

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name North Street Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheets

city or town Burlington

state Vermont

code VT county Chittenden

code 007

zip code 05401

not for publication

vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

North Street Historic District
 Name of Property
 Chittenden County, Vermont
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
 Category of Property (Check only one box)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal
 building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	70
Noncontributing	18
buildings	1
sites	0
structures	0
objects	0
Total	71

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 18

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter Categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Dwelling
 Domestic - Multiple Dwelling
 Domestic - Secondary Structure
 Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store
 Commerce/Trade - Department Store
 Commerce/Trade - Business
 Funerary - Cemetery
 Social - Meeting Hall

Current Functions (Enter Categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Dwelling
 Domestic - Multiple Dwelling
 Commerce/Trade - Business
 Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store
 Social - Meeting Hall
 Funerary - Cemetery
 Education - School

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter Categories from instructions)

Italianate
 Queen Anne
 No Style

Narrative Description

foundation Stone
 walls Brick
 Wood
 roof Slate
 other Wood

Materials (Enter Categories from instructions)

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

See continuation sheets

North Street Historic District
Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bibliography

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Ethnic Heritage

European

Other

Architecture

Period of Significance

1830 - 1946

Significant Dates

1823

1849

1886

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

North Street Historic District
Chittenden County, Vermont

10. Geographical Data

Name of Property
County and State

Acraege of Property 24

UTM references
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	641290	492700
2	18	641309	4927045
3	18	642290	4927095
4	18	642240	4927020

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name / title Gabrielle Bourgette, Brian Knight, Elaine Park

organization University of Vermont, H.P. Program

date April 25, 1996

street & number Wheeler House

telephone 802 656-3180

city or town Burlington

state Vermont

zip code 05405

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name See continuation sheets

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paper Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of

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2. Location

- Numbers 12-258 North Street
- Numbers 87-95 & 98 North Avenue
- Numbers 139, 141-144 North Champlain Street
- Numbers 147-149 Elmwood Avenue
- Number 1 Intervale Avenue
- Numbers 146, 143-147 & 156 North Winsoski Avenue

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7. Narrative Description

Summary

The North Street Historic District is an excellent example of a neighborhood marketplace that has retained its character and message to the present day with minor alterations. Located in the Old North End of Burlington, the district is bisected by 11 cross streets including Pitkin, Blodgett, Front, Park, North Champlain, Rose, Murray, LaFountain, Elmwood, Intervale and North Winooksi, and serves as the neighborhood's focal point and central east-west commercial thoroughfare. It is approximately 10 blocks long, consisting of 24 acres and containing 70 contributing buildings, 1 contributing site, 18 non-contributing structures and three parking lots. Burlington College at the west end of the district and the Last Elm Cafe at the east end serve as visual markers that separate the neighborhood/commercial district from the surrounding residential neighborhoods. Along the street are mixed use buildings, single and multi-family residences and small businesses dating between 1830 through 1949, with the majority of construction taking place between 1870 and 1890. The mixture of styles include: seventeen Italianate, six Queen Anne, four Greek Revival, two Colonial Revival, one Gothic revival, one Bungalow, one Federal style, and forty-four vernacular interpretations of these styles. The district retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Descriptions

1) 87-95 North Avenue / c. 1894 / Saiger's Grocery and Department Stores / Burlington College

The main block of this east facing three-story, 6 x 6 bay Italianate building makes an important statement at the head of North Street. Extending west is a one-story cinderblock addition and to the north is a two-story, 3 x 5 bay section that also extends west in a one-story addition. A two-story glass entrance visually separates the two buildings. The entire foot print is 90 x 98 feet.

The upper two stories have been restored with wood clapboard, scalloped shingles and a bracketed parapeted cornice that extends above the flat roof. The replacement wood windows are 1/1 with simple surrounds. The first story walls are a fine textured stucco and the windows range from single fixed panes to industrial size sash of 12 panes. There is a south entrance in addition to the main entrance. A wood cornice runs along the width and above the replacement double doors. This restorative work, under the direction of a preservation architect, was completed in 1983 for the new Burlington College.

The important change, to this intersection, came with the laying of the tracks for the horse-drawn

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street car line in 1880. It proceeded west on North Street from North Champlain Street and then turned north on North Avenue in front of the present building. It continued a mile out to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and cemetery. The horse-drawn cars were replaced in three years (1883) by electric trolleys.

In 1884, Frank Riley ran a grocery store here, and lived on Cherry Street. In 1886, Charles Noyes divided the block between Depot Street and Haswell Street into 8 lots, 1-4 fronting on North Avenue, and commonly known as numbers 87-95. City Directories show that in 1889-1893, Frank Casavoy, Jr. ran a grocery store at #95, and boarded 13 domestics. George Casavoy, a clerk was living at #93. In 1896, Dr. Eugene Chevalier, a druggist, owned the Chevalier Drug Co.

The 1902 City Directory notes that George Saiger kept a grocery store in the building at #93 North Avenue and lived upstairs with his wife and family at #87. His market prospered and in 1905 he raised the building 15 feet from the street level and constructed a new floor. By 1912 he expanded his business to the whole block, by buying the "McKenzie Block" (lots three and four) north of the grocery store, and opened Saiger's Department Store. He continued to manage it until 1924 when his son Sam Saiger became manager. Barney Magram joined him in 1926 and 1927. At the time of George Saiger's death 1928, Saiger's Grocery Store and Department Store were sold to Alex Colodny, who lived at 350 North Street. (At this time Mr. Magram went on to manage the Fashion Shop at 100 North Street.)

The store continued to be known as Saigers until c. 1932 when the new owner renamed it, Colodny's Public Market. Around the same time the Colodny family moved to 155 North Prospect Avenue. Mr. Colodny sold groceries, meats, cigars and confectioneries in the front part of the building; boots, shoes, clothing and second-hand clothing in the back portion. A highly successful business man, Colodny grossed \$100,000 in his first seven months of operation. He too had decided to remodel the store and he raised the roof, pushing the first floor upward making a new store with high ceilings and still leaving two floors for apartments above. The new market specialized in meats and at one time employed as many as seven meat cutters working behind the scenes. During World War II, because he provisioned the troops training at the University of Vermont, he was able to have access to a variety of foods that he supplied to his own customers and some of the Burlington restaurants. After the war, Colodny perceived the opportunities of frozen food sales and devised a home-service plan where he purchased, stocked and serviced home freezers on a weekly basis. The venture again was highly successful and he kept eleven salesmen busy in the field. Colodny retired in 1979. The building was sold to Burlington College and then remodeled with the help of work study students. They removed the vinyl siding and restored the fish-scale shingles and projecting cornice, architectural details which contribute to its

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historic significance.

2) 98 North Avenue / c. 1978 / Sunoco (Non-contributing)
 This is a one story, asphalt covered, hipped-roof structure with a concrete foundation brick veneer wall, with irregular bays. Metal fascia with lettering lies under the galvanized steel cornice. Windows are eight-light fixed sash protected by canvas awnings. The main facade has three divided-light garage doors, a steel commercial door and entry that faces North Avenue. Gas pumps and parking lot are associated with the business. This building is non-contributing due to age.

3) 12 North Street / c. 1980s / Vacant building (Non-contributing)
 This modern, one-and-a-half story stucco building has an irregular form and bays. The front facade has the same wood framed windows, with four in a group with wood surrounds. The door is aluminum with wood surrounds; transom and picture windows flank either side of the door. A wood plank handicap ramp with wood and iron rails lies at the front facade. There is a galvanized steel fascia and roof. The west and east elevations have four bays on the first floor with pivot windows, and the top floor has two bays with pivot windows. There are windows on the front facing roof as well. This building is non-contributing due to age.

4) 17 North Street / c. 1960 / Citgo (Non-contributing)
 This one story, asphalt-clad mansard-roofed building has an infilled arched dormer and signage on the steel fascia. The foundation is concrete and the walls are covered with wood paneling and slender timbers used for decoration. Openings are irregular with a steel door at the main facade, which faces west. Two other doors are on the north facade and are wood with no adornment. Windows are varied including paired fixed-sash and picture types. The rear facade has an addition constructed of concrete with a shed, wood roof. The building is non-contributing due to age.

5) 19-21 North Street / c. 1880 / Callahan House
 This two story, 4x2 bay, eaves front vernacular duplex has a two story shed-roofed addition spanning the rear facade. The building has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, corner boards, a water table and plain cornice. The roof is slate with imbricated courses, and there are two interior end wall brick chimneys. Both doors are wood with a slender divided-light at the top, and are located at the front center bay, and are sheltered by a gable hood. The gable, pedimented hood has a metal roof, and is supported by brackets. The front steps are formed by large blocks of marble. The windows are 6/6 and 2/2 with plain window surrounds and a small drip cap. The west elevation has six windows, three on each floor. The front facade has four windows on the

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top floor and two on the bottom floor, one on either side of the pediment entry. There is an exterior stairway and porch attached to the rear addition.

This duplex is one of the few buildings along North Street with side gables. According to city directories, the Callahan family lived here for several decades at the end of the nineteenth century and they are listed as masons and builders. A map from 1862 shows the Callahans as owners of the lot prior to the building of the house, which suggests that they built the house.

6) 23 North Street / c. 1880 / Olde Northender

This 2x2 bay, two and a half story, gable front vernacular house, with an ell on the east elevation, has a stone and concrete foundation and aluminum siding. The roof is slate with imbricated courses. The front facade has been altered with the modern front door right of center flanked by picture windows with cloth awnings. A projecting sign is located above the front door. Other windows are 1/1 and appear to be replacements; some are flanked by shutters. The west elevation has one window on each floor towards the building rear. There is a one story, one bay wide addition in front of the ell with a hipped asphalt roof. There are also additional appendages in the rear.

According to city directories, William Maher, who was an employee of W & D. G. Crane Lumber Company, lived here from c. 1884 until c. 1900. Maher was possibly the first resident at this address. By 1910, Michael Callahan was selling second hand goods here. The building has also been used as a barber shop and restaurant. It was converted to a bar in c. 1990.

7) 24 North Street / c. 1900 / Eddy's Pub

This late Italianate style commercial structure, located on a corner, is a 5x5 bay trapezoid block with a one bay wide flat-roofed storage shed addition at the rear. The foundation is stone and the walls are clapboard siding. Wooden belt courses divide the three stories and a projecting cornice between the second and third floors is embellished with small, paired, scrolled wooden brackets. Windows are 1/1 on the top two floors with wood surrounds, and small fixed sash windows are located on the front facade of the main floor. On the second floor of the east elevation, the five windows are asymmetrically placed. The west elevation is windowless with evidence of infill. What were once large storefront windows are now covered with vertical wood siding. The main entrance is canted at the building's southeast corner and the galvanized steel door has a wood surround. A plain wood door with a wood surround lies on the south elevation and provides access to apartments, as do two plain wooden doors on the east elevation.

This house was built shortly after the turn of the century and was originally an addition to an older tenement later demolished. When first built, it housed a barber shop, a cigar and fruit store, a

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meat market and a residential apartment. The building visually dominates the corner and reflects the commercial district of North Street. The building is listed on the Burlington Register of Historic Resources.

8) 25 North Street / c. 1910

This two story, 2x3 bay, gable front vernacular house has a two story wing, small entry porch in the rear and is deeply set back from street. The building has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, corner boards and a plain, wide frieze. There is a two story front porch rebuilt with pressure treated wood covering the right bay of the front facade. There are two entries off the porch which lead to two apartment units. The doors are aluminum and vinyl. The windows are 1/1 with plain wood surrounds and a small drip cap. It appears to be a side hall plan.

This building was originally constructed as a furniture repair shop by Michael Callahan, who operated a second hand store at 23 North Street. According to city directories, the building was probably converted into a duplex shortly after it was built.

9) 27 1/2-29-29 1/2 North Street / c. 1885

This two story, Italianate style, flat-roofed, 4x2 bay duplex has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, corner boards, a water table, and paired, scrolled brackets with drops, at the front cornice. The windows are mostly 2/2 with plain surrounds, drip caps and are flanked by shutters on the front facade. The front facade has four windows on the top floor. The bottom floor has five symmetrically placed openings with two doors, each with a window to the outside with one window in between the doors. The doors are galvanized steel with wood surrounds and are approached by a small sets of stairs with iron railing. The front facade also has two fixed sash windows at the basement level. A two story, two bay wide, rear appendage appears to be an early addition.

According to city directories, James Beatty lived here with his family in 1890. Beatty worked as a laborer for the W & D.G. Crane Lumber Company.

10) 30 North Street / c. 1895 / Larow's Northside Video

This two story, Italianate style, flat-roofed, 2x5 bay commercial building with a rear addition has a stone foundation and aluminum siding. The altered storefront wraps around the corners with one fixed sash window on each side. It is characterized by an unadorned, projecting cornice. The front consists of a central metal frame door flanked by large, square, fixed sash windows. Large, scrolled brackets with smaller brackets in between, and panels adorn the cornice and frieze. Stemming from the twin corner brackets are corner boards that extend the length of the building. Replacement windows are mostly 1/1 aluminum framed; there are two at the front facade and four

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on the west elevation; all have wood surrounds. The east elevation has six windows on the second floor; five are on the main block and one on the addition. The north elevation (the rear addition) has paired 1/1 sash, double-hung windows on the second floor and none on the first floor. There are no windows on the first floor on the side elevation facing west. There are entries in the rear for second story apartments.

A fairly recent fire heavily damaged this building and it has undergone renovations. The building has a long commercial history. According to the 1910 city directory, Martin E. Sullivan ran a grocery store here. Sullivan lived at 87 North Street and was Alderman for Ward four.

11) 31-33 North Street / 1905

This 5x4 bay, flat-roofed, three story tenement building was constructed in a square plan with a three story, unadorned, wooden porch attached to the rear elevation. The foundation is stone and the walls are brick, accentuated by rock-faced quoins on the facade corners. The main entrance is a centrally located, metal door encased in a metal frame, and topped by a four-pane transom light and a rock-faced stone lintel. A date stone (1905) is located between the center bay window and the door. Windows on the front facade are 1/1 adorned with rock-faced stone lintels and sills. Windows on the three remaining elevations are 1/1 with elliptical window hoods. Below the cornice and above the top story windows is a rock-faced stone belt course, and just above that, at the bay locations are rectangular stones framed by bricks. The center bay location has a long, rock-faced gray stone that matches the foundation, lintels, sills, quoins and belt course. A small parking lot to the east of the building is used by its tenants.

This building represents one of the final layers of structures erected on North Street's commercial end. The first tenants were a lumber yard employee, a laborer and a carpenter, reflecting the working class nature of the neighborhood. The building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

12) 38-40 North Street / c. 1885

Two and a half story, 2x4 bay, slate-covered roof, eaves front vernacular house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, corner boards, a water table, plain frieze and a molded cornice. The main elevation faces west, towards the side street, although the original entry has been removed. The windows are 1/1 with molded drip caps and a symmetrical fenestration pattern. Four building entrances are in the rear with extensive stair way and multiple deck additions that appear to be recently constructed. The decks extend to the east elevation and are accompanied by stairs and an entry. Another door with a wood surround and drip cap is located on the east elevation towards the front of the building. A six-foot high wooden fence encloses a small yard on the east elevation and a small parking lot associated with the building lies to the north of the building.

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Maps indicate the main block of this building has changed very little over time. It was built after L.S. Drew sub-divided the land that formerly incorporated the Chittenden County Fairgrounds.

13) 42 North Street / c. 1902 / Norhend Daycare

This house is a one and a half story, gable front vernacular house with a one story, two part, rear wing with a flat roof and appendages on the east elevation. The foundation is stone and the walls are clapboard siding, and the roof is slate. The windows are 1/1 and 2/2 with plain surrounds. A bungalow style front porch wraps around to the west elevation. The porch features a battered half wall, posts, a hipped roof and a west side porch entrance leading to the main entry of the house at the rear wing, which is off set to the west. The entrance features an aluminum interior door and a wood door with wood surround on the exterior. There is another entry at one of the east side appendages; it is a galvanized steel, door with a plain wood surround. That appendage also features a picture window. The other two appendages are small lean-tos and appear to be early additions.

The first resident, according to the 1903 city directory, was John Beatty who is listed as a foreman of a box shop.

14) 49 North Street / c. 1960 / Ray's Seafood (Non-contributing)

This building features a wood shingle mansard roof, concrete foundation, vertical board and batten siding, and a concrete block wall at the west elevation. The front facade features two galvanized, divided-light doors, each with a side picture window, a small service window for ice-cream, and a garage door. This building is non-contributing due to age.

15) 50-54 North Street / c. 1880 / Ray Allen Beverage Center

This two story building has had several additions since its construction. The building has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and combination slate and asphalt shingle roof. A Sanborn map from 1889 indicates that the central, two story, 2x2 bay, gable front main block formerly had two symmetrical, two story ells, so the present ell that extends west from the central main block had a similar ell extending east on the opposite side of the building. The surviving wing is approximately four bays wide, and is spanned by a two story porch with turned posts on the first floor and a half wall and posts on the second story. About 1940, the east wing was replaced by a two story, 2x2 bay, gable front block, which faces south and protrudes in front of the original main block. This addition has a pent gable facade and a cornice above the first story storefront which has been altered. A large one story addition was added

c. 1960 behind the house. This addition is approximately 4x2 bays in size (about 30 meters), is constructed of concrete block and has a north facing overhead sectional garage door. The

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windows are mostly 2/2, and some of the surrounds on the older sections of the building have molded lintels that are slightly peaked. The entrance to the store at the southeast corner has been altered. There are several other entries off the front porch of the ell.

This house may have been built as a tenement house during the period after the Civil War when the neighborhood was expanding due to the success of its waterfront lumber industry. Thomas Murphy lived here at the end of the nineteenth century and was probably the owner of the building. In the 1930s and 1940s, Nelson Allen lived here. The present owner, Richard Allen claims that several bodies were exhumed during the expansions of the building.

16) 51-55 North Street / c. 1885

This two story, flat-roofed building features a bracketed cornice, concrete foundation, clapboard siding, irregular bays, and additions in the rear. The front facade features four 1/1 sash, double-hung aluminum framed windows on the top floor and two aluminum doors, picture and 1/1 windows on the bottom floor. The west elevation has four asymmetrically placed windows on the top floor, all are 1/1 sash, double-hung with wood surrounds. The bottom floor has three windows, two 1/1 sash, double-hung and one sliding unit. There is an interior concrete chimney towards the west elevation. The two story rear addition has a shed roof on the bottom floor and a porch on top floor.

17) 57 North Street / c. 1875

This one story, 3x4 bay, gable front, imbricated course slate roof, vernacular building has a false front featuring a parapet. The central entrance is recessed with a plain wood door and wood surround. The foundation is stone and most of the building has clapboard siding. The windows are mostly 1/1 double-hung with plain wood surrounds. There is a two story porch on the east side of the building featuring half walls, posts and wood shingle siding. There is also a two story one bay deep addition spanning the rear facade of the building. A shed roof dormer is on the west elevation. There is a secondary entrance off the east side of the porch. An interior end wall chimney is located toward the front of the building.

This building is distinctive for its parapeted false front, which may have been added in the 1930s when the building was converted into a grocery store. In the forties and fifties, Simeon Gregoire worked here as a barber. According to city directories, James McCuen lived here as early as 1877. McCuen was a police officer and employee of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company. A 1869 map shows the name "McEwen" written over a plot of land on this block. A Sanborn map from 1889 illustrates that this was one of only two buildings on this block at that time.

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18) 59-61 North Street / c. 1928

This 3x4 bay, two story building has neo-classical details, a flat roof, and an integral recessed porch or loggia on the second story in the front. The foundation is stone, walls are clapboard siding on the front of the building and vinyl siding on the remaining sides. The house also features corner boards, water table, and two flushed belt courses; one just above the doors and windows, and the other just below the porch. The porch has three turned columns supporting the roof and a three foot high balustrade with square balusters enclosing the recessed area. A plain wood door and surround, 6/6 window with plain surround and a Chicago style window define three bays on the porch. Three large sets of scrolled, paired brackets with six smaller ones placed in between lie above embellished panels at the front cornice. The main recessed front entry, located at the center bay, is wood with panels and divided-lights and is framed by turned pilasters. There is another entry at the front that is wood with one light and one panel and is located at the left bay. Windows on the first floor are paired, 6/6 double-hung with plain wood surrounds and flower boxes. The west elevation has two windows on each floor at the two center bays. There is a rear exterior stairway and an open porch spanning the rear facade.

Sanborn maps and city directories suggest that this building was built in c. 1928, although its style was popular much earlier. The building was probably built as a duplex. In 1982, the front first floor had orange porcelain enamel steel panels.

19) 60-64 North Street / c. 1889 / People's Food Coop

This Italianate style building is a rectangular two story block with a flat roof. It is 5x4 bays wide with a stone foundation and clapboard siding, corner boards and a water table. A projecting cornice is embellished with paired, scrolled brackets with drops and five smaller brackets with drops spaced in between the paired brackets. A paneled fascia lies directly under the cornice. A cornice is also located between the first and second floors above the store front windows and is embellished with scrolled brackets. The first floor front facade has been remodeled with vertical siding and paired fixed sash windows with operable transoms. These windows wrap around to the sides, covering one bay; all with wood surrounds. There are two entrances symmetrically placed along the facade at the center bay, although one has been infilled and both are adorned with wood surrounds. Windows are 1/1 with drip caps and plain wood surrounds. Shed additions and enclosed porch are in the rear.

This building dates from the heyday of commercial activity on North Street. The building retains its most distinctive characteristics, the bracketed cornice. It was built in 1889 by contractor H.A. Jones for David McCuen, a long time North Street grocer. Like many small businessmen, McCuen built his new store with living quarters on the second floor. The building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

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20) 65 North Street / c. 1900

This one and a half story, gable front, 3x3 bay, vernacular house has a left side-hall plan and an addition on the east facade with an asphalt shingled roof. The foundation is stone, walls are covered with vinyl siding and feature corner boards, plain fascia and a ventilator at the gable end. The windows are mostly 1/1 double-hung and feature shutters. A modern hood with two large brackets and a gable front shelters both front doors with one on the main block and the other on the addition. Doors are aluminum with plain surrounds. A two bay wide, one story shed roof addition spans the east facade and meets a rear, one story wing. The addition may have recently been converted from a porch. A rear deck is a recent addition.

20a) Outbuilding, c. 1970 (Non-contributing)

A small box shed with gable roof, corner boards and T-111 siding rests on boards in back and west of the house.

Sanborn maps indicate that this house was altered shortly after it was built. The form of the house and its side hall plan suggest a Greek Revival style influence, although it was built after the style was popular.

21) 66 North Street / c. 1867

This vernacular, two story, front gable house has an ell plan and features corner boards and a water table. The foundation is stone, walls are clapboard siding and the roof is slate. A one story, canted bay with four 1/1 windows and diagonal boarded panels is located on the front facade under two 1/1 double-hung windows on the second story. Other windows are 1/1 with plain surrounds and bays are irregular with asymmetrical fenestration. A one story porch is on the side, east elevation featuring shingle-sided half-walls and turned columns supporting the shed style porch roof. An additional porch has been added to the second floor on the front facade, spanning back to the ell junction with a shingle-sided half-wall. A steel, modern door is located on the east facing side of the house and is near the front, on the porch. There are two chimneys, one located in the center and one is interior at the rear end wall. The west elevation was once the site of a door that has been infilled.

The house was built shortly after the Civil War; the first known resident was John Gravelin, who worked at Wing & Smith's boot factory in the Pioneer shops on the waterfront. It typifies the role of North Street as a residential district for workers attracted to Burlington's new industries. It contributes to the diversity of property uses found on North Street. The building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

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22) 70 North Street / c. 1880 / Hogan House

This is a one and a half story, right side hall plan, vernacular house with two successive wings in the rear has irregular bays, a stone foundation, aluminum siding, corner boards and an asphalt shingle roof. Front facade windows are 1/1 double-hung with plain surrounds and shutters to one side. The front door is aluminum and is protected by an ornately carved bracketed hood. Windows elsewhere are placed asymmetrically and are 1/1 double-hung with plain surrounds. A brick chimney is located between the first wing and the main block. The first wing is a full two stories, one bay deep and spans the rear facade. There is a shed appendage on the east side of the house with an additional entry. The second wing is a one story and 1x1 bay.

22a) Outbuilding, c. 1940

A small box shed in the north west corner of the lot has a shed-roof with exposed rafters, horizontal wood siding, a fixed window (2H/3W) and small wood door.

According to the present owner, the house was historically referred to as the Hogan house by neighbors. The Hogan family lived here for decades beginning in the 1880s. Maps suggest that they were probably the first residents to live here. According to city directories, Patrick Hogan was employed by the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company. Edward Hogan owned a billiards hall at 131 St. Paul Street in the 1930s and 40s. This house is located in the middle of what was once an Irish neighborhood around the turn of the century. Maps indicate that the footprint of this building has changed very little over time; however, a second story may have been added to the first wing.

23) 71 North Street / c. 1894-1900

This Italianate style, two story, 4x4 bay rectangular block has oriels on the second story corners of the facade. The foundation is stone, the walls are covered with brick veneer and the roof has built up covering. The cornice is embellished with scrolled, paired brackets with smaller brackets placed in between the larger brackets. The oriel windows are embellished with scrolled brackets, as is a wall cornice separating the first and second floors on the east and north facades. Both cornices also feature decorative panels. The north facade features a Chicago style window adorned with a row of poly-chromed fixed panes above the center window. The center entry faces north, is slightly recessed, is wood with a plain surround and features a transom light. Other windows are 1/1 with molded cornice caps. A canted entrance, located at the northeast corner, used to serve as the main store entry but has since been boarded over with vertical siding and remodeled into an apartment. Porches are located on the rear elevation.

This replaced a building that originally fronted North Champlain Street and this reorientation reflects the commercial vitality of North Street around the turn of the century. The building

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serves as a visual cornerstone for the block. It originally housed a tobacco store and three apartments let to industrial laborers employed on the waterfront.

24) 74-76 North Street / c. 1880 / Ray's Seafood building
This two story, approximately 2x4 bay, imbricated coursed slate roof, gable front vernacular building, has aluminum siding on the second story and vertical wood planks on the first floor front facade and east elevation. Windows are mostly 1/1 double-hung aluminum units. The west elevation has four bays on the top floor and two modern entries and a small fixed sash window on the bottom floor. The front facade entry door and windows have been infilled. A pent roof extends from the front facade between the first and second floors. A one story, concrete block addition spans the rear facade.

25) 75-77-79 North Street / c. 1910
This two story, 3x5 bay, Italianate style commercial building has a brick, stone and concrete foundation, clapboard siding, corner board trim, a concrete water table and a flat roof with a parapet. An altered store front is no longer in use and large display windows have been infilled with siding and small sash, though the original form and cornice trim is retained. The entry to offices is now on the east side of the building. The overhanging, molded roof cornice is supported by carved brackets on a wide frieze on three sides of the building. The windows are 1/1 and the windows on the second story retain the original molded drip caps and plain surrounds. The west side of the building has five asymmetrically placed windows on the second floor and only two on the first floor. An interior chimney rests in the center near the west side of the building. There is a rear exterior stairwell and porch which leads to an apartment unit. There is an additional entry at the front left bay leading to an upstairs apartment unit.

This well preserved Italianate building contributes to the diversity of architectural styles on North Street. B. J. Fayette is the first listed owner according to city directories. He sold dry goods and groceries here. The building is now home to the Burlington Land Trust. While adapted to a new use, the rehab to offices sensitively retained much of the architectural detail associated with its commercial use.

26) 78 North Street / c. 1888 / DeVarennes Shoe Repair / Pete's Superior Ice Cream Shop
This two story, front gable, 3 x 4 bay, south facing corner store has an ell at the rear, that is larger than the main block and faces Rose Street. The original clapboard siding and slate roof are still in place. The windows are 1/1 double sash with a drip mold at the top, except for the large, fixed plate glass windows on either side of the North Street entrance. The ice cream "take-out"

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window, which was on the east side of the entrance, has been covered with siding. There is an interior front end roof brick chimney on the main block. The store consists of the first floor of the main block; the second floor and the ell consist of apartments. On the east elevation is a two story, 1 x 3 bay covered porch. It overlooks the walkway between the store and house next door, that led to the Rose Garden Cafe in the rear.

City Directories tell us that as early as 1888 Oliver DeVarnes had a shop at this location, where he sold groceries, boots and shoes. He and his family lived next door at #82. Son Charles was a clerk on Church Street; George worked at his father's shop, Joseph E. worked at the shop at 2 Intervale. A block away at 54 Intervale, Oliver Jr. opened his own meat market. Emma was a saleslady and Elli, a milliner, on Church Street. In 1920, it appears to be simply a dwelling. In 1930 Thomas Khoury had set up a barber shop. In 1932 Peter and Laura Colompos were running a corner store and, by 1935, a beer garden. In 1940, Peter began to manufacture ice cream. Today the store is still operating as Pete's Ice Cream and Groceries, although ice cream is no longer made on the premises. Laura lives in one of the apartments in the building, having survived her husband. This building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources and has significance on the state level.

27) 82 North Street / c.1889 / DeVarnes House

This one and one-half-story front gable, 3 x 3 bay, south facing vernacular house has clapboard siding with corner boards and a plain frieze. The windows are mostly 2/2 with wide, plain entry porch on the west side of the building has full length posts with base and capital supporting a plain frieze and a hipped roof. The door surrounds match the window surrounds. The foundation is concrete; the wall structure is balloon structure, and the roofing is asphalt shingles. Sanborn maps indicate that the footprint of this building has changed very little since 1889 and most of the original architectural detail is intact. The same maps illustrate that several sheds and barns that were once attached to the rear of the building, were removed sometime after 1934.

According to the 1900 City Directory, Oliver DeVarnes lived here and operated a store next door (#78) selling groceries, boots, shoes and other "provisions". In 1932 the Colompos lived there while they ran the store next door (#78). There is evidence of the beer garden at the rear of the house today. There was once a door at the rear of the house (now boarded over) that served the garden. Granite curbing neatly contains the space. This residence has been the home of two families for over a hundred years; both owners were shopkeepers next door.

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This two story, 3x4 bay, gable front vernacular building has a right side hall plan. The foundation is stone and concrete, the walls are vinyl siding with corner boards and the roof is slate with multiple imbricated courses. The front facade has a symmetrical fenestration and cornice returns. A hipped roof portico with wrought iron supports shelters the front entry which is wood with divided-lights. The windows are mostly 1/1 and the surrounds are covered by vinyl siding. There are only three windows on the top floor of the east elevation. Two brick chimneys are centrally located. A second story appendage supported by metal columns is located in the rear.

29) 84 North Street / c.1880 / Collins House

This one and one-half-story, 2 x 3 bay, right sidehall dwelling faces south. To the east of the main block is a 1 bay lean-to. The foundation is concrete block, the wall structure is balloon frame, covered with wide aluminum siding, and the roofing is slate with an imbricated course. There is a central brick chimney. The replacement front door and 1/1 windows have plain surrounds. This house has been a dwelling for 116 years. The 1900 City Directory shows that Thomas Collins owned this house and Pat Collins, a laborer boarded here. The Deforge family lived here from 1930-60. (Zeb was a meat cutter, Eusebe, a laborer, Clement, an employee of the Old Bee Hive and Isabel, an employee of the American Woolen Mill.

30) 87 North Street / c. 1902

This 3x4 bay, two and a half story vernacular house has a hipped, slate roof. The foundation is stone, and walls have aluminum siding. A hipped roof dormer at the center bay adorns the front facade. Small, square brackets decorate the box cornice. A large first floor picture window at the front right bay has stained glass lights across the top. Other windows are mostly 1/1, some appear to have been altered. The front facade, top story windows consist of two 1/1 and a smaller ribbon window, all have plain wood surrounds. There is a two story bay window on the west elevation capped with an overhanging gable roof and pediment. The front door is aluminum with a plain surround and small awning. The brick chimney is centrally located.

30a) Outbuilding, c. 1950

A one-car garage with gable roof, projecting eaves, clapboard siding, and corner boards is accessed by a short driveway off North Street.

This house is one of the few on North Street with a hipped roof, suggesting, along with its bracketed cornice, a Colonial Revival influence. According to city directories, Martin Sullivan was the first resident here in 1903. Sullivan ran a grocery store at 30 North Street and was city Alderman for the fourth Ward.

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31) 88 North Street / c.1880 / Lavalle House / Rooney Rental House

This one and a half story, right side-hall, 3 x 3 bay, south facing vernacular house, has multiple rear additions. Original cornice molding survives on the main block, in spite of wide aluminum siding. The windows are mostly 2/2 but the surrounds have been removed. The Craftsman style front porch wraps around to the west side of the house with a solid balustrade supporting battered posts. The posts support a plain frieze and hipped roof, which is pedimented at the right bay porch entrance. The entry to the house features pilasters supporting a full entablature. The foundation is stone, the wall structure is balloon frame, the roofing is slate and there is a rear interior chimney.

31a) Garage, c. 1925

To the north of the dwelling stands a one story, gable front, 1 x 1 bay garage. The double doors each have four panels and an eight-light fixed sash above the doors. There is also a pedestrian door on the east elevation. The roof has asphalt shingles and exposed rafter tails; the walls are of drop (novelty or German) siding. It is typical of the first auto garages on the street.

The 1900 City Directory shows Joseph Lavallee, a laborer, living here. The LeClair family lived here from 1930-74. (Addede was a clerk at the S.S. Kresge Co. and Marie a clerk at the F. W. Woolworth Co. on Church Street.)

32) 89 North Street / c. 1970 / Burlington Emergency Shelter (Non-contributing)

This two story, vinyl-sided building was built c. 1970. An arched parapet with cut-out cross at the front facade hides the gable roof. The building has a concrete foundation, corner boards and belt course dividing the first and second floors. Four windows at the top story on the front facade are 1/1 paired with plain surrounds. The first floor has a paired 1/1 window and a centrally located, recessed entry with plain surround and industrial steel door. Windows on the building's sides are asymmetrically placed and are 1/1 double-hung with plain surrounds. The building is non-contributing due to age.

33) 92 North Street / c.1885 / Samuel George House / Dion's Locksmith/apts.

This two story, pedimented gable front, south facing vernacular house has a one story wing in the rear. There are two, one-story, 1 x 2 bay additions with hip roofs on the east side of the building. There is a molded cornice separating the store front from the second story. The store-front has a central entrance flanked on either side by plate glass windows. The remaining replacement windows are 1/1 double sash, except for the 6/6 windows of the east elevation additions. The foundation is stone; the wall structure is balloon frame; the roofing is slate. There is a central

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brick chimney.

33a) James George Auto Garage, c. 1935 To the rear of the house is a shed-roofed, 3 x 3 bay vinyl-clad garage. The structure has one overhead sectional door and a pair of double-leaf doors. According to the 1899 Burlington Directory, Patrick Mulqueen, an employee of the Booth Lumber Co., was one of the earliest residents. By 1924, Sam George lived here and ran a grocery store. In the 30s and 40s, James George sold auto accessories and probably built the large garage to the rear of the house for his business. Mrs. Anna George lived here until 1951.

34) 93 North Street / c. 1880

This two and a half story, 4x4 bay, gable front, slate-roofed, Colonial Revival style apartment house has a full width two story front porch. The foundation is concrete block and sides of the first story of the building are brick, and the rest is sided with wood shingles. There is a plain fascia and a stringcourse between the first and second story. Two side-by-side entries are located at the left bay on the first floor and one door on the second floor. Wood doors have single lights and panels. With the exception of one, all windows are 1/1 double-hung with plain surrounds and a small drip cap; on the front there are single units at the center bay and paired at the right bay. The gable end holds a paired window with a plain surround. The rear gable features two 6/6 double hung windows and the east elevation first floor windows have flat, brick arches. The porch features a hipped roof, half wall with square posts on the first floor and Tuscan columns on the second. The first floor porch is partially screened in with the porch entrance at the left bay. There is a pedimented dormer on the east side with wood shingle siding and a paired window. A rear stairway and porch, now enclosed has turned posts supporting the shed roof. There is a centrally located chimney.

Early Sanborn maps from 1889, 1900 and 1912 indicate that the main block was originally one and a half stories and that it featured a large one story rear addition. In 1926 it was a two story building, and in 1942 it was two and a half stories.

35) 95-97 North Street / c. 1889-1894 / Bushy's New & Used Furniture

This flat roofed, 4x2 bay, two story, Queen Anne commercial building has an irregular plan with a rear ell. The foundation is stone and walls are covered with asphalt shingles. A modillion cornice divides the first and second stories on the front facade. The projecting cornice is embellished with seven small scrolled brackets placed between larger ones. The windows are 2/2 with plain surrounds and flat-arched lintels. The first story has two large store front windows with an aluminum, recessed door and transom light at the center bay and a single-light paneled door at the right corner. The picture windows and doors have plain surrounds. A steel rod sign post projects from the second story and is attached to the building with wires, although there is no sign

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currently hanging.

35a) Outbuilding, c. 1920

A four-bay garage features batten board double doors with cross braces, attached with hinges at the horizontal brace of each door. A long board separates the doors from openings above the doors which have been infilled. The garage has novelty siding and a shed roof.

The building dates from the heyday of North Street's commercial activity. The flat-roofed, bracketed commercial building is typical of many such structures built in Burlington's Old North End at the end of the nineteenth century. The first record of its use was in 1900; it was a commercial space on the first floor used by Willis Vandewater for a creamery, and a laborer and a shoemaker rented residential apartments upstairs. It is a classic example of an inexpensive, multi-use property. The building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

36) 98 North Street / c.1875 / Thomas Cummings House / Elvina Ouellette

House
This gable roofed, one and a half story, 3 x 3 bay, right side-hall, south facing vernacular house has a one story wing in the rear. Sanborn Maps indicate that the rear wing was either an early addition or was built contemporaneously. This clapboarded house has plain corner boards, water table, frieze and molded cornice. Flanking the paneled, half-glass front door are 3-light 3/4 length side-lights. The remaining windows are 1/1 double sash and have plain surrounds and drip caps. The foundation is stone; the wall structure is balloon wood frame; the roofing is slate. Two interior gable end chimneys have been removed.

36a) Auto Garage, c. 1940

To the rear of the house is a one bay gable front clapboarded garage. It has an asphalt roof and an overhead sectional door with four single-pane lights. According to Burlington Directories, Thomas Cummings, a laborer, lived here with his family during the 1870s and 1880s and may have been the first resident.

37) 100-10 North Street / c. 1900 / Madigan Corner Grocery / N. Guyen Sinh Thi
Oriental Food Market / (Non-contributing)

This two story, 6 x 6 bay south facing building is on the north west corner of North Street and North Champlain Street. The modified gable roof is oriented to the east, so that the front of the building is on the eave side, a break in the pattern of buildings on North Street. According to the owner, this building has suffered from more than one fire. The first story of the building is brick and part of the brick wall appears to be from a former building. The second story is clad with vertical wood siding. The replacement windows have no historical reference either in placement

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or material. Although the building no longer has integrity, the history of commercial activity associated with this corner building is important. It is non-contributing due to alterations.

As early as 1884, the City Directory shows J. W. Madigan as a grocer here, living at 120 East Avenue. In 1889, Madigan was advertising grain and feed as well. In 1894-98, J. P. Madigan was living at #106 and running the shop, "Madigan's Fancy Goods & Notions" at #108. In 1900, Mr. Lamereuse repaired shoes here, and in 1920 the Great A & P Co. moved in. In 1930 the New York Fashion Store and James Hennegan Plumbing joined the A & P. In 1935 there was The Farnous Tavern and in 1940 there was the Colonial Restaurant, Kenyon's Parcel Delivery and John J. Cassidy Meats and Provisions.

This building has played a continuous role in the commercial activity of the district. It housed the City Food Distribution and CETA offices in more recent years. An oriental market serves the Vietnamese, who in the last decade, like other immigrants in the past, have settled in the Old North End.

38) 101-103 North Street / c. 1891

This two story, 6x3 bay, flat-roofed, polychromatic, Queen Anne style rectangular block has a stone foundation and corner boards. The use of wall surface covering is used to create different textures. Clapboards and fishscale wood shingles are separated by beltcourses in four areas across the walls. The projecting cornice is embellished with six small, scrolled brackets placed between larger brackets and at the front, the cornice extends a bit higher and further out than the side walls and features panels below the brackets. Windows are 2/2 with plain surrounds and the sills are wood with a molded strip at the header height. Two side-by-side front entries, are centrally located within an entry porch embellished with turned posts with brackets, spindle screen and vertical boarded panels beneath porch's shed roof. The doors are paneled and have Queen Anne lights. There is a two story porch on the rear elevation.

This building is a well preserved example of its style translated into wood serving as a residential property. Its close spacing to 95-97 is indicative of land values on a busy commercial street of the late nineteenth century, and the strong housing market in areas near the industries of the waterfront. The building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

39) 112-114 North Street / c.1885 / Gosselin Drugs / Rent-A-Center & Apartments

This two story, 6 x 4 bay, flat-roofed Italianate building is a corner landmark. It faces west and south to North Champlain and North Streets respectively. The building makes a strong statement with its projecting cornice, heavy Italianate brackets and patera, capital adorned pilasters/corner boards. The second story has maintained its integrity with the original clapboard siding; the

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windows are mostly 2/2 with wood cornice caps. The first floor has been "modernized" with cedar siding and plate glass windows. The entrance to the store is on North Street. The entrance to the second floor apartments is on North Champlain Street. The foundation is stone; the wall structure is balloon; the roofing is rolled.

This is a typical, flat roofed, bracketed Italianate commercial building of the North End of Burlington built during a period of significant economic expansion. This building visually anchors the northeast corner of North Champlain Street by its large mass. City Directories indicate that in 1889 this building was a vacant store and dwelling. For forty-six years (1894-1940) Gosselin Drugs served the community at this location. The apartments overhead (typical of this mixed-use neighborhood) contributed to the vitality of the street.

40) 139-143 North Champlain Street / c. 1880 / NoNo Cafe

This two story, five bay, flat-roofed, Italianate style square block is a store front at the ground floor on the east and part of the north and elevation. The building has a stone foundation, corner boards, water table, four belt courses dividing the windows, clapboard siding and fishscale wood shingles. Five small scrolled brackets are spaced between larger brackets at the cornice with vertical wood panels beneath. The 1/1 windows adorned with plain surrounds and a shed cornice mold supported by brackets are asymmetrically placed. A fillet course with rope molding is located beneath the bracketed cornice above the store front windows on the first floor. The four entrances at the store front on the east elevation feature transoms and are surrounded by large, divided-light picture windows and delicately paneled pilasters. Two of the entrances are recessed, all are paneled. A two story porch spanning a portion of the building's rear, features a handicapped ramp at the first floor and portions of a wooden half wall with square support posts on the second floor. Paneled wood doors exist at both floors.

This building has housed a private school, a barber shop, grocery store, feed store, paint store and apartments and is typical of the use patterns and architectural style. The building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

41) 142-144 N. Champlain Street / c.1872 / Bourgeois Meat Market / Latham Commercial Apartments

This two and a half story, 2 x 4 bay, gable front, brick, Italianate, building faces west and is on the southeast corner of North and North Champlain Streets. Paired brackets with drops support the cornice. The replacement windows are 1/1 double sash with wood cornice caps. The store front has a canted entrance flanked on either side by plate glass windows that have been modified with perma-stone. The entrance to the second floor apartment (south of the store entrance) is also

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modified with perma-stone. The foundation is stone, the wall structure is balloon, the roofing is slate. There is a central cement block chimney.

This Italianate structure was built c. 1872. In 1899 it became the Bourregard Meat Market and residence for Mrs. Louis Bourregard, who had previously lived and operated a grocery business with her husband at 120 North Street. This was a prime commercial site. Both North and Champlain Streets were beginning to build up into residential areas with the growth of the new lumber industry at the waterfront. There was a strong market for this type of neighborhood store. It housed Vincent's Shoe Store from 1902-33, only the second business here in over 50 years. A Vietnamese family of five is living here on the second floor where they are running a business as well. The first floor is vacant.

42) 115 North Street / c.1960 / Vanguard Press / (Non-contributing)

This one story, 3 bay, modern, commercial north facing building has vinyl siding and a flat roof. The center bay recessed entrance is flanked by plate glass windows. It was formerly the Pine Furniture Outlet. This building is non-contributing due to age.

43) 117-119 North Street / c.1965 / Gordon's Stamp and Engraving / (Non-contributing)

This modern, two-story painted brick commercial building features a flat roof, large plate glass windows. There is a canted entrance on the northeast corner and a second entrance on the northeast side. Attached to the west is the Vanguard Press building and to the east is the Lawrence Barnes School yard. It was formerly the Marquis New and Used Furniture. This building is non-contributing due to age.

44) 118 North Street / c.1870 / Peterson House / Burbo House

This one and a half story, 3 x 3 bay right side hall, south facing dwelling has projecting eaves and aluminum siding. The windows are 2/2 sash - their original peaked lintel boards replaced by simple surrounds. The original double sash first floor window has been replaced with a casement window. The entrance, flanked by 3/4 length round-headed side lights and pilasters, is the best example of original architectural detail. It is protected by an updated 1 x 1 bay covered porch; the gable roof with curved underside is supported by Tuscan columns. There is also an enclosed 1 x 3 porch on the east facade. The foundation is stone; the wall structure, balloon frame; the roofing, slate; and there are two interior end brick chimneys.

This small framed house is a residential structure from the early period of North Street's development. It was built in the early 1870s when North Street was a center for residential

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development in the North End, providing housing for the labor force attracted to Burlington by the post-war lumber industry. The first known resident was Thomas Peterson, a carpenter and joiner, who lived here c. 1880-1900, along with his brother, Darnus, a carpenter and his sister, an employee of the Burlington Cotton Mills. In 1893, City Directories show that Louis Peterson was the bell boy at the local hotel, and in 1930 he ran a Hotel Register Co. By 1970 it housed students. The Peterson family occupied this house for at least 90 years.

45) 120 North Street (One of two on the lot) / c.1885 / Beauregard House
This is a one-and-a-half-story 3 x 3 bay tri-gable, south facing house has an ell on the east side. At the rear of the ell, there is a more recent one-story, 2 x 2 bay enclosed porch. There is also a one-story 1 x 2 bay addition in front of the ell, serving as the main entrance. It has a hipped roof and a brick half-wall. The rest of the building is clad with aluminum siding. The replacement windows are 1/1 aluminum. The foundation is stone, the wall structure is balloon wood frame; the roofing is slate. There are no chimneys.

Early Sanborn maps (from 1894, 1900 and 1912) indicate that this house formerly featured multiple 1 1/2 story outbuildings in the rear that extended north to meet a barn. By c.1925, the barn had been removed and a separate residence (#120 1/2) was built.
In 1886 Louis Beauregard had a grocery store at this location. In 1896 there were 3 children still living at home (William was a painter and George, a clerk, at 111 North Street.) Louis died in 1899 and Mrs. Louis Beauregard moved the family to 144 N. Champlain Street where she continued to sell groceries and meats.

46) 120 1/2 North Street (2 of 2 houses on the lot) / c. 1925
The one-and-a-half-story, eaves front south facing vernacular clapboarded home features a central wall gable. The windows are 2/2 double sash. The center bay entrance is through a one-story enclosed front porch spanning the front facade. The foundation is concrete; the wood frame is balloon construction; the roofing is asphalt shingle. This house was built in the space acquired when the attached sheds and barns were taken down from the rear of the dwelling at 120 North Street.

47) 122 North Street / c. 1875 / Cartier House / Non-contributing
This two story, 3 x 5 bay building with a two-story shed-roofed false front was probably built in the flat-roofed Italianate style, but its detail has been removed or covered by vinyl siding. The windows are either plate glass or 1/1 aluminum.
This building is non-contributing due to alterations.

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In 1894 City Directories show that Joseph P. Cartier lived in this house and by 1899 Mrs. Mary Cartier was living there alone. Their Blacksmith shop was next door at 128 North Street.

48) 128-130 North Street / c. 1889 / Cartier Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturing (Non-contributing)

This two story, 3 x 4 bay building has a shed roof, clapboard and vinyl siding and altered fenestration. According to a local resident this building originally had 3 stories until it was heavily damaged by fire. This building is non-contributing due to alterations.

This building was a dwelling in 1889. J. P. Cartier, a blacksmith, had a carriage manufacturing company at this site from 1891-1899. (Until 1893 he had lived at 63 Rose Street, then moved next door to his shop at 122 North street in 1894.) There is an ad in the 1894 City Directory for his business. According to his great granddaughter, Mrs. B. Cartier Cupp (of 135 Park St.) he created the wrought iron cross that stands at the top of St. Joseph's Church steeple located a block south on Allen Street in "French Village." The 1900 City Directory shows Patrick Ritchie listed as the carriage painter here. The 1912 Sanborn Map shows a blacksmith shop, paint shop and wagon shed. In 1920 the Vermont Mattress Company moved in and in 1935 it was Sowler's Garage. The 1940's show nothing. Eastern States Storm Window Company located here in 1951 and in 1970 it was called the Eastern States Aluminum Company, probably the source of much of the aluminum windows siding on the street. Today it is the North End New and Used Store.

49) 132-136 North Street / c.1889 / Peters House / North Rose Rental Apartments

This building is two attached dwellings that command the corner of North and Rose Streets. The North Street oriented dwelling is a two-story, 4 x 4 bay south facing building. It has unusual massing and an altered gable roof line due to a full dormer built out on the north facade. The canted corner double door entrance, window sash and the roof on the south facade appear historic. The first story wall construction is stucco and the second story vinyl clapboard. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east gable facade. Two doors on North Street serve walkup apartments as well as a single door on Rose Street. Attached to the north side and oriented to Rose Street is a second two-story 4 x 4 bay, vinyl clad flat-roofed east facing dwelling. It has a two-story central bay entrance and covered porch. It too is divided into apartments.

The 1889 Sanborn Map shows this building was a fish market and two dwellings. In 1898-99 Joseph Peters, Jr., an employee of W. & G. Crane Co. and Ed Lavallee, a tailor, lived here. The 1900 Sanborn Map shows this building at the corner of North Street and Rose Street was the center of three businesses - a tailor, fruit merchant and cobbler. In 1906 and 1912 there was a

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grocery store and cobbler. Then there was a lull in business until 1930 when Guy E. Hosmer opened a grocery store. By 1933 it was listed as the North Street Public Market. The Caise Children's Shop was one of the last businesses listed in business in 1946. It is a solid anchor on the north west corner of North Street and Rose and provided for the daily marketing needs of the neighborhood for over 35 years.

50) 144-146 North Street / c.1878 / Riley's Market / Larow's Market

This two story, 4 x 4 bay, gable front south facing corner market/apartment building was originally a market/residence. Like the building across the street, the canted store entrance is situated on the North Street/Rose Street corner. A two-story flat-roofed ell extends the length of the east facade where at the front right bay there is an entrance for walkup apartments. There is another two-story wing addition in the rear, with its entry on the second floor. The storefront and its windows have been altered. Most of the other windows have 2/2 double sash. A pent roof has also been added for the storefront between the first and second floors. The foundation is stone and concrete; the wood frame is balloon; the wall covering is clapboard and the roofing is slate.

This corner building has a long history of use as a neighborhood market. Sanborn Maps and City Directories indicate that the building has been operating continuously as a market/general store since the late 1800's. The store has had several different owners and names. The 1869 City Directory lists Bruno Riley living on North Street near Rose Street. From c.1879-c.1881, Bruno Riley (probably same person as Bruno-different spelling) operated a general store here; most likely he was the first resident as well. Edward Riley used a small portion of the right front bay of the building, as a barber shop, during this period. The 1881-3 City Directory shows a Joseph Louis Roberts had a grocery store here and his home was next door at 150 North Street. Maps illustrate that a barn and ice house were located behind this building in the 1890's. Mr. Roberts died in 1893 but his son Joseph continued the grocery business. During the early 1900's a space behind this building was used as a tailor's shop. In 1930 Doenges Bros. is listed as well as a barber, William Sears. In 1965 Larow's Market opened its doors - Larow's has been in business for 30 years.

51) 148-150 North Street / c.1830 / Joseph Roberts House / Ploof Apartments

This one-and-three-quarter story, 3 x 2 bay, side-gabled south facing brick house may be the oldest in the neighborhood. The front facade of the house and the rear additions are clad with vinyl siding, while the side of the original structure and its first addition remain painted brick. Three square windows at the kneewall, suggest a Federal influence. Typically windows set in masonry were surrounded by a wooden frame; these were omitted from Federal houses built after 1800 as is the case in this house. There is a right bay entrance more typical of a townhouse. The rear addition is one story and features a deck on its roof. This section of the house is

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approximately 3 x 2 bays and is slightly larger than the main block. The two, shed-roofed, two-story additions were added c. 1905.

People had to be prosperous to afford a brick house costing upwards of \$1,500 in 1840, when a frame house could be put up for about \$500. Nearly a hundred individuals were employed in Burlington as masons, carpenters or in household furnishings during 1840. Over half the new houses were brick. This is the only brick house in this commercial district.

Joseph Roberts Sr. lived here as early as 1881 until he died in 1893. Living at the house in 1900, along with Joseph Jr. (who took over his father's business) were Eli J. Roberts Jr., a laborer, Frank Roberts, a telegraph operator and Ida Roberts, a music teacher. Joseph Roberts served as an alderman for Ward Three.

52) 152-154 North Street / c. 1964 / Halin House / (Non-contributing)

This two story, 2 x 4 bay apartment building features a gable roof, second floor vinyl siding and brick facing on the first floor. In 1971 it was converted from a one-story frame house to 3 apartments. In 1972 a second story was added to provide 6 apartments. This building is non-contributing due to age.

53) 153-57 North Street / c. 1875 / Bernard Market / Labrie Apartments

This one-and-a-half story, gable front, corner, clapboarded, north facing dwelling has a two-story gable roofed west facing ell and the same to the east. Attached to the east ell is a two-story, 3 x 3 bay, shed-roofed addition. Attached to the east facade of the main house is a one story 2 x 2 bay shed-roofed addition. The building has corner boards, a water table and a plain frieze. The windows are mostly 2/2 sash with plain surrounds and drip molds. There is a roof dormer 1/1 window on the west facade of the main block and as well as a one-story porch, which protects the main entrance. An additional entry and bracketed cornice storefront were added to the North Street facade c. 1905, when the building was used for a grocery store. Today the storefront has been converted into an enclosed porch. The foundation is concrete, the walls balloon frame and the roofing is asphalt shingle. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east ell gable facade.

This vernacular house has been divided into apartments, but its history as a commercial building is suggested by its unusual massing and the remnants of the storefront. In the 1924 Burlington Directory, Alfred Bernard is listed as a grocer at this address. In 1932 the Burlington Glass Company is listed and in 1940-60, the Martin Glass and Paint Company.

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54) 158 North Street / c. 1970 / Old North End Laundrette /

(Non-contributing)

This two-story, 2 x 4 bay, gable front cement block south facing building is faced with brick on the first story and vinyl siding on the second story. There is a pedimented overhang between the first and second floor that gives protection to the canted corner entrance on the southwest corner. In the rear is a second building (3-story frame) built in 1985.

This was the site of the home of Cornelius Ellis, listed in the City Directories as manager of a mail team (1889-1899) and a hackman (1900.)

55) 160-162 North Street / c. 1874 / Francis McKanna House

This one-and-a-half-story, 4 x 5 bay, left side-hall tri-gable south facing vernacular house, has projecting eaves and a bay window with a hip roof and ground level skirt. (The bay window, added between 1926-42, is typical of many bay window additions of this period.) The remaining windows are 1/1 sash and plain surrounds. The peaked drip molds, corner boards, side lights and pilasters were all removed when aluminum siding replaced the clapboards. On the west elevation there is a one-story 1 x 2 bay enclosed porch with shed roof. The foundation is stone, the wood frame balloon, and the roofing slate. There is a tall brick ridge chimney at the end of the main block.

The house was built in the early 1870's, perhaps for Frank McKanna, a teamster, who is listed at this address as early as 1875. In 1900 Mrs. Francis McKanna is listed living here with her son, John McKanna. The house typifies housing which sprang up along the length of North Street in the decade after the Civil War, when thousands of industrial workers settled in the North End. The house makes a significant contribution to the fabric and pattern of mixed-use in this commercial district.

56) 161-63 North Street / c. 1875 / Lander House / Lamb Rental Property

This two-story, left side hall tri-gable north facing vernacular house has maintained the original wood clapboard, corner boards and water table. The windows are 2/2 sash with peaked drip molds. There are two hip-roofed porches on either end of the west elevation, one of which has been enclosed, loosing its turned posts. In between the porches is a one-story canted bay window, bay window, similar to the one across the street at #160 North Street. Tubular rounded drip molds crown the 1/1 sash of the bay window. An Eastlake style door (decorative panels and spindle work), an etched glass transom light and a gable hood supported by decorative (radiating sun design) chamfered brackets enhance the left bay entrance. The foundation is stone, the wood frame, balloon, and the roofing slate. There is a short brick central ridge chimney.

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56a) Outbuilding, c. 1880
This two story building has a flat roof, a parapet on the front facade, corner boards and clapboard siding. Double doors attached by hinges replaced a sliding door. A hayloft rests above the door and two infilled openings are located on the front facade. The south elevation has a 2/2 double hung window and the north has a recessed, double-paned opening with a plain wide surround on the first floor and a single-paned window with a peaked hood and plain, wide surround.

The 1869 City Directory lists Peter Lander, as a blacksmith, Peter Lander II, as a carter and Peter Lander III, an employee of J. P. Clark Co. In 1884, Peter Lander III lived at 163 North Street. He is listed as a senator, and employee of O. J. Walker Co. In 1886 he was a custom's official (all the lumber milled in Burlington then, was imported from Canada.) In 1918 there are three children, Ola, Eugene, employee of W. & R. Co. and Alberta. In 1920 he is alone and 1924-26 a second apartment was created-rented by Alphonse Lizott. In 1928 Peter retired and in 1932 son, Eugene, employee of W. & R. Crane Co., and his wife Emma came to live with Peter until his death in 1937. Eugene and Emma continued to live at 163 North Street until 1956 when Eugene retired and they moved to 11 Grant Street. His sister, Ola Murphy, lived in the family home until 1960. The Lander family lived in this dwelling for over 75 years, a tribute to the stability and vitality of the neighborhood in those years. This house contributes to the fabric of the mixed residential and commercial use on North Street and is one of the few that still has most of its historic architectural detail in tact.

57) 165 North Street / c.1885

This is a two and one half story, three by five bay side hall plan, Queen Anne house with rectangular massing and a two story shed addition in the rear. It has clapboards, a stone foundation, balloon frame and a wooden truss roof structure. The building has a central chimney and a hipped dormer on the east elevation. The Queen Anne style entrance doorway is on the right and has an etched glass light and plaster strips supporting the entablature. The windows are one-over-one double hung with simple trim. The front facade is ornamented with a one by two bay, two story porch enriched with turned posts and brackets. There is a wooden door with eight glass panes on the second story of the porch. On the east facade is an additional entrance with a pent roof supported by simple brackets.

The house is one of few single family dwellings on North Street that was built c. 1880. Most other contemporary buildings on this part of North Street were built strictly for commercial purposes. The house is distinctive due to the porch on the front facade and the house in context with the surrounding buildings represents the diversity of architectural styles on North Street. The building is presently used for apartments. This building is listed on the Burlington Inventory

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of Historic Resources.

58) 166 North Street / c.1889 / Lanou Stove and Plumbing Shop / Shopping

Bag / (Non-Contributing)

This one-story 3 x 4 bay south facing brick convenience store has a flat roof and plate glass windows arranged as a modern store. The central bay entrance is recessed and an asphalt shingled pent roof overhangs the length of the front facade. It takes no advantage of its corner location, on LaFontaine Street, as do historic corner buildings. Although the building itself offers no contribution to the historic district because of alterations, the site itself was a place of significant commercial activity that reveals the changing needs of the neighborhood.

Sanborn Maps (1889, 1894, 1900 and 1906) show a tin, stove and plumbing shop at 166 North Street. City Directories show that Ernest Lanou advertised for hardware, cutlery, furnaces and copperware as late as 1918. In 1920 the Dyola Manufacturing Co. was in business and in 1930 it was listed as Dy-O-La Dye Co., and storage. The American Woolen Mill closed and by 1933 the dye business closed down on North Street.

59) 169 North Street / c.1870

This two story, two by four bay, Italianate building has a stone foundation, balloon framing with clapboard siding and asbestos shingles. The asphalt shingle roof is supported by a wooden truss. In front of the gable roof is a one bay deep, flat-roofed false front ornamented with cornice brackets and characterized by a marquee-like overhang between the first and second floors supported by chains. The second floor of the false front has three part windows, characterized by a single casement window flanked by two one-over-one double hung windows. The other windows on the front facade are triple casement windows. The remaining windows on the side facades have one-over-one sash windows. The original front door is no longer being used and the first story windows have been significantly altered. Extending from the rear is a story appendage whose end has a two story porch, with the first floor being enclosed and the second floor being open. There is a single chimney that is at the end of the main block, but now appears as a central chimney due to the addition.

The building was used as a funeral parlor for about 70 years during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The owner, Arsene Boucher, maintained two jobs - barber and caretaker. The building is presently used for apartments.

60) 169 1/2 North Street / c. 1925

This vernacular building is two and one half stories with a stone foundation, a balloon frame, and a shallow wooden truss roof structure covered with asphalt shingle. The street facing eaves

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provide little overhang. The building has both wooden and aluminum siding. There is a two story front porch, which is ornamented with posts and half walls. In addition there is an enclosed stairwell attached to the front porch with a central entrance. There is a large, one story barn with sliding doors that is attached to the rear of the building. There has also been a two and one half story dwelling attached to the west facade of the building.

This vernacular building was built by the caretaker Arsene Boucher, who ran the barber/caretaker business at 169 North Street. Boucher used the structure for storing caskets for his funeral parlor. The building is presently used for apartments.

61) 176 North Street / c. 1870

This two and one half story, four by three bay, sidehall plan Italianate building has a stone foundation, balloon framing, a wooden truss roof structure that is covered with slate and a central chimney. The front facade has a one story porch ornamented with turned posts. The four panelled front door is orientated on the left and is flanked by 3/4 length sidelights, pilasters and an entablature with a projecting cornice. The rear third of the building is a modern addition. There is one story one by two bay wing on the left facade. The windows throughout the building are two-over-two double hung with peaked lintels. A bay window was added to the front facade between 1926 - 1942. There is an addition on the west facade that has a modern doorway.

The building characterizes the typical housing built for returning soldiers from the Civil War attracted to Burlington to work in the lumber industry. The first known occupant was James McGettrick, an employee of the Central Vermont Railway in 1881. This building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

62) 180 North Street / c. 1899

This Queen Anne house is a two and one half story, four by four bay, slate covered gable-roofed structure with a stone foundation, balloon framing, clapboard siding and a central chimney. The building has an asymmetrical plan characterized by a two story corner bay, which terminates in a pediment and has a small multi-paned window. The front entrance is orientated on the left side of the building. The door is Queen Anne style and also has a plain architrave. The east facade is also characterized by a two story bay. The west roof slope has a gable dormer. There are also an entrance and side porches, ornamented with turned posts and spindle screens. The windows throughout the building are one-over-one Queen Anne sash with plain architrave.

62a) Garage, c. 1899

The garage is a two-story, wood clapboard structure with an asphalt shingled gable roof. It has wood clapboard, corner boards, a cross braced batten door and a hayloft door. The side elevation

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has a six pane fixed sash and a wood panel door.

The building is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style structures found throughout the entire city. The house also depicts the diversity of architectural styles on North Street. The building was built by Eugene Gosselin, who owned two drug stores on North Street: one on the corner of Elmwood and the other on the corner of Champlain. This characterizes the commercial/residential character of North Street, in which the businessman lived on North Street as well as run his business. The building is presently used for apartments. This building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

63) 184 North Street / c. 1878 / Giroux Sign Shop

This two story, two by eight bay vernacular building has a concrete foundation and balloon framing. A wood truss roof structure supports a street facing gable, which has a slate roof. There is a gable vent in the pediment. The building has both clapboard and aluminum siding. The building has an altered storefront and a second story, enclosed porch attached to the east facade. There is a central chimney and an exterior wall chimney at the end of the addition. There are also several large two story ells, built c. 1910, attached to the rear of the building.

This building is located in the historic economic center of the Old North End. From c. 1910 - c. 1958, the building was the home of Gelineau's Pastry Shoppe. The first resident, Henry O'Neil, who was a local boilermaker, lived here from c. 1879 to c. 1910. The building is presently the main office for Giroux Signs.

64) 188 North Street / c. 1885

This two and one half story, five by three bay Queen Anne style house has a stone foundation, balloon frame and clapboard siding. The building has a street facing gable roof with a slate roof and projecting eaves. There is a one story ell attached to the rear. The front facade has a two story bay window that with a pedimented roof. Windows are one-over-one with stained glass panes and a wood molded cornice on the architrave. The front door is orientated on the right side of the building and has an entrance hood with open trussed brackets. There is a second story porch attached to the rear ell, which has wooden stairs for access to the rear entry. This building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

64a) Garage, c. 1885

This one story garage has vertical wood panel siding, a shed roof and a boxed projecting cornice. The front facade has double hinged doors with plain surround.

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This is a good example of the Queen Anne style seen throughout the Burlington area. The first tenant was Isaac Fugere, who was a carpenter for the local architect, A. B. Fisher. The building is presently used for apartments. There is a record of renovation c. 1900 - 1906.

65) 191 North Street / c. 1888 / (Non-contributing)

This three by seven bay vernacular structure with a concrete foundation was built in 1888. The two story vinyl siding house has a street facing gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The slope of the gable is very moderate. There is a central, recessed entryway, with a glass door and a transom light. The windows on the front facade are large casement windows, while the east and west facades are characterized by one-over-one double hung windows with simple trim.

This building was severely damaged by fire in 1972. The building is the present location of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

66) 193 North Street / c. 1888 / (Non-contributing)

This two story, four by two bay vernacular house was built c. 1888. The concrete foundation building has aluminum siding and a flat roof. There is a one story addition on the front facade with a shed roof. On the addition there are two entrances located in the center of the facade. One entrance is a glass door while the other door is wooden and is characterized by three glass panes laid out diagonally. The front addition has vertical wood siding. The left bay has a triple window, characterized by a single casement window flanked by two 1/1 double hung windows.

The rest of the windows are 1/1 sash with simple trim.

This building was the former location of a barber shop, but a fire severely damaged the building in 1972, and the barber did not return.

67) 194 North Street / c. 1903

This three story, three by six bay, brick structure has a stone foundation. The roof is flat and has been built up. It is a rectangular block and the front facade has been altered with metal and plastic in order to house a shoe store. There a central, recessed entryway on the front facade and a side entry in the left bay. There has been a cinder block addition added to the rear to accommodate apartment housing. On the side is a projecting cornice with brackets, denticulation and panels with applied molding. The windows are one-over-one sash and have arched window openings with three rows of voussoirs.

This building is a good example of a commercial building with an updated facade. Beneath the facade, there is a detailed, bracketed structure that existed during the 1940s. The building was originally built by the local druggist, Eugene Gosselin and is now used for apartments. This

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building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

68) 147-149 Elmwood Avenue / c. 1980 / T. Ruggs / (Non-contributing)
This is two story, six by two bay building that is non-contributing due to age. The wood clapboard building has an aluminum mansard roof. The second story windows are a mix of one-over-one sash windows or triple windows, which are characterized by a single casement window flanked by two 1/1 sash windows. The first story windows are either double or triple casement windows. There are three recessed entries on the east facade, which are used for apartment or business access. The building is ornamented with wooden belt courses and corner pilasters.

69) 1 Intervale Avenue / c. 1880 / Meyers Furniture
This a two story, brick foundation, vernacular building with a slate hipped roof. The building is located on a triangular lot, so it has an irregular plan. The windows are either one/one or casement flanked by one/one. The first story is dominated by a modern store front addition. On the east facade, there is an eight by two, two story wooden addition with a flat roof.

70) 204 North Street / c. 1845 / Diamond Taxi Service
This building is a one and a half story structure and is elevated on a full basement. Due to its corner orientation, the building has an irregular plan. The east facing gable roof has a slate roof and a plaster and stucco exterior. The basement level walls are covered by a stone veneer. The building also has a hipped roof on the southwest canted corner of the building. It has a corner orientated front entrance, which leads to the basement level. The entrance is protected by a bracketed overhang. There is a second story porch on the north side characterized by a shed roof, posts and a half wall. On the south facade is an entrance on the second floor and is accessible by a wooden staircase. The building has two interior end chimneys.
The building has always served a commercial purpose since its construction and may be the first commercial structure in the district. It is presently being used for a taxi business. It is also architecturally significant due to the irregular plan created by the building's corner orientation which is a style characteristic of North Street.

71) Elmwood Cemetery
This five acre cemetery is located on the southeast corner of Elmwood Avenue and North Street. It is Burlington's second oldest cemetery, with the first interment being Levi Allen in 1801. The lot was officially laid out in 1813, and experienced renovations in 1879 and 1898. Famous Burlingtonites Gideon King, Timothy Follett, Reverend Zadock Thompson and Reverend Doctor James Perkins Marsh are buried in the cemetery.

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72) 216 North Street / c. 1850

This one and a half, three bay, gable front vernacular building has a stone foundation, balloon frame and aluminum siding. The house has a main block with a slate roof and an eaves front ell. The roof slope is moderate and the gables have a molded box cornice with returns. The porch has modern square posts and a balustrade. Windows are one-over-one with plain surrounds. The building has two entrances - one on the left bay of the main block and the other on the side of the ell. There is a one story, one bay deep shed roofed addition added c. 1950 which goes to the back of the house and wraps around to meet the ell in the west. A one story porch covers the front facade and wraps around to meet the western ell. The house is presently used for apartments.

72a) Garage, c. 1925

To the northeast of the house, there is a two by one bay garage, built c. 1925, with an overhead sectional door and hay loft door on the second floor. The garage is trapezoidal in form and has vinyl siding, asphalt shingles and a cornice with decorative square blocks. There is a pent roof below the cornice. The garage is wedged between two buildings and has been considerably altered.

73) 218 North Street / c. 1866 / The Robert Arnold House

This one and a half story, three bay Greek Revival style sidehall plan home has a stone foundation, a post and beam wall structure and a wood shingled, gabled roof. The gable is characterized by gable returns, and a boxed cornice. There is a major addition attached to the north facade of the building. The windows are one-over-one double hung with plain architraves. The entrance doorway is situated in the front, right bay and is characterized by 3/4 sidelights, elaborate wood moldings and side pilasters. The east elevation has a wall dormer with a shed roof.

This building is one of the older houses on North Street and is different due to the elaborate moldings located in the entryway. This house was the resident of Robert Arnold, a local saddler who lived in the house from the time it was built until the 20th century. This building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

74) 222 North Street / c. 1880

This two story, three bay vernacular house has a stone foundation, a balloon frame, aluminum siding and a street facing, slate-roofed, gable roof. There is also a gabled ell facing to the west. Windows are two-over-two double hung with simple trim. A Colonial Revival porch infills the space between the two ells and is characterized by a battered half wall, with wood

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shingles, Tuscan columns and a wide frieze. The porch's roof is slightly hipped and is pedimented at the entrance. There is also another porch on the southwest side of the building characterized by a half wall with shingles. In the rear, there is also an exterior stairwell. There are numerous one story additions attached to the rear of the building.

74a) Garage, c. 1940

There is a modern one by one bay garage with an overhead panelled door behind the building. A local businessman, Eugene Chausse, lived in the house from c. 1890 - c. 1925. Chausse sold custom boots and shoes on Bank Street. The house is still a single family dwelling.

75) 230 North Street / c. 1840 / The Willet House

This two and one half story, three by three bay, Greek Revival sidehall plan house has a stone foundation, American brick bond and a gabled roof. The pedimented gable, which has a boxed cornice, is facing towards the street and has a slate roof. There is an ell and one story wing additions to the rear of the house. There is an exterior side chimney and an interior gable end chimney. The windows are 1/1 sash with flat arches and ornamental blinds. The Queen Anne style door is flanked by 3/4 sidelights and pilasters that support a stone lintel. There is an entry porch that is ornamented with lattice work. To the east of the house, there is a large yard with two rows of cedar trees which create a natural boundary between the lots.

This building is an excellent example of a Greek Revival side hall plan. It typifies the diversity of architectural styles that can be found on North Street. Freeman Willet was a woodworker who worked in various local industries. The house stayed in his family until the 1920s. This building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

76) 233 North Street / c. 1865

This two story, two by three bay, vernacular building has a sidehall plan, a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a gable front slate roof. The gable is characterized by a wide frieze with brackets which are located at the raking and horizontal eaves. There is also a louvered front gable vent. The house features Colonial Revival shingles on the second floor cantilevering over the clapboard siding of the first floor and the first floor is detailed with a water table and corner boards. Windows are one-over-one and are detailed with plain surrounds and drip caps. The entrance, in the right bay of the front facade, is ornamented with fluted pilasters. The left bay of the front facade is characterized by a single hinged window that has four horizontal panes. The front steps and the shed roof, iron wrought porch are modern additions. There is two by three wing attached to the rear and a two story porch on the east side of the house.

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A local carpenter, James Dealy, lived in this residence at the turn of the century. There was major alterations done on the building c. 1940. Sanborn maps dated before 1940 show a one and a half story main block and a one story wing, which suggests modern additions and alterations. The house is presently used for apartments.

77) 235 North Street / c. 1875
This is a two by three bay, gable front vernacular building with cornice returns. It has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a asphalt shingle roof. The building has a one story porch, which covers the east and north facades and has a half wall. The front facade has a first floor storefront with wooden siding and casement windows. The east and west facades have one-over-one double hung windows. At the south side is a two story, one by two bay wooden addition with addition a one story appendage on its south side.

77a) Garage, c. 1875
This one and a half story garage has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and an imbricated slate, gable roof with projecting eaves. There are two twelve panel garage doors with split sunburst transoms and a hay loft door above the east bay. The west elevation has a hinged panel door and a shed addition with a four panel door.

78) 236 North Street / c. 1880
This one and a half story, three by three bay, gable front vernacular house has a concrete foundation, balloon framing, aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Windows are one-over-one double hung with simple trim. Infilling the space between the two ells, there is an enclosed porch with a pent roof. The front entrance can be found on the south side of the porch. To the rear, there is also a two story, two by three bay wing. There are several lean-to additions on the west side of the house, in which one of the one by two bay appendages serves as an additional building entrance. There is a Queen Anne style bay window, adorned with stained glass panes, on the west side of the house.

78a) Garage, c. 1880
Behind the building there is a one bay garage with a shed roof and a side appendage. The shed roof has asphalt shingles and aluminum siding.

The Robillard family lived in this residence from the house's construction until c. 1920. Hyacinth Robillard worked as a shoemaker, running his business out of a shop in his backyard. It is still being used as a private residence.

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79) 238 North Street / c. 1860
 This one and a half story, three by two bay, vernacular house has a concrete foundation, and balloon framing. The street facing gable roof has asphalt shingles and there is aluminum siding. The front door is panelled and half glass. The one-over-one windows have small surrounds and small drip caps. Attached to the rear, is a two story, two by two bay wing with a shed roof and an entry and an open porch on its north facade.

A local barber, C. C. Smith, lived and worked here at the turn of the 19th century. The house is presently used for apartments.

80) 239-241 North Street / c. 1860
 This two and a half story, three by three bay, Greek Revival sidehall plan house has a stone foundation, a balloon frame and clapboard siding. The roof has gable returns and a gable vent with a triangular peak. Windows are two-over-two double hung sash with peaked lintels. The entry is located on the front left bay and is a double door with round headed lights and it is flanked by pilasters. The door has a one by one bay, pedimented gable entrance porch whose gable is enriched with turned posts, corner boarding and a lattice design. The ell has a flat roof and Italianate style brackets and two chimneys. There is a one story flat roof addition at the rear and a two story porch on the east elevation, which is enclosed and is characterized by simple turned posts.

This house was most likely built during the Civil War and its first occupant was Abraham Massie, a carpenter/undertaker who lived here between 1869-1873. It is patterned after the typical gabled end, three bay sidehall plan but it has more height due to the Italianate style addition. The house is presently used for apartments. This building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

81) 242 North Street / c. 1875

This one and a half story, three by three bay, vernacular, sidehall plan, building has a stone foundation, balloon framing, asphalt shingle roofing and aluminum siding. The door is in the left bay and features pilasters supporting a full entablature. Windows are two-over-two double hung. There is a full width, two story front porch addition, with a half glass door opening onto the second story and features half walls, posts and a slightly sloped gabled roof. The two story, two by two bay rear wing addition has a flat roof and a two story, enclosed porch with half-walls. The fenestration throughout the house is unaltered. The porch, built c. 1940, does not fit the

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pattern of the street facing gable roofs found in the surrounding area. The house is presently used for apartments.

82) 244 North Street / c. 1875
This two story, three by four bay, sidehall plan, vernacular house has stone foundation, a combination of asbestos and wood shingle wall covering, slate roofing and cornice returns. The half glass door is in the right bay. The first story windows have peaked lintels. The other windows are either double or triple double hung sash. The gable roof has cornice returns. At the rear is a one story, two by three bay wing, which has a small one by one bay appendage attached to its east side. There is an ell on the east side of the house, in which there is a south facing entryway.

Henry Arnold, a harness maker, lived in this building frame c. 1879 - c. 1910. Arnold ran his business next door at 248 North Street. The house is still used as a private residence.

83) 245-247 North Street / c. 1875
This concrete foundation, one and a half story, four by three bay, Gothic Revival style house has vinyl siding and a south facing gable roof with a gabled ell on the east side. Both steeply pitched gables have a slate roof. There is a screened in porch, characterized by a half wall with wood shingle siding. A gable wall dormer is located on the north facade of the ell. The fenestration is characterized by two triangular panes and one diamond shaped pane over a two-over-two sash. The entrance is located on the front left bay, with the door being ornamented with sidelights, pilasters and a full entablature. An additional entrance located at the northeast corner of the screened-in porch.

83a) Garage, c. 1875
This one story garage has clapboard siding, corner boards and a gable roof. It has double doors hinged with vertical wood and cross braces on the lower half. The gable end has been infilled.

This building is one of the few Gothic Revival houses located in the Burlington area. Peter Kirby, a wood dealer, was one of the first residents here and the house is still used as a private residence.

84) 248 North Street / c. 1875
This brick foundation one and a half story, two by three bay, vernacular house has a gabled roof, clapboard siding and a slate roof. The two story front has a center bay entrance, store windows, a band of four second story windows and a gambrel roof. To the rear, there is an open deck and stairway. The west facade features three small transom like windows on the second story.

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This building was the harness shop for Henry Arnold, who lived next door at 244 North Street.

85) 249 North Street / c. 1875

This is a two story, three bay Greek Revival sidehall plan. The building has a slate roof, raking eaves, stone foundation and vinyl siding. Windows are one-over-one with simple trim. The one story porch on the front facade has simple posts, a wooden halfwall and a lattice skirt. The two bay rear addition has a gabled roof and asphalt shingling. The first floor entrance on the east facade has a gabled roof and there is a second floor entry in the rear.

This building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

86) 252-258 North Street / c. 1898

The stone foundation, two story, ten by four bay, Queen Anne building has aluminum siding and a built up flat roof covering. The building has an irregular wing on the northeast corner. On the southeast corner is the store entrance and a second story oriel window capped by a conical roof with a finial. There is one cast iron column with Eastlake detailing on the storefront, while the rest are wood. There is also a drive through breezeway in the center of the facade. The fenestration consists of a 1/1 sash with plain trim. The large store front windows have transoms ornamented with paired brackets with ornamental drops. This building is very similar to one located at 196 North Street, which burned down in 1978. The corner oriel gives the building a very dominating feeling along the street. This building marks the end of the North Street commercial district and was originally used for apartment dwelling on the upper stories with a grocery and a creamery on the first floor. It is presently being used for apartments. This building is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

87) 143-147 N. Winsoski Avenue / Steer & Stein Pub / (Non-contributing)

This two story, seven bay house was built at unknown date and is non-contributing due to alterations. The building has been severely altered for there was a major fire in the 1990's. It has a store front facade on the first floor and a false parapet on the roof. The windows on the second floor are 1/1 double hung with plain trim, while the first floor windows are single paned casement windows. The building is the present location of the Steer and Stein Pub.

88) 146 N. Winsoski Avenue / c. 1950 / Old North End Variety Store (Non-contributing)

This one story, brick veneer building is non-contributing due to age. It has two store entrances

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and has a wood shingle mansard roof. The building is presently the location of Old North End Variety.

89) 156 North Winoski Avenue / c. 1880 / The Last Elm Cafe
This is a two story, brick Italianate building with a flat roof. It has a simple cornice ornamented with brackets. On the southwest corner is the first floor entrance and a second story balcony and door. The balcony is ornamented with brackets. Windows are one/one with hoods. There is a one story addition on the northwest facade.

The building is presently the location of the Last Elm Cafe and is listed on the Burlington Inventory of Historic Resources.

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The North Street Historic District, an east-west corridor known as the "Downtown Main Street" in the Old North End of Burlington, Vermont is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the social development of Burlington as a center for many European immigrant groups. It is also eligible for its contribution to Burlington's economic development for its role as an important commercial district serving the entire city. Immigrant labors working in the lumber and textile industries made up a large portion of the work force that allowed Burlington to be a prosperous industrial town. North Street is also eligible under Criterion C as an example of the city's only residential/commercial district as defined by the City of Burlington Department of Planning and Zoning. The buildings are unified by their physical arrangement and historic functions. North Street was unique within Burlington because it was the only commercial artery surrounded by a strictly residential area. The street and the businesses that were housed on North Street still, after 150 years, serve the residents of North Street and the rest of the Old North End neighborhood. Seventy-two contributing buildings ranging from three story Italianate commercial buildings to single family vernacular dwellings, line the street, shaping and defining the public space. Viewed together, the whole streetscape, anchored by corner commercial landmarks, conveys the significance and value in a rich ethnic heritage of a local trade, commerce and residential life in the second half of the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century.

Introduction

North Street from North Avenue to North Winowski has long since been an important link in the chain of Burlington's history. As early as 1830, development along North Street began to take shape with a few scattered single family dwellings and grew to become a burgeoning commercial and residential center by 1900. A map from 1853 shows the footprint of a building (#204) that was listed as a grocery store in 1860, possibly the first commercial building on North Street. Today there are twenty-four commercial or mixed commercial/residential structures in the district. Aside from commercial structures, there were many single family dwellings, duplexes, apartment buildings and mixed use buildings. The mixed-use buildings consisted of a business on the first floor and a residence on the second floor. Architectural styles

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varied from the vernacular to Italianate, Queen Anne, Greek, Gothic and Colonial Revivals. The residents of North Street consisted mainly of laborers employed by the lumber and mill industries. After 1911, North Street saw very few new structures built, which reflects the decline of industry in the Burlington area and the expansion of the city limits. The development of Church Street in the downtown area was continually rising and it drew businesses into that area and out of places like North Street.

Historic Context - A Brief History of Burlington

The City of Burlington was chartered in 1763. Growth was slow, but the future importance of Burlington was affirmed when the University of Vermont was chartered in 1791. In 1798, a city planned grid system of streets was laid out, incorporating the few transportation routes that existed, including King, Pearl, Church and Battery Streets, with space reserved at the city's center for a park (now City Hall Park). Known at that time as Courthouse Square, the park became a new focal point for attracting hotels, taverns, and offices in the early 1800s. Church Street remained a primarily residential street, while the waterfront developed into the region's dominant commercial and industrial center. North Street, parallel and one block north of the main street from Burlington Bay to the textile mills in Winoski, became a neighborhood downtown. North Street, laid out on the city grid at the beginning of the 19th century and linking the main shoreline avenue running north of the city to the neighborhoods lying east of the lake. A map drawn by Ammi B. Young in 1830 illustrates just a handful of scattered buildings along North Street, one of which still stands today at number 150.

During the War of 1812, Burlington served as the base of operations for the Northern Army of the United States, which was stationed north of Pearl Street adjacent to Battery Park. On September 10, 1823, the Champlain Canal opened; in 1843 the Chamby Canal opened, and by 1849, the Vermont Central and Rutland Railroad had reached Burlington. The railroads linked Burlington with markets in Boston and Montreal and together, the canals allowed lumber to be transported south from Canada to Burlington, and on to Boston and New York. As a result, business with Montreal and New York boomed. Lumber, glass blowing and textiles were the primary goods produced in the factories of Burlington and neighboring Winoski. Burlington became one of the leading lumber ports in the United States. It was called the port of the west.

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The city's growth brought along an increase in commercial traffic. As a result, Riverside Avenue was cut into the hillside above the Winooski River while Winooski Avenue was extended out to meet it. This new route to Winooski facilitated access from North Street to the Winooski Falls and woolen mills. Immigrants poured into Burlington from Canada, Ireland, Russia, Germany and other European countries, mainly between 1840 and 1910, to find work in the factories stationed at the falls and on Burlington's waterfront. These workers, many of who settled on North Street, would provide goods and services essential to the community.

History and Significance of North Street

North Street was the commercial center of Burlington's Old North End neighborhood. It contributed to the social development of Burlington, acting as a center for many European immigrant groups. It also contributed to Burlington's economic development for its role as an important commercial district serving the North End and the entire city. The North End remained sparsely populated and rural until the second half of the nineteenth century, while the rest of the city continually urbanized. The opening of the Champlain Canal in 1823 and later, the completion of two rail lines into the city in 1849 were a major stimulus for this growth. The railroads were successful in linking Burlington's markets with those of Boston and Montreal while the canal provided an artery for the flow of lumber south from Canada via Lake Champlain. At its height, Burlington was the world's third largest lumber port and by 1880, the lumber yards employed nearly 1,000 people, with sales running 115 million feet a year. As Burlington's industries began to flourish, the population grew accordingly.

These successful businesses provided new opportunities for employment, thus attracting eager workers. As a result, housing was built rapidly after the Civil War. Houses were built close together on small lots and were mostly vernacular, one and a half to two stories and constructed of wood. The high-style houses and buildings from the early developing period were generally Greek Revival and Gothic Revival in small numbers, and later, a greater number of Queen Anne and Italianate buildings were constructed. The North End soon became a close-knit working class neighborhood, reflecting the strong ethnic character of the immigrants who had come to Burlington in search of jobs. The North Street neighborhood served as a common ground for many immigrant groups. Although the French Canadian, Irish, and Jewish communities existed as

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separate residential communities in the North End, their economic and social lives frequently touched while engaged in activity along North Street. The different communities comprising the North End practiced different traditions, mostly based on religious distinctions. One's ethnicity was the core of life as well as social activity. The 1850 U.S. Census listed Burlington's population at 7,585, of whom 11.7% (890) were French Canadian, and 29.9% (2,249) were Irish. Between 1865 and 1870, the peak of French Canadian immigration into Burlington, the French Canadian (which then made up one-third of Burlington's population). Irish immigration into Burlington peaked between the 1840s and 1850s and by the 1890s, a strong Irish neighborhood was centered along North Street between North Avenue and North Champlain Street. Moving further east up North Street near Elmwood Avenue was the French Canadian sector. Along lower North Avenue, many Germans settled near the still existent Goethe Lodge on Crowley Street. Lithuanian Jews, who immigrated to Burlington in large numbers at the turn of the century, settled near the intersection of Hyde Street and Archibald Streets where the Ohavi Zedek Synagogue was built in 1887, (and was listed in the National Register on January 1, 1978).

The US. Census of 1910 listed Burlington's population as 20,468. More than half of these, 10,643, were first or second generation immigrants; 3,562 were French Canadian, 1,297 were Irish and 948 were Russian. These numbers represent a stable population of well established families, however the 1910 census gives us only a flat view of Burlington's dynamic immigration process. Not all of these immigrants were able to find employment in the lumber yards. Many worked at the textile mills in Winoski and others opened their own shops and businesses in and around the commercial center of North Street.

Early on, the neighborhoods surrounding North Street were poverty stricken. Many streets were lined with tenement houses that were difficult to live in due to over crowding and sanitation problems. As families acquired enough money to move out of the tenement houses, they bought houses south of Pearl Street and around the Champlain Valley.

Many stayed however, choosing to live in their old neighborhoods. They often built their own houses with the help of family and neighbors. Many were Polish and Russian Jews who built their own homes in the 1920s. Those who stayed in the North End eventually began to thrive when their great efforts began to pay off. North Street, as the North End's commercial district, also began to thrive in the 1920s.

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Many immigrant shop owners contributed to the economic success of North Street during the 1920s and 1930s. During this period, North Street competed for consumers with Church Street, which continues to be the commercial center of the city. The area just west of Elmwood Avenue to North Avenue was particularly prosperous. Frank's Economy Store, owned by Barnett Frank and later by his son, Belmont Frank, was enlarged during this period on the south side of North Street. On the opposite side of the Street, Mazel's Department Store also expanded, reflecting their success. A pastry shop opened by the Gelineau family, a drug store on the corner, and a shoe store also operated on this block. Unfortunately, the Great Depression hurt many of these businesses, and some were never fully able to recover. Since this era, many of the businesses have disappeared. Those that did recover have relied on local residents for business for the most part, a few, like Mazel's, Frank's Economy, Hyman Bloomberg's Shoe Stores, attracting a large number of people from other parts of the city. Corner grocery stores and neighborhood bars help to fill many of the commercial spaces existing along the street, thus helping to characterize it. Faced with a decade of hard economic times caused by the Great Depression and later by competition from suburban sprawl, the North Street area fell into decline. Ironically, it was the Sid and Lou Mazel, sons of Sidney Mazel, who brought Vermont's first inking of suburban sprawl when they opened Gaynes Shoppers World on Williston Road in South Burlington.

The Irish were among the very first European immigrants in Burlington, but it was not until the Great Potato Famine of 1846 - 1849 that high numbers of Irish came to the United States. Those who came to this country dispersed broadly across the northeast. The Irish immigrants constituted almost thirty percent (2,249) of Burlington's population (7,585) by 1850. Between 1830 and 1850, the only section of Burlington available to the unskilled, thus, poorest Irish was close to Lake Champlain in the North End, near Battery Street. With the subsequent arrival of those Irish trying to escape the potato famine, their North End community became solidified, as the respective Jewish and French Canadian communities later did. Although the Irish slowly gained respect in Burlington's establishment following the Civil War, they remained a separate society within Burlington. Economic opportunities were closed to them, and Irish-Americans labored in the most difficult and lowest-paying occupations including laborers in lumber, marble and shipping industries. Living in the North End and on North Street gave Irish immigrants a

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place to call home that provided affordable housing and close proximity to job sites on the waterfront.

The biggest influx of French Canadians into Burlington occurred after the Civil War by those attracted to the post war boom in industry in Burlington, although a proud and long-lasting French Canadian movement into the Champlain Valley began as early as 1666 with Fort St. Anne in Isle La Motte and settlement in the Addison County area in the 1730s. By the 1860s, French Canadians in Burlington, who were mainly Roman Catholic, had established their own church, complete with a French speaking priest. These immigrants did not seek assimilation, but rather preservation of their customs and culture.

North Street, near the intersection of Elmwood Avenue, was an area of French Canadian immigration into Burlington. Immigrants from the Province of Quebec began to pour into this country in the middle of the nineteenth century, due in large part to Quebec's rapid population growth, which made it difficult young French Canadians to find decent land with which to live. French Canadians, mostly young, moved into northern New York and New England to become farmers, lumbermen, and laborers in brick yards and textile mills. Burlington's lumber yards attracted French Canadian mill workers. Many of the French Canadian immigrants settled in the community surrounding North Street.

The French Canadian community surrounding North Street has seen a much greater continuity than that of other immigrant communities in the area. The 1910 U.S. Census listed Burlington's population as 20,468; 3,562 of who were French Canadian. The original base of the French Catholic Church in Burlington was St. Joseph's diocese, formerly located on the corner of Archibald and North Prospect Streets and Allen Street, roughly two blocks away from North Street. The church provided the French Canadian community with a wide range of social development fostering growth and spirit among its members. Schools, choirs, scouts, a Mothers' Club, men's clubs and Prayer Groups are a few of its many organizations. Their church associations were strong and they supported them by running the parish. Singing, dancing, and feasting were among some of the recreation activities. St. Joseph's church, one block south of North Street, remains a flourishing part of life for the French Canadian inhabitants of Burlington, and as more of them arrived in the area, they became more geographically concentrated. Though the native French language has nearly disappeared in the area, the people remain bound by the arms and influence of their church.

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A Jewish population settled near North Street between 1880 and 1920. In 1880, the number of Lithuanian Jews who had arrived in the United States was about 5,000, and by 1882, this number had leaped to 81,000. The pace of emigration continued and by 1907, 260,000 Jews had emigrated most of whom were Russian and Polish. Most Jews stayed in New York City and other large cities, but Burlington received a high number as well. By 1887, enough Jews had settled in Burlington of Hyde and Archibald Streets, and soon after, in 1889, the Chi Adam Synagogue on Hyde Street and in 1908, the Ahavath Gerim Synagogue on Archibald Street. (Today, the Ohavi Zedek Synagogue building is the most symbolic reminder of the Jewish presence in the North End.) The 1890 census listed Burlington's population as 14,590, one percent (160) of whom were listed Jewish. The 1910 U.S. Census listed Burlington's population as 20,468, four percent (920) of whom were Russian Jews. As Eastern Europeans, these Jews were orthodox in their beliefs, as well as in their preservation of the Yiddish language. The assassination of Tsar Alexander in 1881 triggered a wave of anti-Jewish riots, which led to the notorious May Laws. The deplorable persecution of the Jews was reflected in their rate of arrival into the United States. Russian Jews emigrated to the United States in masses leaving behind severe conditions at home.

Burlington's immigrant Jewish population of store-owners and tailors played an important role in the social and economic development of North Street. In the 1920s, Colodny's, Franks and Saiger's were all stores owned by Jews. Home ownership in the original immigrant neighborhood promoted stable residence patterns and resulted in the term 'little Jerusalem' to describe the neighborhood. Religious as well as secular practices paralleled intimate Eastern European Jewish village life. Due to the then rural nature of the North End, characterized by barns, cows and gardens, life in the Jewish community resembled Eastern European life. As a result, the Jews were able to integrate their old ways of community spirit into their new lives in the North End. Homes, stores, movie theaters and the Hebrew Free School of 1910, were centers for social gathering, but restricted to the neighborhood. By the 1920s and 1930s, as they assimilated, English was becoming increasingly intermingled with Yiddish. By 1940 many factors that had reinforced traditionalism were disappearing. Most Jewish children attended the H.O. Wheeler School on Archibald Street along with non-Jewish children. In 1906, of the 300 pupils reported, 126 were Jewish. The immigrant generation had passed away and the new

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generation was becoming wealthier, enabling them to buy larger houses outside south of Pearl Street. Inter-marriage was more prevalent among Jews and non-Jews, creating further assimilation with American culture. By the Second World War, Jewish life in Burlington, no longer revolved around the North End neighborhood.

The following dates reflect peak immigration: Irish: between 1840 and 1850; French Canadian: between 1865 and 1870; Lithuanian Jews: between 1880 and 1900; Russian Jews: between 1904 and 1908. Each immigrant group in Burlington's North Street neighborhood lived in very close single-family homes, multi-family homes, or apartment houses, house numbers 19-21, 23, 29, 33, 42, 83, 191-193, 216, and 242 are just a few examples. The immigrant groups had similar developments; each group immigrated to Burlington in search of jobs, found comfort and support within their religion, which was the center for their social activities, and eventually became successful and moved out of the North End to other areas of Burlington. North Street was the binding agent that held these groups together to form the North End neighborhood.

Although the North End has changed in character from a community built on long family traditions to one that primarily consists of tenants, today a strong feeling of community still prevails. Whether it is visible in the weedy farmer's market on the Intervale, or the gardening club that plants flowers along the sidewalks, North Street remains an integral part of historic Burlington as well as offering possibilities and enthusiasm to the Burlington of the twenty-first century.

Architectural Trends

The architecture of North Street is characterized by a variety of styles, building materials and patterns of use. Functional trends have been similar over time, but the numbers of each use type shifts when social and economic changes occur. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of multi-family dwellings, and a decrease in single-family units, (once the majority). Rental properties now make up the majority of building types on North Street. A few examples are numbers 24, 33, 152, 216, and 248-252 on North Street. This is a direct result of the neighborhoods economic decline.

The number of mixed use buildings has stayed nearly the same. Mixed use is defined as a commercial business on the ground floor and single or multi-family residence occupying the upper floor(s). Commercial use has changed from corner

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mom and pop stores, family restaurants, grocery stores and variety shops to used furniture stores, rental centers and an assortment of other businesses.

The number of vernacular structures along North Street exceeds other styles. The ascension of vernacular architecture occurred between 1870 and 1889, which saw the construction of twenty-two vernacular structures. After 1890, the number of buildings constructed dramatically decreased. High-style structures were prevalent throughout development, but in far fewer numbers. At its peak, six high-style buildings, and only three vernacular structures were constructed between 1860 and 1870. Then, consistently from 1871 through 1910, each ten year period saw the construction of approximately five high-style buildings.

Use and style patterns are related to the community's social and economic development (pages 12 and 13). Certain themes have continued throughout the last 100 years. The following themes play a vital role in understanding North Street's development. The neighborhood:

- ◆ consists of working class people from lumber and mill workers to present day laborers
- ◆ has a lack of professional services such as lawyers and dentists, etc.
- ◆ consists of mixed-use buildings such as mom & pop corner stores prevalent for 100 years
- ◆ has always been an immigrant settlement area beginning with French-Canadian, Irish, German, Jewish and finally Vietnamese
- ◆ has consistently had a community orientation as evidenced by the presence of schools, parks and at one time, fairgrounds.

The character of the people who have inhabited the area is reflected in the architecture. The great diversity of people is indicated in the range of architecture that exists; from poor renters to store-owners reflected in simple vernacular to Queen Anne. Cross-cultural unions are revealed in an abundance of vernacular architecture. Today, the many elderly residents represent a living history of the old buildings that make up the neighborhood and the number of young people is reflected by the continuous activity along North Street.

The antique street lights aligning the road help to define North Street as a commercial area. These lights can be seen on historic photographs dating back to at least 1930 and still serve the same function today. The lights installed on North Street around c. 1925 were steel standard types designed to be used on

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"thoroughfares" (Holden 1990). About twelve of the lights remain today, but have been stripped of their lanterns and re-equipped with high-intensity sodium-vapor luminaires. Photographs show the lamps on both sides of the street, but now only twelve remain and exist on the north side of the street.

Many of the original character defining architectural elements along North Street remain intact. Some good examples can be seen on the following buildings (listed by address): 19-21, 33, 64, 71, 83, 99-101, 165, 188, 216, 222, 230, 239-241, 245, 252-258 North Street, 141-143 N. Champlain Street and 156 North Winoski Avenue. Some of the defining characteristics have been obscured over time, sometimes rendering them hybrids of old and new, but with enough of the defining elements to make them contributing members of the district.

Buildings relate stories of life, people, culture, economy and history and while alterations have reconfigured some of the buildings along North Street, one must recognize change as part of the history. There are many aspects of North Street's character that continue to make North Street unique and valuable to the residents of the North End. The architecture relates a history of commercial and residential use including: the corner stores, buildings with canted entrances with corner orientations, the single and multi-family dwellings, the mixed-use buildings, the accessibility and proximity of the area to the waterfront reflecting the working class that has historically lived in the neighborhood, the number of vernacular structures and high-style structures that reflect the economic class of the residents and the development of the street. The district exudes a sense of the history and heritage of the neighborhood.

North Street is also eligible under Criterion C as an example of the city's only residential/commercial district as defined by the City of Burlington Department of Planning and Zoning. The buildings are unified by their physical arrangement and historic functions.

The physical features and characteristics that distinguish the district during its period of significance include:

- the mom and pop corner stores (nine buildings have corner entrance orientations), the number of buildings that share the same use; (30% commercial and mixed-use),
- thirty percent of the styles are of a commercial nature (Queen Anne and Italianate commercial),
- all but one building are set back from the street the same distance,

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- buildings are spaced close together,
- all but one have the main facades facing North Street,
- the street serves as the main artery through the North End neighborhood.

North Street was unique within Burlington because it was the only commercial artery surrounded by a strictly residential area. The street and the businesses that were housed on North Street still, after 150 years, serve the residents of North Street and the rest of the Old North End neighborhood.

The period of significance associated with the district begins with the first construction of a house on North Street in 1830 and ends in 1949. More than half of the structures were built in the late nineteenth century between 1860 and 1910 and directly relate to the booming lumber and textile industries in Burlington. Between 1920 and 1949, the street lights that define North Street as a commercial district were erected and with commerce as a prevalent theme, another wave of construction took place.

The district conveys a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness through its setting, materials and association. It is possible that any one or more of the lumber companies built or supplied lumber for the construction of many of the houses on North Street. With the exception of a few buildings, the primary original building material was wood which adds to the cohesiveness of the district. The architectural styles and elements within the district contribute to the feeling of time and place visually, and although many renovations have taken place, many of the character defining elements remain intact. The setting of the houses is cohesive visually as they are set back from the street the same distance and are all within the same proximity of one another reflecting the land values on a busy commercial street and the strong housing market in areas near the waterfront industries. The changes that have taken place along North Street reflect the neighborhood's history; people have made changes that make their lives easier, and as history shows, many of the past residents have not had enough money or time to make historically correct renovations.

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PROPERTY TYPES AND USE FROM 1889 TO 1995

1889	30 Commercial	30 Commercial
	50 Residential	50 Residential
	2 Institutional	2 Institutional
	2 Vacant	
1894	30 Commercial	30 Commercial
	69 Residential	69 Residential
	2 Institutional	2 Institutional
	1 Vacant	
1900	34 Commercial	34 Commercial
	60 Residential	60 Residential
	6 Mixed-use	6 Mixed-use
	2 Institutional	2 Institutional
	1 Vacant	
1906	37 Commercial	37 Commercial
	60 Residential	60 Residential
	4 Mixed-use	4 Mixed-use
	2 Institutional	2 Institutional
1912	39 Commercial	39 Commercial
	61 Residential	61 Residential
	4 Mixed-use	4 Mixed-use
	2 Institutional	2 Institutional
1919	39 Commercial	39 Commercial
	60 Residential	60 Residential
	10 Mixed-use	10 Mixed-use
	2 Institutional	2 Institutional
	1 Vacant	
1920	41 Commercial	41 Commercial
	62 Residential	62 Residential
	9 Mixed-use	9 Mixed-use
	2 Institutional	2 Institutional
1942/60	43 Commercial	43 Commercial
	50 Residential	50 Residential
	2 Mixed-use	2 Mixed-use
	3 Institutional	3 Institutional
1978	16 Commercial	16 Commercial
	52 Residential	52 Residential
	22 Mixed-use	22 Mixed-use
	3 Institutional	3 Institutional
1995	17 Commercial	17 Commercial
	50 Residential	50 Residential
	7 Mixed-use	7 Mixed-use
	4 Institutional	4 Institutional
	6 Vacant	6 Vacant

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

UTM References

The district is bound by seven UTM coordinates (see USGS Topographic Map Burlington, Vermont for reference). They are as follows:

- 1. Z18 / 641290E / 4927000N
- 2. Z18 / 641309E / 4927045N
- 3. Z18 / 642260E / 4927095N
- 4. Z18 / 642240E / 4927020N
- 5. Z18 / 642110E / 4926825N
- 6. Z18 / 642005E / 4926820N
- 7. Z18 / 641300E / 4926960N

Verbal Boundary Description

The North Street Historic District consisting of 24 acres, is located in Burlington, Vermont and includes the first tier of properties along North Street, bound to the west by North Avenue (including Burlington College, which is west of North Avenue), and to the east by North Winooksi Avenue (including the first two properties on the east side of the street). The boundaries follow the City of Burlington Department of Planning and Zoning Land Use and Zoning Map (generated in 1991), with the additions of 1 Intervale Avenue and all of Elmwood Cemetery. The attached map illustrates the boundaries of the district clearly. The tax lot numbers for all properties in the district are as follows:

043-3-050-000	044-1-109-000	044-1-199-000	044-3-003-100
043-3-115-000	044-1-110-000	044-1-200-000	044-3-002-000
043-3-117-000	044-1-111-000	044-1-233-000	044-3-001-000
043-3-142-000	044-1-151-000	044-1-245-000	044-2-211-049
044-1-014-000	044-1-152-000	044-1-246-000	044-1-336-000
044-1-015-000	044-1-153-000	044-1-247-000	044-1-320-000
044-1-016-000	044-1-154-000	044-1-248-000	044-1-293-000
044-1-046-000	044-1-155-000	044-1-251-000	044-1-263-000
044-1-047-000	044-1-157-000	044-1-252-000	044-1-262-000
044-1-048-000	044-1-195-000	044-1-253-000	044-1-261-000
044-1-049-000	044-1-196-000	044-1-254-000	044-1-260-000
044-1-107-000	044-1-197-000	044-1-255-000	044-1-259-000
044-1-108-000	044-1-198-000	044-1-256-000	044-1-258-000

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044-3-039-000	044-3-100-000	044-3-102-000
044-3-092-000	044-3-282-000	044-3-174-000
044-3-093-000	044-3-283-000	044-3-248-000
044-3-094-000	044-3-284-000	044-3-279-000
044-3-095-000	044-3-285-000	044-3-280-000
044-3-096-000	044-3-286-000	044-3-281-000
044-3-097-000	044-3-287-000	
044-3-098-000	044-3-288-000	
044-3-099-000	044-3-101-000	

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the North Street Historic District includes the buildings and sites comprising the core of the historic commercial and residential center of the Old North End.

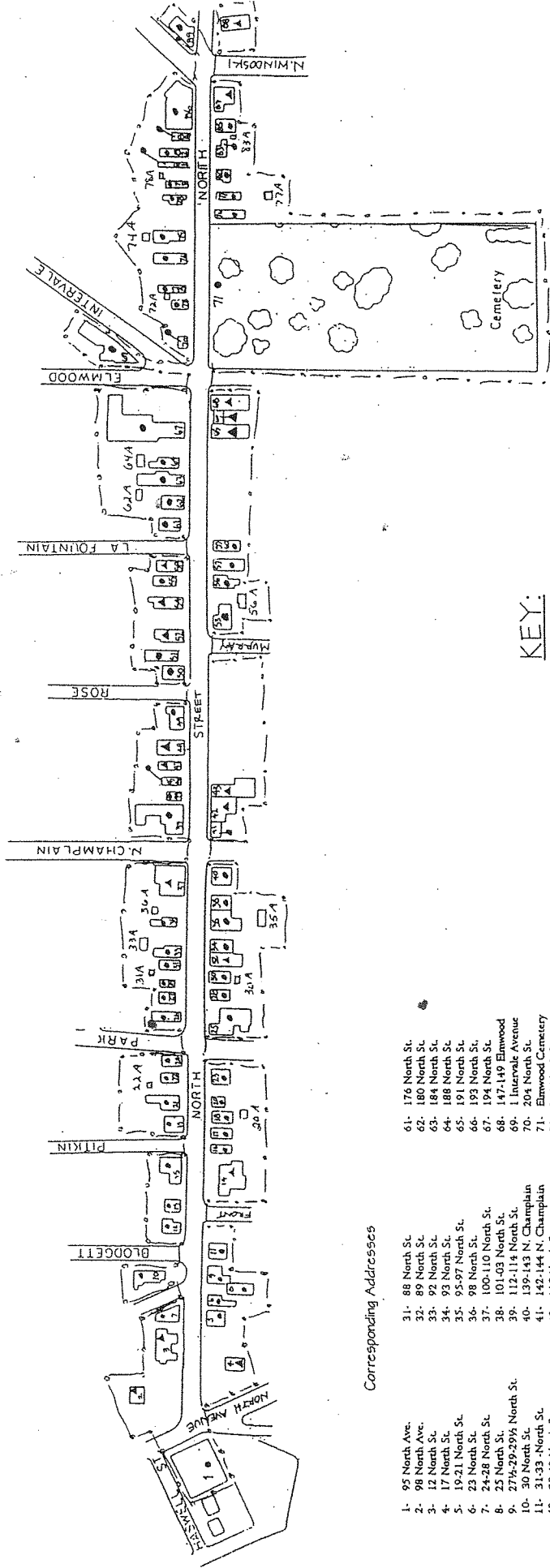
The western boundary of the district includes the building just east of Lake Champlain on the west side of North Avenue. Once a thriving store, this building is at the head of the district on the west end and is significant to the district for its contribution to the commercial nature of the area. The eastern boundary includes the properties east of North Winoski Avenue that mark the end of the commercial district along North Street. The northern and southern boundaries of the district are encompass the property lines of buildings adjacent to North Street. Buildings outside of these defined boundaries are residential areas, not significant to the district due to the property uses.

The boundaries illustrate the historic commercial area of the Old North End by encompassing buildings that contribute to the feeling and physical characteristics of the district. The district was both a commercial and residential area, with many of the houses serving as a business on the first floor. The variety of stores and services attended to the needs of the surrounding neighborhood.

NORTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

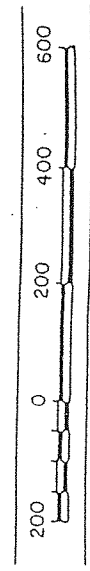
Burlington, Chittenden County, Vermont

BUILDING FOOTPRINTS



KEY:

- Contributing
- ▲ Non-contributing
- - - District Boundary

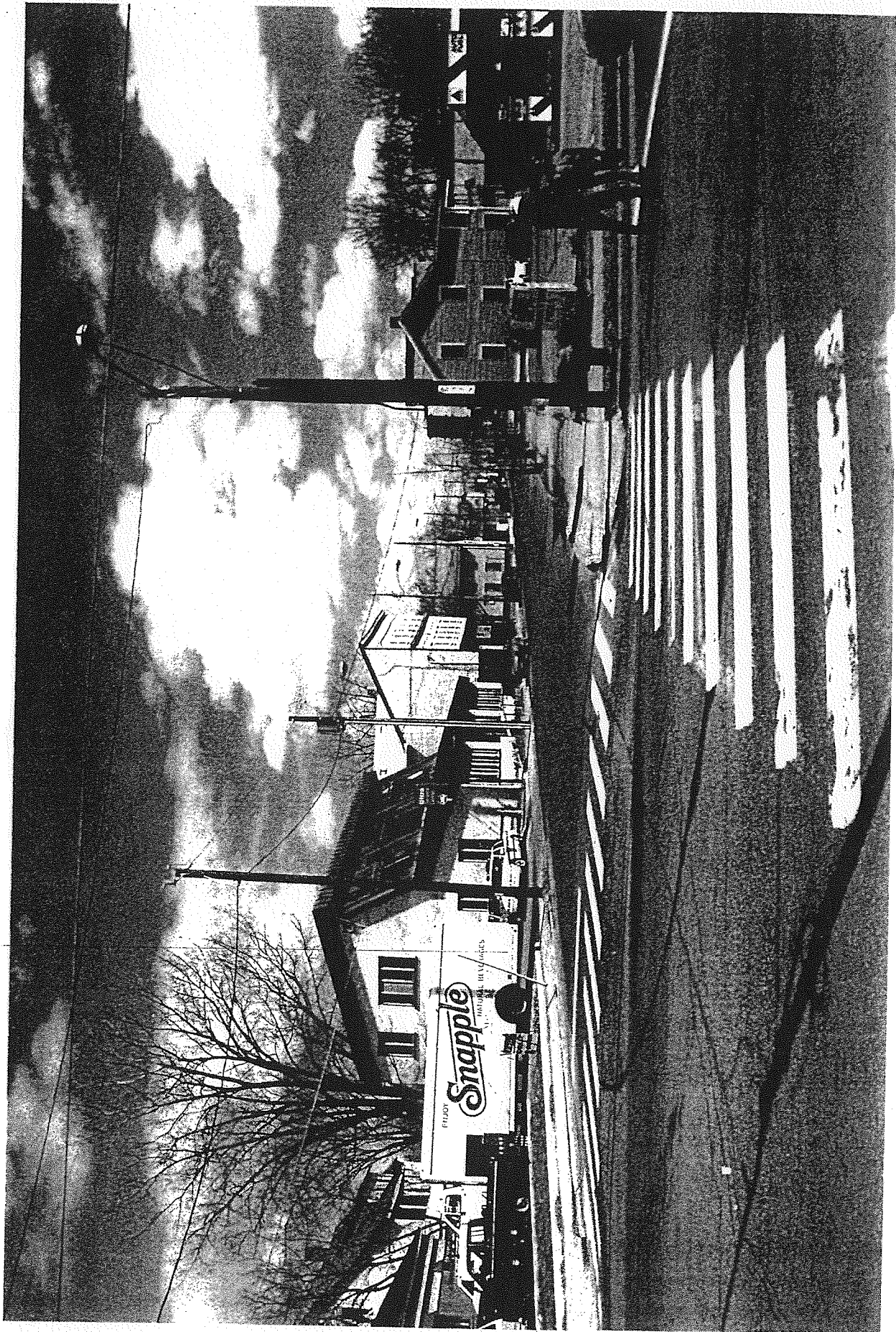


Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet

Prepared by: Gabrielle Bourgette, Brian Knight and Elaine Park

Corresponding Addresses

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 95 North Ave. | 31. 88 North St. | 61. 176 North St. |
| 2. 98 North Ave. | 32. 89 North St. | 62. 180 North St. |
| 3. 12 North St. | 33. 92 North St. | 63. 184 North St. |
| 4. 17 North St. | 34. 93 North St. | 64. 188 North St. |
| 5. 19-21 North St. | 35. 95-97 North St. | 65. 191 North St. |
| 6. 23 North St. | 36. 98 North St. | 66. 193 North St. |
| 7. 24-28 North St. | 37. 100-110 North St. | 67. 194 North St. |
| 8. 25 North St. | 38. 101-103 North St. | 68. 147-149 Elmwood |
| 9. 27 1/2-29-29 1/2 North St. | 39. 112-114 North St. | 69. Intervale Avenue |
| 10. 30 North St. | 40. 139-143 N. Champlain | 70. 204 North St. |
| 11. 31-33 North St. | 41. 142-144 N. Champlain | 71. Elmwood Cemetery |
| 12. 38-40 North St. | 42. 115 North St. | 72. 216 North St. |
| 13. 42 North St. | 43. 117-119 North St. | 73. 218 North St. |
| 14. 49 North St. | 44. 118 North St. | 74. 222 North St. |
| 15. 50-54 North St. | 45. 120 North St. | 75. 230 North St. |
| 16. 51-55 North St. | 46. 120 1/2 North St. | 76. 233 North St. |
| 17. 57 North St. | 47. 122 North St. | 77. 235 North St. |
| 18. 59-61 North St. | 48. 128-130 North St. | 78. 236 North St. |
| 19. 60-64 North St. | 49. 132-136 North St. | 79. 238 North St. |
| 20. 65 North St. | 50. 144-146 North St. | 80. 239-41 North St. |
| 21. 66 North St. | 51. 148-150 North St. | 81. 242 North St. |
| 22. 70 North St. | 52. 152 North St. | 82. 244 North St. |
| 23. 71 North St. | 53. 153-157 North St. | 83. 245-247 North St. |
| 24. 74-76 North St. | 54. 158 North St. | 84. 248 North St. |
| 25. 75-77-79 North St. | 55. 160-62 North St. | 85. 249 North St. |
| 26. 78 North St. | 56. 161-63 North St. | 86. 252-58 North St. |
| 27. 82 North St. | 57. 165 North St. | 87. 143-147 N. Winoski |
| 28. 83 North St. | 58. 166 North St. | 88. 146 N. Winoski |
| 29. 84 North St. | 59. 169 North St. | 89. 156 N. Winoski |
| 30. 87 North St. | 60. 169 1/2 North St. | |



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