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See Continuation Sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12.2

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 18 735659 4924114
2 18 735695 4924063

Zone Easting Northing
3 18 735853 4924211
4 18 735859 4924152
X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Cousins, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization _____ date April 10, 2004
street & number 253 Valley View Rd. Ext telephone (802) 434-5014
city or town Richmond state VT zip code 05477

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name James and Lorraine Impey
street & number 10 Washington Avenue telephone 802-748-2894
city or town St. Johnsbury state VT zip code 05819

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Keeper

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Fish Culture in Vermont: 1850-1943

DESCRIPTION

The St. Johnsbury Fish Culture Station is an approximately twelve acre historic district located on the west side of Sleeper's River and Emerson Falls Road at the southern terminus of Emerson Falls Road in St. Johnsbury. The site includes three primary buildings: an 1894 Shingle style hatchery building, an 1898 Colonial Revival style Superintendent's house, a c. 1900 Colonial Revival style eclectic carriage barn; and two vernacular secondary buildings: a c. 1930 gatehouse/garage and c. 1950 utility shed. The district is characterized by the collection of buildings in a park-like setting with two ponds that are seasonally or partially filled with water and wetlands vegetation, and planned landscape vegetation bordering the ponds. Depressions in the yard between the hatchery and Superintendent's house mark the site of shallow ponds that were in existence, though occasionally reconfigured, throughout the hatchery's operation. Between the shallow front-yard ponds and the existing deeper ponds at the southeast corner of the site, there are remains of four concrete raceways, now filled in with soil, and concrete water distribution gates and drains associated with the ponds. At the northwest corner of the property, close to Emerson Falls Road, is an approximately 80-foot round reservoir with stone walls that dates from shortly after the hatchery opened. Much of the infrastructure of water pipes and drains reportedly remains subsurface. The park-like setting of the campus is incorporated into the hatchery's adapted use as an office. All of the buildings associated with the site are in excellent condition; the hatchery and secondary buildings were rehabilitated using the Historic Preservation Reinvestment Tax Credits in 2000-2002. The district retains its historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

1) Hatchery Building

The 1894 Shingle style hatchery building was designed by Hector Von Bayer, who at the time was the Engineer for the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries. The wood-framed, L-shaped, one-and-one-half- and two-story structure is approximately 75 x 33 feet at the main hatching trough section, with an ell of approximately the same dimension extending behind. A portion of the rear ell dates from the 1960s. The hatchery faces east and is raised on a three-foot rock-faced, stone foundation with a large arched porte-cochere at the north end of the façade. The porte-cochere connects to the two-story station office section of the building and includes an integrated square tower at the corner. From the corner tower, the ell's project at right angles.

The exterior hosts a variety of materials, textures and colors: a red stone foundation, board water-table, clapboards on the first floor, and shingles on the second with the two floors delineated at the tower and gable end by a flared overhang with support brackets. The brackets continue along the eaves sides to support the roof overhang along the six-bay-long hatchery trough room. While

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Shingle style is predominant, the combination of materials suggests a Queen Anne style influence and the decorative brackets, a foreshadowing of the Craftsman style.

The porte-cochere with tower rising behind is the dominant visual feature. The porte-cochere is formed by an outer wall rising from stone piers to form an arched opening. The overhanging gable end is shingle sided with the wall curving into a recessed louvered window, a typical feature of the Shingle style. Brackets support the eaves, overhanging second story, and opening for the recessed window.

Behind the porte-cochere, at the northwest corner, the two story office section with integrated tower is sheathed with clapboards on the first story and wood shingles on the second; the second story flares into an overhang supported by brackets. The tower roof is bellcast with wide overhanging eaves supported by larger scale brackets. The tower retains its historic, diamond-patterned asbestos shingles. The two story portion not included in the tower has a truncated bellcast hip roof. The roofs over the ells are gable with asphalt shingles.

The south gable end of the trough room is similarly sheathed with clapboards on the first story and wood shingles on the overhanging second story at the gable end. In the center of the gable, the wall curves and projects over a band of four six-paned awning windows. The wall curve and projecting second story are supported by brackets. There is two-bay shed dormer at the rear, north end of the trough room section, abutting the two-story section.

Windows in the trough room are eight-paned awning windows with simple surrounds. The two-story office section generally has six-over-two-paned, double-hung windows, though the first floor north-facing windows are a band of three, with the central six-over-two window flanked by smaller four-over-one sash. The pedestrian door within the porte-cochere was removed and replaced by a window, and a new double door was established slightly to the south. The location of the original door can be determined by the delineation of the infilled stone foundation.

Originally, a one-and-one-half-story three-bay section of the office was slightly recessed, behind the tower, but within the rectangular footprint of the hatchery building. The original construction is apparent, retaining its stone foundation and band of three, six-over-two sash. The hatchery was historically attached by a hyphen to a one-story, hip-roofed, 20 x 28-foot carpenters' shop with a heating plant in the basement. In the early 1960s, when the property was owned by the New England Bible Institute, a two-story ell was added to envelop the one-and-one-half story hatchery office and the former shop. The original shop walls, including awning windows, were retained. As a result, there is good evidence of which parts of the ell are new, and which are original. The new construction's frame design with clapboard sheathing, one-over-one sash, and shallow-pitched gable

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roof with exposed rafter tails, pays tribute to historic detailing, but nevertheless clearly delineates new construction from old.

The interior of the hatching room was originally one-and-one-half-story open space with a concrete floor and series of troughs. At some point an attic was created by adding a flat ceiling. The finished framing of the attic is evidence of the time period when the "cathedral" ceiling was exposed. Steel tie rods spanning the room remain from a 1938 W.P.A. project. The hatchery's open plan has been retained in its adapted use. Original eight-paned awning windows were restored and a new concrete floor poured as part of the 2000-2002 rehabilitation project. The downstairs Superintendent's office on the north end, first floor had a fireplace that was restored in 2002, and upstairs, in the apartment, a second fireplace was uncovered as part of the rehabilitation.

In April 2004, the concrete foundation for a new ell addition at the rear of the 1960s wing was poured.

2) Superintendent's House

Designed by Packard & Thorne Architects of St. Johnsbury and built in 1898, this ten-roomed Colonial Revival style house underwent interior renovations in 1941 converting the residence into two six-room flats. More recently a pressure treated exterior stairway was insensitively added to the front façade to provide outdoor access to the second and third floor apartments, and vinyl-clad sash replaced the historic windows. Other than those changes, this previously unrecognized Lambert Packard house is remarkably intact and well preserved. It is possible to remove the exterior stairway and, following the original architectural plans, reconstruct the *piazza* that once spanned the front of the house, reinstating the building's architectural distinction.¹

The Superintendent's house faces approximately east and is two-and-a-half stories, hip-roofed, rectangular, three-bay, 36 feet wide, by two bay, 25 feet deep, with an 18 by 16-foot wing attached at the rear. A one story addition behind the wing is not original. Exemplifying the Colonial Revival style, the facade is symmetrical with a central entry portico that was originally embedded in a full-width *piazza*. The portico is supported by a trio of Doric columns at each corner, mounted on a concrete deck. The columns support a full entablature and second story roof deck, now attached to the exterior wooden staircase. The concrete deck appears to date from the 1940s, suggesting that the removal of the *piazza* and reconstruction of the portico may have been part of the WPA work on the building. The architectural drawings illustrate that the *piazza* and portico were originally supported

¹ Packard and Thorne building plans are on file at the D. C. Booth Fish Hatchery, Spearfish, South Dakota archived in blueprint Rack #8, Folder 2 of 3.

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on a brick pier foundation with a lattice skirt between the piers and wooden stairs leading directly to the central front door.

The foundation is brick, laid in a stretcher bond above grade, resting on a battered stone wall foundation below grade. Architectural plans indicated that the brick foundation is actually two four-inch walls separated by a two inch hollow.

Wall surfaces are clapboard with corner Ionic pilasters supporting a full entablature. The Ionic capitals are enriched with egg and dart echinus moldings. There are three, two-story, bow windows: two at the outer bays of the front façade and one at the rear bay on the south side. Each bow window has a band of three, one-over-one replacement sash at the first and second floors. The rounded bays are sheathed with wood shingles at the first floor and flushboard at the second. Garland appliqué on the flushboard and wreath appliqué on the cornice frieze above the bow windows, illustrated in the architect's drawings, do not appear on the building. It is not known whether the ornamentation was ever applied.

Brackets (absent at the bow windows) support a wide eave overhang of the hip roof, which is covered with asphalt architectural shingles with metal ice flashing. A hip-roofed dormer at the center of the front façade replicates, in smaller scale, the roof's cornice brackets. The right-hand original four-over-one sash window remains at the dormer but the original paired window on the left has been replaced by a door that accesses the third floor via the wooden stair addition. Gable dormers were recently added to the north and south hip roofs. Hip-roof ridge cresting that appears in the architectural drawings is no longer extant.

An 18 by 16 foot wing extends from the rear of the main block, nearly flush with the south wall. The architectural detailing of the wing is simplified with cornerboards, a modest entablature, diminished eave overhang and no cornice brackets. A hip-roofed dormer with a single four-over-one original sash lacks the bracket ornamentation that embellished the front dormer. The modest treatment reflects the original utilitarian function of the wing. As designed by Packard and Thorne, the wing housed the servant's chamber and bath room on the second floor and the kitchen downstairs.

An enclosed shed-roofed second story sun porch that spans the length of the north side of the wing is an addition, possibly dating from the 1980s. A one-story, shallow-hipped-roofed, wing addition at the rear of the original two-story wing is also a contemporary addition.

There are two brick chimneys, one on the north hip of the main block and the other at the south hip of the wing. Windows are generally replacement, vinyl-clad one-over-one double-hung sash, covered with aluminum storm windows. The sash on the south side in the bay closest to the front

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were removed and clapboarded over on the second floor, and on the first floor were replaced with a fixed sash. These alterations may date from the 1940s when the house was divided into two flats. At the front, east façade, center second-story windows, described as French casement windows in the architectural drawings, have been converted to sidelights framing an entrance door. This change is recent, possibly dating from the 1980s. The front doorway appears to be original with multi-paned three-quarter length sidelights framing a half-glass, paneled front door. The doorway is crowned by a full entablature.

The interior retains several fireplaces and wooden mantelpieces. While altered when the building was adapted to a day-care and apartments, much of the floor plan and woodwork remains intact.

3) Carriage Barn

The c. 1900, 36 by 25-foot carriage barn located behind the Superintendent's house facing approximately east is built into the bank so that it is one-and-one-half stories with a full cellar opening at grade on the south side. The Colonial Revival style barn is clapboard sided and sits on a concrete and concrete block foundation. The eaves, cornice return, and raking eaves have exposed rafter tails, a prominent characteristic that unites the carriage barn, Superintendent's house and hatchery. The eaves front of the barn has a three-part overhead garage door in the right-hand bay that replaces the original barn doors. The left bay has a six-paneled pedestrian door with a gable hood supported by brackets. To the left of the door is a two-over-two sash with simple surrounds; to the right is a smaller sash that also appears to be original. Above the carriage door opening is a gable dormer, supported on brackets, that protrudes beyond the wall plane. The dormer's gable roof, which further overhangs, is supported by brackets. Full cornice returns on the dormer create a deep tympanum, ornamented with stick-work. The dormer roof is covered with asphalt shingles, while the carriage barn roof is covered with corrugated metal roofing. A centered cupola is unusual because of its ogee-shaped roof and ogee-louvered side panels. The south side of the carriage barn has one stanchion window and a two-over-two sash. In the attic are paired windows.

The east side, where the grade drops away, the main block of the carriage barn is supported on a battered concrete foundation. On the first floor, a two-over-two window is covered with a wooden storm window. Upstairs paired windows match the south elevation. The rear façade of the main block has a two-over-two sash before it adjoins the wing.

At the rear of the building, a duo-sloped gable-roof covers a one-and-one-half-story wing that extends flush with the south-side basement wall plane. On the south and west sides, the wing has vinyl siding at the first floor and clapboards on the second story. The east façade has board-and-batten on the first floor and clapboards on the second. The wing has been converted into an apartment.

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Fish Culture in Vermont: 1850-1943**4) Gatehouse/Garage**

The c. 1930 two-bay, one-and-one-half story, gable-front gatehouse converted to a garage was moved from behind the hatchery to its current north-facing location in 2001. It is approximately 20 feet by 30 feet, sits on a concrete slab, and has two overhead garage doors, installed in 1958. The building has clapboard siding with plain board watertables and cornerboards. The roof is covered with diamond-pattern asbestos shingles, matching those on the hatchery tower. A full cornice return with a wood shingled skirt separates the first and second stories at both gable ends. A four-paneled pedestrian door with glazed upper panels was added near the rear of the east side. Two, two-over-two double hung windows with plain surrounds are on the north and south sides. The south gable has a one-over-one sash. A rear window on the first floor has been removed. The north gable façade has a multi-paned half-glass door. A 1941 site map shows this building, identified as a gate house, tucked into the inside of the "L" of the hatchery building. A 1909 site map and a c. 1940 historic postcard illustrate the gatehouse to be L-shaped. The name "gatehouse" seems odd, since the only access to the property today is by way of Emerson Falls Road, at the front. Before 1940 the hatchery's relationship to the railroad was of paramount importance. From behind the hatchery, a road ran approximately one-half mile eastward to the St. Johnsbury and Champlain Railroad siding. Possibly, "gatehouse" referred to this secondary roadway between the hatchery and siding. Today the gatehouse/garage is located approximately on the site of a 14 x 20-foot ice house that was demolished in 1958.

5) Utility Shed

Located behind the hatchery near the tree-line, this approximately 10 by 10-foot c. 1950 utility shed, now used for storage, sits on a concrete foundation, with clapboard siding and has a gable roof with corrugated metal roofing. The gable-front facing the back of the hatchery building has a five panel pedestrian door flanked on the right by a pair of casement windows. The back gable-end has a one-over-one sash. It is likely that this building historically was related to the water supply system; possibly as a springhouse.

6) and 7) Water System Structures

Throughout the grounds are structural remains from the hatchery. Most notable are the reservoir (#6), which appears in the 1909 and 1941 site maps, and the set of four concrete raceways (#7), built by the W.P.A. in 1939, and appearing as *E*, *F*, *G*, and *H* raceways on the 1941 site map. The c. 1900 reservoir is approximately 80 feet round, built of laid stone and partially parged with concrete. A concrete square structure was added to the reservoir that probably functioned to control the water flow. The reservoir is surrounded by a metal fence with a picket gate on the south side. A row of cedars forms the property's northwest boundary and shades the reservoir.

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CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 1St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first U. S. Fish Culture Station in Vermont was established on the Sleepers River in St. Johnsbury in 1891. The hatchery was constructed to propagate, stock, and establish trout populations in Vermont, New Hampshire and New York and to rear fingerling salmon for stocking the headwaters of the Connecticut and the St. Lawrence Rivers. Following several years of land acquisition, planning and construction, the hatchery received its first shipment of eggs in January 1895: 50,000 lake trout eggs finished hatching on March 21 with a loss of about 2.5%. From the beginning, the fish culture station was challenged by an insufficient underground water supply, a condition that was never resolved and eventually led to the hatchery's closing in 1960. Nevertheless, throughout its sixty-five year history there was strong local and state support that contributed to the hatchery's success; beginning in the Depression, the State of Vermont provided staff and operational support and when federal funds were particularly limited, a local fishing club paid for a refrigerated locker for fish food and helped with distribution. Like other fish culture stations, St. Johnsbury was the recipient of WPA and CCC labor. As a result of this cooperation, the station provided a good output of primarily trout and salmon fingerling. The campus is now privately owned, and the hatchery building has been rehabilitated, using historic preservation tax credits, and adapted for use as an office building. Designed by U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries engineer, Hector von Bayer, the hatchery building is particularly noteworthy for its architectural design that richly combines materials and textures in a Shingle style design. Another architecturally significant building is the Superintendent's residence, which is now converted to apartments and a children's daycare. The residence, built in 1898, was designed by Packard and Thorne. Lambert Packard (1832-1906), was one of Vermont's most notable and prolific architects. Missing from the site today is the characteristic flow of water to the hatchery and through a series of outdoor rearing troughs and ponds. Nevertheless many of the buildings, the landforms, wetland vegetation, concrete raceways, reservoir, and ponds (partially infilled with soil), underground piping, and gates remain, so that the historic property retains its integrity and is significant for its historic and architectural contexts. The St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station Historic District is being nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form, Fish Culture in Vermont: 1850-1943.

In 1871, Congress created the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the first predecessor to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Vermont Senator George F. Edmunds was a primary supporter of this and subsequent acts that established a network of federal fish culture stations across the United States. Edmunds' interest was no doubt influenced by his cousin, Dr. M. C. Edmunds, a founding member of the American Fish Culturalists' Association and a pioneer in Vermont fish culture.

Twenty years after the creation of the Commission, Vermont Congressman W. W. Grout introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to establish a federal fish hatchery in Vermont. The associated \$15,000 budget was "for the purchase of ground, construction of buildings and ponds, and the

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purchase of the equipment for a fish-hatchery and rearing station...at a place to be designated by the United States Fish Commissioner.”¹

Concurrently, Senator Edmunds introduced a similar bill in the Senate. Commissioner McDonald’s response is interesting in that he uses the opportunity to talk about not only the benefits of fish propagation, but also about the underlying causes of fish depletion due to insufficient protection. The letter is copied in its entirety, because it fully describes the intent and expectations for Vermont’s first federal fish hatchery.

“Hon. G. F. Edmunds, U. S. Senate:

Dear Sir:

“Referring to the proposition to establish a United States fish-hatching station at some suitable location in Vermont, to be selected by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the following statements:

“All the streams of Vermont are natural trout waters; in all of them the species was once abundant; at present most of them are depleted, and from some the trout has entirely disappeared. This condition is to be attributed, first, to the failure of the State to enact and enforce such reasonable protection as is necessary to aid and promote natural reproduction; and second, to the fact that only inadequate resort has been had to artificial propagation and stocking as a means of supplementing natural increase.

“Owing to the remoteness and inaccessibility of the streams of Vermont from our existing stations where trout are reared and bred, it has not been practicable to give to Vermont waters the consideration to which they are entitled and which the value of the results to be obtained would warrant. An occasional shipment of fingerling trout to meet particularly urgent requests and limited consignments of eggs to the State Commissioners to be hatched and planted in State waters is scant measure of the assistance that the U. S. Fish Commission has been able to give to the fishery interests of a State whose every brook and rivulet is a natural trout stream, and may be made the nursing ground for the young salmon, which will in time revive and maintain the once famous and productive salmon fisheries of the St. Lawrence and the Connecticut. It will not, however, do to ignore the fact that judicious regulation and rational protection of the fisheries is just as essential to their restoration and maintenance as is artificial propagation and stocking, and that such work will be unsatisfactory and its results ephemeral unless such protection is afforded.

¹ Report of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, [for FY ending] 1890 and 1891, 59.

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“The distinctive work of a station in Vermont would be (1) the production of eggs as well for general distribution as for hatching and rearing for distribution in the waters of the State and adjacent portions of New Hampshire and New York; (2) the rearing of fingerling trout for distribution as indicated; (3) the rearing of fingerling salmon for stocking the headwaters of the Connecticut and the St. Lawrence. Similar work would be carried on at the fish-cultural station in the St. Lawrence basin in the State of New York, should Congress establish such a station, and doubtless the Canadian Government would cooperate intelligently and actively in the work of restoring the salmon fisheries of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario.

“The requisites for a station are (1) an abundant supply of water obtained by gravity and without recourse to pumping; (2) a location convenient to routes of transportation, with a view to economical distribution; and (3) ample grounds suitably disposed for breeding and nursing ponds. The cost of construction and equipment of such a station as would requisite accommodations for this work would be from \$13,000 to \$20,000, exclusive of cost of site and water privileges, and cost of maintenance would be about \$5,000 per annum.

Very respectfully,
M. McDonald, Commissioner”²

Despite the Committee on Commerce’s recommendation that the “bill do pass,” it did not.³ Nevertheless, a provision for the fish culture station was included in the sundry civil bill, which was approved March 3, 1891.⁴

In August 1891, Commissioner McDonald and Mr. C. E. Gorham, the Commission engineer, toured Vermont looking for a suitable site for the new fish cultural station. In October, Mr. Gorham prepared a report about potential sites including Roxbury, in Washington County; Healdville, Forge Flat, Pittsford, and Mendon, in Rutland County; Manchester, in Bennington County; Williamstown, in Orange County; Vergennes, in Addison County; and St. Johnsbury, in Caledonia County. After due consideration, the St. Johnsbury site on the Sleepers River was chosen. The various owners of the parcels that made up the site agreed to sell at reasonable prices, and in June 1892 Mr. Gorham was directed to survey the plat for purchase.

The property, about 1-½ miles west of St. Johnsbury village, included four lots—the first two,

² Report No. 3630 of Committee on Commerce to accompany H. R. 13070, 51st Cong., 2nd sess., by Mr. Dickerson, including letter from M. McDonald, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to Hon. G. F. Edmunds, U. S. Senate, January 17, 1891 (Washington, D.C.; Government Printing Office, 1891)

³ Ibid.

⁴ Report of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1889-90 and 1890-91, p 59.

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containing 21.31 acres, were owned by E. & T. Fairbanks Company; the third, owned by John Morgan and containing 3 acres, was immediately south of the Fairbanks property and fronted on the Sleepers River for 630 feet. The fourth parcel, belonging to Mr. Asa S. Livingston, included water rights to Emerson Falls. The site was about 2½ miles from the St. Johnsbury railroad station. Mr. Gorham also recommended securing rights to the Chickering mill property about a mile upstream in order to have full control of the river in the vicinity and for the purpose of erecting a dam to supplement the water supply furnished by the springs.⁵

On July 21, 1892, the necessary plat of the site and the deeds conveying the different properties to the United States were forwarded to the U. S. Attorney-General. In January, 1893, the purchase money was paid to the respective owners: to E. and T. Fairbanks, \$1,070; Asa S. Livingston, \$300; John Morgan, \$500; and Calvin H. Cushman, \$600; totaling \$2,470.

By the act approved July 5, 1892, a further appropriation of \$10,000 was made by Congress for the completion of the station, to include the erection of buildings, the introduction of water supply, the construction of ponds, and other features in the development of the Station.^{6, 7, 8}

Mr. Gorham's report included a budget for developing the site:⁹

Purchase of land	\$2,100
Purchase of water rights, etc	800
Examination and transfer of titles to United States ...	500
Hatchery building	4,200
Superintendent's dwelling	2,500
Stable	500
Ice house and outbuilding	300
Construction of dam and pipe to reservoir	600
Development of springs and introduction of water to hatchery and ponds	1,200

⁵ Report of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1892, pp. LXIII-LXIV.

⁶ Report of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1893, p 6.

⁷ Appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1892 Act (Chapter 582: June 13, 1891), Statutes at Large, 26, 964 (1890-91).

⁸ Appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1893 Act (Chapter 380: Aug 5, 1892), Statutes at Large, 27, 361-2 (1891-92).

⁹ Congress, House, Ex. Doc. No. 255, referred to Committee on Appropriations, Letter from The Secretary Of The Treasury, Transmitting a Copy of a Communication from The Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries Submitting an Estimate of Appropriation for the Completion of The Fish Hatchery in Vermont, 52nd Cong., 1st sess., June 7, 1892.

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Reservoirs for storage of water supply	1,500
Breeding and rearing ponds	2,000
Roads, grading, fencing, and railroad switch and siding	1,000
General equipment	500
Compensation and expenses of engineer and inspector	600
Incidental and contingent	500
	\$18,800
Less balance of appropriation now available	-4,800
	\$14,000

Five months after submitting his report for the St. Johnsbury station, Mr. Gorham unexpectedly died while investigating potential fish hatchery sites in Montana. In order to fill the vacancy, the United States Civil Service Commission held a special examination for applicants, and upon their certification, Mr. Hector von Bayer was appointed to fill the vacancy on March 1, 1893. Over the next year, Mr. von Bayer designed the St. Johnsbury facility.^{10, 11}

In the 1894 Report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Mr. von Bayer reported that after all plans and specifications were made, a dam was built across Sleeper River. The construction of the hatchery building and barn was given out by contract; a railroad siding was provided, and roads through the grounds were built; a portion of the grounds was graded, some fencing was done, and the springs on the grounds were partly developed.¹²

The facility was designed as a hatching and rearing station for landlocked salmon and various kinds of trout.¹³ Mr. John W. Titcomb, who served as inspector of construction, was appointed the first superintendent of the St. Johnsbury station in March 1894. He remained in that position until 1902.

A stable was completed May 19, 1894, and on August 1, 1894, the hatchery building was turned over to Superintendent Titcomb. Arrangements were made at once for the construction and introduction of the necessary hatching-troughs, water supply, and drain pipes. An outbuilding, ice house, and flag staff were erected during the summer. A dam was constructed on the spring brook

¹⁰ Ibid., pp 3, 6.

¹¹ Hector von Bayer also designed the Spearfish National Fish Hatchery, which was established in 1896 in Spearfish, South Dakota. Stylistically very similar to the St. Johnsbury design, the hatchery ceased operation in the mid-1980s and reopened as the D. C. Booth Historic National Fish Hatchery, and houses the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's archives and fishery museum.

¹² Report of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1894, p 2.

¹³ Ibid., p 21.

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west of the hatchery under the direction of Mr. G. H. Schneider. A small house was erected over the spring reservoir at the dam, and a 3-inch pipe was laid from the dam to the hatchery, which afforded a small supply of water. Fences were built along the highway and surrounding the station property. During the summer and fall forty hatching-troughs, equipped with screens and supply tanks, were made by the employees of the station.

On January 10, 1895, the St. Johnsbury's hatchery received its first consignment of 50,000 lake-trout eggs. They were laid down in four troughs with an average water supply of 2 gallons per minute, which was the total output of the spring at that time. The eggs commenced hatching on January 20, finishing March 21, with a loss of about 2.5%.

On April 11, 25,000 steelhead-trout eggs were shipped from the Fort Gaston Station to St. Johnsbury. Approximately a third did not survive the nine-day trip because the ice in the shipping containers melted causing a number of the eggs to hatch prematurely in the warmed water. Without a ready supply of oxygen, normally supplied in the troughs by the continuous flow of fresh water, the hatchlings died. By the end of June another 10,000 fry were lost. The 6,673 fry left at the close of the year were active, healthy fish that took their food freely.¹⁴

The heavy losses of fry which occurred in May and June were due to the high sediment content of the water and the small amount available for each trough, namely two gallons per minute. With the spring thaw the station routinely saw an increased volume of water accompanied by fine sediment which adhered to the eggs and appeared to smother the fry. The Superintendent's records described the water as so roily for days at a time that neither eggs nor fry could be seen. The spring produced about 18½ gallons per minute, which seemed to be its normal capacity. On June 28, 1895, the supply was increased by the introduction of water from the Sleeper River, and in 1896, an additional \$7,000 was appropriated for the "increase of spring-water supply, reservoir and connections."¹⁵

In 1898, a Superintendent's house, designed by Packard & Thorne Architects from St. Johnsbury, was added to the campus. Lambert Packard (1832-1906), was one of Vermont's most notable and prolific architects. Trained by his father as a carpenter, Packard worked as a draftsman and a patternmaker before becoming the carpenter foreman and later the company architect for E. and T. Fairbanks and Company in St. Johnsbury. Packard went on to private practice and designed over 800 buildings during his forty-year career. His partnership with Mr. Thorne lasted only about a year. Mr. Thorne primarily served as a draftsman. Afterward Thorne moved his practice to New York.¹⁶ Packard designed many of St. Johnsbury's most notable buildings including the Fairbanks Museum

¹⁴ Report of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1895, pp 15-17.

¹⁵ Appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897 Act (Chapter 373: 1896), Statues at Large, 29, 279 (1895-96).

¹⁶ Allen Hodgdon, interview by author, 1 December 2003.

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and North Church. He is best known for his Richardsonian Romanesque style public buildings. The Superintendent's house was previously unrecognized as a Packard-designed house until blueprints were discovered as part of the research for this National Register nomination. The residence underwent an interior change in 1941 when the ten room Superintendent's residence was remodeled into two, six-room tenements, one on each floor, with Works Progress Administration help.

In August 1900, a local newspaper article reported that the government was making plans to build a dam above the falls at the hatchery, and when the dam was completed it would enclose a rearing pond of about 75 acres. The plans included pipes supplying the hatchery with water from the bottom of the dam. According to the article, the government purchased the entire Livingston farm for \$6,500 from its present owner, Mr. Weeks, and a good portion of the property would be submerged under the current plans.¹⁷ But a month later, the manager of E. and T. Fairbanks and Co. wrote to the Fish Commissioner with their concern about potential damage, in case of a freshet, to the Fairbanks scale factory, which was located a mile downstream. The letter also described the Fairbanks factory's dependence on a reliable flow from the Sleepers River.

No further record was found that describes the negotiation between Fairbanks and the government, and no maps were found to indicate that the 75 acre pond was ever built, but plans and specifications for the dam were prepared by Chas. L. Woodbury, C.E. of Burlington.¹⁸ The dam, located ¼ mile above the hatchery, was to be built of a concrete core with granite facings, granite block raceway, brick gate house, flood gates and iron pipes carrying water to the hatchery. In c. 1940, the dam was reconstructed of concrete.¹⁹ In 1985, Emerson Falls Hydro, Inc. was established in conjunction with Montreal-based Stappenhorst Enterprises Inc, and purchased and constructed a generating facility at the dam which went on-line in October 1985. The dam is not included in the historic district, but nevertheless is an important structure that helps to interpret the fish hatchery. At least part of the current structure, in particular the concrete and timber sluice, date to the dam's association with the fish hatchery.

The Commissioner of Fisheries' report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 described operations at the St. Johnsbury station, which at the time was one of thirty-one federal fish culture stations across the United States. Under Superintendent E. N. Carter, the St. Johnsbury station propagated landlocked salmon, brook trout, rainbow trout, steelhead trout, lake trout, and small-mouth black bass (eggs and fingerling). Large collections of brook trout eggs were collected at three small subsidiary stations that operated only during the spawning season and

¹⁷ "A Big Dam for the Hatchery," *Caledonian*, 15 August 1900.

¹⁸ Chas. L. Woodbury, C. E. "Specifications for a Stone Dam to be Built at the United States Fish Hatchery Station, [St.] Johnsbury, Vermont, D. C. Booth archive, no date.

¹⁹ U. S. Fish Hatchery, St. Johnsbury, VT Concrete Diversion Dam plans on file at D. C. Booth archive, Drawn and Traced by B.P. Rosecrans, 1939.

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until the eggs were sufficiently well developed to bear transportation to St. Johnsbury. The Commissioner's report noted that the sub-station at Swanton was raising Pike perch.²⁰

By 1924, the St. Johnsbury station was operating almost exclusively for the propagation and distribution in the fry stage of different species of trout, principally brook trout. That year, under foreman Everett Dorr, concrete was introduced for pond construction. The catch pond on the tail race of the hatchery was reconstructed entirely in concrete. In subsequent years, a series of concrete raceways would be built. While now partially filled in with soil, some of the raceways and ponds remain and one of the larger ponds at the south edge of the property, continues to hold water and wetlands.

The Commissioner's report for 1930 itemized that 994,764 eggs were transferred from the York Pond substation, supplemented by 300,000 eggs furnished by sportsmen's associations, and 556,609 purchased. Output was 1,637,000 fish, representing a loss of less than 12%. Distribution was practically all made by station truck and private cars. The report further notes that in 1930, extensive repairs were made to the Superintendent's residence and power house.

The Great Depression brought financial challenges met by an era of collaboration and public works. In early 1934, the official closing of the St. Johnsbury station was ordered; however, a Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries agreement with the State of Vermont enabled the station to continue as auxiliary to the National Forest station in Berlin, New Hampshire. That year, despite the federal allotment having been curtailed by more than 75%, the St. Johnsbury station experienced a banner year in production. This was made possible, in part, by contributions of \$2,000 each from the Fish and Game Departments of New Hampshire and Vermont, and \$5,000 from the National Industrial Recovery Administration. Details of twenty-five men from the local Civilian Conservation Corps, through the cooperation of the Forest Service, and the Coos County [New Hampshire] Relief Administration worked to develop ponds and water supply systems at the station.²¹

The 1937 Commissioner of Fisheries' report stated that outputs for that year included black bass and smallmouth bass: 2,300 fingerlings; brook trout: 1,387,500 fry; and landlocked salmon: 20,000 fingerlings. The report states that the St. Johnsbury Station operated along "the usual lines, working in close cooperation with the National Forest, N.H. Station and the State of Vermont Fish & Game Service."²² Landlocked salmon raised at this station were reported to be the finest in New England.

²⁰ The U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries was moved to the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903.

²¹ Report of Regional Director, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, National Forest, N. H., Station, for FY ending 1934, D.C. Booth National Historic Fish Hatchery archives.

²² Annual Report: St. Johnsbury Station, 1937, D. C. Booth National Fish Hatchery archives.

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During the winter, with the aid of a W.P.A project, work was done on the hatchery building and construction began on additional raceways, work that continued into 1938. The entire hatchery sill around the main part of the building was replaced and re-studded to the height of the windows. Metal lath was installed and the inside re-plastered with cement plaster to the height of the windows, and pulp plaster above. New truss rods were installed across the hatchery to help hold the walls. Septic tanks for the hatchery and Superintendent's residence were installed, and new planks replaced the central portion of the Sleepers River dam. A later guide states that the wooden dam was replaced by a cement dam in 1937 with WPA help and Public Works Administration funds.²³

Under the cooperative agreement with the State of Vermont, the State provided at least one worker, purchased all fish food and chemicals used to treat the fish, and handled most of the distribution. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service supplied quarters for the State employee at the hatchery building. The Superintendent, federal employees, and money for maintenance and expenses—in 1952 totaling only \$650—came from the federal government.²⁴ Another partner was the Caledonia [County] Forest and Stream Club of St. Johnsbury, who paid the rental on the fish food cold storage locker, which was \$120 per year in 1949, and assisted with distribution.²⁵

In 1950, when there was once again mention of closing the St. Johnsbury station, George W. Davis, Director of the Vermont Fish and Game Service, successfully lobbied Senator Aiken to save the hatchery, at least for a time. Two years later, correspondence from George Davis to Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Director, Mr. D. R. Gascoyne reveals some of the passion and tension surrounding the proposed closing:

Dear Mr. Gascoyne:

This relates to the proposal to close the hatchery at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.... The writer is not convinced the costs per pound for raising salmon at St. Johnsbury are any higher than at any other station raising the same species in their region. To me, this has an element of spite sprinkled in it when for a meager \$9,000.00 the stink would never have been stirred up, nor the state handed the dirtied end of the stick.

The state isn't anxious to inherit another hatchery.... The writer believes the salmon culture has paid dividends and the operation should be continued....²⁶

²³ "Guide to St. Johnsbury, Vermont Station," 1958, D. C. Booth National Fish Hatchery archives.

²⁴ Inspection Report of Administrative Officer and Administrative Assistant, Region 5 – Boston, U.S. Fish Cultural Station, St. Johnsbury, 11 November 1952, D. C. Booth National Fish Hatchery archives.

²⁵ E. J. Douglas, Chief, Section of Operations and Fish Distribution, Memo to Chief, Branch of Game-Fish and Hatcheries, 15 November 1949; D. C. Booth National Fish Hatchery archives.

²⁶ George W. Davis, Montpelier, letter to D. R. Gascoyne, Boston, 19 November 1952, D. C. Booth National Fish Hatchery archives.

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Responding to Davis' appeal for political help, Senator Aikens urged the Service to see if there was anything further that could be done to service the project.²⁷ The following summer, the USGS studied the groundwater conditions at the hatchery. The study concluded that because of the lacustrine origin of the deposits in the Sleepers River valley, the maximum yield per well could be predicted at 50 gallons per minute. At that rate, at least five wells would be required.²⁸

The 1956-58 Regional Director's report indicates that approximately 200,000 salmon eggs were hatched and resulting fry reared each year, with approximately 100,000 fry turned over to the State of Vermont. The remaining fry were reared to approximately three inches in length and then turned over to the State. This production was supplemented by the rearing of about 20,000 to 30,000 rainbow trout from about three inches in the spring to six inches by the time they were stocked in the fall. In addition, 500,000 brook trout eggs were hatched in 1958 and turned over to the Caledonia Forest and Stream Club for planting during the fry state. All the fish produced were consigned to the State of Vermont, Fish and Game Service. Besides the Superintendent, two year-round federal employees worked at the Station; and, in busy months, the State of Vermont provided a fourth worker. The report indicates that water supply remained the limiting factor, and that fish production was at capacity under the circumstances. At the same time, the demand for more salmon and rainbow trout for stocking grew heavier, double or triple what was being produced. A 1958 report stated that if an additional supply of underground water could be located and developed, the rearing facility could triple its output.²⁹

While the Sleepers River offered ample water supply, 750 gallons per minute, and was the primary water source for the hatchery, all future developments depended on finding an underground water source. The primary problem with the Sleepers River was that its water temperature increase in the summer months.³⁰ The optimum temperature for breeding salmon and trout is between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperature from the Sleepers River ranged from 33 degrees in January to as high as 80 degrees mid-summer. Casualty rate among fish is high when the temperature exceeds 70 degrees.³¹ Spring water from the Government reservation southwest of the hatchery supplemented the supply to the hatchery, plus was a domestic supply for the carpenter shop, hatchery tenement and residence. Flowage averaged fifteen gallons per minute with temperatures ranging from 40 to 50

²⁷ Senator G. D. Aiken, Washington, to George W. Davis, Montpelier, 20 February 1953, D. C. Booth National Fish Hatchery archives.

²⁸ Walter MacDonald, Jr., U. S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey, Ground-water Conditions in the Vicinity of Fish Culture Station, St. Johnsbury, Vermont: Report Prepared at the Request of the United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, July 1953, D. C. Booth National Fish Hatchery archives.

²⁹ "Guide to St. Johnsbury, Vermont Station."

³⁰ "A Big Dam for the Hatchery."

³¹ Walter MacDonald, Jr..

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degrees, but this was not nearly enough water to affect output.

Because of St. Johnsbury's water problem, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Regional Director maintained that trout could be produced much more efficiently at the Pittsford National Fish Hatchery. In 1956, a bill was introduced to authorize an appropriation of \$220,000 to reconstruct and maintain the Holden Trout Hatchery at Pittsford. This new hatchery would replace an experimental hatchery built at that site in 1909, and would result in an increased annual output from 12,000 pounds to 50,000 pounds of trout. In comparison, the St. Johnsbury station's capacity was approximately 7,000 pounds of salmon and trout.

In December 1958 the Regional Director, with full concurrence of the Regional Land Acquisition Review Committee, recommended that operations cease at the St. Johnsbury station, and that the property be transferred to the State of Vermont.³²

From a fisheries management perspective, the move made absolute sense: the Pittsford facility was, and is, one of the most efficient hatcheries in the nation. The water supply is exceptionally pure; pumping and associated costs are not required. The water temperature shows some seasonal fluctuation, which results in fish better adapted to their natural environment than fish raised in sterile constant temperature water their entire lives.

On February 24, 1959, The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service made available for reassignment within the Department of the Interior the St. Johnsbury Fish Cultural Station, including 25.75 acres of land, a fish hatchery and office building, a residence, three service buildings, two storage buildings, seven concrete raceways, two gravel-lined races, one large and two small ponds. The ice house was previously demolished in 1958. Despite correspondence in 1953 among George W. Davis, Senator George Aiken, and the U. S Fish and Wildlife Service that suggested that the State of Vermont might be interested in continuing to operate the St. Johnsbury fish culture station, the State opted to not take over the facility. The St. Johnsbury Fish Culture Station ceased operations in 1960, and the property was sold to the Sabin Corporation in 1961.

³² D.R. Gascoyne, Regional Director Fish and Wildlife Service letter to the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries, 23 December 1958, D. C. Booth National Fish Hatchery archives.

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Zone Easting Northing

- 5 18 735852 4924116
- 6 18 735810 4924089
- 7 18 735781 4924060
- 8 18 735773 4924051
- 9 18 735705 4924057
- 10 18 735685 4924055
- 11 18 735657 4924083
- 12 18 735627 4924136
- 13 18 735581 4924223
- 14 18 735615 4924267
- 15 18 735664 4924328

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the St. Johnsbury Fish Culture Station Historic District is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the listed UTM points.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the St. Johnsbury Fish Culture Station Historic District is delineated by the property line of James and Lorraine Impey as surveyed in 1983, excluding the 1.2 acre parcel west of Emerson Falls Road. This 1.2 acre parcel was excluded because it is now the site of a 1960s office building that has no historic connection to the fish hatchery. The boundary follows much of the historic boundary, but excludes the easternmost portion that historically was part of the fish hatchery property and contained several springs and the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad siding as identified on the 1909 site map. This portion of the land is now owned by the State of Vermont and has radically changed in character with the realignment of State Route 2 divided highway in the 1980s through this portion of the property. The historic district boundary now follows Emerson Falls Road on the eastern boundary and the contour ridge line on the west, south, and north sides. The boundary is not only the property line, but also the visual boundary that encircles the historic district.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Hatchery Building (Building 1)
St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Photographer unknown
C. 1930 postcard on file at University of VT, Bailey-Howe Library, Special Collections
Negative on file at the VT Division for Historic Preservation
View looking Southwest, including Carpenter's Shop at the right
Photograph 1

Hatchery Building (Building 1), Gatehouse/Garage (Building 4)
St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Ann Cousins
May 2003
Negative on file at the VT Division for Historic Preservation
View looking Southwest with 1960s wing enveloping Carpenter's Shop; relocated
Gatehouse/Garage in left background
Photograph 2

Hatchery Building (Building 1)
St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Photographer unknown
C. 1940 postcard on file at University of VT, Bailey-Howe Library, Special Collections
Negative on file at the VT Division for Historic Preservation
View looking Northwest, with icehouse in left foreground (demolished 1958), Gatehouse behind the
Hatchery in its original location, and shallow pond to the east of the Hatchery.
Photograph 3

Hatchery Building (Building 1)
St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Ann Cousins
May 2003
Negative on file at the VT Division for Historic Preservation
View looking West with 1960s wing addition in left background
Photograph 4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section ___ Page 2

St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Fish Culture in Vermont: 1850-1943

PHOTOGRAPHS

Hatchery Building (Building 1) and Gatehouse/Garage (Building 4)
St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Photographer unknown
C. 1940 postcard on file at University of VT, Bailey-Howe Library, Special Collections
Negative on file at the VT Division for Historic Preservation
View looking West with Gatehouse in its original location
Photograph 5

Gatehouse/Garage (Building 4)
St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Ann Cousins
May 2003
Negative on file at the VT Division for Historic Preservation
View looking Southwest
Photograph 6

Superintendent's Residence (Building 2)
St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Ann Cousins
May 2003
Negative on file at the VT Division for Historic Preservation
View looking West
Photograph 7

Superintendent's Residence (Building 2) and Carriage Barn (Building 3)
St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Ann Cousins
May 2003
Negative on file at the VT Division for Historic Preservation
View looking South
Photograph 8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section ____ Page 3

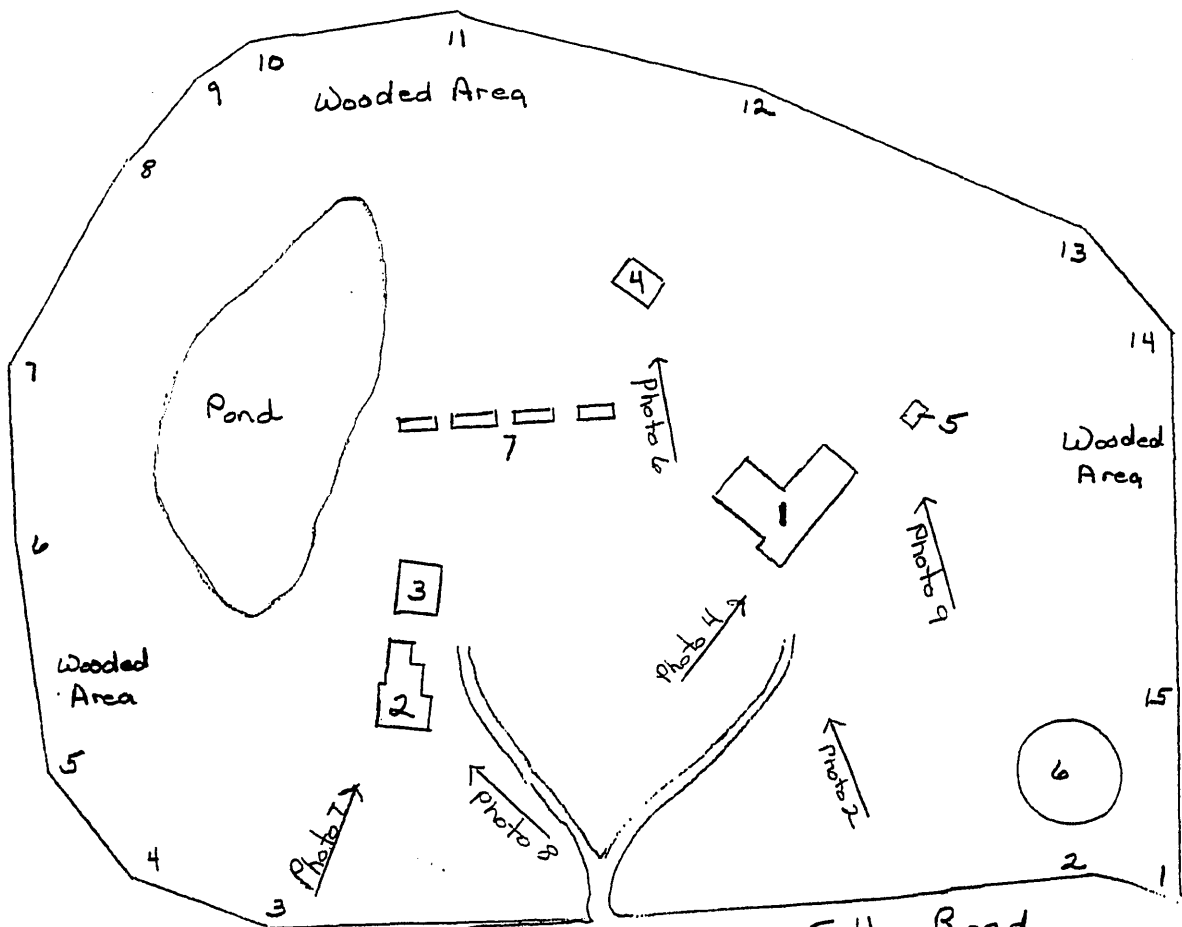
PHOTOGRAPHS

St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Fish Culture in Vermont: 1850-1943

Utility Shed (Building 5)
St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Ann Cousins
May 2003
Negative on file at the VT Division for Historic Preservation
View looking Southwest
Photograph 9

Concrete Gateway for Pond (Structure 7)
St. Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture Station
St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont
Ann Cousins
May 2003
Negative on file at the VT Division for Historic Preservation
Typical remnant from ponds and waterways infrastructure
Photograph 10

True
Magnetic
1985
North



St Johnsbury Federal Fish Culture
Station Historic District
St. Johnsbury,
Caledonia County, Vermont

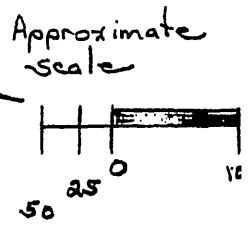
MPDF: Fish Culture in Vermont:
1850 - 1943

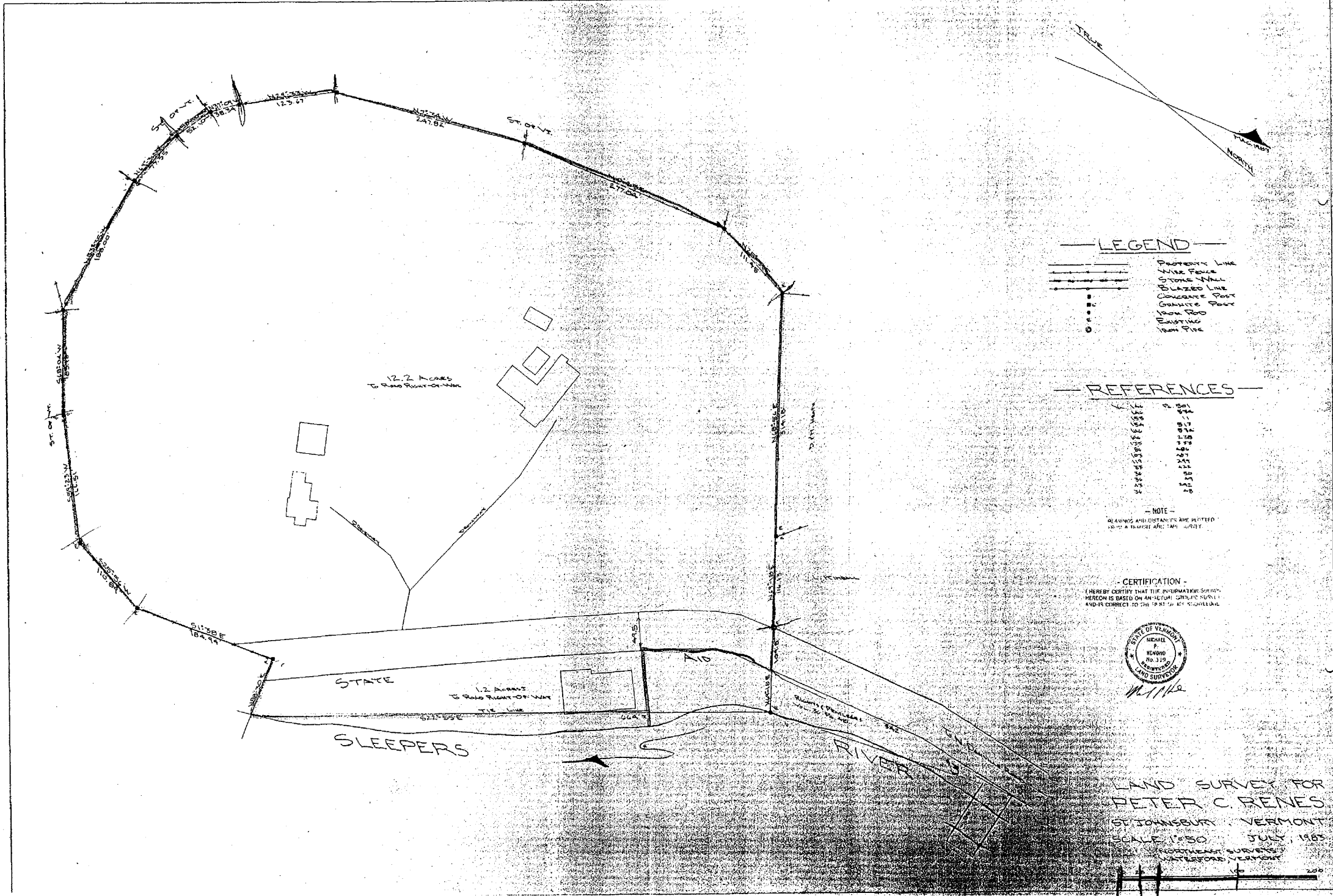
Emerson Falls Road

To U.S. Route 2

Sleepers River

Dam; Falls





LEGEND

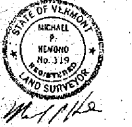
- — — — — PROPERTY LINE
- — — — — WIRE FENCE
- — — — — STONE WALL
- — — — — BURNED LINE
- — — — — CONCRETE POST
- — — — — CONCRETE POST
- — — — — IRON ROD
- — — — — EXISTING
- — — — — IRON PIPE

REFERENCES

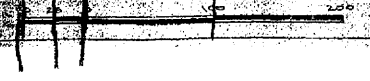
- 1. 1885
- 2. 1885
- 3. 1885
- 4. 1885
- 5. 1885
- 6. 1885
- 7. 1885
- 8. 1885
- 9. 1885
- 10. 1885
- 11. 1885
- 12. 1885
- 13. 1885
- 14. 1885
- 15. 1885
- 16. 1885
- 17. 1885
- 18. 1885
- 19. 1885
- 20. 1885

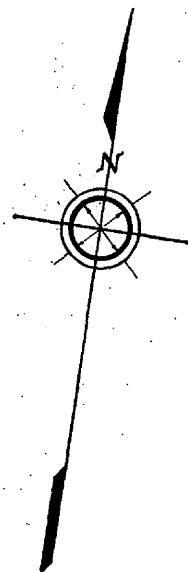
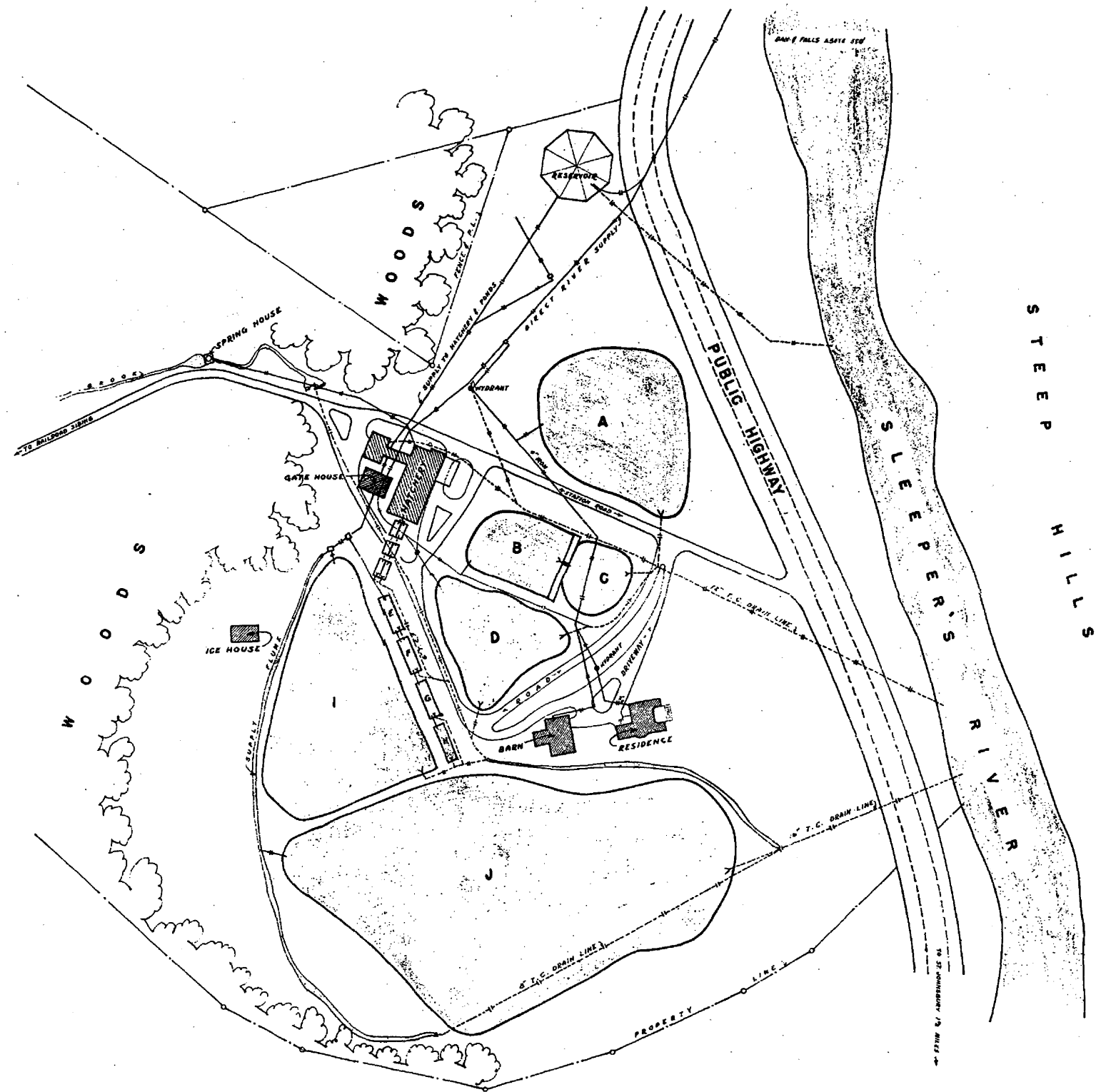
- NOTE -
 BEARINGS AND DISTANCES ARE PLOTTED
 WITH A TRANSIT AND T.M. 1927.

- CERTIFICATION -
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING SURVEY
 HEREON IS BASED ON AN ACCURATE SURVEY
 AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.



LAND SURVEY FOR
 PETER C. RENES
 ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT
 SCALE 1"=50' JULY, 1985
 MICHAEL P. RENES
 PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR
 WATERFORD, VERMONT





Original on file at D.C. Booth
National Fish Hatchery

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF FISH CULTURE

STATION LAYOUT ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

SCALE 1" = 60'-0"	SHEET NO ONE
DRAWN BY J.L.S.	SERIAL NO 1
APPROVED BY <i>J.L.S.</i>	9-8-41

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND NAVY
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

MAP OF
ST. JOHNSBURY STATION

Caledonia County, Vermont

Scale 1:25,000

1908

HIGH ROAD

J. W. Tildon's

POND D
0.419

POND C
0.154

POND B
0.299

POND Y
1.349

POND Z
3.556

EMERSON FALLS

S L I P P E R R I V E R

WATER COURSE

HILL 90 (approx)

Original on file at O.C. Baath
National Fish Hatchery, 1908