



**Redstone Historic District**  
 Burlington, Vermont



## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 4

---

since the Buell estate was purchased in 1921. Other than the placement of screens on the entrance porch and the replacement of the roof's original wood shingles with asphalt ones sometime after the University bought the property, the lodge's exterior has undergone relatively little change.

### 2. Blundell House, 1960-61 [non-contributing].

The International Style structure to the northeast of Redstone Lodge (#1) was designed by the Burlington architecture firm Freeman-French Freeman in 1960 for use as a home management laboratory for seniors in the University's Home Economics Program and was officially dedicated on December 9, 1961. The flat-roofed, single-story structure is composed of two rectangular sections bridged by a narrow entrance bay. The house's walls are covered with vertical boards above its concrete foundation and fenestrated with large, single-paned, rectangular windows of varying size, most of which are grouped in horizontal bands. A small, rectangular shed is connected to the back of the house's western section by the flat roof and cement foundation. The house is currently (1987) occupied by the Center for Cultural Pluralism.

### 3. Elevated High Service Water Tank, 1934-35.

The elevated high service water tank was erected for the city by the Pittsburgh DeMoines Company to supply proper service for the University of Vermont's larger buildings and provide a sufficient amount of water to meet the demand of people living outside the city limits. The 150,000 gallon, cylindrical, steel-plated tank is approximately 37 feet in diameter with a conical roof and a semi-spherical bottom that is connected to the ground by a tube approximately 7 feet in diameter. The light green, painted tank is elevated 90 feet above the ground--63 feet higher than the old high service tank (#4)--and held in place by four slightly canted steel legs joined to the tank just below a walkway surrounding the base of its cylindrical, central section. The legs are connected at their midpoints by horizontal steel bands and further stabilized with crisscrossing steel rods above and below the bands on all sides.

### 4. High Service Water Tower, 1880-81, 1890-91.

The old high service water tower is approximately 35 feet in diameter and 45 feet in height with a 10 x 16 foot, single-story, gable-roofed addition on its west

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 5

side. The tower's hollow, common bond brick walls are pointed with scored mortar highlighted by white paint and rest on a rubblework foundation constructed from 171 cubic yards of stone removed from the trenches dug for the new water pipes. On its south side is a boarded-up, segmentally-arched doorway with a granite sill and step, and halfway up its north side is a small, 2-light, segmentally-arched window. Its 16-sided polygonal roof is covered by red slate shingles with bands of fishscale shaped green and red slates decorating the central portion and a copper finial at its peak.

The west entrance building was added sometime before 1932. Its brick veneer walls rise from a concrete foundation up to a slate-shingled gable roof with cornice returns. The addition contains large, boarded-up, openings spanned by flat arches on its north and south facades and a doorway with a flat arch on its gable end.

The water tower was constructed in 1880-81 to protect the new 106,000 gallon high service tank located on land purchased by the city from F. J. Hendee and supplied with water pumped up to it from the reservoir on Main Street across from University Place. When completed in 1881, the boiler plate tank erected by B. S. Nichols and Co. measured 30 feet in diameter and 20 feet in height and supplied water to approximately 200 residents, the University of Vermont, and the newly constructed Mary Fletcher Hospital. In 1890, the water tower's roof and brick wall were raised to accommodate the addition of an extra twelve feet to the tank's height and an extra 63,617 gallons to its capacity the following year. With the erection of the elevated high service water tank in 1934-35, the old tank was repaired and maintained for use during maintenance to the new tank and emergencies.

### 5. Redstone Hall, 1888-89, 1921-22, 1974.

The Richardsonian Romanesque style Redstone Hall is rectangular in plan with a large central tower on its front (west) facade. The 2-story structure's random-coursed, rock-faced ashlar walls are constructed of redstone blocks originally pointed with a matching, tinted mortar and finished with black mortar with incised red lines. The redstone walls are battered from the granite foundation up to the first floor sill line and rise up to a steeply-pitched, wood-shingled hip roof that has slightly flared eaves with exposed rafter tails and is broken up by dormers on three slopes and three high, narrow, asymmetrically placed chimneys.

The residence hall's front elevation is dominated by the round central tower with a conical cap whose copper peak rises above the main roof's ridgeline. The main entrance, to the tower's right, is recessed behind a large, round arch with blackened redstone voussoirs and a tooled soffit. The 2-panel, single-light, oak