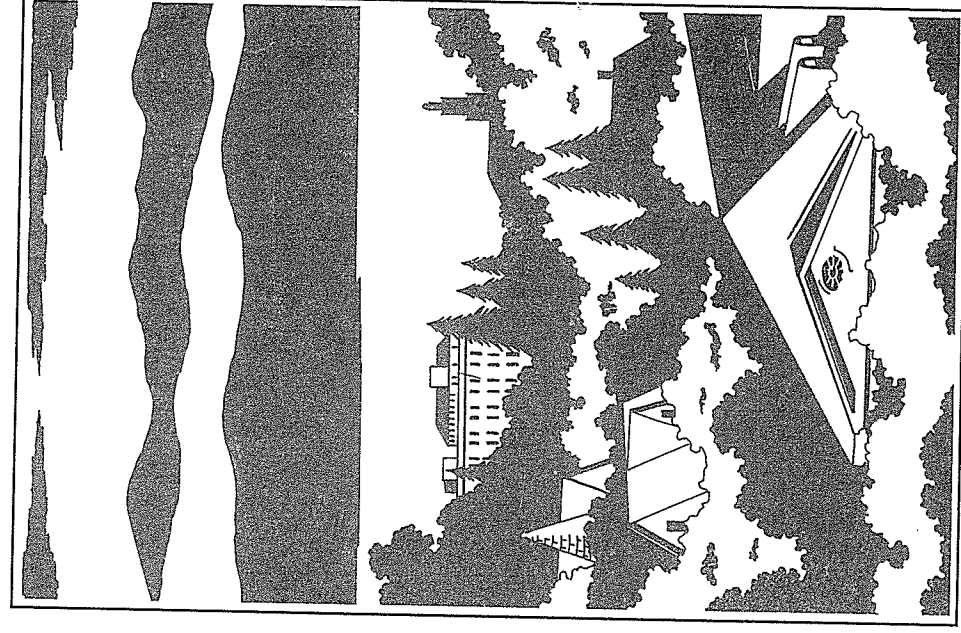


HISTORIC GUIDE  
TO  
BURLINGTON  
NEIGHBORHOODS

Vol. I

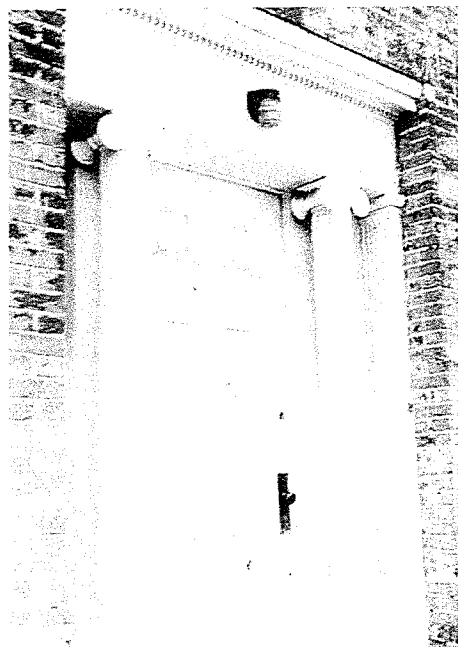


CHITTENDEN COUNTY  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



#84 PEARL STREET

John Enright built this structure as a residence in 1867. From 1895 until 1905 it served as a variety store, then a barber shop from 1902 into the 1920s. After that it became a second-hand furniture store.



GENERAL STANNARD HOUSE

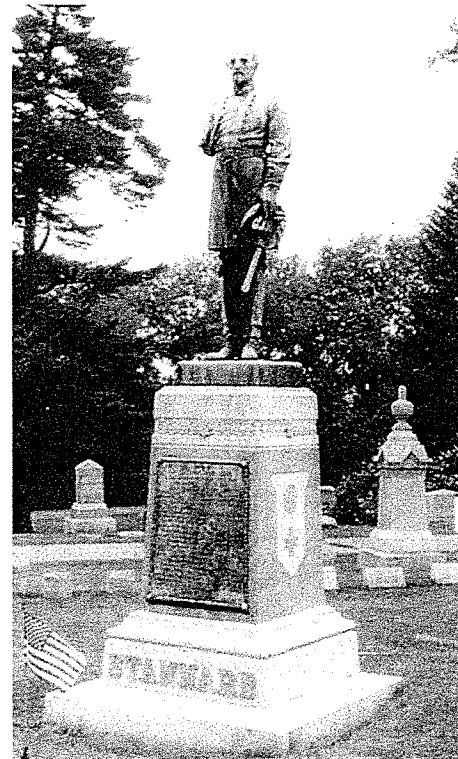
#3 George Street, corner of Pearl

The brick house at the northwest corner of Pearl and George Streets, with the interesting south gable window and front door columns on George Street sheltered a great diversity of occupants. The most historic figure to occupy it, however, was General George J. Stannard of Civil War fame.

Dr. A. S. Pitkin, the probable builder of the house died here in July 1853 at the age of 45. His widow, after advertising the house for a year, eventually sold it in the spring of 1861 to Henry Stanton. At that time it included an acre of land with a brick woodshed and a brick barn. Henry Stanton ran the landmark Stanton House, a famous hostelry "where old folks as well as the boys were wont to congregate" on the northwest corner of Church and Cherry Streets from 1859 to 1864. After transferring title to his son-in-law, R. C. Rowe, it became Rowe's Hotel and then a few years later the Sherwood House.

Stanton died in 1867 at the age of 57 and the following year his widow sold the George Street house to Charles Pomeroy Button for \$8,000. Button lived here a short time and sold the house in August three years later to General Stannard for \$9,000.

Although the Civil War produced many brave and brilliant soldiers, none had a better record than Major-General George J. Stannard. Before the war he was a partner in Smith's foundry in St. Albans. Entering the army as a colonel, he was rapidly promoted through all the grades to



the rank of major-general. As a representative of Vermont's war effort, he was widely credited with a key role in the Union victory at Gettysburg when he launched his Vermont Brigade on Pickett's flank and blunted his charge. Stannard took an active role in the battles of Bull Run, Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg and Chapin's Farm, where he was wounded for the third time and lost his right arm. He mustered out June 27, 1866.

Gen. Stannard was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont—"The best Federal office in our State" according to the *Burlington Free Press*. It was during his tenure as Collector that he and his family lived in the George Street house.

Controlling a \$22,000 payroll for 55 positions, Stannard was able to appoint many St. Albans cronies and old veterans to customs posts. When a special agent found his accounts \$36,000 short in 1872 Stannard resigned in disgrace. Although he was not found guilty of any wrong-doing, still he was responsible for the funds and was unable to account for the discrepancy. His reputation and hard-earned fame as a soldier were stained and tarnished.

In April 1873 assignees sold his house for \$5,500 to Charles F. Spaulding, Superintendent of the Burlington Gas Works. Stannard, in dire financial circumstances, accepted an appoint-

ment as doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in Washington in 1881 where he lived out the remainder of his life. He sat at the door of the Ladies' Gallery, a silent, sad-faced man. He died in Washington in 1886, but Burlington still remembered this Vermont war hero. His remains were buried in a lot donated by the city and in 1891 a statue was erected over his grave to commemorate his gallant Civil War service.

CATHEDRAL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

Situated in the center of the block formed by Pearl, St. Paul, Cherry and Pine Streets stands the "new" Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Consecrated in 1977, this is the seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Burlington, which includes the entire State of Vermont. During the night of March 13-14, 1972, the 105-year-old Gothic cathedral was destroyed by a fire, set by a former altar boy.

Selected from among 54 architects, Edward Larabee Barnes of New York City won the honor of designing the new building. He situated it in the center of the old church property and created a "highly provocative tent-like structure" sheathed in copper, resting on a low wall of green and brown glazed brick. A free-standing Corten steel bell tower, almost a sculptural abstraction, stands on the site of the former cathedral tower. From it hangs the 4,500 pound bell salvaged from the ruins.

