

Battery Street Historic District

Burlington



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
Outdoor Advertising 828-3215

November 8, 1977

Mayor Gordon Paquette
Office of the Mayor
City Hall
Burlington, VT 05401

Dear Mayor Paquette:

We are pleased to inform you that the Battery Street Historic District has been officially entered on the National Register of Historic Places.

If you desire further information regarding this nomination, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William B. Pinney".

William B. Pinney
Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

WBP:tt

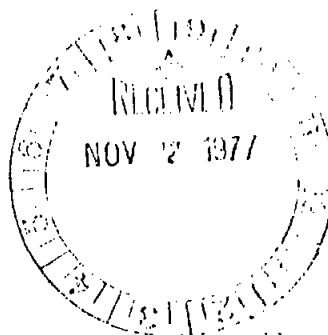
cc: Randall Kamerbeek, Planning Director
Larry Snyder, Chairman, Burlington Historic
Advisory Board



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:



The Director of the National Park Service

William J. Whalen

is pleased to inform you that the historic property listed on the enclosed sheet has been nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer responsible for your State's implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-665 (80 Stat. 915), as amended. It has accordingly been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for your information and convenience.

Enclosures

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE VERMONT

Date Entered NOV 2 1977

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Battery Street Historic District	Burlington Chittenden County
Chase, Elwin, House	East Topsham Orange County

Also Notified:

Hon. Robert T. Stafford
Hon. Patrick J. Leahy
Hon. James M. Jeffords

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

WILLIAM B. PINNEY
DIRECTOR



STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
MONTPELIER, VERMONT 05602
(802) 828-3228

December 9, 1976

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Enclosed please find National Register nomination form for the following:

Battery Street Historic District, Burlington, Chittenden County, Vt.

This property is being submitted under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William B. Pinney".

William B. Pinney
Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

WBP:sg

Enclosures

WILLIAM B. PINNEY
DIRECTOR



STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
MONTPELIER, VERMONT 05602
(802) 828-3226

December 16, 1976

Mayor Gordon Paquette
Office of the Mayor
City Hall
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Dear Mayor Paquette:

This is to inform you that the Battery Street Historic District has been submitted to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation of the U.S. Department of the Interior for consideration for entry on the National Register of Historic Places. A description of the historic district and its boundaries can be found on the attached nomination form. In order to notify all affected property owners, will you please post this letter along with the nomination form and the question and answer fact sheet about the National Register in a conspicuous public place for thirty (30) days. Any comments or further questions may be addressed to:

William B. Pinney
State Historic Preservation Officer
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
Pavilion Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'William B. Pinney'.

William B. Pinney
Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

WBP:sg

Enclosures

WILLIAM B. PINNEY
DIRECTOR



STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
MONTPELIER, VERMONT 05602
(802) 828-3226

August 11, 1976

Mayor Gordon H. Paquette
City Hall
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Dear Mayor Paquette:

A Study is underway to nominate the Battery Street Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

The boundary for the district extends from the mean low-water mark of Lake Champlain between the extension of Maple Street and the Green Mountain Power Company property, including the latter, along the southern property lines of the properties on Main Street to St. Paul Street, including the properties on the east side of St. Paul Street, to Maple Street, including the properties on the south side of Maple Street, to the point of beginning at Lake Champlain.

This nomination will be reviewed by the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in accordance with 22 V.S.A. Chapter 14, on or about September 23, 1976. The intervening thirty days have been allocated for any written comment you may wish to make.

For your information, two leaflets describing the National Register have been enclosed.

Sincerely,

William B. Pinney
William B. Pinney
Director

WP/lm

cc: Burlington Planning Commission
Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission

Enclosures

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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

AND/OR COMMON

Battery Street Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Along Battery, Champlain, Pine and St. Paul Streets bounded
by Main and Maple Streets and including King Street and the
Lake Champlain waterfront

CITY, TOWN

Burlington

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Vermont

CODE

50

Vermont

COUNTY

Chittenden

CODE

007

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the City Clerk of Burlington

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall, Church Street

CITY, TOWN

Burlington

STATE

Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

- Vermont State Register of Historic Places
- Historic Sites List, Burlington, Vermont

DATE

1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

- Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
- City Hall, Burlington Planning Commission

CITY, TOWN

- Montpelier
- Burlington

STATE

Vermont

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Battery Street Historic District includes contiguous residential and commercial sections within a grid created by Battery, Champlain, Pine, St. Paul, Maple and King Streets, and Lake Champlain, and is bounded by, though does not include Main Street. Within the district are 120 buildings which reflect, primarily, the commercial and industrial beginnings and growth of Burlington from the 1790s to the 1930s. The buildings represent a broad spectrum of styles in commercial, industrial and domestic architecture, mostly vernacularized, but with at least one outstanding example of each major architectural style from the nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries.

The district is a mixture of wholesale businesses, light industry and modest residences, with the majority of the commercial and industrial buildings concentrated along the waterfront on Battery Street. It is distinct from the central business district to the north and the larger and more elaborate residences to the east. Grade levels are irregular and descend sharply toward the lake, resulting in ground level basements on many buildings. Both residential and commercial buildings are sited on narrow lots. Streets are laid out in a standard grid pattern, and although somewhat deteriorated, sandstone curbing remains and brick and stone paving is discernible beneath the present asphalt-covered streets. The large elms and maples which once lined the streets have mostly disappeared. Demolition and fires have resulted in a number of gaps along the once cohesive streetscapes.

Generally the buildings maintain a low profile, the highest being four stories. All foundations are either granite, sandstone or dolomite. Granite sills, lintels and steps predominate the Greek Revival style structures; the Greek Revival style Stone Store (# 1) is constructed of granite block. Granite is used as an integral part in the design of the Musicant Building (# 9). Many of the houses are roofed with imbricated polychrome slates in highly decorative patterns (# 35).

The buildings have undergone a typical evolution. Commercial and owner-occupied buildings are well-maintained, while others are in various states of deterioration. First-story facades of many commercial and industrial buildings have been altered, but in a few instances, such as the Dupont building (# 16), original nineteenth-century storefronts remain completely intact. Original wall material has been covered or replaced by vinyl, aluminum and asbestos on many residential buildings. However, the growth of Burlington is reflected architecturally in such outstanding domestic buildings as the Federal style King House (# 80) and Town House (# 21), the Greek Revival style Town House (# 32), the French Second Empire Row House (# 35), the Gothic Revival style residence at 59 King Street (# 79), the Queen Anne style residence at 89 Maple Street (# 102) and the Colonial Revivalized building at 168 Pine Street (# 54).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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A common house type within the district is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, gable-roofed, sidehall plan building, modest in scale, dating from the mid - through the late nineteenth-century. Four houses - the Enos Blinn House (# 24), a schoolhouse (# 27), and houses at 193 St. Paul Street (# 58), and 81 Maple Street (# 103), vernacularized Greek Revival style versions of this house type, have the additional feature of a pointed arched light in the front gable.

Stylistically, commercial and industrial buildings are well-represented by the Federal style Gray's Carriage Works (# 19), now an apartment house, the Greek Revival style Stone Store (# 1) and Musicant Building (# 9), the Italianate Revival style Dupont Building (# 16), the Neo-Classical Revival style Union Station (# 5) as well as two early twentieth century panel brick blocks (# 61 and # 106).

Most of the buildings between the railroad tracks and Lake Champlain, while they continue the activities of Burlington's earliest district, are intrusions within the historic district. These industrial and commercial buildings, primarily storage sheds, garages and warehouses of recent construction, are sited on flat terrain, with very little vegetation. A ferry dock, public marina and small park allow public access to Lake Champlain in this area of the district.

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Outstanding Architectural and Historical Components Within The District:

1. STONE STORE, 209 Battery Street, Greek Revival style, north half built c. 1827, south half and roof built c. 1841. Seven bays wide. 2½-story front (east) elevation; full ground level basement on west elevation. Granite block load bearing construction; pedimented front gabled roof, early granite piered storefront remains, with the exception of one pier. Two cusped arch windows in front gable end. Oldest portion built by Henry Mayo and Timothy Follet, later expanded to twice the size by Follet and Henry Bradley with the establishment of the Merchant's Line of canal boats. The building served as a store house for goods unloaded at the old "South Wharf" or "Salt Dock." It presently houses offices.
2. SHEPARD SUPPLY CO., 197 Battery Street, commercial block, c. 1894. 2-story with a ground level basement in the rear, brick, stepped parapet roof, nine bays, each bay recessed between piers containing rowlock arched windows and articulated by decorative brickwork, granite sills and coping. This building stands on the site of the Lake House Hotel which burned in 1869. The building was used at the time of its construction by Spalding, Kimbell & Co., wholesale grocers in the Stone Store (# 1). Graphics recording later occupants are well preserved and read "American Standard Plumbing and Heating," and "Shepard Supply Corp."
5. UNION STATION, 1 Main Street, Neo-Classical Revival style, 1916, 2-story with ground level basement in rear (west), constructed of buff brick, granite and limestone; hipped roof with central pedimented gable, 13 bays long by 5 bays wide, each divided by Doric pilasters with limestone capitals and bases, and decorated with Greek Wave limestone sill courses; full limestone entablature and brick frieze decorated with limestone blocks. Middle bay is adorned with ornamental grillework flanked on each side with medallions of Mercury. Doorways on either side of the central bay. Original iron sidewall railings remain at the north and south sides as well as steel canopies and a bridge which led from the waiting room to the tracks. However, the steel canopies have now been filled in with corrugated metal siding and is now a garage. The building was designed by New York architect Alfred Fellheimer with Charles Schultz as supervising architect. The station was erected by the W. Shelton

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5. Swallow Company of New York, under the direction of Clement H. Noble of New York. Constructed by the Central Vermont and Rutland Railroads with the help of \$ 15,000 from the City of Burlington, the building cost between \$ 150,000 & \$ 200,000 and was able to accommodate the new longer trains of the period.

7. Merchant's Bank, 202 Battery Street, 1849, Greek Revival style detailing, flat roof, 3 stories, brick. The first floor level is articulated with granite Doric pilasters. The area between the pilasters had been filled in with brick and the entire building painted red. Presently, through preservation funding, the roof and foundation are being stabilized, the brick infill on the first-story facade is being removed and compatible glazing is being installed. All fenestration have square cut stone lintels and sills. The building is topped by a corbelled brick frieze. The Merchant's Bank moved from this building in 1857 when the economic vitality of the Battery Street area declined. The building has since been used for a variety of uses until its present use as a warehouse. The interior has been gutted and the building connected internally to the buildings on either side.

9. Musicant Building, 196 Battery Street, before 1853, Greek Revival style, 3½-stories, gabled roof, sheathed in slate with imbricated bands; brick except for the first story which is ashlar granite with a tooled face. A wooden sign cornice divides the first and second stories and a triangular window opening is in the gable. The front window openings have square cut stone lintels while the sides and rear have radiating brick voussoirs. The land grade around the building has changed and a door has been cut into the north elevation. A block pulley is in the rear gable and appears to be original. The building is presently used as a warehouse and little of the original interior remains. During the exterior restoration of the building during September 1976, a brick was found worked into the front of the building with the date "1827" marked on its top. This is the same date as the Stone Store (# 1) and possibly the two buildings were built at the same time and using the same source for granite. Current preservation work on the long-vacated structure includes replacement of 8/8 and 6/6 sash, roof and foundation repairs and interior renovation for adaptive use for commercial/light industrial use.

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13. POMEROY HOUSE, 164 & 166 Battery Street, 1797, 2½-stories with ground level basement, brick which has been painted, gable roofed, 2 end chimneys. Both segmental rowlock-arched (possibly a 19th century alteration) and radiating voussoir flat arched windows and 2 quadrant windows in each gable end. An imbedded board runs across the gable end at the eaves level; on the facade 2 brick panel belt courses divide the stories. The house is reputed to be the oldest brick house in Burlington, built for Dr. John Pomeroy in 1797 (See also # 80). Dr. Pomeroy (1764-1844) was prominent in the affairs of the village and the University of Vermont. He was appointed to the Medical School at UVM in 1804, and taught medical students in his second floor office until 1822. Local tradition holds that the Burlington Savings Bank was established in this house in 1849.

14. 162 Battery Street, Italianate Revival style, c. 1869; at one time a tobacco store, this 2-story brick-veneered frame building is now a residence. The 3-bay facade has a deep, bracketed cornice in the Italianate Revival style, suggesting that the shallow gabled roof was possibly a later addition to an originally flat-roofed building. Built immediately next to the Pomeroy House (# 13) in row-house fashion, the building echoes the Pomeroy House with its segmental rowlock-arched fenestration and gabled roof ridgeline parallel to the street.

16. Emile Dupont Roofing Company, 150 & 152 Battery Street, Italianate Revival style, c. 1875. 2-story, brick veneer, flat roof with bracketed cornice on front (west) elevation and similar wood storefront cornice. The unaltered storefront features side and center transomed entrances and large display windows. The building functioned as a granery in the nineteenth century.

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19. Gray's Carriage Works, 183 South Champlain Street, ca. 1830, Federal style. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 7 bays long by 4 bays wide, gabled roof with paired end chimneys, raking gable end parapets; granite foundation, lintels and sills with layered brick detailing under the cornice. Wooden double doors and a gabled wooden door hood are later additions; rear porches on all stories. A comparison should be made with the Gideon King House (# 80). Charles B. Gray established the carriage manufactory in 1830 employing 10 men in the manufacture of light and heavy carriages and wagons. The Company did - an annual business of \$ 15,000 in 1882. The business was in operation in 1885, but by 1889 the building was used for apartments, as it is today.
21. FEDERAL TOWN HOUSE, 42 King Street, before 1853, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, brick with stone foundation, gabled roof sheathed in poly chrome slates, paired chimneys on sides, 3 bays wide. Semi-elliptical fan in pedimented gable, square cut stone lintels with smooth margins and rough faces over fenestration and door openings. The water struck brick has been painted and is laid in a bond of 7 courses of stringers alternating with a course of headers. The grade around the house appears to have been changed so that the house presently has a high foundation. The front door is reached by 7 cut and shaped stone steps which have a wrought iron railing. The original front door has been replaced by a modern commercial aluminum door. There is an attached Butler-type steel and metal one-story warehouse on the west side.
24. Enos Blinn House, 151 South Champlain Street, c. 1850.
27. Schoolhouse, 194 South Champlain Street, c. 1850.
58. 193 St. Paul Street, c. 1850.
103. 81 Maple Street, c. 1865.

These four Greek Revival style houses are significant because of their common stylistic features. They are characterized by a front gable orientation, side hall plan, pointed arched gable light, and granite door lintel and sill. They are all $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, brick, 3-bay houses. This is a common house type found throughout Burlington, most prevalent in the North end. It was a popular mid-nineteenth century house type.

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- # 24 is distinguished by a pedimented gable.
- # 27 is constructed in common bond with Flemish variation, and incorporates a wooden entrance porch. In the 1860's and possibly earlier, this building was the grammar school for the 8th district. In 1874, six years after the district system was changed to the graded system, the building was sold to Horace W. Smith, builder and slate roofer.
- # 58 This building fit the pattern with no exceptions. It was demolished September 1976.
- # 103 This house is the only one of the four constructed with wood framing and brick veneer. It features an Italianate door hood.
32. Greek Revival Town House, 46 King Street, before 1853; brick, 2½-stories, gable roof sheathed in poly chrome slate, interior end chimneys on gable ends, 3 bays wide, triangular windows in gable end; radiating brick voussoirs over fenestration, square cut stone lintel over door with smooth margins and rough face. The water struck brick has been painted and is laid in a bond of 7 courses of stringers followed by a course of headers. The grade around the house has been changed so the house has a high stone foundation. The front door is reached by poured concrete steps, a later addition.
35. Row Houses, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106 Maple Street, French Second Empire, c. 1885; seven row houses each 2½-stories, 3 bays with side hall entrances and entrance porches, double leaf doors with transom lights and covered by an elaborately patterned imbricated slate mansard roof which is not continued on the rear elevation. Each section has a central shed dormer and a rear ell. Slate sidewalks are laid in front of the block, number 94 Maple Street having a marble slab in front of the steps as well. The slate roof and sidewalks reflect the fact that the owner and builder of the block was Loomis P. Smith, son of Horace W. Smith builder and slater. Loomis was involved in his father's business as well as being Burlington's Constable in 1889 and a reputedly rich gambler.

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43. House, 157 & 159 Pine Street, Italianate, c. 1870; 2½-stories, brick, gabled roof double house, each half 3 bays with a side hall entrance, rectangular stone lintels over doorways, brick radiating voussoirs over segmentally-arched window openings; gabled entrance porch which echoes the central gable above with louvered bull's-eye; two roundheaded lights in the north and south gables.
54. House, 168 Pine Street, Colonial Revival style. The finest example of Colonial Revival style architecture in the district, this massive 2½-story brick house features a slate-shingled hipped roof with hipped dormers and a projecting, central, enclosed entrance porch with sidelights above panels and a semi-elliptical fanlight with radiating muntins, and a pedimented gabled roof. Fenestration is symmetrically arranged, with tripartite windows. On the side (south) elevation is a one-story, flat-roofed frame sunporch.
55. House, 160 Pine Street, Victorian Italianate style, c. 1870. This unusual 2-story brick house with front gable elevation has a single, off-center, 2-story bay window with bracketed cornice as its only fenestration on the front (west) elevation. Over the panelled front door with twin roundheaded lights, is a bracketed cornice.
56. House, 199 & 201 St. Paul Street, French Second Empire, c. 1875; brick, 2½-story with 1½-story ell, mansard roof with imbricated shingle slate covering both sections, paired end panelled chimneys on the south elevation.
61. O. L. Hind Building (Professional Building), 161 St. Paul Street, 3-story, panel brick commercial block, supported by a native redstone foundation, with a raised basement; flat-roofed, 12 bays long by 8 bays wide. The windows are grouped into recessed arches articulated by pilaster strips. The rowlock arches of the recessed areas are repeated in the rowlock arches of the windows. The windows of the front facade are arranged in groups of three, and on the side, in groups of two. Corbelling on the pilaster strips, at the springline of the larger arches, serves as a unifying element to the overall design. Built c. 1903, the building served as the Hind Overall Manufacturing Co.

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64. Laundry, 72 & 74 King Street, c. 1912-19; 2½-stories, hipped roof sheathed in slate, with dormers; built of pressed concrete blocks. The concrete blocks on the front of the building are in the pattern of bricks, the sides of the building are regular rusticated concrete blocks. The first floor level on King Street has been covered in turquoise enamel siding. In 1919 the building was used as a drug store and in 1942 as a bakery. The first floor interior is covered with pressed metal.
71. Apartment House, 97, 99, 101, 103 King Street, 3½-story, brick with high redstone foundation, ~~jerkinhead~~ ^{gabled} roof sheathed in polychrome slate with imbricated bands, corbelled cornice. There is a central gabled dormer with two end pedimented gabled dormers at each end of the front. The dormers are clad with imbricated wood shingles. The polychrome slate pattern of the main roof continues on the roofs of the dormers. The fenestration establishes a pattern which divides the building into sections. This pattern is further enhanced by the arrangement of the dormers, with the central dormer set higher in the roof. The lines established by the meeting of the roof ridges of the end dormers and the jerkinheads of the main roof unify the design of the structure providing a vertical-emphasis. It was built prior to 1879 to provide tenement housing for workers. It makes an interesting contrast with the French Second Empire Row Houses (# 35) built at approximately the same time.
78. House, 59 King Street, c. 1860, Gothic Revival; 1½-stories, painted brick in straight running bond, gable roof sheathed in polychrome slate with an imbricated band; wave pattern barge boards on gable front, trefoil window in gable peak. A one-story porch is on the west side of the house. All fenestration and door openings have radiating brick voussoirs.
80. Gideon King Jr. House, 35 King Street, Federal style. 2½-stories, red washed brick in random running bond, native redstone foundation, gabled roof sheathed in slate, 5 bays wide at both front (north) and rear (south), some 6/6 sash, square cut wooden lintels over

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80. doors and fenestration; central gabled dormer on front elevation. A comparison should be made with this house and # 19 (Gray's Carriage Works, 183 South Champlain Street). There are two end chimneys on the east side of the house which has raking parapeted gables. Only one chimney remained on the west elevation and the parapets had been removed. However, in September 1976 restoration work was initiated, resulting in repair and reconstruction of the chimneys and parapets, foundation stabilization and roof repair, sash replacement and masonry restoration. This house is said to be the oldest house remaining in the City of Burlington and said to date from 1798 (See also # 13). Gideon King Jr., who controlled the traffic on Lake Champlain from 1790 to 1812, had this house constructed and in it were held the last series of the meetings of the proprietors of Burlington.
104. Industrial Building, 75 Maple Street, c. 1885, 4 stories, brick, with granite steps, imposts, and sills on the first story; flat-roofed with corbelled cornice; 7 bays with shallow projecting pedimented central bay. Front (north) fenestration is segmentally-arched with radiating voussoirs; remaining fenestration is flat-arched; entrance is round-arched. Three first-story window openings have been infilled with brick and wood signing. Built for Thomas Arbuckle and Co., wholesale tobacconists and confectioners. The faded sign, "Arbuckle MFG Confectioners" is evident, on the west wall. The building was used by the National Paper Tube and Box Co. from 1915-1945.
106. Warehouse, 47 Maple Street, 1915; 3-story, brick, flat roofed. Continuous concrete first story cornice and roof cornice stress horizontality. On the first story is a recessed central entrance with sidelights and transom, and 4 large windows. On the second and third stories, the central three bays are recessed in corbelled panels, as are the side bays. Each bay contains two windows, either segmentally- or flat-arched. The interior is supported by heavy timber columns and beams spaced at fifteen foot intervals. It was built for the Holbrook Grocery Co. in 1915 by McClintock and Craig of Springfield, Mass. "Burlington Grocery Co. - Wholesale Grocerers" is painted on the east and west walls. It is one of the few buildings with an operating railroad siding in this district.

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Inventory of Structures Located Within the Battery Street
Historic District, Burlington, Vermont

- ✓1. Stone Store, 209 Battery Street: see Description.
- ✓2. Shepard Supply Company, 197 Battery Street: see Description.
- ✓3. Welcome Inn Restaurant, 181 Battery Street, c. 1900; 2½-story, clapboarded and shingled, frame, gable roofed with dormers, porch on three sides. A hoist and a neon restaurant sign attest to the building's varying uses. The building was originally a paint shop but by 1906 it was used for the manufacture of canvas awnings and tents. In the teens and 20's it became the headquarters of the Champlain Transit Co. The interior still retains the company logo in the linoleum floor.
- ✓4. Champlain Mattress Company, 171 Battery Street, c. 1901; 2½-story, asphalt siding, wood frame, gabled roof surrounded on three sides (west, north, and east) by rectangular flat roofed sections with bracketed cornices (later additions). Two rectangular ventilators rise from the ridge of the gabled roof section; although undocumented, the building appears to have been used for ice storage at one time. It had been used successively as a beer warehouse, a bottling works, and a sheet metal warehouse. In 1893 there were two tenement houses on this site, 1 brick and 1 wood. Since renovation was begun on the building in June, 1976, it has been transformed from an eyesore in the area to an attractive building for adaptive commercial use. The original clapboarding and gabled roof have been exposed, and new clapboarding and fenestration installed, restoring the building to its original configuration. A stair tower and a lakeside deck for dining purposes have been sympathetically designed with compatible materials.
- ✓5. Union Station, 1 Main Street, see Description.

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- ✓6. Vermont Fruit Company, 212 Battery Street, c. 1930; 3-stories, brick, flat roof. A painted sign for "Vermont Fruit Company" is across both the Battery and Maple Street facades of the building. Three iron tie rods for the roof end with a forged "S" on the Maple Street facade of the building. There is also a painted sign for "Occident Flour, Costs More, Worth It" on the Battery Street facade of the building.
- ✓7. Merchant's Bank, 202 Battery Street, see Description.
- ✓8. Commercial Block, 198 Battery Street, c. 1860; 3-stories, painted brick, flat roof. The building is five bays wide with all fenestration and door openings bricked in except for those on the south side of the facade. Radiating brick voussoirs are over the fenestration and square cut stone lintels are above the door openings.
- ✓9. Musicant Building, 196 Battery Street, see Description.
- ✓10. Mady Block, 182 & 184 Battery Street, 1927; 1-story, rock faced concrete block, aluminum sided addition, flat roof with raking parapet, false front.
- ✓11. House and Commercial Building, 172 & 174 Battery Street, built between 1869 and 1875; 2-story, gable-roofed with front gable orientation; clapboarded, with brick front facade added c. 1885. Ground story basement has recessed entrance flanked by display windows and simple cornice, probably dating from c. 1885 alteration.
- ✓12. House, 168 & 170 Battery Street, c. 1875; s $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, with ground level basement, clapboarded and aluminum siding, gable roofed with front gable orientation, imbricated slate roof.
- ✓13. Pomeroy House, 164 & 166 Battery Street, see Description.
- ✓14. House-Commercial Building, 162 Battery Street, see Description.
- ✓15. House, 156 & 158 Battery Street, c. 1869; 2-story with a ground level basement, aluminum siding, gabled roof.

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- ✓16. Emile Dupont Roofing Company, see Description.
- ✓17. White & Auto Diesel Service, 197 & 201 South Champlain Street, 1-story rock face cement block with clapboarded addition, one block having a pressed and raised deco pattern, c. 1935, Wayne gas pump.
- ✓18. House, 189 South Champlain Street, 1½-story, frame, asphalt siding in imitation of brick, front gable roofed with enclosed front porch, before 1885.
- ✓19. Gray's Carriage Works, 183 South Champlain Street, see Description.
- ✓20. Red Lion Restaurant and apartment house, 39 & 41 King Street, 2½-story, wood frame covered with aluminum siding with perma stone covered projecting first story on north-east corner for restaurant, gable roof sheathed in slate with decorative imbricated band. A one-story porch with turned posts is across the front of a wing on the west side of the main building; this wing has a gable roof sheathed with asphalt.
- ✓21. Federal Town House, 42 King Street, see Description.
- ✓22. House, 161 & 163 South Champlain Street, c. 1900; 2-story double house, asbestos shingle siding, frame, flat roof, bracketed cornice.
- ✓23. The Foreign Car Shop, 159 South Champlain Street, 1-story, asbestos shingle, flat roof. On the site of a wheelwright's shop from 1885-1919 and then a blacksmith's shop.
- ✓24. Enos Blinn House, 151 South Champlain Street, see Description.
- ✓25. Handy's Lunch Store, 74 & 76 Maple Street, c. 1865. 2-story, aluminum siding, frame, gable roofed with corner entrance and side ell. The store was run by Horace W. Smith in 1869.
- ✓26. House, 202 South Champlain Street, 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gabled roof.

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- ✓27. Schoolhouse, 194 South Champlain Street, see Description.
- ✓28. House, 188 South Champlain Street, c. 1885, Queen Anne style. 2½-story, clapboarded and imbricated shingles, frame, front pedimented gable roof, first floor bay window.
- ✓29. House, 184 South Champlain Street, before 1887. 1½-story, aluminum siding, frame, gabled roof, enclosed front porch.
- ✓30. House, 182 South Champlain Street, before 1889. 1½-story, aluminum siding, front gable roof, entrance on ridge side.
- ✓31. House, 43 & 45 King Street, before 1853. 1½-story, wood frame covered in rock faced and imitation brick asphalt siding; gabled roof sheathed in slate. Originally a classic cottage but the north-east front windows have been converted into a store front and a corner recessed door added. There is a long ell along South Champlain Street which appears to date earlier than the main building; windows are high on the cornice line and other small details, which are mostly obscured, suggest an earlier date.
- ✓32. Greek Revival Town House, 46 King Street, see Description.
- ✓33. House, 164 South Champlain Street, before 1885. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gabled roof sheathed in slate; the eaves on this house overlap those on # 34, 162 South Champlain Street.
- ✓34. House, 162 South Champlain Street, before 1885. 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable roof sheathed in slate. Greek Revival doorway and cap moulded lintels. The eaves on this house overlap those on # 33, 164 South Champlain Street.
- ✓35. Row Houses, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106 Maple Street, see Description.

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- ✓36. ^{191-195 Pine St.} House, ~~2 1/2~~-story, Queen Anne style, clapboarded, double house with hipped roof. Central dormer and polygonal bay windows topped with pedimented gables.
- ✓37. ^{191 Pine Street} House, ~~185 1/2 Pine Street~~, c. 1875; 1 1/2-story, asbestos siding, frame, gabled roof with front gable orientation.
- ✓38. ^{189 Pine Street} House, ~~185 Pine Street~~; 2 1/2-story, asbestos shingle siding, frame, gabled roof with cross gable and bracketed doorhead, c. 1875.
- ✓39. House, 2 1/2-story, front gable roof with a side hall plan and rounded arched gable window. The house is clad with asbestos shingle and has an Italianate door hood.
- ✓40. Apartment House, 73 & 75 King Street; 3 1/2-story, wood frame, clapboarded, gabled roof sheathed with slate. The windows are two-over-two and have triangular pediments. A 3-story porch with flat roof is on the King Street side and a 3-story projecting section is on the northwest corner and connects to the porch. The house has its original shutters and there is a molded rusticated concrete post and iron rail fence in the front yard of the house along King Street.
- ✓41. House, 76 King Street, 2-story, wood frame covered with aluminum siding, gabled roof, redstone ashlar foundation. The house is 3 bays wide and has a large central chimney. A wing is on the west side of the house along King Street and is one story with a gabled roof sheathed with slate with an imbricated band. The main part of the house dates before 1853.
- ✓42. House, 161 & 163 Pine Street; 2 1/2-story, brick veneer and imbricated shingle, frame, hip roof with 2-story porch, dormers, plate glass lights with colored glass transoms, c. 1915, Queen Anne.

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- ✓43. House, 157 & 159 Pine Street, see Description.
- ✓44. House, 151 & 153 Pine Street, 2-story, clapboarded, frame with side ell, 2-story 3 bay porch, slate roof, before 1885.
- ✓45. House, 149 Pine Street, 2-story, clapboarded, frame "I-House" with gable roof and rear ell, pedimented lintels and a 2 bay porch, c. 1875.
- ✓46. House, 202 & 204 Pine Street, two 1½-story front gable elevation Greek Revival houses joined by a 1½-story, clapboarded frame, gable roofed structure. All are frame and have slate roofs. One house is clapboarded, the other is brick veneered. The brick house has wooden lintels and sills. Possibly before 1853.
- ✓47. House, 196 Pine Street, 1½-story, aluminum siding, frame, gable roofed. Possibly before 1853.
- ✓48. House, 192 Pine Street, 2½-story, with a ground level basement, asphalt shingle siding with novelty siding; gable roofed, possibly before 1853.
- ✓49. House, 188 & 190 Pine Street, 2½-story, with a ground level basement, aluminum siding, frame, gable roofed, c. 1910.
- ✓50. House, 186 Pine Street, 2-story, asbestos shingle siding, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed, possibly prior to 1853.
- ✓51. House, 182 Pine Street, 2-story, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed, shouldered door and window architraves, imbricated slate shingles, Italianate detailing, before 1888.
- ✓52. House, 178 Pine Street, 1½-story, novelty siding, asphalt shingle, frame, front gable elevation, before 1889.
- ✓53. Handy's Groceries, 79 King Street, 2½-story, wood frame covered with aluminum and vinyl brick, pyramidal hipped roof with 4 hipped dormers, polychrome slate roof. There is a 2-story octagonal oriel on the northwest corner. After 1879.

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- ✓54. House, 168 Pine Street, see Description.
- ✓55. House, 160 Pine Street, see Description.
- ✓56. House, 199 & 201 St. Paul Street, see Description.
- ✓57. House, 195 St. Paul Street, 1½-story, brick, gable roofed, granite steps, c. 1850, Greek Revival style with Italianate entrance porch and bay window.
- ✓58. House, 193 St. Paul Street, 2½-story, brick, gable roofed, granite steps and door lintel, pointed arched gable light as in the Enos Blinn House (# 24), 151 South Champlain Street, and the Schoolhouse (# 27), 194 South Champlain Street, c. 1850, Greek Revival style. This building was demolished in September, 1976.
- ✓59. Colonial Distributors, 181 St. Paul Street, 1-story, brick, flat roof, with modern imitation mansard roof on front facade, cement block addition; c. 1910.
- ✓60. Fuller Brush Products, 171 St. Paul Street, 3-story, brick which has been painted, corbelled frieze, flat roof, c. 1880.
- ✓61. O. L. Hind Building (Professional Building), 161 St. Paul Street, see Description.
- ✓62. Howard Bank Annex, 151 St. Paul Street, 3 bays, 2-stories, brick, flat roof, modern brick and aluminum facade on an earlier brick commercial building. Intrusive alteration.
- ✓63. Howard Drive-in Bank, ___ King Street, 1-story, wood frame, flat roof with large overhang. Neither architecturally nor historically significant.
- ✓64. Laundry, 72 & 74 King Street, see Description.

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- ✓65. Apartment House, 66 & 68 King Street, 2½-story, brick with red mortar, redstone foundation, hip roof sheathed in slate with an imbricated band and dormers. A two story porch is across the front and a 2-story bay window is on the east side of the house which has a gable roof. This house is identical to # 67, (58 & 60 King Street).
- ✓66. Apartment House, 62 & 64 King Street, 2-story, wood frame asphalt siding, gable roof sheathed in slate with imbricated band. A porch entry is on the front and a 2-story porch is on the east side. A semi-circular window is in the gable peak.
- ✓67. Apartment House, 58 & 60 King Street, 2½-story, brick with red mortar, redstone foundation, hip roof with dormers sheathed in slate. A two story porch is across the front and a 2-story bay window with a gable roof is on the east side of the house. This house is identical to # 65, (66 & 68 King Street).
- ✓68. House, 56 King Street, 2½-story, wood frame, covered with clapboards and with cut shingles in gable peak, gable roof sheathed in polychrome slate with an imbricated band. The house has a cruciform plan and has a porch entry with a gable roof and a one-story bay window covered with shingles.
- ✓69. House, 54 King Street, 2½-story, wood frame with clapboarded first story and shingled second-story, hip roof with hip dormer on front sheathed in polychrome slate. A one-story porch is across the front and an art glass window is above the large plate glass window on the first story.
- ✓70. House, 28 King Street, 2-story, wood frame covered with asphalt siding, gable roof sheathed in polychrome slate. There is an attached one story garage on the west side of the house made from rock faced concrete block which was made from redstone.
- ✓71. Apartment House, 97, 99, 101, 103 King Street, see Description.

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- ✓72. Chiott's Marine Supplies, 87 King Street, 1-story, wood frame, asphalt siding, gable roof with false step front (Boomtown).
- ✓73. Greek Revival Town House, 85 King Street, 2½-story, wood frame, asphalt siding, gable roof sheathed in polychrome slate. The house is three bays wide with the door on the east front with a gabled hood supported by brackets and finials. A one story porch is on the west side.
- ✓75. House, 71 King Street, 2½-story, wood frame, gable roof sheathed in polychrome slate with an imbricated band.
- ✓76. Commercial Block, 65, 67, 69 King Street, 3-story, wood frame, perma-stone first story with vertical board sign cornice, clapboarded second and third story with imbricated shingle frieze, flat roof with bracketed cornice and large modillions.
- ✓77. Town House, 63 King Street, 2½-story, wood frame, clapboarded with imbricated shingle gable infill, gable roof sheathed in polychrome slate with imbricated bands. There is a first story bay window and a two-story porch with a shed roof.
- ✓78. House, 79 King Street, see Description.
- ✓79. Apartment House, 49 & 51 King Street, 2-story, wood frame, clapboarded, flat roof. The first story porch entry has turned posts and a shed roof. The building has a frieze of tongue and groove boards with a bracketed cornice.
- ✓80. Gideon King Jr. House, 35 King Street, see Description.
- ✓81. House, 29 King Street, 2½-story, wood frame, asphalt siding, gable roof sheathed in slate, 1-story porch across the front elevation, end chimneys. Before 1853.
- ✓82. Garage, 23 King Street, 1-story, rock faced concrete block, cinder block west side, flat roof, false front with date stone "1938", two-bays wide.

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- ✓ 83. Houses, 124 & 126 Maple Street, 2-story, wood frame, clapboarded, front gable roofed, windows of 124 have been altered, recessed doorways with sidelights flanked by pilasters with Corinthian capitals as on # 86, (112 Maple Street).
- ✓ 84. House, 122 Maple Street, 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, gable roofed with two entrances in the gable end, before 1889.
- ✓ 85. House, 116 Maple Street, 2-story, wood frame, clapboarded, flat roof, bracketed cornice with dart motif frieze, double entrances, c. 1900.
- ✓ 86. House, 112 Maple Street, 1½-story, wood frame, clapboarded, front gable roofed with polychrome slate, pedimented lintels recessed door with sidelights flanked by pilasters with Corinthian capitals as those on # 83 (124 & 126 Maple Street), c. 1870 Greek Revival.
- ✓ 87. House, 88 Maple Street, 1½-story, perma-stone front, stucco sides, gable roof with wall dormers, between 1862 and 1889. Home of Horace W. Smith, carpenter and slater.
- ✓ 88. House, 84 & 86 Maple Street, 1½-story, with ground level basement, brick and clapboarded, frame, front gable roofed, imbricated polychrome slate roof, between 1862 and 1889.
- ✓ 89. House, 80 & 82 Maple Street, 1½-story, asphalt brick siding, frame, front gable roofed with side porch entrance, between 1862 and 1889.
- ✓ 90. House, 64 Maple Street, 2½-story with high basement, stucco, frame, front gable roofed with pointed arched gable light, redstone foundation underneath stucco covering, c. 1865, Greek Revival.
- ✓ 91. House, 62 Maple Street, 1½-story, clapboarded, frame, 2-bays, front gable roofed, set back side entrance with front and side porch, dolomite foundation, c. 1870.

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- ✓92. House, 58 & 60 Maple Street, 2-story, brick veneer, frame construction, gable roofed, dolomite foundation, double entrance central doorway, between 1853 and 1870.
- ✓93. Burlington Coal and Ice (Vermont Fruit Company), 52 Maple Street, 2-story, poured, reinforced concrete, wood truss, stepped parapet with recessed central ventilating windows near entrance and loading platform, between 1926 and 1942. Built on the site of the Lake Champlain Ice Company doing business in 1885. By 1896 the ice company had changed to the Consumer Ice Company and a tunnel of brick and stone (under the Rutland Railroad tracks) was constructed to haul ice from the lake to the ice house. The logo of the next company, Burlington Coal and Ice, still remains on the south facade.
- ✓94. House, 133 Maple Street, 2-story, aluminum siding, front gable roofed with side additions and modern commercial addition. Intrusion.
- ✓95. House, 123 Maple Street, 2½-story, clapboarded, frame, front gable roofed, round gable light, shouldered architrave windows, shingle porches, c. 1875.
- ✓96. Enos Market, 121 Maple Street, 2-story, clapboarded, frame, flat roof with bracketed cornice, 5 bays wide, entrances in first and second bays, c. 1885, continually used as a market on the first floor with apartments above.
- ✓97. Double House, 113, 115, 115½, 117 Maple Street, 3½-story, clapboarded and shingled, frame, front gable roofed with first floor bay window. Larger rear addition with dormers. c. 1900, Queen Anne.
- ✓98. House, 111 Maple Street, 2-story, clapboarded, frame, front gable roofed, 2-story shingle front porch and side porch, polychrome slate roof, c. 1880.

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- ✓99. Kirby House and Store, 105 Maple Street, 2-story wood frame, aluminum siding, hip roof.
- ✓100. House, 103 Maple Street, 2½-story, wood frame, clapboarded first story, shingled second story, gable roof, c. 1885.
- ✓101. House, 95 Maple Street, 1½-story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roof, classic cottage, c. 1880.
- ✓102. House, 89 Maple Street, 2½-story, wood frame, clapboarded and shingled, gable roof, side hall entrance with front and side bay windows, Queen Anne, c. 1905.
- ✓103. House, 81 Maple Street, 2½-story, wood frame, brick veneer, back addition with aluminum siding, front gable roofed, Greek Revival, before 1869.
- ✓104. Industrial Building, 75 Maple Street, see Description.
- ✓105. Factory, General Electric Armaments Plant, 57 Maple Street, 3-story, brick, similar bay articulation as in # 106 (47 Maple Street), flat roofed, steel casement windows, two GE metal medallions, c. 1950, flank west entrance. Originally built by G. S. Blodgett Co. as a portable oven factory and hardware supply store with railroad loading dock inside the building. Built 1919-1926.
- ✓106. Warehouse, 47 Maple Street, see Description.
- ✓107. Commercial Structure, 39 Maple Street, 1½-story, wood frame, brick asphalt siding covering clapboarding, front gable roofed, railroad siding on west side of building. Site of Dressed Beef Wholesalers since 1889, present structure dates from c. 1906.
- ✓108. House, 206 St. Paul Street, 2-story, 3 bays, clapboarded, gable roof sheathed in slate, gable front orientation side hall entrance, Greek Revival doorway, peaked window heads, side (north) porch, rear ell.

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- ✓109. Fraternal Order of Eagles, 194 St. Paul Street, 3-story, brick, modern building. Intrusion.
- ✓110. Hagar Hardware and Paint Co., 164 St. Paul Street, 3-story, brick, 11 bays wide on first floor west facade (St. Paul Street) with segmental arched window openings, raised redstone foundation.
- ✓111. Garage, 160 St. Paul Street, 3-bays, one story, shed roof with false boomtown front, overhead garage door, stamped metal siding in imitation of brick.
- ✓112. Silver Keg, 156 St. Paul Street, 2-story, brick commercial building, 3-bays wide, two second story glass block windows, first story wood entrance extension, flat roof.
- ✓113. Restaurant, King Street Dock, 1-story, gable roof, flush board and batten siding, c. 1970. Intrusion.
- ✓114. Office Building, King Street Dock, 2-story, flat roof, board and batten siding, c. 1968. Intrusion.
- ✓115. Garage, King Street Dock, 1-story, front gable roof, board and batten siding, exposed rafter tails support a roof of corrugated sheet metal, c. 1890.
- ✓116. Officers Cottage, King Street Dock, 1-story, gable front, 3-bays with two bay recessed porch, c. 1968. Intrusion.
- ✓117. Boat Shop, King Street Dock, 2-story, timber frame construction, asbestos panel walls. Adjoining is a 14 bay storage shed, wood frame with corrugated metal siding, c. 1970. Intrusion.
- ✓118. Lumber Shed, Foot of King Street, 3 enclosed sides, the long wall of concrete block, side walls of corrugated steel, truss roofed, 12 bays. Intrusion.

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- ✓119. Enclosed Lumber Shed, Foot of King Street, gable roof with two small wings; one flat roofed and one shed roofed. Roof beams are supported by stripped trees which rise from cut stone bases. Building clad with galvanized metal siding in a board and batten pattern. Intrusion.
- ✓120. Woodbury Lumber Office and Showroom, Foot of King Street, 1-story, with rough cut stone siding, shed roof, c. 1960, adjoining a timber frame truss roof lumbershed. The remains of a brick wall exists between the two buildings. Intrusion.
- ✓121. HISTORIC SITES MARKER: Steamer "Vermont." The marker commemorates the launching in 1808 of the steamboat "Vermont", built by John and James Winans - "the second successful steamboat to operate commercially only two years after Robert Fulton made his historic trip up the Hudson on the "Clermont." The Champlain Transportation Co. was one of the oldest steamboat companies when it suspended operation in 1932." ¹

1. Vermont Historic Sites Commission.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" 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 Battery Street Historic District, Burlington's earliest settlement, represents an area of mixed commercial, light industrial and residential uses which have evolved and developed from 1790 to the present. The buildings in the district reflect a variety of architectural styles and building types, from the Federal style to early 20th Century styles, and provide a historic document of the city's growth and development.

Furthermore the long sequence and diversity in architectural style and economic function found within this district can, from an archeological point of view, be used to study patterns of social, industrial and economic growth, both in time and space, and the development of these patterns. Spatial relationships between residential structures and commercial structures can contribute data on community and land use patterns and their change and/or stability through time. If each individual property is also perceived as a distinct archeological site, the artifactual and structural data associated with each property can be compared to those of other properties which are similar, or diverse, in both time and function for the purpose of examining the social and economic history of the district. Because the waterfront section of this district is unique to the Northeast region, artifactual and structural data from this area can contribute important information about usage, development, and patterns which may be typical to a waterfront area or which may be unique to this one.

The Battery Street area, where the proprietors of Burlington met to prepare the original plan for the city, was the early center for commerce on Lake Champlain. First the Lake Champlain canals and the shipping industries, and later the railroad, and now the trucking business center in this district of the City of Burlington. In the beginning years of the nineteenth century, the College of Medicine at the University of Vermont was founded in a house (# 13) in this district and in its early years classes were held there. Carriages as well as paper tubes, cigars, confections, and portable ovens were manufactured in this area; as was the world's second commercial steamboat.

The crescent shaped bay on Lake Champlain provided the best natural harbor available to Burlington, and provided access to transportation routes essential to the commercial growth and prosperity of the area. Gideon King, Jr. controlled lake traffic from 1790 to 1812, establishing a route between Burlington and St. John's, Quebec and Whitehall, New York.

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The Gideon King, Jr. House (# 80) is one of the district's outstanding Federal style buildings and one of Burlington's oldest structures.

Stores and warehouses were established on Battery Street, known earlier as Water Street. At King Street, Burlington's only shipyard was established, and the world's second commercial steamboat, "the Vermont" was constructed in 1809 and launched. An historic sites marker commemorates the site. At the foot of Maple Street, the Old South Wharf - or the "Salt Dock" - was built in 1810 facilitating the removal of cargo. The War of 1812 crippled the shipping industry on the lake, but with the building of the Champlain Canal in 1823, linking the lake with the Hudson River, Burlington began to compete with Boston for New England markets.

The Stone Store (# 1) was built close to the South Wharf and links Burlington architecturally with other port cities on the Erie Canal system. The store was built by Timothy Follet to house his flourishing mercantile business. In 1841 he established the Merchant's Boat Line which operated over 40 barges equipped with removable sails and masts so the same boat could travel through the canal from Albany and by lake to Burlington.

The second story of the Pomeroy House (# 13) was used by the students at the University of Vermont Medical College for classes and instruction from Dr. John Pomeroy from 1804 to 1822. The first regular lectures on anatomy and surgery ever given in Burlington were given in this house to twelve students in the winter of 1814.

The district accommodated a number of light industries. Gray's Carriage Works (# 19) established in 1830, manufactured light and heavy carriages until the late 1880s. The ice industry of Lake Champlain established a number of ice houses in the area. On Maple Street, near Battery Street, remains a concrete ice house (# 93) built in the 1930s on the site of the former Lake Champlain Ice Company. In 1896 a tunnel was constructed leading from the Ice House to the Lake. It has since been filled in. The former Champlain Mattress Co. building (# 4) possibly served as an ice house also, during the early twentieth century.

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Thomas Arbuckle and P. D. Ballou established a cigar and confectioners manufacturing industry at the corner of Maple and Pine Streets in 1871; the present building (# 104) on this site dates from c. 1885 and was used until c. 1915 when the National Paper Tube and Box Company bought the structure for paper box manufacturing (1915-1945). The building resembles in its use of granite and brick the Wells Richardson Building (1883) on College Street in Burlington, designed by local architect A. B. Fisher.

Another industry on Maple Street was established c. 1920 by G. S. Blodgett at 57 Maple (# 105) for the manufacture of portable ovens. This industry continued into the late 1940s, when General Electric established an armament plant in the building.

The district has always been a transportation center. In 1848 the Champlain Transportation Company established a daily line across the lake. In 1849 a through line was established to New York. The waterfront was also a stage coach center, with coaches ending their routes at the steam boat landing at the end of Maple Street. The Rutland and Burlington Railroad and the Vermont Central Railway were routed through Burlington in 1849. They were integral to the growth of industry and the wholesale grocery companies in the district. Union Station, (# 5), a fine example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture dominates the waterfront streetscape at Main Street and attests to the importance of the railroad in Burlington.

Lumber storage yards were located along the waterfront for transport by both train and barge.

Gideon King, Jr.'s house (# 80) was the site of the last series of meetings of the proprietors of Burlington in June of 1798. At one of these meetings William Coit presented a final plan for the City of Burlington. This plan established the present gridiron pattern of streets in downtown Burlington. In addition they voted to set aside the land now known as City Hall Park.

The Battery Street area is experiencing a renewed interest in its architectural heritage. Presently four buildings within the district -

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the Musicant Building (# 9), Merchant's Bank (# 7), the Gideon King, Jr. House (# 80) and the former Champlain Mattress Co. Building (# 4) - are undergoing preservation and restoration for adaptive re-use through Economic Development Administration Title X matching grants for historic preservation under the administration of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.

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PAGE 1

Sanborn Insurance Maps for years 1882, 1889, 1894, 1900, 1906,
1912, 1919, 1926, 1942.

Young, A. B. "Plan of Burlington Village, 1830".

Archival and historic research material from the Burlington Planning
Commission, Special Collections at the University of Vermont in
Burlington and the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont
in Burlington.

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north property line of # 5 (Union Station, 1 Main Street); thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction to a Point C at the intersection of the center line of Battery Street and an extension in a westerly direction of the north boundary line of # 16 (Emile DuPont Roofing Co., 150 & 152 Battery Street); thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the northerly boundary lines of # 16 (150 & 152 Battery Street), # 24 (151 South Champlain Street), across South Champlain Street, # 34 (162 South Champlain Street), # 45 (149 Pine Street), across Pine Street, # 55 (160 Pine Street), # 62 (151 St. Paul Street), across St. Paul Street, # 112 (156 St. Paul Street) to a Point D, the northeasterly boundary point of # 112 (156 St. Paul Street); thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the easterly boundary lines of # 112 (156 St. Paul Street), # 111 (160 St. Paul Street), # 110 (164 St. Paul Street), across King Street, to # 109 (194 St. Paul Street), across Maple Street to # 108 (206 St. Paul Street) to a Point E, the southeasterly corner of # 108 (206 St. Paul Street); thence proceeding in a westerly direction on the southerly boundary lines of # 94 (113 Maple Street), # 95 (123 Maple Street), # 96 (121 Maple Street), # 97 (113, 115, 115½, 117 Maple Street), # 98 (111 Maple Street), # 99 (105 Maple Street), across Pine Street, # 100 (103 Maple Street), # 101 (95 Maple Street), # 102 (89 Maple Street), # 103 (81 Maple Street), # 104 (75 Maple Street), across South Champlain Street, # 105 (57 Maple Street), # 106 (47 Maple Street), and # 107 (39 Maple Street), to a Point F at the intersection of the center line of Battery Street and an extension in a westerly direction of the southerly boundary line of # 107 (39 Maple Street); thence proceeding in a northerly direction to a Point G at the intersection of an extension in an easterly direction of the southerly boundary line of # 1 (209 Battery Street) and the center line of Battery Street; thence proceeding in a westerly direction to the Point of the beginning.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blow, David. "A Walk Through Burlington History" in Rural Vermonter, Vol. 4, June 1966.

Child, Hamilton. Gazetteer and Business Directory of Chittenden County, Vermont, for 1822, Syracuse, New York, 1884.

Predee and Edwards, "Map of Burlington, Vermont, 1853."

Rann, W. S. History of Chittenden County, D. Mason & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., 1886.
(Continued on Continuation Sheet 9)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 35

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	6,4,2,0,4,0	4,9,2,6,0,8,0	B	1,8	6,4,2,2,0,0	4,9,2,6,0,4,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,8	6,4,1,4,0,0	4,9,2,5,7,6,0	D	1,8	6,4,1,3,9,0	4,9,2,6,0,3,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Battery Street Historic District begins at a Point A at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the south property line of # 1 (the Stone Store, 209 Battery Street) and the mean low water mark of Lake Champlain; thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the mean low water mark of Lake Champlain to a Point B at the intersection of an extension in a westerly direction of the

(Continued on Continuation Sheet 10)

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

<u>Adele Cramer, John P. Dumville, and B. Clark Schoettle</u>	DATE
ORGANIZATION	<u>September, 1976</u>
<u>Vermont Division for Historic Preservation</u>	TELEPHONE
STREET & NUMBER	<u>802-828-3226</u>
<u>Pavilion Building</u>	STATE
CITY OR TOWN	<u>Vermont</u>
<u>Montpelier</u>	

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE 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

William B. Pinney

TITLE

William B. Pinney, State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

December 9, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

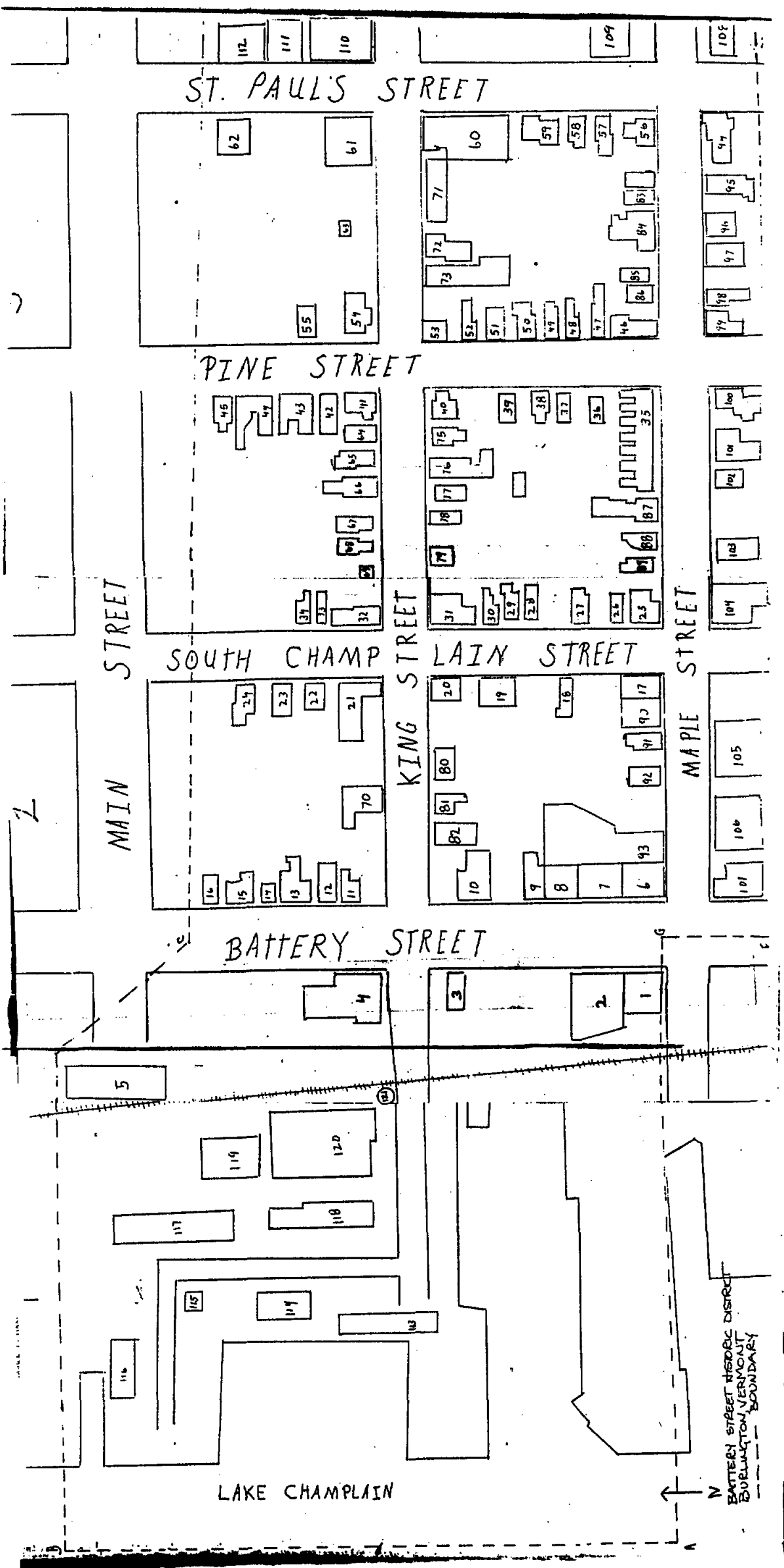
DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



ST. PAUL'S STREET

PINE STREET

MAIN STREET

SOUTH CHAMP LAIN STREET

KING STREET

LAIN STREET

MAPLE STREET

BATTERY STREET

LAKE CHAMPLAIN

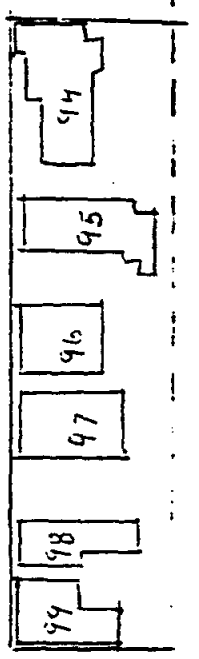
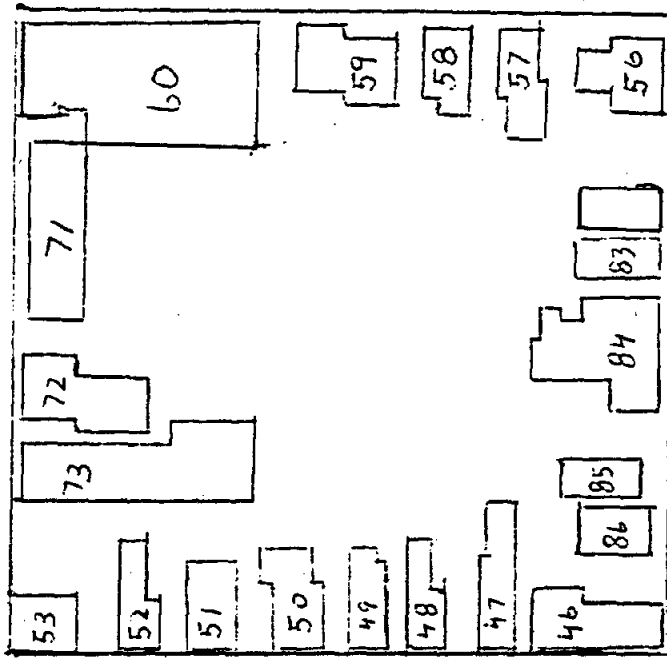
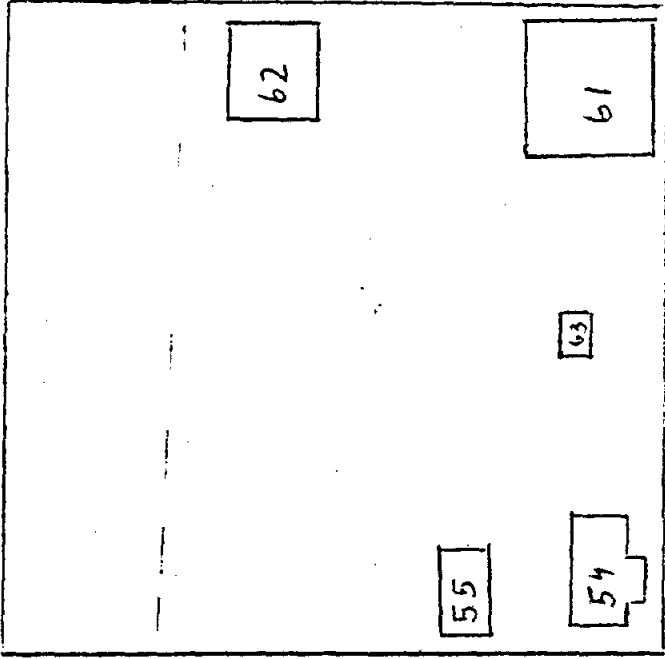
BATTERY STREET HERBIC DISTRICT
BURLINGTON, VERMONT
BOUNDARY

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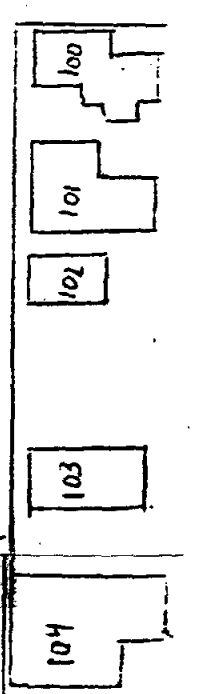
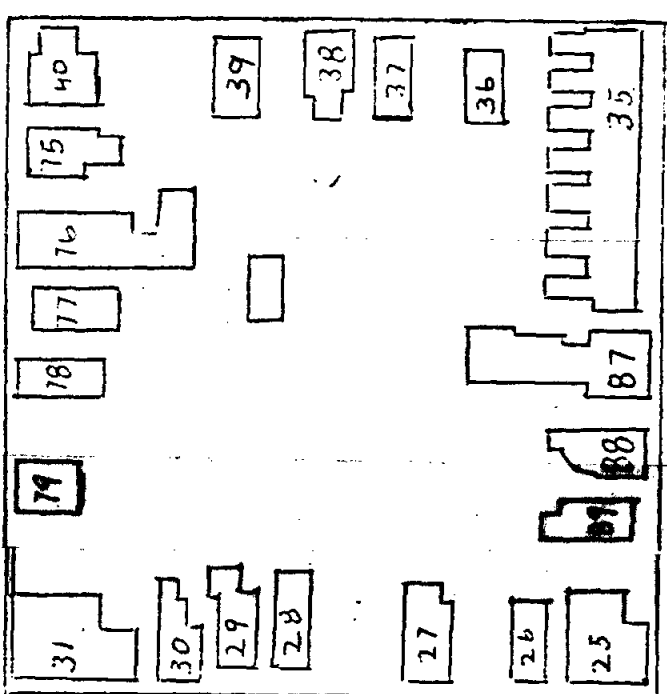
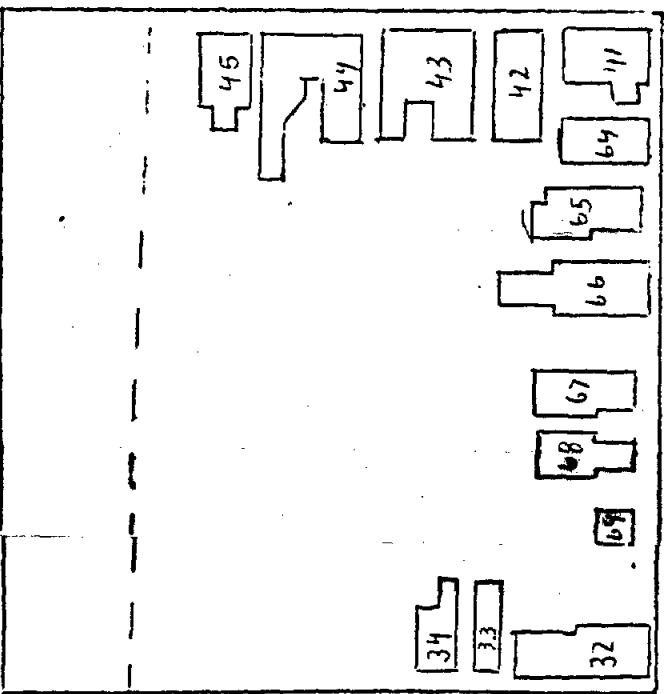
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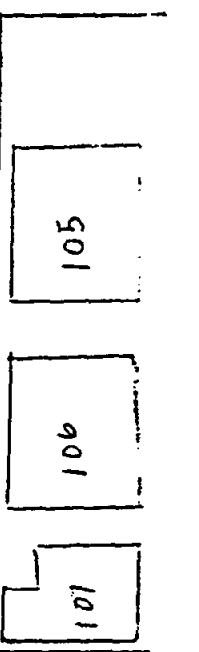
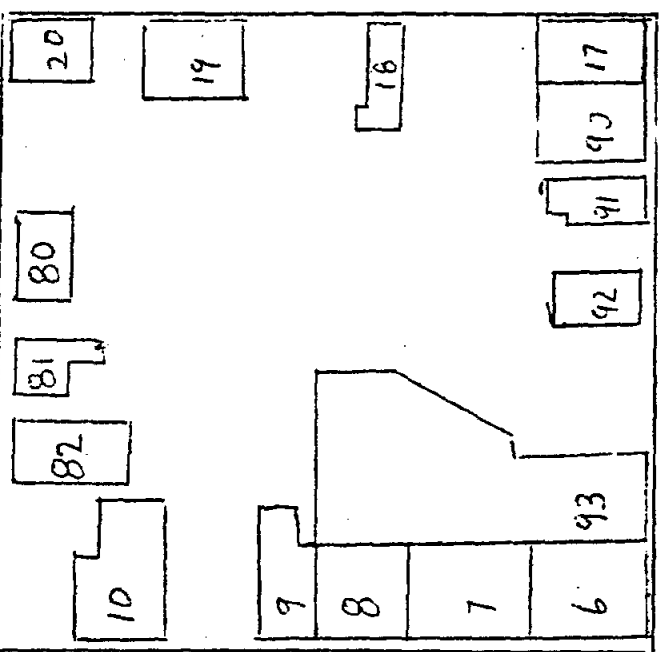
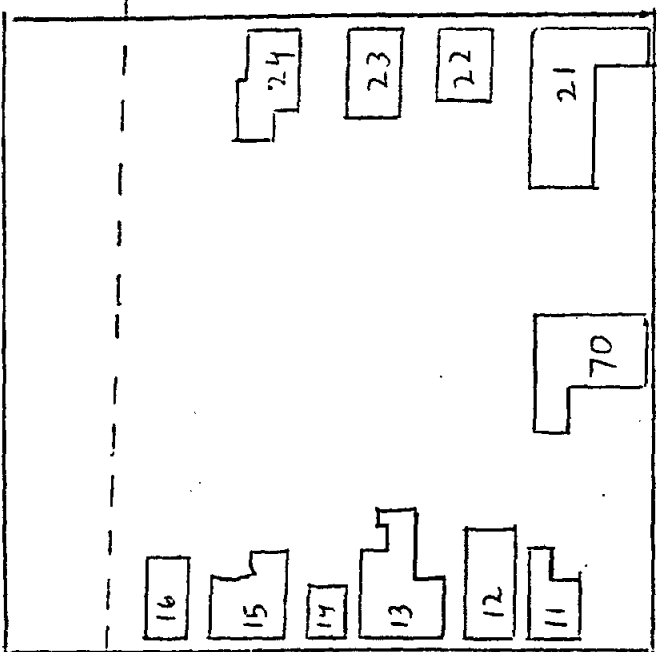
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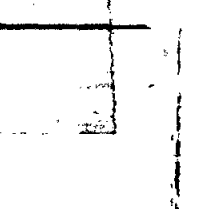
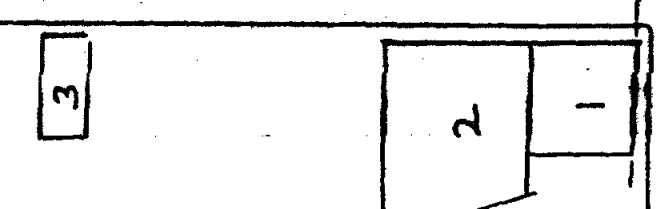
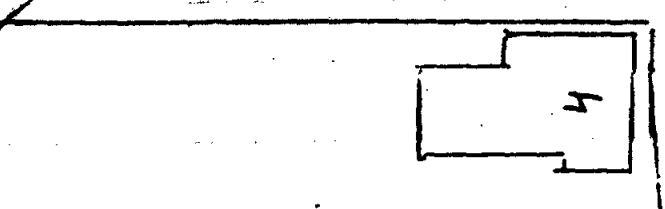
PINE STREET



SOUTH CHAMP



BATTERY STREET



MAIN STREET

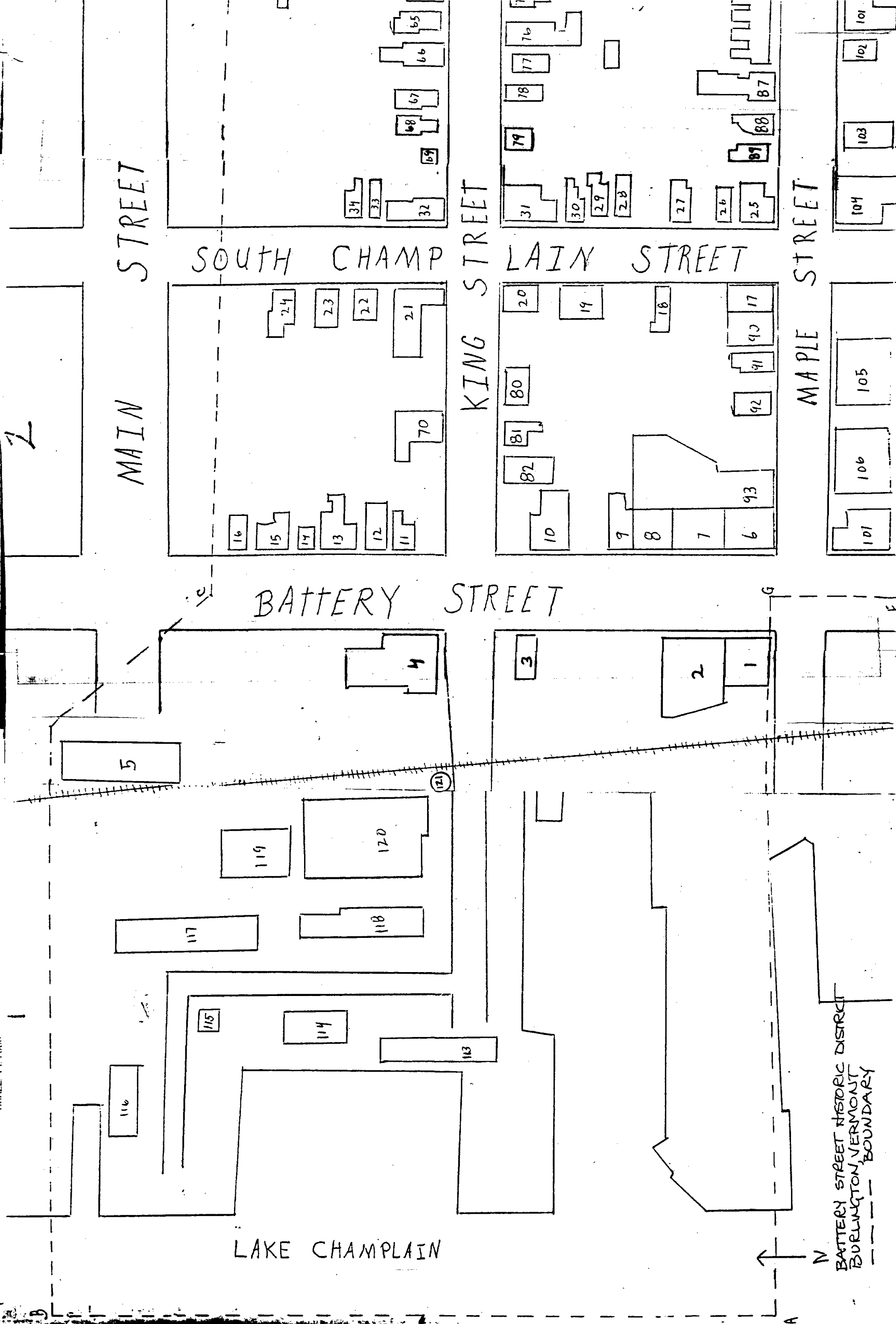
KING STREET

MAPLE STREET

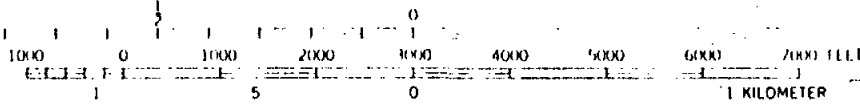
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SCALE 1" = 100'



SCALE 1:24,000



1 MILE

642

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

BURLINGTON, VT.
NW/4 BURLINGTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N4422.5—W7307.5/7.5

1948
PHOTO AERIAL
AMS 5122 I NW SERIES

4928000m N

4927

4926

4925

27°30'

4924

4923

BATTERY STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
BURLINGTON VERMONT
UTM REFERENCES:

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- B: 18/642200/4926040
- C: 18/641400/4925760
- D: 18/641390/4926030

