

STATE OF VERMONT Division for Historic Preservation Montpelier, VT 05602 HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY Historic District Survey Form	SURVEY NUMBER: LISTED ON THE STATE REGISTER: Y CRITERIA: A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER: Y																																																
DISTRICT NAME: Battery Street District	NEGATIVE FILE NUMBERS:																																																
COUNTY: Chittenden	SIGNIFICANCE: Architectural ☒ Historic ☒ Archeological ☒ Engineering ☐																																																
TOWN: Burlington	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local ☒ State ☐ National ☐ HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Commercial Development (urban); Ports and Shipping Centers; Good Example-Architectural Type; Good Example-Architectural Style; Physical Patterns of Communities; Railroad Junctions; Water Transport and Commerce																																																
VILLAGE:																																																	
LOCATION:																																																	
TYPE OF DISTRICT: Downtown District																																																	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: 8 SIGNIFICANCE PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE – CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">_PREHISTORIC</td> <td style="width: 25%;">_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC</td> <td style="width: 25%;">XCOMMUNITY PANNING</td> <td style="width: 25%;">_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_RELIGION</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_1400-1499</td> <td>XARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC</td> <td>_CONSERVATION</td> <td>_LAW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_1500-1599</td> <td>_AGRICULTURE</td> <td>_ECONOMICS</td> <td>_SCIENCE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_SCULPTURE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_1600-1699</td> <td>XARCHITECTURE</td> <td>XEDUCATION</td> <td>_MILITARY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XSoc/HUMAN</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X1700-1799</td> <td>_ART</td> <td>_ENGINEERING</td> <td>_MUSIC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X1800-1899</td> <td>XCOMMERCE</td> <td>XEXPLOR./SETTLEMENT</td> <td>_PHILOSOPHY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XTRANSPORT</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X1900</td> <td>_Communications</td> <td>XINDUSTRY</td> <td>XPOLITICS/GOVERNMENT</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>_INVENTION</td> <td>_Other</td> </tr> </table>		_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	XCOMMUNITY PANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION				_1400-1499	XARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_SCIENCE	_SCULPTURE				_1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	XEDUCATION	_MILITARY	XSoc/HUMAN				X1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	X1800-1899	XCOMMERCE	XEXPLOR./SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	XTRANSPORT				X1900	_Communications	XINDUSTRY	XPOLITICS/GOVERNMENT			_INVENTION	_Other
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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

DESCRIPTION section CONTINUED:

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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.
65. Apartment House, 66 & 68 King Street, 2 brick with red mortar, redstone foundation, hip ...(see continuation page)

COORDINATES:

UTM (Zone 18)

State Plane Coordinates:

E911 Identifiers:

REFERENCES:**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.

Presdee and Edwards, " of Burlington, Vermont, 1853.

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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.

RECORDED BY:

Adele Cramer, B. Clark
Schoettle, John P. Dumville

ORGANIZATION:

VT Division for Historic Preservation

DATE RECORDED:

September 26, 1976

LAST UPDATED:

March 23, 2010

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE – CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
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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.

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.

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 - 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.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION section CONTINUED:

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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.
65. Apartment House, 66 & 68 King Street, 2 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, 2 1/2-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, 2j 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, 2 1/2-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.
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, 2 1/2-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, 2 1/2-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, 2 1/2-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 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, 2 1/2-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.
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, 1 1/2-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, 1 1/2-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, 86 Maple Street, 1 1/2-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 & 66 Maple Street, 1 1/2-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, 1 1/2-story, asphalt brick siding, frame, front gable roofed with side porch entrance, between 1862 and 1889.
90. House, 64 Maple Street, 2 1/2-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, 1 1/2-story, clapboarded, frame, 2-bays, front gable roofed, set back side entrance with front and side porch, dolomite foundation, c. 1870.
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, 2 1/2-story, clapboarded, frame, front gable roofed, round gable light, shouldered architrave windows, shingle porches, a. 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, 115 1/2, 117 Maple Street, 3 1/2-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.
99. Kirby House and Store, 105 Maple Street, 2 wood frame, aluminum siding, hip roof.
100. House, 103 Maple Street, 2 1/2-story, wood frame, clapboarded first story, shingled second story, gable roof, c. 1885.
101. House, 95 Maple Street, 1*-story, wood frame, clapboarded, gable roof, classic cottage, c. 1880.
102. House, 89 Maple Street, 2 1/2-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, 2 1/2-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, 1 1/2-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.
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.

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 lumber shed. 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 steam companies when it suspended operation in 1932."