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Shed dormers are found on both slopes of the gable roof which is oriented with its lateral eaves to the street. A full-width, 1-story, enclosed front porch has exposed rafter tails at the roof edge and a small pediment over the door. Short Doric columns support the porch roof in between which are multipaned windows. The glass-enframed, central entrance is surrounded by multi-paned, full-length sidelights and a transom. Windows, grouped on the north and south elevations in bands of threes, are 4/4 or 6/6. Otherwise, the windows are randomly placed and are 1/1. The foundation, which is above grade on the west elevation, contains two, modern, wooden, overhead, garage doors. An exterior, brick, shouldered, end chimney is found on the east elevation. The dormers and porch were probably added in the early 1920s.

Although the present condition of the structure reflects the architectural style of the early twentieth century, the building contributes to the understanding of a mid-nineteenth century town estate owing to its original use as a carriage house.

17. A.B. Fisher House (308 Main Street); 1884

The 2 1/2 story A.B. Fisher house is a vivid illustration of the picturesque qualities promoted by the Queen Anne movement. Its massing, plan, fenestration, and use of materials is varied and irregular, yet all are tied to the bulky main mass and its ordered vertical separation.

Two main blocks constitute the major house form: a hip roofed central mass and a gable front mass that projects from the east half (right front) of the central block facade. The picturesque massing is further emphasized by a 3 story, engaged hexagonal tower with bellcast roof which appears at the intersection of the two main blocks, and by a projecting 2 1/2 story, three sided bay with a pedimented gable roof at the west rear of the structure. An interior wall chimney with recessed vertical panels and corbelled cap that emerges from the center of the west elevation, shed roof dormers on the east and west hip roof slopes, and entry porches on the front and side, contribute yet more to the irregularity of form.

However, a clear and ordered horizontal organization--through use of materials and articulation of mass--ties the various elements into a unified whole. The roof is sheathed in dark grey slate, alternating bands of fishscale and square cut tiles. The hip roof is finished with a "sawtooth and scrolls" metal cresting, while a metal finial tops the tower peak. A molded cornice carried on the entire

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perimeter marks the division between roof level and the main floors. Wall surfaces above the cornice level, i.e. within dormers and on tower sides, are sheathed in red painted pressed metal squares divided into panels by flat sillcourse, headercourse, and vertical trim. The overhanging, pedimented peak of the gable front block is supported by two brace brackets; two wall panels which flank the window directly below are stuccoed and decorated by applied nuts, bolts and nails in imitation of medieval pargetting (and, no doubt, to advertise A.B. Fisher's architectural profession). The entire second floor is sheathed in rich, red fishscale slate which flares just above the first story, where the shingles become square cut and are finished by a molded beltcourse. Common bond red brick sheathes the first floor which is separated from the redstone foundation by a heavy, molded watertable. Thus the principal levels are all contained within strong horizontal boundaries and related through consistent use of similar materials, and the controlled use of a single, strong color.

A 1 story, hip roofed porch with a projecting, pedimented entry bay shelters the central and west bays of the facade which include the primary entrance. The porch is supported by turned posts, enclosed by a low balustrade with flat, sawn pattern panels, and embellished by a simple valance screen and jigsaw brackets. The carved, oak, double leaf doors are set within a segmentally arched opening with transom light. A shed roofed entry porch shelters the east side entry. The building's fenestration exhibits a great deal of variety, though it is largely 1/1 sash, some with leaded stained glass borders and transoms; windows on the brick clad first story have segmental, soldier course arches and have granite sills. Segmental arches with granite voussoirs top the basement level windows.

A.B. Fisher was Burlington's leading architect in the late nineteenth century and he designed and built this house as his own residence in 1884. It is a veritable catalogue of the techniques and materials used in the period. The symbolism of using building parts as decorative elements on an architect's house, as on the two attic story wall panels, was surely intentional. Fisher's skill is evidenced by the manner in which he restrains the elaborate irregularity of massing and form through use of color and material. Although now converted to office use, and very slightly altered by the addition of aluminum storm sash, the building is extremely well preserved and remains one of Burlington's architectural treasures.

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42. Goodrich House (Luther Hagar House)(325 College Street); c.1832

Build c.1832 for Chauncey Goodrich, a Burlington publisher and bookbinder noted for publication in 1842 of the widely read Thompson's Vermont, this rectangular, 2 story, 3 x 3 bay, gable front house with rear wing replaces an earlier structure which burned on this site c.1830 (the wing may have been part of the original structure). The Greek Revival dwelling now serves as multi-family and office space, facing north on College Street, a blacktop drive and parking area filling the eastern flank of the property.

Classical molding trims the boxed eaves and extends across the front (north) elevation to define a pediment and enclose a triangulated gable panel and attic light. At the east and west elevations, a pair of interior wall chimneys rise through roof eaves from red, common bond, brick veneer walls and a base of coursed ashlar, red sandstone. Six-over-six sash with splayed brick lintels and wooden sills are common throughout the main block. A right side hall entry has a heavy Italianate paneled door and 3/4 length sidelights over recessed panels. A grey limestone door lintel and grey limestone sill and steps provide focus for the front entry.

The 1 1/2 story, elongated 2 x 7 bay rear wing displays a large central chimney rising from a corrugated steel roof. Aluminum siding clads the east and rear elevations while red brick veneer protects the west elevation. A four bay side porch extends across the wing's east side; this is supported by chamfered posts with Doric style capitals. A ridged steel shed roof protects multiple apartment entries. Twelve-over-twelve sash combines with 6 and 8 light double casement windows on both east and west rear wing elevations. Twelve-over-twelve sash and large central kitchen chimney may indicate an earlier construction date of the rear wing, perhaps part of the former dwelling.

Luther Hagar, founder of the Hagar Hardware Company, lived in this house for much of the 19th century.

42A. Garage (325 College Street); c.1975

To the rear of the main structure (#42) stands a 1 x 4 bay garage with saltbax style massing. Angled carriage door openings and two leaf garage doors on strap hinges admit autos and storage. Board and batten siding sheathe the structure which is roofed in ridged steel. Because of its age, the garage does not contribute to the historic district.

