



BURLINGTON, VERMONT
BUELL STREET - BRADLEY STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

location of garage

KEY

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
- NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES



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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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gable tympanum is lit by a pair of windows.

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

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

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

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

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

96A. Garage, c.1920

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

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

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

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building is sheathed in shingles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

97A. Garage, 1920

full length of structure = 22'. Original structure = 12' of length at rear. Addition = 10' of length at front.

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

wider novelty siding

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two windows located in historic section of
structure on the north wall

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

98A. Garage, c.1938-1942

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