

Burlington Historic Sites and Structures Survey

2001

Introduction

The Historic Sites and Structure Survey - Summer 2001, was conducted by Pamela Daly, a 36 CFR 61 qualified Architectural Historian and Michael Bowman, a summer intern graduate student from the Historic Preservation Program at the University of Vermont, working for the City of Burlington. The survey was conducted during the months of June 2001 through May 2002. The survey was done for the City of Burlington and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation through a grant received by the City under the Certified Local Government Program.

Of the city's over 10,000 buildings, only about 2,800 are currently identified in the Burlington Register of Historic Resources (BRHR) as having national, state, or local historic significance. Much of the original survey work was completed in the 1970's with the assistance of the VT Division for Historic Preservation as part of a statewide initiative. The City of Burlington is resuming the efforts to complete a survey of the historic sites and structures following the format and recommendations of the *Burlington Historic Sites and Structures Survey Plan* completed in 2000. The first phase of the survey plan was conducted in 2000-2001 and is on file with the City of Burlington and the VT Division for Historic Preservation.

The areas surveyed in the summer of 2001 followed the recommendations of the *Burlington Historic Sites and Structures Survey Plan*.

Project Area

The project area consisted of 14 streets and includes 179 buildings. The number of acres surveyed was 20 +/-:

Adams Court - Both sides of the street from its beginning at the intersection with Shelburne Street to its terminus.

Alfred Street - Both sides of the street from its beginning at the intersection with Shelburne Street to its terminus with Perrotta Place.

Bright Street - Both sides of the street from its beginning on the west side of Little Park (the intersection of Archibald Street and North Winookski Street) to its terminus at the intersection with Oak Street.

Clymer Street - Both sides of the street from its beginning at the intersection with Shelburne Street to its terminus.

Hoover Street - Both sides of the street from its beginning at the intersection with Shelburne Street to its terminus at the intersection with Redstone Terrace.

Hyde Street - Both sides of the street from its beginning at the intersection with North Street to its terminus at the intersection with North Willard Street.

Ludwig Crescent - Both sides of the street from its beginning at the intersection with Hoover Street to its terminus.

Mansfield Avenue - This survey covers the houses at #85 to #146 Mansfield Ave. These are the houses from its approximate mid-section to its terminus at the intersection with North Street. Houses on Mansfield Ave. from its beginning at the intersection with Colchester Avenue to the start of this survey had been covered in an earlier report.

North Street - Both sides of the street from its intersection with North Willard Street to its terminus at the intersection with Mansfield Avenue.

Perrotta Street - Both sides of the street from its beginning at the intersection with Hoover Street to its terminus at the intersection with Alfred Street.

Prospect Hill - Both sides of the street from its beginning at the intersection with Prospect Street to its terminus.

Redstone Terrace - All houses on the street from its beginning at the intersection with Hoover Street to its terminus.

Wilson Street - Both sides of the street from its beginning at the intersection with Prospect Street to its terminus at the intersection with Mansfield Avenue.
North Winooksi Street - This survey covers the houses at #256 to #340 North Winooksi Street. These are the houses from just north of the intersection of North Winooksi Street and Decatur Street to its terminus at the intersection with Riverside Avenue. Houses on North Winooksi Street south of Decatur Street have been covered in earlier survey reports.

Methodology

The Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey, begun in 1971 and strengthened by provisions of the 1975 Vermont Historic Preservation Act, is the official state inventory of all buildings and structures that are significant locally, statewide, or nationally for their historic, architectural, or engineering merit. After the survey of all the towns in a county is completed, it is reviewed by the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which officially enters it on the State Register of Historic Places.

The goal of the Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey is to adequately document all historic structures in the state that appear to meet the State Register of Historic Places criteria (as of November 2000) and thereby provide data on historic resources that can be used in planning, protection and research activities. The Survey is generally conducted on a systematic town-by-town basis. More recently, a survey project may involve less than an entire town. In those cases, the survey area is carefully and fully defined before the survey begins. In recent years, some survey projects have involved updating and refining previously completed Surveys.

To perform the work for the survey, architectural historians are employed to research the history of the town using old maps, historic photographs, written histories, and the oral histories provided by knowledgeable older town residents. They then look at every structure in the assigned area, identifying which appear to be historic, i.e., more than fifty years old. The background research points the way to the locations of many historic structures. The surveyor then more fully investigates each identified site, inspects the exteriors of each building, and where possible, talks with building occupants about its history. If the building or structure appears to meet the State Register of Historic Places criteria, the architectural historian photographs it and records information on its architectural features and history on a survey form. The information includes data on location, construction date, architectural style, materials, approximate size, height, decorative design features, architect or builder (when known), names of original or historic owners, historic uses of the building, and architectural significance. Information is also collected on associated structures like garages, barns, sheds and other outbuildings.

Complementing the written descriptions of buildings, black and white photographs are used to illustrate their architectural character and setting. An individual photograph, usually a three-quarters view, is taken of each contributing primary building and outbuilding. A single photograph may show both the primary building and outbuilding(s) if both appear clearly in the frame. In the cases of buildings that possess extraordinary stylistic feature, additional photographs may be taken to record such features in detail. Photographs are generally not taken of buildings that are judged non-contributing either by age or alteration.

In an urban format survey, such as has been conducted in Burlington, recording of buildings proceeds street-by-street, with structures identified and located according to street address. Normally all structures on a historic street (a street in existence prior to 1950) are recorded and classified as contributing or non-contributing. Within a project area, non-historic streets (those laid out after 1950) or historic streets on which no historic structures remain will be recorded only in the index for the survey and in the survey report. On historic streets where the vast majority of structures postdate 1950, or have become non-contributing due to alteration, the surveyor may elect to only record the contributing structures on the street while noting the existence of the other structures in the Statement of Significance and the Building Descriptions for the street. For historic streets that have non-historic extensions, a combination of the above-mentioned three treatments may be prescribed for distinct, specified portions of the streets.

The Criteria

The criteria for inclusion in the State Register of Historic Places cover four areas: architectural merit, engineering merit, association with an important historic person or group, association with important events, trends and patterns of history.

Buildings with architectural merit are defined as those that are noteworthy examples of historic architectural styles and/or methods of construction, the work of significant architects and master builders, rare or one-of-a-kind buildings, or historic districts made up of structures that may not be individually important but as a group create a significant historic environment. Elaborate houses, churches, and public buildings are easily evaluated on the basis of architectural merit. Their complex ornament, fine quality materials, substantial or innovative structural systems, and/or evidence of skilled craftsmanship and advanced concepts or architectural design and style set them apart from other buildings. These landmark buildings represent only a small part of Vermont's historic structures, however. Most of the architectural fabric of the state is made up of buildings that are more common or have less elaborate architectural detail, but are equally important and equally eligible for the State Register. They may be vernacular interpretations of formal architectural styles, good examples of traditional building forms (such as Classic cottage houses or bank barns), or good or unusual examples of building types (such as factories, silos, or early gas stations). By today's standards, these more common historic structures also exhibit high quality materials, design, and workmanship. Such historic resources as Cape Cod houses, rows of identical homes built for industrial workers, 19th century middle-class neighborhoods, and small commercial buildings each proclaim their status as architecture built to serve the need of people in their everyday lives. They are what make up most of the cities, villages, and rural landscapes that merit preservation.

Engineering significance applies to structures that are not buildings. Covered bridges, metal truss bridges, and masonry arch bridges, carefully designed and built of sturdy materials to span long distances, withstand inclement weather, and carry heavy loads

may be important for their engineering merit. Also eligible for inclusion on the State Register are historic dams and docks, engineering systems such as the intake and outflow of water in water-powered mills and in hydroelectric facilities, and industrial properties that retain machinery in place, thus illustrating historic technological solutions to production needs and problems.

Structures associated with important historic figures or groups are also eligible for the State Register. The figure may be a well-known historical character such as Vermont hero Ethan Allen. Oftentimes, however, he or she may be important for a contribution in a smaller sphere, perhaps as the owner of a major local industry. Critical in the assessment of a building under this criterion is whether or not the building has a direct relationship to the years when the person was most productive or achieved his or her greatest reputation. Therefore, a birthplace might not be as significant as the home the person lived in while running the biggest factory in town. Buildings and historic districts can also be important for their associations with ethnic groups, for example, who left behind diverse neighborhoods, churches, schools and farms bearing their distinctive imprints.

Also of significance are structures that have associations with important events, trends, and patterns in local, regional, state, and/or national history. The events may be ones that occurred on a single day, such as a meeting that shaped the lives of people for many years thereafter. Historic resources associated with such events might include the meeting site or the homes of the key people involved in the meeting. Buildings can also be significant for their association with broad patterns of history. The growth of government and development of county seats is reflected, for example, in village centers that developed around county courthouses. Readily visible evidence of the impact of the railroad can be seen in the historic train stations remaining throughout the state, but is perhaps even more noticeable in the rapid construction of adjoining ware houses and commercial buildings, the establishment of nearby industries that procured and shipped goods by rail, and even in the relocation of village centers to trackside sites.

The criteria for inclusion in the State Register are modified by several factors. One is age of the resource. In general, a structure must be fifty years old, the length of time generally acknowledged by historians as necessary to establish the importance of past events and trends and evaluate the resources associated with them in an unbiased way. Rare exceptions to this guideline may be made if a more recent resource is particularly fragile and scholarship has already established its importance. Some studies on such structures as motor courts, diners, gas stations, and World War II - related sites have already been conducted, partly in response to the destruction of so many, and allows for their evaluation and listing on the State Register now.

The second consideration applied to properties evaluated under the State Register criteria is integrity: the degree to which a structure retains its historic characteristics. To be eligible, structures must retain most of their important historic characteristics. These

include location and setting (is it on its original site?), design, materials, and workmanship (does it retain its original important historic features, its original detailing, its evidence of historic craftsmanship?), and feeling and association (would people who knew the site or district during its period of historic significance recognize it today and does it still evoke that link with history?). In historic districts, while most properties meet both significance and integrity considerations and thus "contribute" to the historic character of the district, a minority of properties may not. They may either have been built too recently to be considered historic, or may have been remodeled, altered, or moved to a new and inappropriate site. Because such structures are either too new or lack a sufficient degree of integrity to merit status as contributing components of the district, they are classified as "non-contributing"; they are not protected by state and federal preservation laws and are not eligible for preservation grants.

National Register/Vermont Register Criteria and Themes

The buildings and communities surveyed in this project met or addressed the following criteria and themes:

Criteria: Criteria C - The properties embody 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.

Themes: Religious Trends, Immigration - Second Phase (1870-1920), Education (1790-1940), Good Example - Architectural Style, Good Example - Architectural Type, Good Example - Porch, Good Example - Garage, Streetcar Developments, Automobile Suburbs, Small Manufacturers, Commercial Development (urban, 1790-1940).

Project Personnel

The survey of sites included in this report was conducted by:

Intern: Michael Bowman, a student in the Master of Science in Historic Preservation program at the University of Vermont. The survey fulfilled the internship requirement of the Masters Degree program.

Supervisor: Pamela Daly who received a Master of Science in Historic Preservation from the University of Vermont in 1998. She is a 36 CFR 61 qualified Architectural Historian.

City of Burlington: David White, Department of Planning and Zoning.

Number of Properties Surveyed

A total of 179 buildings were surveyed as part of this survey. Of this 174 buildings were contributing structures and 5 were designated as non-contributing.

Location of Survey Information

Copies of the City of Burlington Historic Sites and Structures Survey - Summer 2001 are filed at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, Montpelier, Vermont. They are available in Burlington at the Division of Planning and Zoning, City of Burlington, and at Fletcher Free Library.

Summary of Survey Information

The survey work conducted in the summer of 2001 and spring of 2002, was based upon the *Burlington Historic Sites and Structures Survey Plan* that was completed in 2000. The goal of the of Plan was to systematically survey those areas of the city that should be included in the database of architectural resources starting with those structure in the most immediate danger of removal and the oldest resources. Urban growth and significant alterations are also a serious threat to Burlington's architectural heritage and this report is to record individual buildings and neighborhoods for future planning needs. To that end, this year's survey work included three diverse areas of the city. They are:

Redstone Quarry - The boundaries are: north - Adams Court, south - Clymer Street, east - Redstone Terrace, west - Shelburne Street. The other streets included in this area are Alfred Street, Hoover Street, Ludwig Crescent and Perrotta Street.

The Redstone Quarry area developed as the city of Burlington expanded south from its waterfront origins and became Vermont's largest and most populated city. A number of important businesses established themselves in the Industrial South End in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. While Lumiere, the Vermont Milk Chocolate Company, McAuliffe's, and E. B. and A. C. Whiting Company were or are important employers, probably the Queen City Cotton Company (later the site of General Electric) was this area's most significant business concern. Built in 1894, this factory not only helped foster the creation of a French-Canadian parish based on Flynn Avenue's St. Anthony's Church (constructed in 1902), it also spurred the development of a company-sponsored worker tenement community west of the Rutland Railroad tracks between Lakeside Avenue and Harrison Avenue. The development of this area tended to follow the industrial expansion of Burlington along the lake. As late as the 1880's, the Shelburne Street area was largely farm and pastureland, with several isolated houses and mansions sprinkled here and there among the open spaces. Substantial residential development only occurred in the twentieth century, with a concerted effort by developers to lay out residential developments.

The buildings in this area reflect the architectural designs of late nineteenth century to the 1920's and 1930's. The houses are representative of the small farmsteads supported by agriculture to those built in response to a growing and booming economic future. Much of the district's architecture is in the vernacular architectural tradition with the homeowner or developer using builders manuals or pattern books as inspiration for their building designs. The houses in the Redstone district are primarily single family with some that were built as multi-family and some that have been converted to this use. With its close proximity to Shelburne Street, there is one commercial building in this district.

Good architectural examples in this district are:

Queen Anne Style - 21 Clymer Street, 22 Clymer Street.

Bungalow Style - 28 Adams Court, 21 Adams Court, 11 Ludwig Crescent,
16 Ludwig Crescent, 19 Perrotta Street, 24 Hoover Street.

Colonial Revival Style - 20 Adams Court, 4 Perrotta Street, 12 Perrotta Street,
15 Perrotta Street, 22 Perrotta Street, 30 Alfred Street, 35 Alfred Street,
35 Clymer Street, 41 Clymer Street, 45 Clymer Street.

International Style (commercial) - 12 Alfred Street.

Old North End - prior survey work has included buildings for which there is no question as to its architectural and design value. This year's survey continues to record those buildings that comprise the majority of buildings in the district, as the loss of those buildings not deemed immediately significant would destroy the historic fabric and integrity of the area. The majority of buildings in this area date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century and span into the early twentieth century. The streets that were surveyed are heavily traveled so there is a mixture of residential and commercial style buildings.

The area north of the city center of Burlington saw little commercial or residential development before the second half of the nineteenth century, remaining sparsely populated and rural until the period of Burlington's commercial expansion after the Civil War. The influx of Irish, French-Canadian, and Russian (largely Jewish) immigrants reflected the availability of ready employment in Burlington's lumber yards, along the Burlington water front generally, and in the Winooksi mills. Always a poorer area, Hyde Street and North Winooksi Street saw the proliferation of worker housing from the 1860s onward. Houses were mostly wooden structures, vernacular in style, one-and-a-half to two-stories in height, and located close together on small lots. Earlier more elegant (and rare) structures tended to be Greek Revival and Gothic Revival in style, while later in the century Queen Anne and Italianate structures were constructed.

Always a magnet for new arrivals, the Old North End was distinguished by the arrival of three ethnic groups in particular during the nineteenth century. Large numbers of Irish began to arrive from the 1840's on, and they, by and large, occupied enclaves along Battery Street and the lower portion of North Street up to North Champlain Street. French-Canadian immigration swelled after the Civil War, and the area around the intersection of North Avenue and Elmwood Avenue served as the focal point for an ethnic community spiritually and socially grounded by the presence of St. Joseph's Church on Allen Street. By the 1880's, a sizable Jewish community began to grow up adjacent to North Street. This influx of Lithuanian, Polish and Russian Jews was triggered by persecutions in Russia, with most Burlington Jewish social activity centering on the area around the intersection of Hyde and Archibald Streets (where Ohavi Zedek Synagogue was erected in 1887).

The area saw a steady increase in its commercial and economic vitality up until the 1920's, when it experienced probably its greatest period of prosperity. During this period the Old North End presented a healthy mix of commercial and residential development, but the area soon suffered heavily from the advent of the Depression. By the 1940's, the old ethnic characteristics had begun to blur, and the area began an era of economic decline. This period of decline finally began to reverse itself in the 1980's. Ironically, due to the limited financial resources of some of the residents of this area, some of the houses have undergone little change or have received maintenance that reflects the "latest idea" of the early 20th century. The house sidings range from the original narrow wood clapboards to asbestos shingles, aluminum siding and vinyl siding. The streets included in this survey are North Winooksi Street, Bright Street and Hyde Street.

Good architectural examples in this district are:

Greek Revival Style: 15 Hyde St.

Single ell house: 262 N. Winooksi St., 280 N. Winooksi St.

Italianate Style: 269 N. Winooksi St., 299 N. Winooksi St., 140 Hyde St.

Queen Anne Style: 17 Hyde St., 75 Hyde St., 79 Hyde St.

Colonial Revival Style: 264 N. Winooksi St., 3 Hyde St.

North Willard Area - many of the buildings in this area have been surveyed and are recorded in the Vermont Division of Historic Preservation. This year's effort was to record those not having been previously reviewed and formally surveyed.

This area contains an abundance of houses in the Colonial Revival style dating from 1900 to 1935. They range in styles from houses that still have some of the elaborate details of the Queen Anne to very conservative development housing. There are a few exceptional examples on Wilson Street and North Street of houses that seem to step out of the pages of a pattern book of the early 20th century. This area also has some excellent example of early automobile garages still intact.

The streets included in this survey include: Mansfield Avenue, North Street, Prospect Hill, Wilson Street.

Good architectural examples include:

Queen Anne Style: 515 North St., 127 Mansfield Ave.

Colonial Revival Style: 506 North St., 530 North St., 131 Mansfield Ave.,
43 Prospect Hill, 32 Wilson St.

Tudor Revival Style: 502 North St.

Recommendations for further study

It is recommended that the City of Burlington continue to survey and record historic sites and structures in accordance with the *Burlington Historic Sites and Structures Survey* Plan completed in 2000.

Bibliography

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11 Adams Court, c. 1920.

non-contributing due to alterations

A 1 1/2-story slate gable roof home with a projecting ell to the front (north) and a small deck filling the angle of the ell. Primary entrance is located within the sidehall of the ell. Fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash with a bank of four casement windows altering the primary facade. The house has been clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. Brick chimneys are at the ends of the main block.

17 Adams Court, c. 1926.

A large, 2 1/2-story gable roof house with a large, two-story enclosed porch addition on the primary eaves side (north). Main entry is within the first level of this addition. A small, one-story shed roof addition extends across the rear elevation. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the building is clad in wood shingles on the upper levels and front addition, and aluminum siding on the lower level of the main block. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1926.

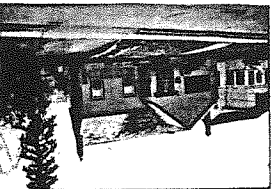
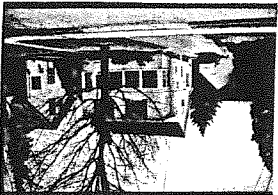
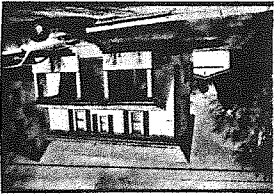
1 story, 1 bay, gable roof garage covered with wood shingles and retains the original hinged wooden garage doors.

20 Adams Court, c. 1926.

A large, Colonial Revival style, 2 1/2-story gable roof house with cornice returns and a one story shed roof porch on the length of the street (south) facade. Primary entry is located in the center of the eaves side and is sheltered by the porch. Four squared columns atop a solid kneewall support the porch. A one-story, flat roof addition, extends to the rear. Fenestration is 4/1 sash throughout and the house has been clad in vinyl siding. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1950.

A wide, 1 story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with wood clapboards and a modern overhead door.



21 Adams Court, c. 1930.

A 2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with a large one story shed roof porch on the front (north) facade and large shed dormers extending across the north and south roof slopes. Primary entrance is located in the center of the eaves side and is sheltered beneath the porch with a small pediment in the center of the roof facade. Four squared columns atop a solid kneewall support the porch. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the house is clad in vinyl siding. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1950.

A 1-story, 2-bay gable roof garage with modern overhead doors.

24 Adams Court, c. 1930.

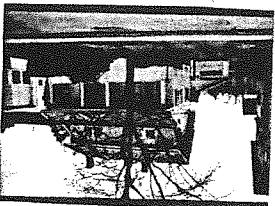
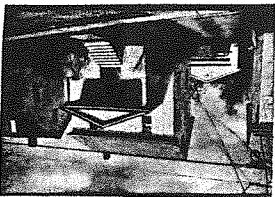
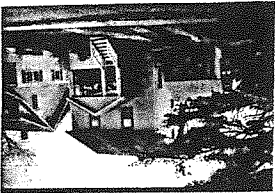
A large, 2 1/2-story gable roof house with cornice returns and a large, low-pitched gable entry porch on the front (south) facade. The porch is supported by two squared columns that sit on a solid kneewall railing and shelters the eaves-center entry. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the house has been clad in aluminum siding. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1950.

A wide, 1-story, 1-bay gable roof garage covered with aluminum siding, with a modern overhead door.

25 Adams Court, c. 1925.

A 2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with exposed rafter tails and a one-story, gable roofed, fenestrated entry vestibule on the street (north) facade. On the east facade there is an attached 1-story, 1 bay gable roof garage with exposed rafter tails and original hinged wooden doors. Fenestration is 1/1 double hung sash throughout and the house still retains its original wood clapboards. The house sits on a stone foundation.



28 Adams Court, c. 1926.

A 1 1/2-story vernacular Craftsman style house with a one-story, partially enclosed shed roof covered porch on the front (south) facade sheltering the eaves center entrance. Four square columns support the porch roof. The fenestrated shed dormer extends across the south roof slope. The fenestration is 3/1 double hung sash throughout and the house has been clad in aluminum siding. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1950.

A wide, 1-story, 1 bay gable roof garage with a modern overhead door and covered in aluminum siding.

29 Adams Court, c. 1900.

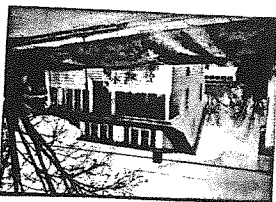
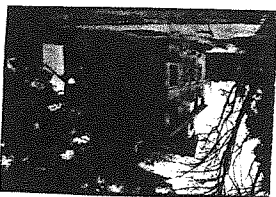
A large, 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne/Shingle style, gable roof house with a large two-story, partially enclosed shed porch on the front (north) facade. Gable dormers project from the north, east and west slopes of the roof. A two-story shed roof porch also extends from the rear of the house. Fenestration is predominately 4/1 sash with two 9/1 fixed Queen Anne style windows on the east facade and four 6/1 picture windows on the west facade. The structure is clad mostly in wood shingles, with the lower level of the main block clad in wood clapboards. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Utility barn, c. 1900.

A one-story, shed roof structure that sits to the rear of the main house. It is clad in wood shingles.

33 Adams Court, c. 1926.

A 1 1/2-story, low-pitched gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with exposed rafter tails and a large one story enclosed low-pitched gable roofed porch on the front (north) gable end. The porch roof is supported by round columns and the primary entrance is located within the center of this addition. An attached, one-story flat roof garage extends to the east. Fenestration is 1/1 sash and the house retains its original wood clapboards.



39 Adams Court, c. 1926/2001.

A 2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with exposed rather tails and a large one story enclosed gable entry porch on the front (west) facade. Primary entry is located within the center of this porch. Fenestration is a mix of 4/1 sash and 1/1 sash. House is clad in wood shingles. The house originally looked similar to 33 and 43 Adams Court and underwent a major change in 2001 with the addition of a second floor. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1926.

1 story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with wood shingle siding and a modern overhead door.

43 Adams Court, c. 1926.

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with a one-story hipped roof with gable pediment covering an enclosed porch on the front (west) facade sheltering the center entrance. A shed dormer extends from the north roof slope. Fenestration is 1/1 sash and the house is clad in wood shingles. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a Garage, c. 1926.

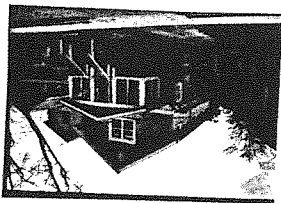
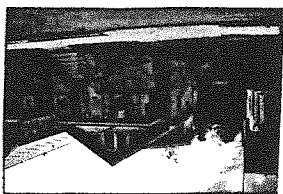
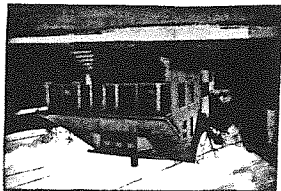
A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with wood shingle siding and an overhead door.

47 Adams Court, c. 1928.

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with a large one story shed roof porch across the length of the front (west) facade sheltering the center eaves entrance. A large, two-story shed roof addition extends from the rear of the house while a small, shed roof dormer, projects from the west roof slope. Fenestration is 1/1 sash and the building has been clad in aluminum siding. The house sits on a stone foundation.

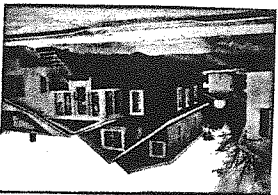
a. Garage, c. 1928.

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with wood clapboard siding and an overhead garage door.



51 Adams Court, c. 1928.

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with a small one-story gable roof entry vestibule, with exposed rafter tails, projecting from the front (west) facade. Fenestration is 1/1 sash and the house is clad in wood shingles. The house sits on a stone foundation.

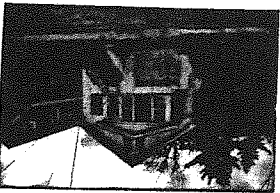


a. Garage, c. 1928.

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with wood shingle siding and an overhead garage door.

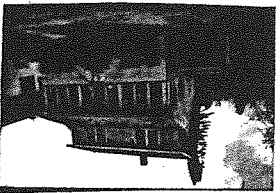
55 Adams Court, c. 1928.

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof vernacular Craftsman style house with a one-story fenestrated entry vestibule projecting from the front (west) facade. A one-car garage has been excavated beneath this vestibule, located on the front of the house. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the building has been clad in aluminum siding. The house sits on a stone foundation.



59 Adams Court, c. 1929.

A large, 1 1/2-story, gable roof vernacular Craftsman style house with a one-story, enclosed shed roof porch that extends across the length of the front (west) facade. Long shed roof dormers project from the east and west roof slopes. Fenestration is 1/1 sash and the house has been clad in aluminum siding. The house sits on a stone foundation.



a. Garage, c. 1929

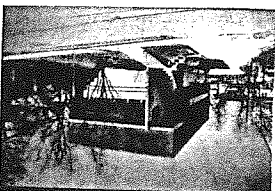
A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage clad with wood clapboards with hinged wooden doors.

11 Alfred Street, c. 1900.

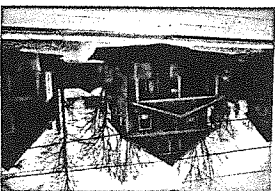
A 1 1/2-story, steeply pitched gable roof, vernacular Queen Anne style house with a front (north) sidehall entrance sheltered beneath a one story low gable roof porch supported by plain square posts with a solid kneewall. Fenestration is a mix of 2/2 and 1/1 wood sash and the house is clad in wood clapboards. The house sits on a stone foundation.

12 Alfred Street, c. 1960.

A 2-story, flat roof, International style commercial building with large banks of windows on all sides and a cantilevered overhang on the front (south) facade. Primary entrance is recessed within the southwest corner of the building beneath the cantilevered overhang and within an exterior "hall" formed by an intersecting support wall. Although not yet fifty years old this building is a good example of the International style and one of only a few within this part of the city. The foundation is poured concrete and the exterior is covered with vertical wood siding.

15 Alfred Street, c. 1932.

A large 2-1/2 story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with exposed rafter tails and a large one story gable roof porch on the front (north) facade. The porch shelters the main entrance and is supported by three squared battered posts on top a solid kneewall. A secondary entrance sheltered beneath a small gable entry hood occupies the center of the west facade. Fenestration is 6/1 sash throughout and the building is clad in wood clapboards. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1932.

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with wood clapboard siding and an overhead door.

21 Alfred Street, c. 1933.

A 2-story, gambrel roof Colonial Revival style house with eaves center entrance and two large wall dormers that project from the north and south roof slopes. Primary entrance is located on the south facade sheltered beneath a pedimented entry portico supported by two slender tuscan columns. A one-story hip roof addition extends from the west facade. Fenestration is 3/1 wood double hung sash on the first level and 4/1 on the dormers. The house is clad in wood clapboards and sits on a concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1932

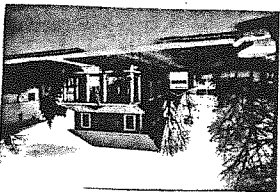
A 1-story, 2 bay gable roof garage with wood clapboards and original hinged wood plank doors.

22 Alfred Street, c. 1933.

A 2 1/2-story, gable roof vernacular Colonial Revival style house with a one story shed roof porch running the length of the primary (south) street facade. A one-story shed roof addition extends across the rear of the house. The porch shelters the main entrance under a slight pediment and is supported by four squared columns. Fenestration is 1/1 wood double hung sash and the house is clad entirely in wood shingles. The house sits on a concrete block foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1933.

A 1-story, 1 bay gable roof garage covered with wood shingles and an overhead door.



27 Alfred Street, c. 1930.

A very simple, 2-story, gable roof vernacular style house with a large one-story gable porch on the front (north) facade. The porch is supported by three slender turned posts and shelters the primary entry. Another secondary entrance is located in the center of the west eaves side beneath a small gable entry hood. The fenestration is 1/1 sash and the building is entirely clad in wood shingles.

a. Garage, c. 1930.

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with hinged doors and covered with wood clapboards.

30 Alfred Street, c. 1926.

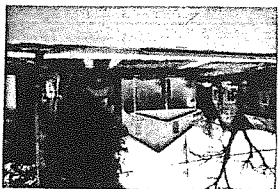
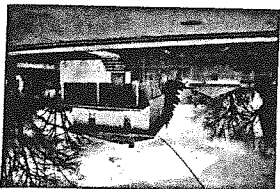
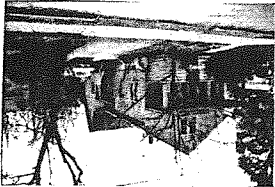
A 2-story, hipped slate roof, Foursquare style house with a one-story hip roofed porch extending along the front (south) facade. The porch is supported by three slender tuscan columns situated on top of a solid kneewall railing and shelters the primary sidehall entrance. Fenestration is 3/1 wood sash throughout and the house retains its original wood clapboards. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1926.

A 1-story, 2-bay hipped roof garage with 3/1 windows and an entrance on the east facade.

31 Alfred Street, c. 1928.

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with a one story shed roof porch that extends across the front (north) facade supported by three squared posts. The porch shelters the primary entrance. A small shed dormer and a gable wall dormer project from the east roof slope. Fenestration is 3/1 sash throughout with a large 6/1 picture window located adjacent to the main entry. House is clad in wood shingles and sits on a stone foundation.



35 Alfred Street, c. 1938.

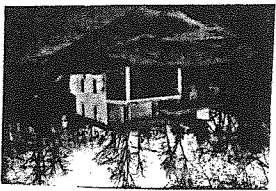
A 2-story, gable roof, Colonial Revival style house with front (north) eaves sidehall entrance and a 1-story attached gable roofed garage addition to the west. A small, one-story, partially enclosed sunroom extends from the east facade. The primary entrance is sheltered beneath a one story shed roof entry portico supported by three squared posts. Fenestration is 6/6 wood sash and the house is clad in aluminum siding.

45 Alfred Street, c. 1940.

A 1 1/2-story, Colonial Revival style Cape Cod cottage with gable roof dormers on the roof slopes. A gable roof enclosed vestibule covers the front entranceway. There is an attached gable roof, 1-bay garage extending from the west facade. The house is clad in vinyl siding.

46 Alfred Street, c. 1900/1960.

This is a 2-story Foursquare style house that was updated with a 1-story hipped roof addition added to the south facade of the house. The addition has large expanse of fenestration and a large brick chimney in the Prairie style. A flat roof carport extends from the west (front) facade. The fenestration of the original block is 3/1 wood sash double hung windows. The original section of the house is covered with wood clapboards and the new section has vertical wood boards and architectural stone wall covering.



3 Bright Street, c. 1880

A 1 1/2-story, tri-gable slate roof house. A one-story shed roof porch supported by squared columns fills the angle of the ell and shelters the primary entrance. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash throughout. The building is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a small lot off Little Park.

5 Bright Street, c. 1880

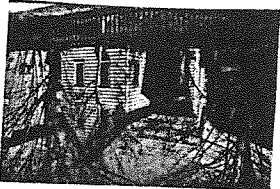
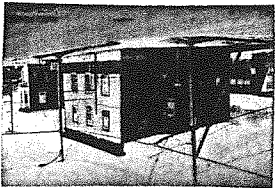
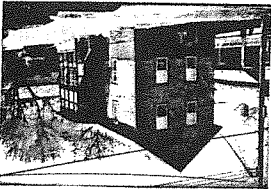
A 2-story, low-pitched gable roof building with a recessed front (north) center entrance flanked by two large storefront windows. A one-story addition extends to the rear. An awkward bay window projection extends from the second story at the left bay of the primary (north) facade. The building has been altered and is clad in aluminum siding.

14 Bright Street, c. 1899

A large, 2-story, vernacular Italianate tenement building with eaves (west) center entrance, flat roof and a two story porch in the center of the west facade. The facade that fronts Archibald Street is capped by a bracketed parapet. The fenestration is symmetrical 1/1 sash throughout and the building is covered in asphalt shingles with a faux brick appearance.

24 Bright Street, c. 1910

A 2-story, gable roof house with a two-story shed roof porch on the southeast corner of the building. The primary entrance is sheltered beneath this enclosure within an open porch, while the second story is enclosed. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash throughout and the building is covered in asphalt shingles with a faux brick appearance. The house sits on a stone foundation.



26 Bright Street, c. 1880

A much altered, 2-story, slate gable roof house with a large gable ell addition on the rear. A two-story porch obscures the front (west) facade while a shed roof porch fills the angle of the ell addition. The entrances are located in the sidehall of the primary block, beneath the shed porch and in the south side of the ell addition. The porch is partially enhanced by a turned post railing and balustrade. The fenestration is a mixture of 1/1 and 2/2 sash. The building is covered in asphalt shingles with a faux brick appearance.

27 Bright Street, c. 1885

A 2-story tri-gable ell house with a fishscale patterned slate roof, a one story shed roof porch filling the angle of the ell and a two-story shed roof addition to the rear (west). The primary entrance is housed within the partially enclosed shed roof porch that fills the angle of the ell. The fenestration is primarily 1/1 replacement sash with some 2/2 wood sash windows remaining. The house is clad in vinyl siding.

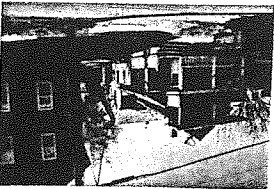
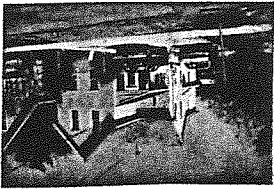
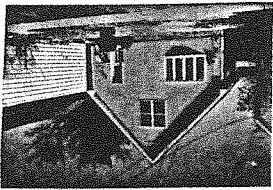
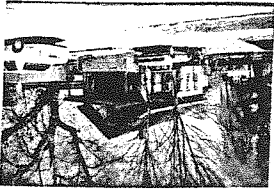
31 Bright Street, 2002

This 1 1/2-story house replaces a small house that was surveyed in the summer of 2001.

The description of the prior house is as follows: A small, 1 1/2-story slate gable roof house with front (east) sidehall entrance and a one-story hip roof screened porch on the front facade. A small one-story shed enclosure houses a secondary entrance at the rear of the south facade. Fenestration is 1/1 sash and the building is partially clad in aluminum siding with areas of the original narrow wood clapboards.

39 Bright Street, c. 1890

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof house with front (east) sidehall entrance and a one story hipped roof porch on the primary facade. The porch roof is supported by decorative turned posts that rest on a solid kneewall. A one-story bay window projects from the south facade. The fenestration is a mix of 2/2 wood sash windows and 1/1 replacement sash. The building is covered in asphalt shingles with a faux brick pattern.



42 Bright Street, c. 1880

Investigated August 2004

A 1 1/2-story, slate gable roof vernacular house with a one-story enclosed, hipped-roof, wraparound porch on the front (west) and south facades. A large two-story shed roof addition is attached to the rear facade of the main block. The building is clad in wood clapboards while the porch is covered in wood shingles. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash throughout.

46 Bright Street, c. 1900

A large multi-unit slate gable roof house with a two story shed roof enclosed porch on the primary (west) street facade while a small, one story shed roof entry enclosure projects from the south facade. A gable roof wall dormer projects from the south roof slope while a series of gable and shed roof additions extend to the rear. The fenestration is a mix of 2/2 and 1/1 sash. The building is mostly clad in aluminum siding, with areas of exposed original clapboard in the gable peaks and elsewhere.

48 Bright Street, c. 1880

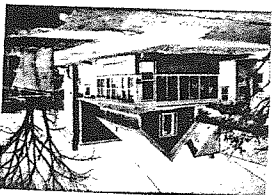
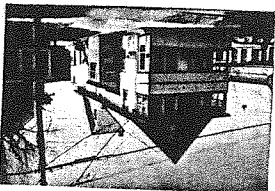
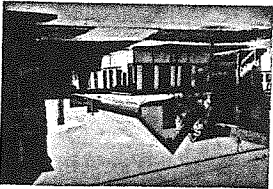
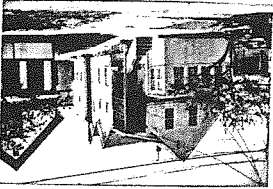
A 1 1/2-story slate gable roof vernacular house with a one-story enclosed wraparound, hipped roof porch covering the primary (west) and south facades and continuing to the rear of the building where it forms a one-story shed roof addition. The fenestration is primarily 2/2 wood sash, with some 1/1 as well. The building retains its original narrow wood clapboards.

50 Bright Street, c. 1890/1930

A sprawling two-story house with a one-story enclosed shed roof porch extending to the sidewalk on the front (west) facade. At one time this was a typical tri-gable ell, however the additions to the rear of the building make this distinction almost impossible. For example, the rear two-story shed addition forms a double gable on the south facade of the house. The fenestration is 2/2 wood sash with some 1/1 replacement windows on the main block. The building is clad in wood clapboards.

a. Garage, c. 1960s

A1 story, one bay, flat roof concrete block garage that is now used as some type of repair shop.



3/5 Clymer Street, c. 1910

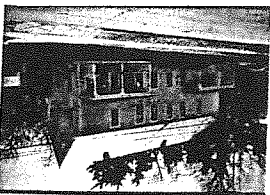
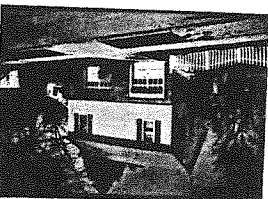
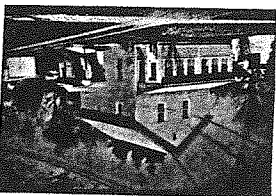
A long, 2 1/2-story, slate gable roof, late Queen Anne style duplex with eaves sidehall entrances located at the corners. Each entrance is sheltered beneath a small one-story hip roofed porch supported by turned wood posts with scroll-sawn brackets and a simple balustrade. A small one-story shed roof room addition extends from the west facade. The fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the windows have architrave trim and there is a lattice porch skirt. The building is clad in wood clapboards and sits on a stone foundation.

10/12 Clymer Street, c. 1945

A small, 2-story rectangular gable roof structure that consists of small apartment units over single-bay garages. The bay on the west side of the structure still has a driveway leading to it, the east bay drive had been removed. The garage level is faced with brick and the upper level is covered with wood siding. There are steps leading up to the entrances on the east and west facades. The roof has exposed rafter tails and the fenestration is 6/1 wood sash windows. Decorative wood slat shutters accent the windows.

20 Clymer Street, c. 1900

A 2-story, tri-gable ell house with a shed roof enclosed porch that spans the front (south) facade. There is a one-story flat roof addition on the rear of the house. The windows have been replaced and the siding is wood clapboards. Gable door hoods, supported by plain wood posts, cover two entrances on the east facade.



21 Clymer Street, c. 1895

A 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne style tri-gable ell house with a slate roof and one story porch filling the area between the ells and serving as the front entranceway. The porch roof is supported by intricate scroll sawn bracketed turned posts with a simple balustrade. The front (north) gable peak is adorned with a delicate vergeboard. A one-story enclosed porch extends across the rear of the house. The fenestration is 2/2 wood sash with architraves and the building retains its original wood clapboards.

a. Garage, c. 1920

A small, one-story, one bay, gable roofed garage/shed with original hinged wooden doors and wood clapboard siding.

b. Shed/Chicken House, c. 1900

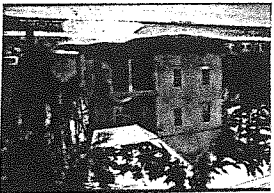
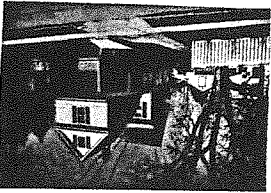
A small, one-story gable roof shed with wood clapboards and irregularly spaced windows.

22 Clymer Street, c. 1895

A 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne style tri-gable ell house with a slate roof and wraparound porch on the west, south and east facades. The porch roof is supported by bracketed chamfered columns with a simple balustrade and a lattice porch skirt. The primary entrance is located within the angle of the ell, sheltered beneath the porch. The gable ends are all enclosed with full cornice returns. A one-story shed addition extends to the rear. The fenestration is predominantly 2/2 wood sash with some 1/1 replacements. The house is clad in wood clapboards and sits on a stone foundation.

a. Outbuilding/Garage, c. 1895

A 2-story, 2 bay garage with two shed roof additions (one to the east and one to the west). One bay of the garage retains its original hinged wooden doors while the other has been replaced by a modern overhead door. According to the Sanborn Maps, at the turn of the century, this was a dental training facility.



29 Clymer Street, c. 1895

A 2 1/2-story, slate gable roof house with a 2-story ell intersecting to the east of the rear of the house. A one-story shed roof, enclosed porch runs the length of the front (north) facade and shelters the primary entrance. A secondary entrance is located within the angle of the ell and is sheltered beneath a small shed entry hood. A two-story shed roof addition extends across the rear facade. The fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout with lipped lintels and sills and the building retains its original wood clapboards. The house sits on a low stone foundation.

a. Barn/Garage, c. 1895

A 1 1/2-story, 2 bay garage/barn with wood clapboards, original hinged wooden doors and a large rectangular opening within the gable peak.

30 Clymer Street, c. 1920

A simple, low-pitched gable roof, 2-story house with little fenestration. The house is clad in vinyl siding. A gable roof door hood supported by simple brackets covers the center entrance. There is a shed roof, One-story addition spanning the rear facade. The windows are 1/1 double hung sash.

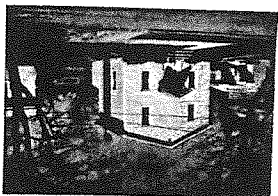
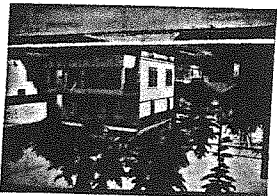
35 Clymer Street, c. 1926

A 2-story, hipped roof Foursquare style house with a one-story enclosed hip roofed porch on the front (north) facade. Three squared columns support the porch with large 1/1 windows between and sits on a solid kneewall railing with flared sides. A solitary hipped dormer projects from the north roof slope. The fenestration is 3/1 wood sash throughout. The building is clad in wood shingles on the upper level and clapboards below.

a. Garage, c. 1926

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with wood clapboards and hinged wood doors.

38 Clymer - non-contributing due to alterations



41 Clymer Street, c. 1926

A 2 1/2-story, gable roof Colonial Revival house with cornice returns and a one-story hip porch on the front (north) facade. The primary entrance is located in the sidehall of the eaves side. A one-story, partially enclosed shed roof porch extends across the rear facade. The fenestration is 4/1 wood sash with a decorative leaded window on the lower level of the west facade. The building is clad in original wood clapboards and sits on a concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1926

A 1-story, 1 bay gable roof garage with wood clapboards and an overhead door.

45 Clymer Street, c. 1926

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style jerkinhead roof house with cornice returns and a one-story enclosed flat roof porch with flared kneewall spanning the front (north) facade. The building is clad in wood shingles on the upper level and porch, with wood clapboards on the lower level. The fenestration is 4/1 wood sash on the main block and 1/1 sash within the enclosed porch.

a. Garage, c. 1980

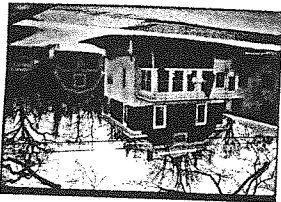
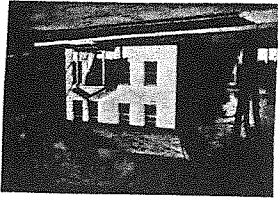
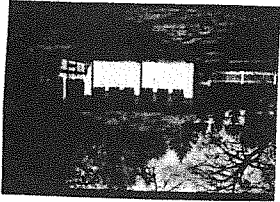
A 1-story, 2 bay gambrel roof garage with modern overhead doors and a large rectangular opening in the gambrel end.

50 Clymer Street, c. 1930

A large, 2 1/2-story Colonial Revival style house with eaves front (south) entrance and a one-story shed roof sunroom addition to the west. The primary entrance is sheltered beneath a small gable roof supported by plain squared columns. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash throughout and the building is clad in vinyl siding.

a. Garage, c. 1910

1 story, 2 bay hipped roof garage with original hinged wooden doors and clapboards. Garage/shed remained from an earlier structure that was replaced by the present dwelling.



51 Clymer Street, c. 1926

A 2-story, slate hipped roof, Foursquare style house with a one-story hip porch on the front primary (north) facade. The porch roof is supported by three squared columns and shelters the front sidehall entrance of the house. A one-story shed roof addition extends across the rear, while a low shed roof dormer projects from the north roof slope. The fenestration is 4/1 wood sash and the building has been clad in vinyl siding.

a. Garage, c. 1926

A much altered 1 story, 1 bay gable roof garage.

54 Clymer Street, c. 1920/1990

This house is non-contributing due to alterations.

57 Clymer Street, c. 1900

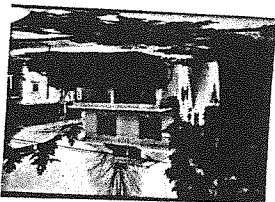
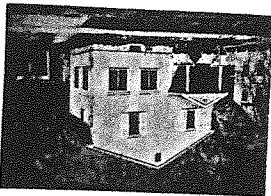
A 2-story, Queen Anne style, steeply pitched gable roof house with a one-story shed roof porch across the front (north) facade. The porch roof is supported by plain square posts enhanced by scroll-sawn brackets. The northwestern corner of the house is canted under the roof eaves. A one-story shed roof addition extends from the east facade. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash and the house retains its wood clapboards.

a. Garage, c. 1920

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with wood clapboards and original hinged wooden doors. A small, six light fixed window is located in the gable end.

60 Clymer Street, c. 1900

A 2-story, slate gable roof house with a front (south) sidehall entrance and a large one-story flat roof room addition to the west. A small one-story, one bay, flat roof attached garage is built out from the room addition. The additions appear to have been added in the early 20th century as they have the same narrow wood clapboards as the main block. The fenestration is 2/1 wood sash throughout and the building sits on a stone foundation.



10 Hoover Street, c. 1938.

A 2-story, gable roof Colonial Revival style house with front (south) eaves sidehall entrance sheltered beneath a small gable roof portico with segmental fascia. A 1 1/2-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with overhead door extends from the east facade, and a one-story gable roof sunroom addition extends from the west facade. Fenestration is 6/1 double hung sash throughout and the building is clad in aluminum siding on the lower level and in the gable peaks, with a band of vertical half-timbering between. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

11 Hoover Street, c. 1935.

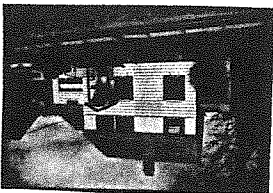
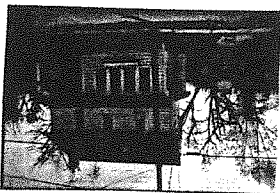
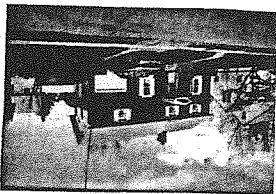
A 2-story, gable roof, Colonial Revival style house with eaves front (north) sidehall entrance sheltered beneath a partially enclosed shed roof porch that extends across the front facade. Fenestration is 6/1 sash with some 1/1 replacements as well. The house retains its original wood clapboards. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1935.

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with original fenestrated hinged wooden doors and clad with wood clapboards.

16 Hoover Street, c. 1938.

A 2-story, gable roof, Colonial Revival style house with front (south) eaves center entrance and a two-story garage addition to the east. The main entrance is sheltered beneath a plain segmental arched entry hood. Fenestration is 6/1 sash throughout and the house is clad in wood shingles, except within the gable ends which are decorated with half-timbering. Owner claims that this building was moved here from 160 Shelburne Road, where it was used as a carriage barn. The house sits on a concrete foundation.



19 Hoover Street, c. 1940.

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, Colonial Revival style house with front (north) eaves sidehall entrance. There is a one-story partially enclosed shed roof porch on the east facade and a one-story, one bay, attached shed roof garage extending from the west facade. The fenestration is 6/1 wood sash and the house is clad in wood clapboard and has decorative cut-out shutters at the windows. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

24 Hoover Street, c. 1935.

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with exposed rafter tails and a one-story, low-pitched gable roofed entry vestibule projecting from the front (south) facade. Main entry is within the center of the enclosed projection. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the house is clad in wood shingles. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

48 Hoover Street, c. 1935.

34 Hoover St. - construction, before 1935

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with a large gable entry porch on the front (south) facade supported by two squared columns atop a solid kneewall. Primary entrance is within the center of the front eaves side. Fenestration is 1/1 sash and the house has been clad in aluminum siding. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1935.

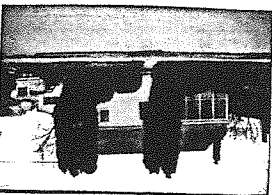
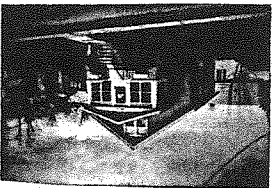
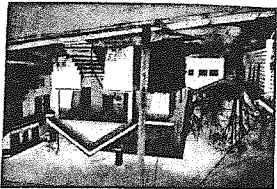
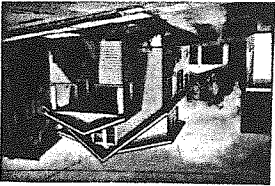
A wide, 1-story, 2 bay, gable roof garage clad with wood clapboards and retains the original fenestrated hinged wooden doors on both bays.

52 Hoover Street, c. 1935.

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with exposed rafter tails and a gable entry porch on the front (south) facade supported by two squared columns atop a solid kneewall. Shed dormers project from the east and west roof slopes. Fenestration is 1/1 sash and the house is clad in wood shingles. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1935.

A wide, 1-story, 2 bay, gable roof garage clad with wood clapboards and retains the original fenestrated hinged wooden doors on both bays.



56 Hoover Street, c. 1935.

A 2 1/2-story, gable roof house that has been altered from when it looked like #48 Hoover St. ~~It is non-contributing due to alterations.~~ *considered contributing, listed VR 2005*

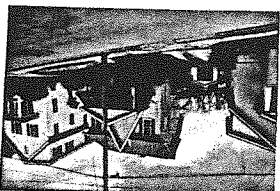
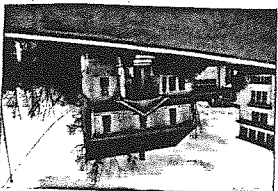
a. Garage, c. 1935.

The garage has also been altered to accommodate an overhead door unit.

57 Hoover Street, c. 1935.

A 1 1/2-story, gambrel roof, Colonial Revival style house with two large shed wall dormers projecting from the north and south roof slopes. The primary entrance is located within the sidehall of the front (north) facade beneath a slightly arched gable entry portico supported by two squared columns. A one-story attached gable roof garage extends to the east while a two-story shed addition extends to the rear. Fenestration is 1/1 sash and the building is clad in vinyl siding. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

*60, 66, 67 Hoover - contributing
listed VR 2005*



3 Hyde Street, c. 1918

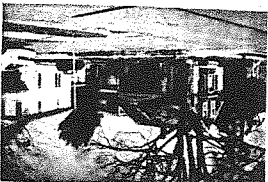
A 1 1/2-story, slate gable roof, late Queen Anne/early Colonial Revival bungalow style house with eaves center entrance and wood shingles on the upper story and wood clapboards below. A small, gable wall dormer projects from the east roofline, above the primary entrance which is sheltered within a pedimented entry porch supported by slender tuscan columns. A two-story, flat roof addition extends to the north with an open porch on the lower story and an enclosed sunroom with nine pane fixed windows above. A one-story bay window projects to the south. Both levels of the addition, as well as the kneewall of the porch and the bay window are covered in wood shingles. Fenestration is original throughout and consists of decorative diamond lozenge patterned windows in the bay window, 3/1 sash and some 1/1 sash. The house sits on a stone foundation.

7 Hyde Street, c. 1875

A 2-story, slate gable roof house with sidehall entrance and a bracketed cornice dividing the lower two stories from the gable peak. Primary entrance is sheltered beneath a one-story, hip roof porch supported by decorative metal trellises with a small gable above the entrance. Building is clad in aluminum siding and has 1/1 sash windows throughout. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage/Barn, c. 1875

A large, one-story, two bay, wood clapboard, gable roof garage with hinged wooden doors and a large rectangular opening in the gable end. Exceptionally high and steep gable peak may point to the possibility that this was once a horse barn with the automobile bays added later.



9 Hyde Street, c. 1875

A 2-story, vernacular Italianate style building with a bracketed parapet on the front (east) facade and an unsymmetrical two story shed roof porch which is partially enclosed on the second story and supported by four thin square columns. Beneath the porch overhang a small addition projects and shelters the entrance to the lower level; another sidehall entrance exists to the north. A one story shed addition extends to the west (rear) of the building. Building is clad in wood clapboards with some fish-scale shingle work still visible on the parapet.

15 Hyde Street, c. 1867

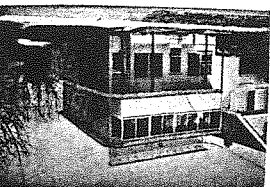
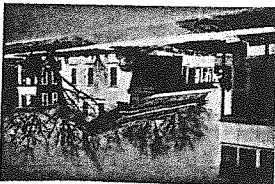
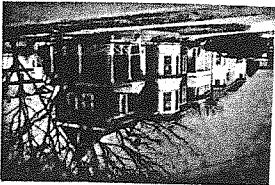
A 1 3/4-story, vernacular Greek Revival style brick house with a fish-scale patterned slate roof, cornice returns and splayed window lintels. The primary entrance is located on the south eaves side sheltered beneath a one-story flat roof porch supported by decorative rounded columns. This small rectangular building is similar in design to 88 Hyde Street, and both reflect the early residential houses along this street.

a. Barn/Garage, c. 1890

A 1-story, one bay, gable roof garage with hinged doors sided with wood clapboards.

17 Hyde Street, c. 1899

A 2 1/2-story, slate gable roof Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house with a full 2 1/2-story hipped roof ell projecting to the north, a two story bay window clad with fishscale shingles on flared siding on the south, and a small one story pedimented projection off the northeast corner. Primary entrance is recessed at the southeast part of the house and is sheltered by a wrap around hipped roof porch, supported by decorative turned wood posts with a simple intersecting "X" pattern balustrade. Fenestration is primarily 1/1 sash throughout, however, some 22/1 Queen Anne stained glass windows still exist within the bay window. The house is sided with patterned flat square wood shingles and sits on a stone foundation.



28 Hyde Street, c. 1880

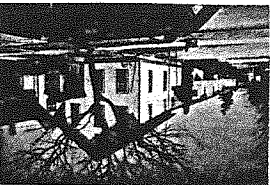
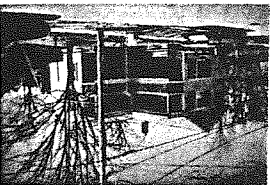
A 2-story, tri-gable ell house with slate roof and wood clapboard siding. The original main entry is located in the sidehall of the front (west) facade but is no longer utilized. A large two story porch fills the angle of the ell and is supported by tuscan columns atop a shingle covered kneewall on the second level, while the lower level has been left open except for three metal poles that support the weight above. Another two-story porch extends from the rear of the building. Fenestration is primarily 1/1 sash, though some 2/2 sash still exist. The house sits on a low stone foundation.

31 Hyde Street, c. 1870

A 2-story, vernacular Gothic style house with slate gable roof, raking eaves, pointed window in the gable end and front sidehall entrance. The front entrance is sheltered by a simple gable roof entry porch supported by squared columns and the original entry doors still remain. A two-story wing extends to the rear (east) with an additional one-story shed roof addition to the south. Another one-story flat roof, single room addition extends from the north facade of the main block. Fenestration is 2/2 wood double hung sash throughout and the siding is wood clapboards. The house sits on a stone foundation.

37 Hyde Street, c. 1870

A 1 3/4-story, tri-gable ell house with Gothic details that has raking eaves on the steep pitched roof. A one-story hipped roof porch fills the angle formed by the ell and is decorated with simple lancet molding. One-story bay windows with narrow windows project from both the street facing (east) gable end and the gable end of the ell. The building is clad in wood clapboards and cornerboards. It is fenestrated with 2/2 wood sash throughout, excepting the bay windows which are elongated 1/1 sash. The house sits on a low stone foundation. Attached to the rear (west) of the house is a multi-unit apartment complex.



42 Hyde Street, c. 1917

A large, 2 1/2-story brick transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style building with a slate gable roof, large pedimented gable end enclosed by a pent roof (with clapboards in the gable end) and matching pedimented dormers (one on each roof slope). Primary entrances are recessed in the center and sidehall of the front gable. A large two-story porch with turned posts, brackets and balustrade is incorporated beneath the principal roof and wraps the southwest of the building. A two-story bay window is also sheltered beneath the principal roof and provides a cut-away at the northwestern corner of the building. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout.

47 Hyde Street, c. 1875

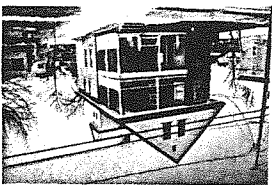
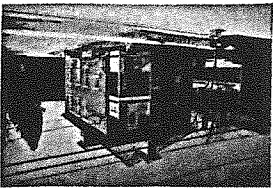
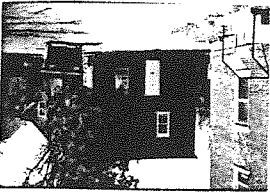
A 1 3/4-story vernacular house with wood clapboards and front sidehall entrance which is sheltered beneath a simple gable entry porch. A secondary entrance is located at the northwestern corner of the building. Fenestration is 2/2 throughout. The house serves as the front structure of a large apartment complex attached to the rear (west) of house.

52 Hyde Street, c. 1906

A 2 1/2-story, brick Foursquare style house with a slate hipped roof, street facing (west) sidehall entrance and another secondary entrance in the center of the south facade. Hipped roof dormers project from the north, south and west roof slopes. A decorative brick cornice enhances the wall beneath the roof eaves. The primary entrance is sheltered by a one bay, two-story porch, although the ghosts of a much larger full two-story porch are still visible on the facade. Fenestration is 1/1 wood sash with brick splayed lintels throughout, with a lone 16/1 Queen Anne style window located in the southwestern corner of the building. The structure sits on a low stone foundation.

52 1/2 Hyde Street, c. 1912

A 2-story, 3x3 bay, brick building with a flat roof building located behind 52 Hyde Street. The entrance is located in the center of the west facade, and the fenestration is 2/2 wood sash windows throughout. The structure was most probably a tradeshop at one time and has now been converted to apartments.



53 Hyde Street, c. 1900

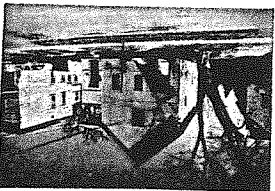
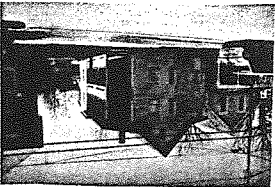
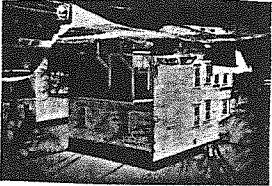
A 2 1/2-story, tri-gable ell with fishscale patterned slate roof and a two-story shed roof porch filling the angle of the ell. The porch is enclosed on the lower story and provides the entrance to the upstairs units, while the second story porch area has been left open. The primary entrance is located within the front (west) sidehall and is sheltered by a simple pedimented entry hood. A series of one-story gable roof room additions extend to the rear (east). Fenestration is primarily 1/1 replacement sash, with a few 2/2 wood sash remaining. The building is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a low stone foundation.

54 Hyde Street, c. 1880

This is a much altered, 2 1/2-story gable roof house with a large two-story flat roof addition to the rear (east). A two-story shed roof porch fills the angle between the main block and the addition. On the north side of the main block the principal gable roof has been extended to form a two-story shed roof addition that shelters an entry and staircase. Another two-story porch projects to the rear. Fenestration is altered but consists mainly of replacement 1/1 double hung sash, with two large early 20th century picture windows on the street facade (one on each floor). The structure is covered with aluminum siding.

57 Hyde Street, c. 1880

A 2-story vernacular Italianate style building with a simple bracketed cornice and one-story flat roof porch on the street (east) facade. The entrances to both apartment units are located on the front facade. The building still retains its wood clapboards but has been altered by a two-story flat roof addition to the rear and a further one-story shed roof addition after that. Fenestration is 2/2 wood sash throughout and the structure sits on a stone foundation.



58 Hyde Street, c. 1870

A 1 3/4-story, vernacular Queen Anne style gable roof house with wood clapboards, front sidehall entrance and a one story hip roof porch on the primary (west) street facade. The porch roof is supported by turned posts and is further enhanced by decorative cornice brackets. A one-story shed addition extends to the rear. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the windows have lipped lintels and sills.

60 Hyde Street, c. 1900

A tri-gable ell house that is non-contributing due to alterations.

61 Hyde Street, c. 1914

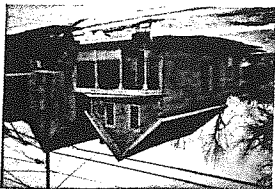
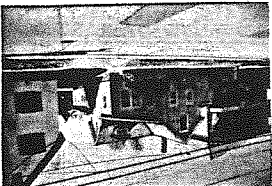
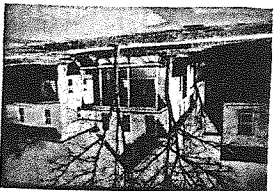
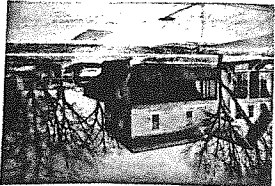
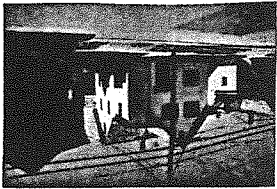
A 2 1/2-story, vernacular Queen Anne style, gable roof house with front sidehall entrance and a one-story flat roof porch on the street (east) facade. The porch roof is supported by turned posts and is decorated with cornice brackets, simple rails and a lattice porch skirt. A two-story shed roof addition extends to the rear, and a one-story deck extends from that addition. Fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash throughout, with a solitary 2/2 window remaining in the gable peak. The structure is clad in aluminum siding.

63 Hyde Street, c. 1880

A 2-story, flat roof vernacular Italianate style building with a very simple bracketed cornice and a one-story hip roof porch on the primary (east) facade. The porch roof is supported by simple wood pillars which rest on a solid clapboard kneewall. A one-story shed roof room addition extends to the north. Fenestration is 2/2 sash throughout. The house is sided with asbestos shingles and sits on a stone foundation.

68 Hyde Street, c. 1870

A much altered 1 1/2-story, cross gable house with raking eaves, fishscale pattern slate roof and a large two-story shed roof addition to the rear. Primary entrance is located in the sidehall of the front gable. A two-story shed roof addition on the south facade alters the primary facade. The structure is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a low stone foundation.



71 Hyde Street, c. 1875

A 2 1/2-story, vernacular Queen Anne style, gable roof house with a fishscale pattern slate roof, wood clapboards and front sidehall entrance. A two-story porch obscures the primary (west) facade and shelters the main entrance. Numerous two-story shed additions extend to the north and rear of the building, while a small one-story shed projection harbors a secondary entrance on the north facade. Fenestration is 2/2 wood sash throughout with peaked lintels including a false gable peak on the gable end window. The house sits on a low stone foundation.

71 1/2 Hyde Street, c. 1875

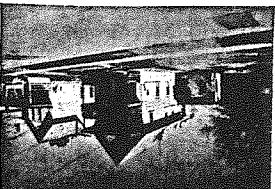
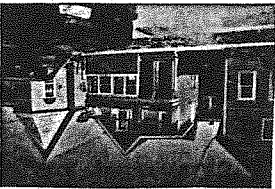
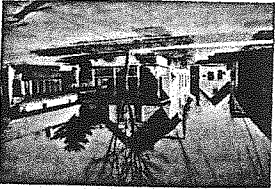
A 1 1/2-story gable roof structure with wood clapboards, slate roof and front center entrance that reflects the style of the main structure at 71 Hyde Street. A one-story shed addition extends to the rear. At one time this was most likely the barn but has now been converted to residential housing.

72 Hyde Street, c. 1875

This tri-gable ell house is non-contributing due to alterations.

75 Hyde Street, c. 1875

A 2 1/2-story tri gable, Queen Anne style house with a slate roof, front (west) sidehall entrance and a one-story wraparound porch on the street facade. The flat porch roof with cornice brackets is supported by seven bracketed and decorative turned large wooden posts with a simple balustrade between. Two large, two-story, shed roof additions extend to the rear of the building, while a partially enclosed sunroom fills the angle of the ell over the portion of the wraparound porch that extends along the north facade. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash with peaked wooden lintels. A triangle lunette is located in the gable peak. The house is sided with wood clapboards and sits on a low stone foundation.



76 Hyde Street, c. 1915

A 2-story, Foursquare style, multi-unit residential building with a hipped slate roof and a two-story porch on the street (east) facade supported by metal trellises. The primary entrance is located in the center right bay of the front facade. The fenestration is primarily 2/2 sash with some 1/1 sash as well. The building is clad in aluminum siding.

78 Hyde Street, c. 1855/1875

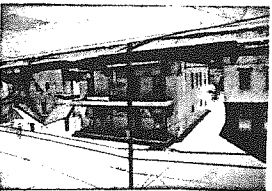
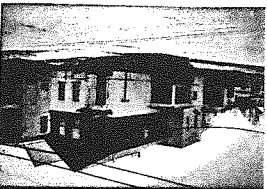
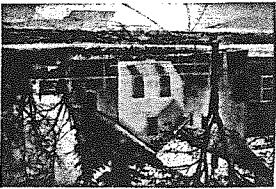
A 2-story, slate gable roof building with wood shingles on the second level and load bearing brick below. The shingled second level has a slight flair where it meets the brick below. This building at one time was most likely a 1 1/2-story Greek Revival style, gable roof, brick structure that was altered in the last quarter of the nineteenth century as evidenced by its appearance on the 857 Walling Map. The primary entrance is located within the sidehall of the front (west) facade, sheltered beneath a pedimented entry hood supported by large radial brackets. A series of shed and flat roof additions extend to the rear. The front door and 3/1 wood sash windows suggest that these were updated c. 1930. There are splayed brick lintels over the windows on the first story and the original block is built upon a stone foundation.

79 Hyde Street, c. 1875

A 2-story, slate gable roof, Queen Anne style house with narrow wood clapboards and decorative diamond and dot design in the front gable peak with a band dentil molding and imbricated shingles just below. The primary entrance is enclosed within a one story shed addition that runs the length of the south facade. The fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout.

83 Hyde Street, c. 1870

A small, 1-story gable roof house with aluminum siding and a metal roof. It is a representative of worker housing in the 19th century.



88 Hyde Street, c. 1860

A 1-story, slate gable roof house with cornice returns. It retains the massing and details of an early Greek Revival house. There have been numerous additions encompassing the north facade of the main block including a one-story gable room addition and off of that, a small shed roof garage. The fenestration is primarily 2/2 wood sash windows with some replacement 1/1 sash. The structure is now covered in aluminum siding and sits on a low stone foundation.

102 Hyde Street, c. 1870

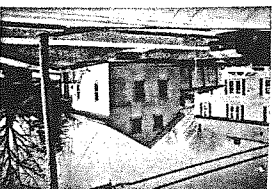
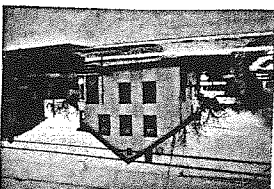
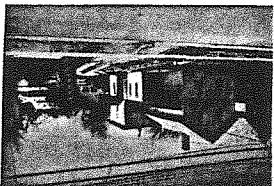
A 1 1/2-story, slate gable roof house with front (west) sidehall entrance, center chimney and a two-story shed roof enclosed porch on the rear (east) facade. The fenestration is 2/2 wood sash throughout and the building is clad in aluminum siding.

108 Hyde Street, c. 1870

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof house with a fishscale slate roof and a large two-story flat roof addition attached to the rear facade of the building. The primary entrance is housed within a one-story shed enclosed roof porch that fills the angle of the addition and main block. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash throughout and the building is clad in vinyl.

a. Garage, c. 1910

A 1 1/2-story, two bay garage with wood clapboards and original hinged doors with glass panel inserts.



110 Hyde Street, c. 1875

A 1 1/2-story, tri-gable ell house with a street fronting gable (west) and a full two-story gable ell extending to the north. A hipped roof overhang fills the angle of the ell and shelters the primary entrance. A series of hip roof additions houses a staircase off the ell gable end. A one-story bay window projects from the front facade. The fenestration is 1/1 sash primarily, although the bay window's sash has been replaced with crank casement windows. The house is clad in aluminum siding.

a. Garage, c. 1880

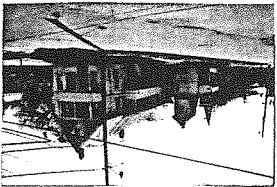
A 1-story, four bay, flat roof garage with wood clapboards and original hinged doors.

116 Hyde Street, c. 1870

A 1 1/2-story, slate gable roof house with a one-story enclosed shed roof porch on the south facade. The gable roofed sidehall entrance is supported by metal trellises. The fenestration is 2/2 wood sash throughout and the building is clad in aluminum siding.

120 Hyde Street, c. 1880

A large, sprawling 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne style house with a slate gable roof and a two-story bay window on the primary (west) facade. A two-story porch also occupies the northern section of the west facade and continues around to the north facade fronting Archibald Street. The bay window has intricate decorative wood siding that includes a band of imbricated shingles and on the second story of the bay and decorative wood paneling on the first story. The second level of the porch is supported by decorative turned posts with a spindlework valance between while the posts on the second level are plain squared columns. The building still retains its original wood clapboards and the fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout. A band of dentil molding is located at the cornice of the roof, porch and bay window roofs. The building has been drastically changed by the fact that its owner has connected this structure to another building fronting Archibald Street via a series of additions.



129 Hyde Street, c. 1920

A very small building associated with the Jewish Synagogue on Archibald Street. This one-story rectangular building, with a parapet along the front roofline, has a center front entrance sheltered beneath a 1-story hipped roof porch. Originally built as a stage house for church productions this building was used in the 1930s and 1940s as an undertaker's workshop. It is now used as the Holy Society clubhouse and for storage.

133 Hyde Street, c. 1880

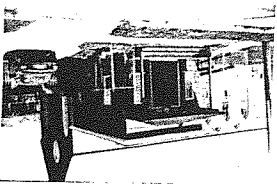
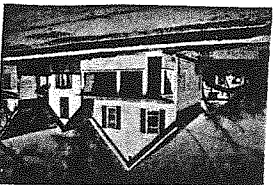
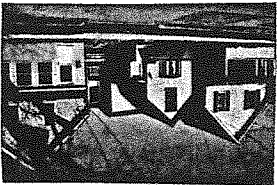
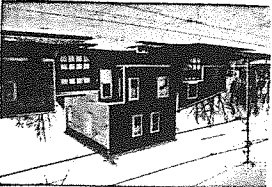
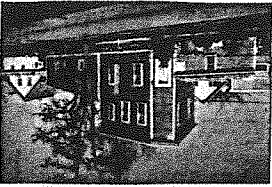
A 1 1/2-story, slate gable roof house with front (east) sidehall entrance sheltered beneath a one-story shed roof porch supported by plain squared columns sitting on a solid kneewall railing. The fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the building clad in vinyl siding.

139 Hyde Street, c. 1880

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof house with a large two-story flat roof addition attached to the rear facade. A gable roof dormer projects from the south roof slope. A one-story enclosed shed roof porch fills the angle of the addition and shelters the primary entrance. A modern oriel window projects from the first story of the street (east) facade. The fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the house is clad in wood clapboards.

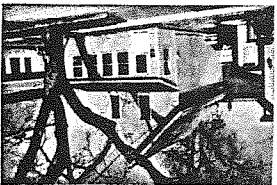
140 Hyde Street, c. 1899

A large, 2-story, irregularly shaped building with wood clapboards and a recessed entrance at the southeast corner of the mostly square main block. The entire structure is still covered in narrow wood clapboards with flat cornerboards as an accent. A one story, shed roof addition that served as the barn and then as a garage is located on the north facade of the main block. The fenestration of the house is primarily 2/1 wood sash windows. The building is irregularly shaped to fit its lot at the intersection of Hyde and North Willard Streets. It was at one time a blacksmith and carpenter workshop.



141 Hyde Street, c. 1880

A 1 1/2-story, slate gable roof vernacular house that has been altered. A one-story, enclosed shed roof porch addition extends across the front (east) facade. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash throughout and the house is covered with vinyl siding.



8 Ludwig Ct. - contributing, listed in 2005

11 Ludwig Court, c. 1933

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with a one-story gable roof entrance vestibule on the front (east) facade. Fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash throughout. The house is clad in wood shingles and sits on a concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1933

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with overhead door and wood shingles.

12 Ludwig Court, c. 1933

A 1 1/2-story, jerkinhead roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with exposed rafter tails and a one-story jerkinhead porch on the front (west) facade. Plain squared columns atop a solid kneewall railing support the porch roof. A pair of shed dormers project from the north and south roof slopes. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the building is clad in wood shingles. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1933

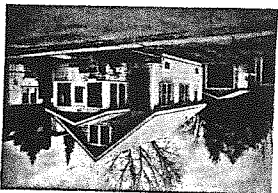
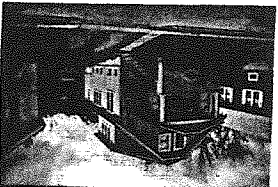
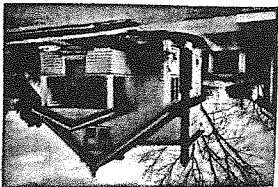
A 1-story, 1 bay, jerkinhead roof garage with wood shingles. The garage has been altered to fit a larger door.

15 Ludwig Court, c. 1933

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with exposed rafter tails and a one-story gable entrance portico supported by two squared columns atop a solid kneewall railing on the front (east) facade. A large shed wall dormer projects from the south roof slope. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the building is clad in wood shingles. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1933

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with a modern overhead door and wood shingles.



16 Ludwig Court, c. 1933

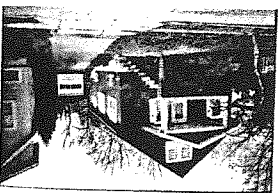
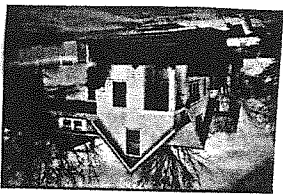
A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with a one-story gable roof entrance portico supported by two squared columns atop a solid kneewall railing on the front (west) facade. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the building is clad in wood shingles. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1933

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with wood shingles and an overhead door.

20 Ludwig Court, c. 1933

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with exposed rafter tails and a 1 1/2-story gable ell that projects to the front (south) of the house. Primary entrance is recessed within this ell. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the building is clad in wood shingles. The front ell was a later alteration (possible 1990's) that does not diminish the original design of the house.



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85 Mansfield Avenue, c. 1931

Photo 9/20/07

A 2-story Colonial Revival style duplex with wood shingle siding, matching end-chimneys and eaves sidehall entrances. There are cornice returns at the ends of the gable roof. The main entrances are found at the corners of the building within a one-story, shed roof enclosed porch and are accessed through matching pedimented entrance porticos supported by squared columns. Fenestration is symmetrical on the front facade with 1/1 windows found throughout. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation.

119 Mansfield Avenue, c. 1929

Photo 9/20/07

A large 2 1/2-story, vernacular Shingle Style house with jerkinhead gable roof and two hip roofed dormers projecting to the north. The first level is clad in wood clapboards and the upper levels in wood shingles. The primary facade is dominated by a 2-story shed roof porch which is partially enclosed, with the main entrance located in the gable front right bay. Fenestration is vertically divided 8/1 windows (four small square panes in the transom with four long rectangular panes beneath).

a. Garage, c. 1929

A 1-story, 3 bay, flat roof garage with original wood clapboard siding and fenestrated hinged doors.

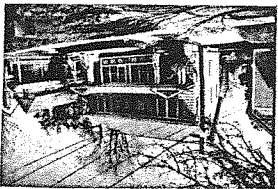
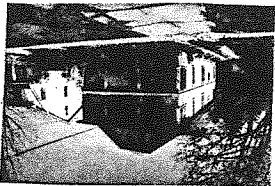
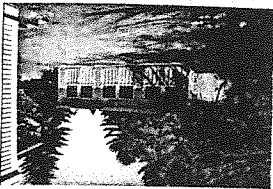
123/125 Mansfield Avenue, c. 1929

Photo 9/20/07

A large, 1 1/2-story, Colonial Revival style duplex with gambrel roof and full shed roof dormers. A two-story shed roof porch extends across the rear facade of the building. The main entrances are located at the center of the eaves side and are sheltered within a 1-story hip roof enclosed porch with a small pediment in the center. Fenestration is symmetrical 6/1 (three small squares in the transom over three vertical rectangles over one large pane). The house is clad in aluminum siding.

a. Garage, c. 1930

A low-pitched, gable roofed, two bay garage is located to the rear of the house. It has narrow wood clapboard siding and a fixed 6 light window in the gable peak.



127 Mansfield Avenue, c. 1902/1990

Photo 9/30/07

A relatively high styled, rambling, 2 1/2-story Queen Anne style slate gable roof house with wood clapboards on the lower and upper levels and a decorative band of wood shingles in between. Main entrance is located within the sidehall of the gable front, sheltered by a hip roof porch which runs the length of the facade and is supported by tuscan columns, with a small pediment above the main entry approach. An offset, 2 story bay window with pediment gable roof projects from the primary (east) facade, while another 2-story bay window with a pedimented gable roof projects from the southern facade. Imbricated shingles decorate all the gable peaks. A newly added, tall 2 1/2-story rectangular tower extends off the rear of the house with altered fenestration, while a 1-story hip roof porch supported by tuscan columns fills the space between the tower and west facade. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout.

a. Garage, c. 1930

1 story, 2 bay garage with wood clapboards and modern overhead doors.

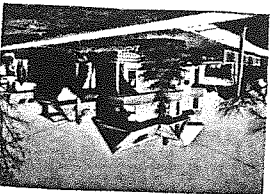
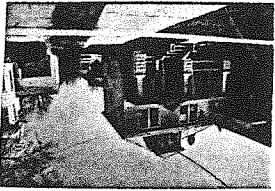
131 Mansfield Avenue, c. 1927

Photo 9/30/07

A 2 1/2-story, Foursquare style house with hipped slate roof and a hipped roof dormer on the east roof slope. The primary facade is dominated by a full length, one story, hip roof porch with a small pediment over the entry, that is supported by battered columns on top of tall ashlar faced concrete block pedestals. A one-story shed roof porch extends across the rear facade. Fenestration is symmetrical with 3/1 windows on the main block and 6/1 in the roof dormer. A secondary entrance is located on the north facade with a large brick exterior chimney on the south. The building is clad in aluminum siding with an ashlar faced concrete block foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1930

A 1-story, 2 bay, low-pitched gable roof garage with wood clapboards and a rectangular opening in the gable peak.



137 Mansfield Avenue, c. 1902

A 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne style, slate gable roof house with an offset, 2 story bay window with pediment gable roof projecting from the primary (east) facade, with another 2-story bay window with a pedimented gable roof projecting from the southern facade. The house is very similar to 127 Mansfield Avenue, yet greatly altered. The main entrance is located within the sidehall of the gable front, sheltered by a hip roof porch which runs the length of the facade and is supported by metal posts, with a small pediment over the entry approach. A 1-story attached shed roof garage extends from the rear of the south facade, while a 1-story shed roof addition projects from the rear facade. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the house is clad in vinyl siding.

139 Mansfield Avenue, c. 1913

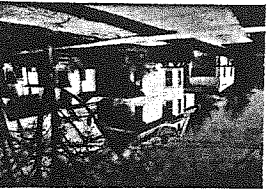
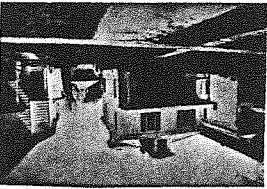
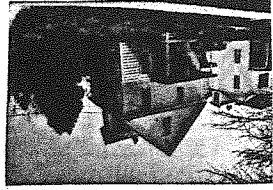
A 2 1/2-story, Foursquare style house with hipped slate roof and dormers on the north and east roof slopes. The main entrance is sheltered beneath a 1-story hipped roof porch that is supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. A 1-story shed roof addition extends to the rear. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the building is clad in aluminum siding. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1920

A 1-story, hipped roof garage with wood clapboards and original hinged doors.

141 Mansfield Avenue, c. 1913

A large, multi-unit, gable roof house which has undergone many alterations and additions. The roof is steeply pitched with a gable pediment on the front facade and is covered with metal roofing material. The main rectangular block has a series of 2-story shed roof additions on the south facade with the main entrance centered within the gable end beneath a simple flat roof porch supported by turned posts. Fenestration is asymmetrical with altered 1/1 sash throughout.



Added 2/20/07

146 Mansfield Avenue, c. 1900

photo 9/20/07

A sprawling, 2 1/2-story house which has been altered over time with additions. The main entrance has been enclosed within a 1-story gable roof entrance vestibule on the west gable facade, while a one story wing extends from the east facade of the main block. The main block still retains its original slate roof and despite the aluminum siding that covers the building, two Queen Anne windows still survive, one on the lower level of the main block and one in the rear wing, with fixed 7 pane stained glass transoms over one large pane. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Barn/Garage, c. 1900

A 1-story, 2 bay, gable roof garage/barn with wood clapboards and a large rectangular opening in the gable end which appears to have been built as a stable or wagon shed, with the automobile bays added at a later time.



Added 9/20/07

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464 North Street, c. 1890

A 2 1/2 story, gable roofed, Queen Anne style house that has had some alterations to the original design. The rectangular main block with gable front sidehall entrance has a single bay pedimented gable porch roof supported by turned posts. Engaged turned posts are situated on either side of the front entrance. A modern, bow window has been installed on the first level of the front facade. The first level of the gable roofed, 2-story bay with deep pediment, projecting from the west facade has been enclosed by a one-story flat roof porch that extends across the length of the structure. A one-story wing extends from the rear (north) facade across the width of the main block. The fenestration on the second level of the house is 1/1 sash with lipped lintels and sills.

465 North Street, c. 1925

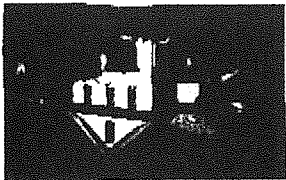
A 1 1/2-story, Craftsman style bungalow house with gable slate roof and wide overhanging eaves with stick style brackets. On the front (north) facade, the roof extends to form a deep porch with triple tuscan columns at the corners of the porch roof. The porch fascia is segmental arches and the railing is solid and faced with wood shingles as is the second level of the gable ends and the large, gable roofed dormer projecting from the front roof slope. The first level of the house is covered with narrow wood clapboards. A bay window projects from the east facade.

466 North Street, c. 1925

This house has been extensively altered and no longer retains its integrity. It is a non-contributing building.

469 North Street, c. 1923

1 1/2-story, low pitched gable roof house with shingle siding. A low, hip roofed porch supported by square posts extends across the front (north) facade. Fenestration is not original.



511 North Street, c. 1906

A 2 1/2-story, Foursquare style house with hipped slate roof, central chimney and shed dormers projecting to the north and west. There are sawn rafter tails under the wide overhanging eaves. The house is clad in wood shingles on the upper level and narrow wood clapboards below. A one-story, flat roof porch supported by turned posts dominates the main facade. Fenestration is symmetrical 2/2 wood sash windows.

a. Barn/Garage/Shed, c. 1906

A 2-story, 2 bay flat roof garage with wood shingles and bracketed cornice. An original cross-braced plank door in the east bay, and a modern 16 panel overhead door in the west. There are paired 1/1 wood sash windows on the second level above the original door and a rectangular opening on the west upper facade.

512 North Street, c. 1937

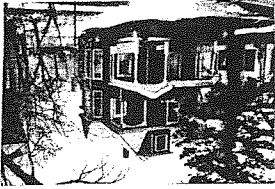
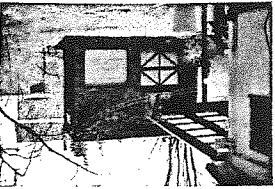
A 2 1/2-story, large multi-unit Colonial Revival style house with gable end and sidehall entrances. The main entrances are sheltered beneath a two-story flat roof porch supported by battered columns. A 2-story flat roof room addition also extends across the rear facade. Windows are predominately 6/6, with three-part windows (6/6 in middle flanked by 4/4) occupying the front facade on both levels.

a. Garage, c. 1937

A 1-story, 2 bay, low-pitched gable roof garage with a 16 panel overhead door in the south bay and an 18-panel overhead in the north.

515 North Street, c. 1906

A 2 1/2-story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house with recessed entrance, slate roof, plain modillion cornice and two-story bay window beneath a pedimented cross gable. A shed roof dormer extends from the north roof slope. The main facade is graced by a shed roof porch and gable roof portico extension that is supported by tuscan columns with dentil molding along the cornice. A second story porch is incorporated beneath the principal roofline above the recessed entrance. The building is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a stone foundation.



Printed 9/30/07

519 North Street, c. 1906

A 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne style, slate gable roof house with gable sidehall entrance and two cross gable pediments which shelter two-story bay windows and have decorative imbricated shingles adorning the gable ends. The primary facade is dominated by a closed pediment that has two large scroll brackets at the gable ends and smaller ones in between. The main entrance is enhanced with a decorative door surround. A 2-story flat roof addition, as well as a 1-story shed roof porch extends from the south facade. The house is sided with wood clapboards and sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1930

A 1-story, 2 bay gable roof garage with wood clapboards and 18 panel overhead doors.

520 North Street, c. 1937

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style, gable roof house with eaves right entrance and a one-story gable roof addition to the east (is an enclosed garage). A full-length metal roof overhang that provides shelter for the main entrance as well as a modern (c. 1960) bay window dominates the main facade. Fenestration is symmetrical 6/1, except for the three pane horizontal modern window that occupies the one story addition and similar, yet smaller windows that occupy the bay projection. The building is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a concrete foundation.

522 North Street, c. 1937

A 2-story Colonial Revival style gable roof house with eaves right entrance, wood shingles on the upper level and wood clapboards on the lower. A 1-story garage addition extends to the east. The main entrance is sheltered by an arched portico supported by simple brackets and is housed within a decorative surround. Fenestration is asymmetrical 6/6 windows and the house sits on a poured concrete foundation.

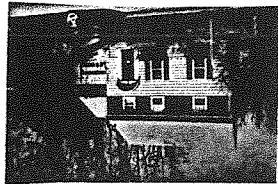
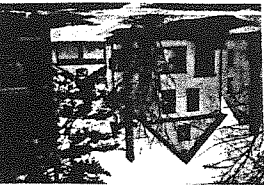


Photo 9/30/07

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523 North Street, c. 1939

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A 2-story, Colonial Revival style, gable roof house with eaves left entrance and a 1-story gable roof garage addition with gable wall dormer, to the north. The main entrance is sheltered beneath a large gable portico supported by delicate turned posts, while the door itself is housed within a decorative surround with rectangular sidelights. Fenestration has been altered with the addition of a diamond 4-light window above the main entrance and 8/1 windows on the lower level. Asymetric 6/1 windows occupy the second level. Main block is clad in clapboard while garage addition is covered in aluminum.

530 North Street, c. 1937

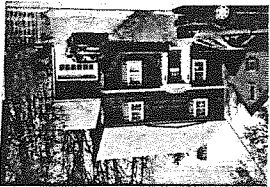
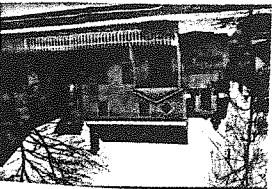
11

A well preserved, 2-story Colonial Revival style, wood clapboard house with a slightly off-center entrance, second level overhang with pendants at the corners and a 1-story garage addition to the east. The main entrance is enhanced by a decorative segmental arch pediment door surround with dental molding and fluted pilasters. Fenestration is 6/6 windows and the house sits on a poured concrete foundation.

534 North Street, c. 1937

11

A sprawling, 2 1/2-story Tudor Revival style wood clapboard house with multiple front gables, a hip roof and a cross gable dormer to the east. The main entrance is housed within a dominant 2-story projecting gable with a second level overhang supported by plain brackets and adorned with engaged half-timbering. Another smaller projecting gable on the primary facade houses a one bay garage. A one-story enclosed porch with a shed roof extends to the east. Fenestration is asymmetrical and altered in some places, with 6/6 double hung sash on the second level of the main block, diamond shape pane windows in the second level of the gable projection and a bank of 4 ten pane casement windows on the lower level.



Handwritten note: 9/30/07

505 North Street, c. 1907

A 2 1/2-story Foursquare style house with hipped slate roof, central chimney and hipped dormers projecting to the north and west. The house is clad in wood shingles on the upper level and vinyl siding below. The front facade is dominated by a one-story flat roof porch with a small gently sloping gable peak and is supported by turned posts. Fenestration is primarily symmetrically spaced 1/1 wood sash windows except for a decorative fixed window on the second level of the front facade. There is a 2-story shed roof addition that has been added to the rear facade.

a. Garage, c. 1920

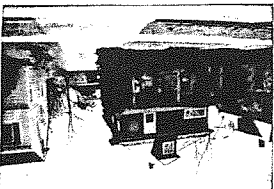
A 2 bay, 1-story gable roof garage with a fixed rectangular window in the gable peak. The garage doors are 16 panel with two small rectangular windows in each.

506 North Street, c. 1937

A large, 2 1/2-story, multi-unit Colonial Revival style, gable roof house with wood clapboards and a gable sidehall entrance that is sheltered beneath a pedimented entrance portico supported by two plain rounded columns. A pediment at the gable end emphasizes the gable front presentation. A one-story, gable roof brick addition extends to the rear. Fenestration is asymmetrical 6/1 for the majority, with identical three-part windows on the front facade. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1937

A 2 bay, one-story, gable front garage with 12-panel overhead doors.



9/30/07
J. J. J.

501 North Street, c. 1939

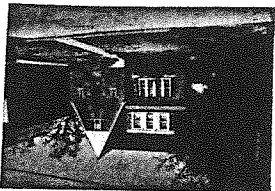
A 2-story, Colonial Revival style house with a gable roof, eaves front presentation to the street. The second level of the house overhangs the first level with decorative wood brackets under the second floor. There is an attached, one-story, one bay garage extending to the west. The building is clad in aluminum siding and has 6/1 asymmetrical fenestration. The main entrance is within an enclosed gable roof entrance vestibule and is further sheltered beneath a simple pediment which is supported by two simple brackets.

502 North Street, c. 1937

An excellent example of a 1 1/2-story Tudor Revival style house, clad in brick veneer with a steeply pitched cross gable that dominates the facade. Main entrance is located within the projecting front gable and is framed in an archway with tabbed decorative brick and has symmetrically spaced, small 1/1 wood sash windows on either side, also enhanced with brick tabling. A large shed roof dormer, with 6/6 windows, extends from the east roof slope. A one-story shed roof enclosed porch extends from the north facade. Windows on the lower level, as well as the small windows within the main facade gable, are all 4/4. A secondary entrance is located in the east gable end and both gable peaks have been filled with horizontal clapboards. A large chimney dominates the southern facade.

a. Garage, c. 1937

A one-story, one bay, wood clapboard gable front garage.



Added 9/30/07

4 Perrotta Place, c. 1932

A 1-story, gambrel roof Colonial Revival style house with two large shed roof wall dormers projecting from the north and south roof slopes. The primary entrance is located on the front (west) facade beneath a pedimented entry porch supported by plain square columns. A secondary entrance is located on the south facade. Fenestration is 1/1 wood double hung sash throughout and the house is clad in wood shingles. Some unusual octagonal slates are still visible on the roof.

a. Garage, c. 1932

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with original hinged doors and wood clapboards.

5 Perrotta Place, c. 1926

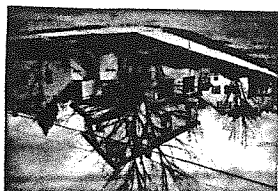
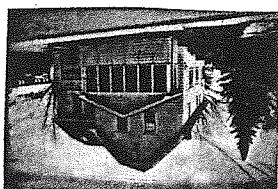
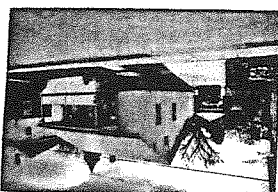
A 2-story, jerkinhead gable roof house with a full 2-story ell projecting to the north of the main block. A 1-story, enclosed gable roofed porch is located on the primary street (east) facade and shelters the main entrance. The large ell houses a one bay garage on the lower level. The fenestration is a mix of 1/1 and 6/1 sash windows and the building is clad in wood shingles.

8 Perrotta Place, c. 1925

A very unique, 1 1/2-story, slate gable roof Craftsman style house with ashlar-faced concrete block walls. There is a front (west) eaves center entry sheltered beneath a shed roof porch supported by turned posts. A one-story shed roof addition extends to the rear (east). Fenestration is 6/1 sash and the gable ends and porch are clad in wood shingles. (Note: the house was covered in vinyl siding after this description was written in July 2001.)

a. Garage, c. 1925

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with ashlar-faced concrete block walls and a modern overhead door.



12 Perrotta Place, c. 1925

A 2-story, slate hipped roof house with ashlar-faced concrete block walls on the lower level and vinyl siding above. The primary entrance is located within the center of the front (west) facade sheltered beneath a one-story hip roofed porch supported by three decorative bracketed turned posts. A one-story, shed roof addition extends to the rear. The fenestration is a mix of 3/1 sash on the lower level and 1/1 sash on the upper.

a. Garage, c. 1925

A 1 story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with concrete block walls clad in wood shingles, with an overhead door.

15 Perrotta Place, c. 1932

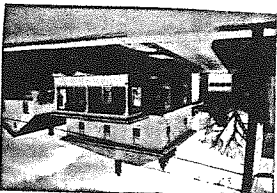
A 1 1/2-story, gable roof vernacular Tudor Revival style house with an asymmetrical gable entry vestibule projecting from the eaves of the front (east) facade. A one-story, partially enclosed porch wraps the rear of the house. Fenestration is 6/1 wood sash throughout and the house is clad in wood shingles. A large brick corbelled chimney accents the front facade with the arched gabled entranceway. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation.

18 Perrotta Place, c. 1929

A 2-story, gable roof vernacular Craftsman house with exposed rafter tails and a one-story shed roof porch on the front (west) facade sheltering the primary sidehall entrance. The porch roof is supported by three squared columns while a secondary entrance is located within the center of the north facade. Fenestration is 6/1 sash throughout and the house is clad in wood shingles.

a. Garage, c. 1929

A 1-story, 1 bay gable roof garage with original hinged wooden doors and sided with wood shingles.



19 Perrotta Place, c. 1932

A 1 1/2-story, jerkinhead gable roof vernacular Craftsman house with exposed rafter tails and a large jerkinhead entry porch on the primary street (east) facade sheltering the center entry. The porch is supported by square posts with a railing of diamond shaped balustrades. The fenestration is 6/1 wood sash and the house is clad in wood clapboards. Decorative cut-out flat shutters accent the windows.

a. Garage, c. 1932

A 1-story, 2 bay, gable roof garage with overhead doors and sided with wood clapboards.

22 Perrotta Place, c. 1925

A 2-story, hipped roof Foursquare style house with ashlar-faced concrete block walls on the lower level and wood clapboard siding on the upper level. A one-story, low hip roofed porch on the front (west) facade shelters the eaves center entrance. Three slender Tuscan columns support the porch roof. A two-story hip roofed addition extends across the rear of the house. The fenestration is 4/1 wood sash throughout.

a. Garage, c. 1925

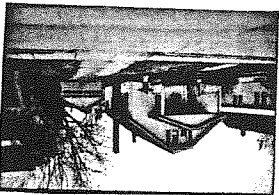
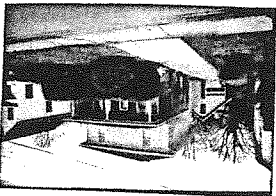
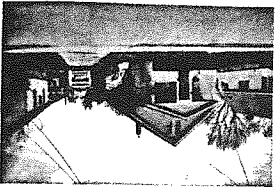
A 1 1/2-story, 2 bay, steeply pitched gable roof garage with ashlar-faced concrete block walls, overhead doors and a large 1/1 sash window in the gable end.

25 Perrotta Place, c. 1932

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof vernacular Craftsman style house with a one-story, partially enclosed gable roofed entry porch on the front (east) street facade sheltering the center entrance. The fenestration is 6/1 wood sash throughout and the house has been clad in aluminum siding.

a. Garage, c. 1932

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage covered with vinyl siding with wood shingles details and an overhead door.



29 Perrotta Place, c. 1932

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof, vernacular Craftsman style house with a large one-story gable entry porch on the primary (east) front facade. The porch is supported by two square posts on top a solid kneewall and shelters the center entrance. The fenestration is a mix of 3/1 sash and 1/1 replacements with addition of windows in the gable peak. The house has been clad in aluminum siding.

a. Garage, c. 1932

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage covered with wood shingles and an overhead door.

30 Perrotta Place, c. 1929

A 2 1/2-story, gable roof vernacular house with a one-story shed porch on the front (west) facade sheltering the sidehall entrance. A one-story gable roofed addition extends from the rear facade while another secondary entry lies within the center of the north facade. The fenestration is 6/1 wood sash and the house is clad in aluminum siding.

a. Garage/Apartment, c. 1929/1990

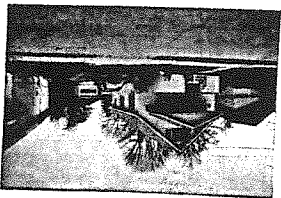
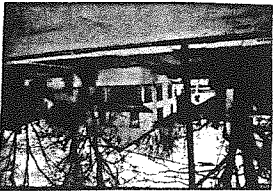
A 2-story, 1 bay garage/apartment with an overhead door and covered with aluminum siding. Paired 1/1 sash windows are on the front facade.

38 Perrotta Place, c. 1926

A 2-story, gable roof vernacular Craftsman style house with exposed rafter tails and a one-story shed roof porch on the front (west), street facade. The porch roof is supported by two squared columns on top a solid kneewall while a one-story shed roof addition extends to the rear. The fenestration is 3/1 sash, many of them in pairs, throughout and the house is clad in wood shingles.

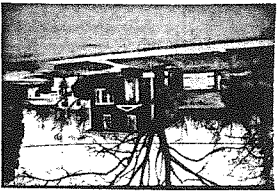
a. Garage, c. 1926

A 1-story, 2 bay, gable roof garage with overhead doors covered in wood shingles and a 1/1 wood sash window in the gable peak.



44 Perrotta Place, c. 1925

A 2-story, slate shingled hip roof. Foursquare style house with front (west) sidehall entrance sheltered beneath a pedimented entry hood supported by metal posts. An attached, one-story gable roof garage extends to the north. The fenestration is 3/1 wood sash throughout and the house is clad in wood shingles on the upper level and vertical wood clapboards below.



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16 Prospect Hill, c. 1939

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style gable roof house with eaves right entrance, clad in wood clapboards with wide profile. A gable roof portico with segmental arch, supported by slender tuscan columns covers the main entrance. A one-story, one bay, gable roofed addition extends to the west of the main rectangular block. Fenestration is 6/1 and set asymmetrically with decorative vertical wooden slat shutters.

17 Prospect Hill, c. 1939

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style, gable roof house with eaves center entrance and central chimney, which has undergone significant alterations. The main entrance has been enclosed within a flat roof vestibule topped with a decorative balustrade. A one-story sunroom with a flat roof extends to the south. The one bay garage has been enclosed in the eastern end of the first level of the house. The fenestration is 6/1 and set asymmetrically. The building is clad in aluminum siding.

25 Prospect Hill, c. 1939

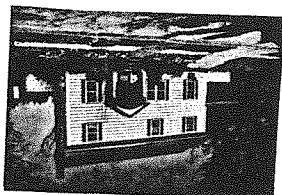
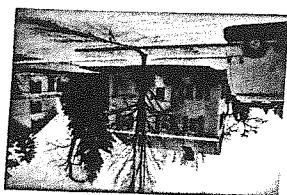
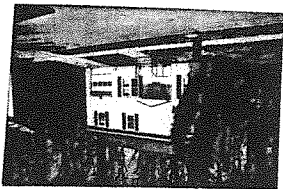
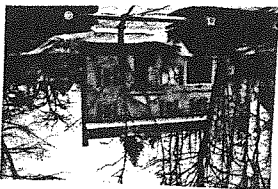
A 2-story, Colonial Revival style, gable roof house with eaves center entrance, central chimney and a one-story shed roof enclosed porch addition to the rear. A one bay garage is enclosed in the west end of the first level of the house. The main entrance portico has been enclosed forming a gable roofed entrance vestibule. The fenestration is 6/1 and set asymmetrically. The house is clad with aluminum siding.

28 Prospect Hill, c. 1939

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style, gable roof house with eaves entrance and a one bay garage enclosed in the east end of the first level of the main block. A shallow gable roofed hood supported by two simple triangular brackets covers the front entrance. The fenestration is asymmetrical 6/1 and the house is clad in vinyl siding.

33 Prospect Hill, c. 1939

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style, gable roof house with eaves entrance and a one bay garage enclosed in the east end of the first level of the main block. The main entrance is enclosed within a gable roof vestibule. The house is clad in aluminum siding with asymmetrical 6/1



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40 Prospect Hill, c. 1940

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style, gable roof house with eaves entrance, exterior brick chimney and asymmetrical set 6/1 windows. The main entrance is sheltered beneath a simple entry pediment supported by two rectangular columns. A one-story, shed roof, enclosed porch extends to the east. The building is clad in aluminum siding. The one bay garage that was originally in the east end of the first level of the house (the driveway leading to the opening is still evident) has been converted to a living space.

43 Prospect Hill, c. 1940

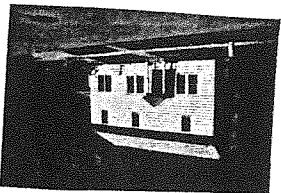
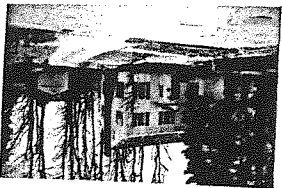
A 2 1/2-story, Colonial Revival style, gable roof house with original wide profile wood clapboards, exterior end chimney and eaves center entrance. The fenestration is symmetrical 6/1 wood sash windows. The main entrance is enclosed within a gable roofed entrance vestibule, while a one-story wing extends to the east. The house distinguishes itself as a slightly different design and construction from the others on the street.

a. Garage, c. 1940

A 1-story, 1 bay gable front garage with 16 paneled overhead door.

50 Prospect Hill, c. 1940

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style, gable roof house with eaves entrance, which has undergone some modifications. The fenestration is 6/1 and asymmetrical set. Similar to the house at 40 Prospect Hill, the enclosed garage bay has been converted to living space. There is a bank of four, 10 paned casement windows which fill the lower west end facade where the garage door was located (the concrete driveway is still in place leading to the garage). The main entrance is sheltered by a gable roof entry portico with a segmental arch, which is supported by plain "L" brackets. A simple shed roof forms a small sheltered porch along the western facade.



Noted 9/30/07
USA

9 Redstone Terrace, c. 1937

A 1 1/2-story, low-pitched gable roof house with front (east) sidehall entrance and a large shed dormer projecting from the north roof slope. The front entrance is covered by a simple shed roof supported by decorative metal posts. The fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the structure is clad in wood shingles.

a. Garage, c. 1937

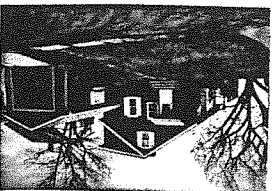
A one-story, one bay, gable roofed detached garage is located immediately in front of the house. It is covered with narrow wood clapboards.

13 Redstone Terrace, c. 1937

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof house with front sidehall entrance and a large shed roof dormer projecting from the north roof slope. A 1-story gable roofed addition projects to the south and a one-story, one bay, gable roofed attached garage, with shiplap siding, extends from the front (east) facade. The original front entrance is covered by a simple shed roof supported by simple wood posts. At the ell of the main block and the addition is a roof extension that covers an ancillary entrance to the house. The fenestration is 1/1 sash and the house is clad in wood shingles. Originally this house would have looked similar to 9 Redstone Terrace.

21 Redstone Terrace, c. 1937

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof Colonial Revival style house with a large shed dormer projecting from the north roof slope and a smaller shed dormer from the south roof slope. A two-story gable projection dominates the east facade with a one bay garage in the lower level. Fenestration is predominately 6/1 wood sash with some 1/1 and single pane casement windows. The house is clad in aluminum siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. The front of the house faces to the south.



256 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1890

A 2-story, wood clapboard building with an irregularly peaked gable roof and eaves entrance, that has been altered with additions. A one-story shed roof porch shelters the primary entrance and extends from the south facade. Another two-story shed roof addition extends from the rear of the building with a second story, gable roof, entrance vestibule supported by metal posts. The fenestration is primarily 1/1 wood sash. The structure sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1940

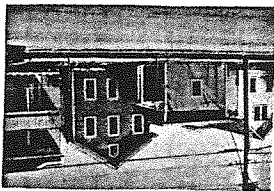
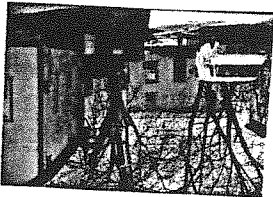
A 1 story, 3 bay, gable roof garage with vertical wood clapboards.

259/261 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1875

A 2-story gable front house with sidehall entrance, that has been drastically altered by a series of additions which encompass the building. The main block of the house is relatively intact with wood clapboards and symmetrically spaced 1/1 sash windows. A wide lancet louver is located in the gable peak. The addition of a one story, flat roof block from the southeast corner extends towards the street from the main block. A shed roof porch extends from the north facade of the flat roof addition and provides an entrance to the addition and covers the entrance to the main block. A series of other additions extend to the rear (west).

260 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1904

A 2-story vernacular house with a slate gable roof, center chimney, wood clapboards and eaves center entrance. An attached one-story shed roof barn extends to the rear (west) while a small shed roof enclosed porch extends from the rear of the north facade. Fenestration is predominately 1/1 symmetrically spaced sash, with a few 2/2 wood sash remaining.



262 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1880

A 1 1/2-story, gable roof vernacular house with center chimney and a one-story hipped roof addition on the south facade. The primary entrance is recessed within this addition and is sheltered by a simple porch incorporated beneath the hip roof. Another one-story flat roof addition extends to the rear (east). The fenestration is asymmetrical 2/2 wood sash with peaked lintels. The building is clad in asphalt shingle siding and sits on a stone foundation.

265 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1880

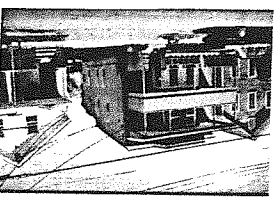
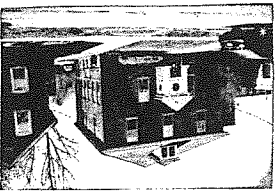
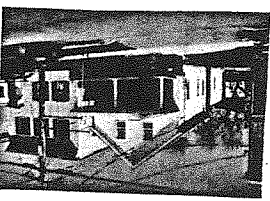
A 2-story, vernacular, flat roof building with a shed roof porch and bay window projection, both of which are also two stories in height. The primary entrance is located within the sidehall of the street (east) facade. The porch is supported by plain 2x4 columns. The fenestration is regular 1/1 sash and the building is clad in aluminum siding.

264 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1911

A large, 2 story, 3x3 bay, rectangular brick building with a slate hipped roof, street facing (east) roof dormer and center entrance. The main entrance is enclosed within a large, pedimented entry vestibule supported by two tuscan columns, with circular windows located above the main entry and in the sidewalls of the enclosure. The fenestration is symmetrical 2/2 wood sash with splayed lintels. The building sits on a raised redstone foundation with a 2-story wood clapboard addition on the north facade. The building was built as the Hebrew Day School in 1911 when this section of the Old North End possessed a large Jewish population. Later, it became the house of the local Elks chapter and today it is the home of Vermont Legal Aid.

267 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1875

A 2-story, vernacular, patterned slate gable roof house with front sidehall entrance and a one-story hipped roof porch supported by three tuscan columns on a solid, wood shingled kneewall. A one-story shed roof addition extends to the rear. The fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the house is clad in aluminum siding.



269 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1875

A 2-story, vernacular Italianate building with a flat roof bracketed cornice and front sidehall entrance. The entrance is sheltered by a hipped door hood supported by large carved brackets with pendants, similar to those found along the cornice. The fenestration is 2/2 wood sash throughout and the building is clad in aluminum siding. The house sits on a stone foundation.

a. Garage, c. 1880

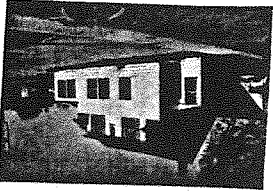
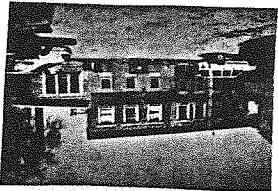
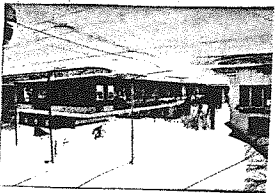
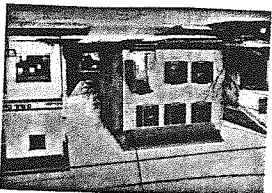
A 1-story, 1 bay, shed roof garage with wood clapboards and hinged cross-braced wood doors.

274 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1921

A large, sprawling commercial complex built of brick and concrete block. The original portions of the complex consist of a 1-story brick loading dock with an industrial smokestack and another 2-story brick building with a decorative brick cornice and corner pilasters. All were once part of Edward Francis Dry Cleaning business and later c. 1930 part of the Vermont Cleaning Company. The central 2-story, 4x3 bay concrete block structure, as well as the 1-story concrete block storefront, were all added later c. 1960's/70's. It was recently the home of the Onion River Food Co-op market. The older brick buildings of the complex have been obscured by additions and are barely visible at the rear and south sides of the complex.

280 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1875

A 2-story vernacular gable roof house with a 1-story shed roof enclosed porch on the primary (west) street facade. Two, shed roof wall dormers project from the gable slopes, one on each side. A 1-story shed roof addition extends from the rear of the building. The fenestration is symmetrical 6/6 sash throughout and the house is clad in aluminum siding. The building is now vacant and slated for demolition.



299 North Winooksi Avenue, c. 1899

A 2-story, Italianate style commercial building with a flat roof, bracketed cornice and wood clapboards. The building is shaped irregularly in order to fit its location on the corner of Archibald Street and Winooksi Ave., and has a storefront that fronts the intersection with an overhanging bay window above. The fenestration is 2/2 sash throughout with large 3/2 commercial windows (three small casements in a fixed transom over two large panes) in the storefront. A 1-story flat roof addition extends to the north. The building was recently rehabilitated in 2000 as part of a community development project and had been known as "Jim's Corner Store".

305/307 North Winooksi Avenue, c. 1899

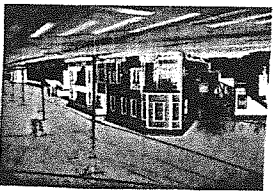
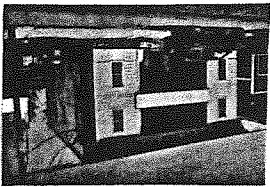
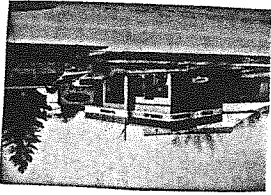
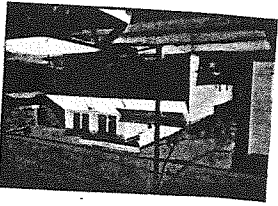
A large 2 story, 3x4 bay, vernacular, flat roof multi-unit apartment building with 2 bay window projections on the east facade and recessed entrances and a small porch in the center. A small central porch is supported by a large bracket with decorative spokes. Fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout and the building is clad in aluminum siding.

314 North Winooksi Avenue, c. 1949

A 1-story, 3x1 bay, flat roof, concrete block, automobile service station, with two automobile bays on the southeast and an office to the northwest. The primary office entrance is flanked by two large rectangular windows. The building sits in the angle to the intersection of Winooksi Ave. and Archibald St.

311 North Winooksi Avenue, c. 1915

A 1-story, flat roof building with a recessed front entrance. The entrance is flanked by two large commercial windows and faces the street. The building is attached to 315 North Winooksi Avenue and a hipped roof overhang unites the east facade of both buildings. The building appears to be vacant at the present time.



315 North Winooksi Avenue, c. 1885

A 2-story, multi-unit building with the primary entrance on the street (east) facade. The entrances are separated by large commercial plate glass windows. The original building once consisted of a large rectangular block, with the two-story flat roof addition that now extends to the street added later. The building is clad in aluminum siding with 1/1 sash throughout.

317 North Winooksi Avenue, c. 1880

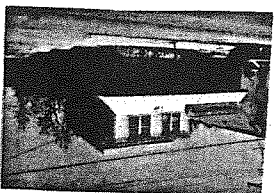
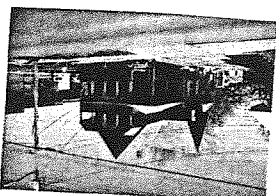
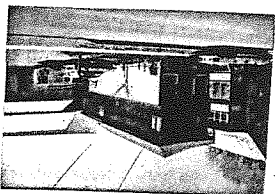
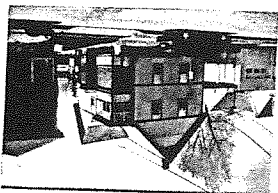
1 1/2-story, tri-gable ell house with the original wood clapboards and a decorative slate roof. A one story hipped roof porch, supported by turned posts and brackets, fills the angle of the ell and shelters the primary entrance. A large two-story flat roof porch obscures the street (east) facade. A one-story shed roof addition, as well as a one-story gable roof addition extending to the rear. A one-story attached, wood clapboard garage/barn is also attached to the rear of the home. The fenestration is regular 2/2 sash windows.

324 North Winooksi Avenue, c. 1940

An unusually narrow, commercial, two-story hipped roof building with wood shingles on the upper story and narrow wood clapboards below. A recessed entrance is set between two large plate glass windows on the street (west) facade with a screened porch above. The fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout.

328 North Winooksi Avenue, c. 1885

A 2-story, tri-gable ell, Stick style house with a decorative slate roof and stick detailing in the gable peaks. The detailing includes vertical clapboards over imbricated wood shingles that are intersected by faint stick-work and a decorative vergeboard within the primary (west) peak. A two-story, shed roof, enclosed porch fills the angle of the ell and a one-story bay window protrudes from the south facade. A one story shed roof porch is attached to the rear facade. The fenestration is 1/1 sash throughout. The house sits on a stone foundation.



336 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1885

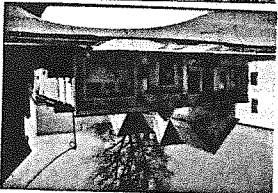
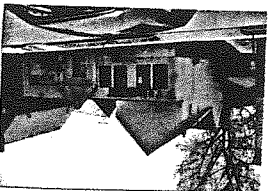
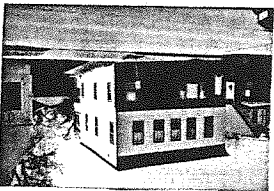
The majority of this commercial building was built c. 1960s (the present day street facade with garage), however, the rectangular gable roof block and ell that are still visible incorporated into the northeastern part of the structure, are much older. These structures may have once been outbuildings or barns for other properties. The main block and ell are two stories in height with wood clapboards and imbricated shingle work in the gable peaks.

338/340 North Winoski Avenue, c. 1885

A 2-story, flat roof, vernacular Italianate style building with a bracketed cornice and a similar cornice dividing the first and second story. At one time this building was a commercial store but the large windows have been removed and replaced by a 1/1 sash and a three-part picture window. The primary entrances are located at the northern end of the building and in the center of the street (west) facade (approximately). The building is clad in aluminum siding with asphalt shingles on the lower story of the street facade. A 2-story shed roof porch extends off the rear.

a. Garage, c. 1980

1 story, one bay, brick gable roof garage with overhead door.



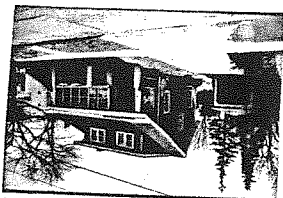
11 Wilson Street, c. 1950

This is a one-story, low-pitched gable roof garage that has been converted in to a small house. The front door is located on the west facade and the concrete driveway is still visible. This was the garage for the house on North Prospect Street.



15 Wilson Street, c. 1923

A 1 1/2-story, Craftsman style bungalow house with a gable roof and eaves sidehall entrance. On the front (north) facade the roof extends to form a partially enclosed porch, and is supported by 2 battered columns. A shed roof dormer projects from the north slope of the roof with two sets of paired 1/1 sash windows. The building is clad in aluminum siding.



a. Garage, c. 1923

1 story hipped roof garage with wood clapboards, exposed rafter tails and a sixteen panel overhead door.

16 Wilson Street, c. 1901

2 1/2-story Queen Anne house with a hipped roof, projecting side gable to the west, hipped roof dormers and a tall octagonal 3-story tower projecting from the front facade. The main entrance is located within the sidehall of the front (south) facade, sheltered by a shed roof porch with a small pediment, supported by two square columns. A 1-story shed roof porch also extends to the west. The fenestration is irregular and altered, with a single Queen Anne window with a six-pane transom visible in the front facade. The majority of other windows are 1/1 sash with a rectangular casement window in the front turret. The house is clad in aluminum siding with asphalt roof shingles on the main block, while the turret still retains its slate roof. Although much altered, this is the oldest building on the street.

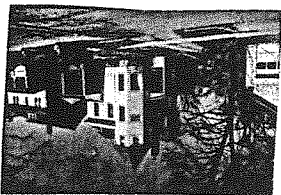


Photo
VSR 9/30/07

22 Wilson Street, c. 1923

A large 2-story, Colonial Revival gable roof house with eaves center entrance, center chimney and a full 1-story hipped roof porch on the front (south) facade supported by four battered columns. A shed roof dormer also extends from the south roof slope. The fenestration is symmetrically set 1/1 sash and the building is clad in aluminum siding.

a. Garage, c. 1923

A 1-story, 1 bay hipped roof garage with wood clapboards, exposed rafter tails and original sliding wood slat door.

28 Wilson Street, c. 1924

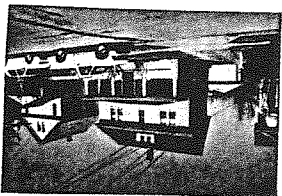
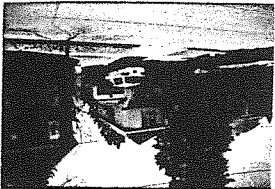
A 2 1/2-story, Colonial Revival style, slate gable roof house with full cornice return, sidehall gable entrance and a large pedimented, partially enclosed, gable roof porch on the primary (south) facade supported by battered columns. The fenestration is symmetrically set with an abundance of original 4/1 (4 rectangular pane over 1 large wood sash windows, as well as, 8/1 (8 pane transom over one large pane) Queen Anne windows. The structure is clad in aluminum siding.

a. Garage, c. 1980

A 1-story, 1 bay, gable roof garage with 20 panel overhead door.

29 Wilson Street, c. 1910

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style hipped roof house. An attached 1-story hipped roof garage extends to the west, while a 1-story flat roof addition wraps around the eastern facade to the rear of the building. The fenestration is set irregularly with 1/1 sash throughout and a large modern picture window on the primary facade. The building is clad in aluminum siding.



Handwritten note: 2/20/03

URBAN DISTRICT BUILDING INVENTORY

SURVEY NUMBER:

PAGE

of

32 Wilson Street, c. 1927

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style house with a gambrel roof, eaves center entrance and a large shed roof dormer projecting from the front (north) roof slope. The building is clad in brick veneer, while the roof dormer is covered with wood shingles. The main entrance is sheltered beneath a small shed roof porch supported by plain, slender round columns, while another shed roof enclosed porch extends from the rear of the house. The fenestration is symmetrically set 6/1 sash throughout.

a. Garage, c. 1930

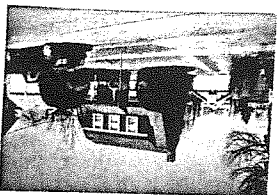
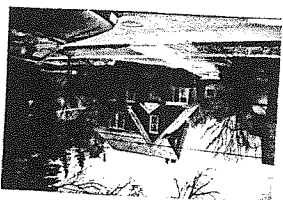
A 1-story, 2 bay, gable roof garage with wood clapboards and a pair of 16 panel overhead doors.

35 Wilson Street, c. 1928

A 2-story, Colonial Revival style, slate gable roof house with a large offset 1 1/2-story projecting gable ell dominating the primary (north) facade. The main entrance is located within the center of this projection, sheltered beneath a gable roof entrance portico supported by plain "L" brackets, while an enclosed sunroom wraps around to the east. A shed roof dormer looks out from the (rear) southern roof slope and a 1-story hipped roof addition extends from the rear of the main block. The fenestration is set irregularly with 1/1 sash throughout.

a. Garage, c. 1928

A 1-story, 1 bay garage covered in wood shingles with original hinged doors.



put in VSR
a/30/07



VERMONT

State of Vermont
Department of Housing and Community Affairs
National Life Building, Drawer 20
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501
www.dhca.state.vt.us

[phone] 802-828-3211
[Department fax] 802-828-2928
[Historic Preservation fax] 802-828-3206

Agency of Commerce &
Community Development

July 15, 2005

Burlington Historic Preservation Review Committee
c/o David E. White, Comprehensive planner
Department of Planning and Zoning
135 Church Street, Room 300
Burlington, VT 05401

RE: State Register Listings

Dear Committee Members and David:

This is to inform you that the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reviewed the 2000 survey of Shelburne Street and the 2001 survey of Adams Court, Alfred Street, Clymer Street, Hoover Street, Ludwig Crescent, Perotta Place, and Redstone Terrace, all in Burlington, at its meeting on July 6, 2005. The Council voted to follow the survey's recommendations for listing on the State Register with the following exceptions: 11 Adams Court should be considered noncontributing due to significant alterations, 38 Clymer Street was omitted from the survey but should be considered noncontributing due to alterations. Also omitted from the survey but considered contributing are: 60, 66, 67 Hoover Street all of which follow the characteristic scale, form, setback and architectural vocabulary of the survey area, 8 Ludwig Crescent and 34 Hoover Street both of which are examples of the common Craftsman style bungalow form found throughout the survey area. Two buildings were listed as noncontributing in the surveys but should be considered contributing- 56 Hoover Street whose form is similar to that of 25 Shelburne Street, and 377 Shelburne Street which is now 50 years old and an intact example of its type.

Listing on the State Register does not restrict what a property owner may do to the building with private funds. It does not require the state or federal governments to review work being done to a property unless state or federal funds are being used or if an Act 250 permit is needed.

Should you have any questions about this, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Suzanne C. Jarnele

Suzanne C. Jarnele
National Register Specialist
(802) 828-3046

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	9-5	# of pages	1
To	Mary O'Neill	From	Sue Jarnele	Co.	
Co/Dept.		Phone #		Fax #	865-7195



September 21, 2007

Burlington Historic Preservation Review Committee
c/o Mary O'Neil, Associate Planner
Department of Planning and Zoning
135 Church Street, Room 300
Burlington, VT 05401
RE: State Register Listings

Dear Committee Members and Mary:

This is to inform you that the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reviewed the 2000 survey of North Willard Street, Archibald Street, Germaine Street, Pomeroy Street, North Street, North Prospect Street and Colonial Square and the 2001 survey of Mansfield Avenue, North Street, Prospect Hill, and Wilson Street, all in Burlington, at its meeting on September 20, 2007. The Council voted to follow the survey's recommendations for listing on the State Register with the following exceptions:

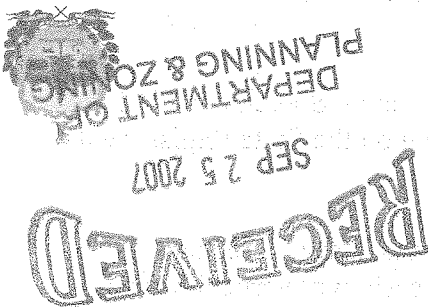
For the 2000 survey 234-236a North Willard Street was added which is a large three bay clapboarded shed roof garage with hinged paired doors and 16 light sash over vertical panels.

Pomeroy Street- the survey description for #28 does not match the building so we will prepare a correct one but the building was listed based on the photo.

North Prospect Street- 209-was not listed because it no longer retains enough of its 1940s appearance particularly on the front facade due to the introduction of the large single pane, multi-unit windows. One building was not in the survey and was not included in earlier surveys was added which is #160 and 160a-related garage. It is a Colonial Revival style house with distinctive bell shaped front entry porch.

Colonial Square-#6 was not listed due to changes since the survey was conducted-addition of a shed roof porch that spans much of the front facade and a 1 X 1 bay shed roof addition that projects out from the front facade. The front entry surround has been changed as well. They added #70a-a small gable roof garage with hinged double doors.

They listed the 2001 survey as prepared with no changes.



Listing on the State Register does not restrict what a property owner may do to the building with private funds. It does not require the state or federal governments to review work being done to a property unless state or federal funds are being used or if an Act 250 permit is needed.

Should you have any questions about this, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Suzanne C. Jamelle
National Register Specialist
(802) 828-3046