# LAKESIDE AVENUE Burlington

(Adams Street, Alfred Street, Caroline Street, Catherine Street, Charlotte Street, Ferguson Avenue, Flynn Avenue, Foster Avenue, Hayward Street, Hoover Street, Lakeside Avenue, Overlake Park, Perrotta Place, Scarff Avenue.)

As real estate speculators such as Charles W. Scarff and A.O. Ferguson spurred the development of factories near Lake Champlain in the south end of Burlington, the need for housing grew proportionately. About six dwelling houses existed in the area, until Henry Conger began selling Lakeside lots at \$250-500 for double housing units in 1894. At this time, the trolleys transported goods and people from downtown Burlington along Pine Street.

Though the industries took no interest in developing workers' housing, men such as S.P. Saxe and the Reverand Edward Hungerford responded to the need and built many tenement blocks in the area.

One hundred acres purchased by Scarff and Ferguson from the Foster Farm, northeast of the lakeside factory development, was divided into eighteen city blocks (south on Home Avenue, north on Flynn Avenue, east on Shelburne Road, west along the railroad tracks by the lake). The streets were named for the influential entrepreneurs in the city of Burlington (Richardson, Wells, Lyman, Flynn, etc.). Bungaloid, Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival homes sprang up, reflecting the popular building trends of this period.

The factories continued successfully into the twentieth-century but it was the 1920's war prosperity that brought improvement and growth to the neighborhoods. The Queen City Cotton Company established a baseball park, nursery, first aid station with a visiting nurse, sidewalks and shade trees. "There is a big community spirit at Lakeside now," said the Burlington Free Press (Feb 19, Aug 20, 1920).

Northeast of the Lakeside development, other streets, named after the developer's daughters (Caroline, Catherine, Charlotte, Margaret, Marian), or for the trees that lined curbs, (Locust) exhibited popular housing styles.

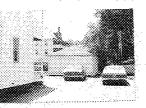
Neighborhood decline began by 1925, but was not apparent until 1935-37, when workers striked against the cotton mills; business dropped and land went up for sale, with tenants and employees having first options. The plants changed hands with General Electric taking over the old Queen City Cotton Company buildings in 1947.

Since the building boom in the 1920's and 1930's, the original Lakeside neighborhoods have remained basically unchanged.

While the farmlands were being developed west of Shelburne Road, to the east lay the Hickok, Buell and Cannon Estates. Individual contractors such as Alfred Perrotta began building on parcels of these lands, that were gradually sold for development (#8, 12, 22 Perrotta Place). The Willard Ledge Quarry, south of Ledge Road, which had been operating since 1805, ceased production in 1919 and eventually became Adams Court, Ludwig Court and Hoover Street, where the redstone walls abutt the backyards.

Street pattern growth has continued along both sides of Shelburne Road during the 1940's - 1960's, as the southern part of Burlington has expanded to today's suburban fringe.





	83-A-139
STATE OF VERMONT	UTM REFERENCES:
Division for Historic Preservation	Zone/Easting/Northing
Montpelier, VT 05602	18/641380/4924560
	10/041380/4924300
HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY	U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
Individual Structure Survey Form	Burlington 7.5
	PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
COUNTY: Chittenden	ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
FOWN: Burlington	
LOCATION: 57-59 Lakeside Avenue. Two	PRESENT USE: Duplex
lots east from corner of Central Avenue.	ORIGINAL USE:
	ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
COMMON NAME:	
	Unknown BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Duplex	Kieslich Construction Company
OWNER: Lucienne & Gabrielle Landry	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:
ADDRESS: 57-59 Lakeside Avenue	Excellent Good
Burlington	Fair Poor
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:	
Yes 🗌 No 🕷 Restricted 🗆	STYLE: Vernacular
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	DATE BUILT:
Local State National	1917
GENERAL DESCRIPTION:	
Structural System	
l. Foundation: Stone Brick	☐ Concrete ☐ Concrete Block ☐
2. Wall Structure	
a. Wood Frame: Post & Beam 🗌 Balloon 🕷	
b. Load Bearing Masonry:	Brick□ Stone□ Concrete□
Concrete Block	
c. Iron□ d. Steel□ e.	
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard	Board & Batten  Wood Shingle
Shiplap Novelty Asb	estos Shingle Sheet Metal
Aluminum 🞆 Asphalt Shing	le
Bonding Pattern:	Other:
4. Roof Structure	
	Steel Concrete C
b. Other:	
5. Roof Covering: Slate Wood	od Shingle Asphalt Shingle
Sheet Metal Built Up	Rolled Tile Other:
6. Engineering Structure:	
7. Other:	
Appendages: Porches Towers C	upolas Dormers Chimneys
Sheds Ells Wings Bay Wind	dow  Other:
Roof Style: Gable Hip Shed	Flat Mansard Gambrel O
Jerkinhead Saw Tooth With Mo	nitor With Bellcast
With Parapet With False Front	Other:
Number of Stories: 21/2	
Number of Bays: 4x6	Entrance Location: Gable front
Approximate Dimensions: 28x40	center.
THREAT TO STRUCTURE:	LOCAL ATTITUDES:
No Threat Zoning Roads	Positive Negative
Development Deterioration	Mixed □ Other:
Alteration Other:	·

SURVEY NUMBER:

0402 NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

# ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

 $2\frac{1}{2}$  story gable front rectangular plan duplex with 2-bay gable roof porch with boxed cornice of turned posts and post balustrade. Symmetrically fenestrated facade with 6/2 and 2/2 sash windows with plain surrounds. East-west gable wall dormers with drip molds. Rear two-story porch with exposed rafter ends. Front and center interior chimneys with corbeled caps.

## RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

1-story, two bay, hip roof garage with boxed cornice, double hinge doors with diagonal bracing on lower panels on a concrete foundation. Rear shed attached. (c.1920-30's). (18'x14').

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This well preserved house, and a series of similar duplex houses in the area, was built by the Kieslich Construction Company for the employees of the factories and mills located near Lake Champlain. The model home for these duplexes was built on Lakeview Terrace in the north end of Burlington.

### REFERENCES:

Burlington Directory, 1917.
Interview with Richard Kieslich, Dec. 1982.

