NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Battery Street Historic District (2014 Boundary Increase)
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 214 through 240 Pine Street (excluding 235 Pine Street)
City or town: Burlington State: Vermont County: Chittenden
Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B X C ___D

Ronald Fleischman 6/11/2014
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

VT SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

7-24-2014
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	X
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
7	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_LATE VICTORIAN (vernacular)___

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: ASPHALT; BRICK; CONCRETE; STONE: Limestone, Sandstone, Slate; SYNTHETIC: Vinyl; WOOD: Weatherboard

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The 2014 boundary increase of the Battery Street Historic District includes eight residential properties containing nine resources on the east and west sides of Pine Street, immediately south of its intersection with Maple Street in Burlington, Vermont. These single- and multi-family dwellings are analogous in style, materials, massing, scale, and function to the residential buildings making up the abutting Battery Street Historic District (listed in 1977 and expanded in 1984). Seven of the houses and the single stable were constructed in the late 19th century between 1869 and 1900; the last dwelling was added in 1931. Similar to those in the 1977 historic district and its 1984 expanded boundaries, the buildings on Pine Street are set back slightly from the road, with concrete-paved sidewalks and side-yard asphalt driveways. Mature trees at the fronts and backs shade the rectangular-shaped lots. The massing of the buildings, in keeping with the contributing resources of the Battery Street Historic District, is typically one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half stories in height with rectangular plans extending three bays wide. Eight of the buildings are wood-frame construction and the one brick building has been painted, obscuring the bonding pattern. The roof forms are generally front gable with single examples of a hipped roof, cross gable, and a gable-on-hip roof. Cladding material is overwhelmingly wood weatherboard siding with minimal use of vinyl siding. All of the primary buildings are augmented by front porches, either one-bay entry or full-width porches. Constructed as moderate-income housing, the buildings have been minimally altered to provide additional living

space with the enclosure and/or addition of rear porches, replacement of window sashes and entry doors, and new roofing materials. Several have recently been rehabilitated with great respect to original materials. The integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling are appropriately intact to document the development of this section of Pine Street and its direct association with the adjacent historic resources making up the Battery Street Historic District.

Narrative Description

The Battery Street Historic District, listed in 1977 and expanded in 1984, includes approximately 246 properties, the majority being residential buildings dating from the mid- to late 19th century. The modest dwellings are sited on narrow lots set within street-framed blocks laid out in a grid pattern. Commonly, the buildings are set on stone foundations, clad in wood weatherboard often covered in aluminum or vinyl, and have slate-tiled gable roofs. They stand one to two-and-a-half stories in height with entry or full-width porches. Architecturally, the buildings are vernacular interpretations of fashionable 19th-century styles including Greek Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival, and Queen Anne. The boundaries of the historic district run to the south of Main Street, which is the primary commercial and transportation corridor of Burlington, to capture those buildings south of South Union Street on the west and Maple Street/Adams Street on the south. Lake Champlain serves as the western border. Industrial development edges the area to the south/southwest, while commercial and religious activities dominate the district to the north and east.

The 2014 boundary increase area includes eight residential properties containing nine resources, seven of which contribute to the architectural and historical contexts of the Battery Street Historic District. The resources represent the residential housing constructed to support Burlington's commercial, industrial, and maritime activities from the mid-19th century through to the early 20th century. Recently surveyed and documented, these resources are contemporaneous to those within the existing boundaries of the historic district. The buildings front the east and west sides of Pine Street just south of its intersection with Maple Street. Light industrial development to the west and south frame the residential buildings to the south and southwest, visually associating them with the historic resources contributing to the Battery Street Historic District.

1. Dwelling, ca 1931, 214-216 Pine Street **Non-contributing**

This vernacular two-story wood-frame house is two bays wide and four bays deep; it has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a parged masonry foundation. Due to substantial alterations completed in the late 20th century, this ca. 1931 dwelling no longer retains many of its original materials. The massing of the building, however, is intact, presenting the common front-gabled form. The façade is two bays wide, holding 1/1 replacement sash; the openings on the first story are slightly shorter, suggesting the fenestration has been altered. Entry is provided on the north side elevation through first- and second-story doors. A wood-frame stair, covered by a slanted shed roof, reaches the second story while sheltering the first-story door. Alterations to the

original fenestration has been obscured by vinyl siding. Vinyl also covers the overhanging eaves. A gable-roof addition projects from the eastern end of the north elevation; this projection appears on the 1959 Sanborn map and may be original. The building currently provides three housing units. (Photo 1)

2. Dwelling, ca 1900, 218 Pine Street Contributing

This two-story dwelling rests on a stone and concrete foundation. It was constructed at the turn of the 20th century in a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style. Retaining many of its original stylistic elements, the building is clad in weatherboard siding. The front-gabled roof, replete with overhanging eaves supported by paired scrolled brackets, is covered in green-colored square slate shingles offset by a decorative band of fish-scale shingles. Other character-defining features of this building include the wide molded fascia, varying semicircular hood moldings typical of the Italianate style on the window openings, and the oval panel marking the second story of the south elevation. Windows on the façade have straight lintels on the first story, possibly replacements or modest because they nearly abutted a porch roof. Those on the second story have semicircular arches finished with heavy hood moldings ending in small turned drops. These windows have the original 2/2 sash, while the side elevations have 6/6 replacement sash. Flush panels with the profile of a Tuscan capital mark the easternmost bay of the main block on the south elevation. A narrow inboard documents the expansion of a one-story wood-frame ell into a two-story ell. The window openings in the ell have 6/6 sash. A full-width shed-roofed porch was added to the façade sometime between 1919 and 1926. Subsequently altered, it has mid-20th-century wrought-iron railings and posts, with weatherboards sheltering the foundation. (Photo 2)

3. Dwelling, 1885, 220 Pine Street Contributing

This two-and-a-half-story house is three bays wide and four structural bays deep. The vernacular building, reflecting elements of the Italianate style popular during its construction, is a wood-frame structure clad in wood weatherboard siding framed by plain corner boards. The front-gabled roof, complete with overhanging eaves, raked cornice, frieze, and bed molding, is covered in slate tiles with alternating bands of purple and gray. A brick chimney rises from the eastern end of the main block. It is set on a quartzitic sandstone foundation that has been supported by concrete on the side elevations. The massing of the dwelling has been augmented by a two-story, full-width front porch. The porch was added sometime between 1894 and 1902, supplementing the original north side porch on the two-story ell. This side porch was shortened and has subsequently been removed. The turn-of-the-20th-century porch on the façade has replacement posts supporting a shed roof. The balustrade on the first story is enclosed with weatherboard siding, while the balustrade on the second story is framed with turned balusters. The porch is reached by a straight-flight of wood stairs complete with turned balusters and newels. Originally a single-family dwelling, the building now serves as a duplex. This alteration has resulted in the rehabilitation of a window opening on the façade for use as a central entry. It has wide square-edged surrounds with a paneled door marked by a single light. Evidence of the window lintel is present. The original entry opening in the northern end bay is Italianate in style, with molded surrounds and elongated entablature. The door has paired, round-arched glass over heavily molded horizontal panels. Many of the original 2/2 windows have been replaced with 1/1 sash,

covered with aluminum combination storm/screens. These openings have square-edged surrounds with slightly projecting lintel caps. (Photo 3)

4. Dwelling, ca 1895, 221-223 Pine Street Contributing

This two-and-a-half-story multi-family building is three structural bays wide. It was constructed as a twin dwelling but has since been rehabilitated to provide multiple apartments. Altered and recently restored, the imposing building exhibits many architectural elements associated with the Italianate style. It is a wood-frame structure set on a cut limestone (with some marble) foundation; the more exposed southern foundation has been covered in wood siding. A plain-edged water table of wood frames the building. It is clad in wood weatherboard siding with a notably wide frieze that abuts the second-story windows. Square-butt slate shingles cover the gable-on-hip roof. Slate shingles also cover the upper gable end and the cheeks of the hipped dormer. Oversized brackets that are paired and scrolled, smaller scrolled brackets, molded cornice that overhangs, and vertical-board siding on the frieze provide stylistic ornamentation. The fenestration is symmetrical, consisting of single window openings holding 1/1 replacement windows that are in keeping with the original sash. They have square-edged surrounds and slightly projecting lintel caps. The dormers have paired windows. A diminutive semicircular-arched opening with a 2/2 sash pierces the upper gable end of the gable-on-hip roof. The two entry doors in the center bay of the façade are sheltered under a front-gabled porch with stone steps and wood balusters. Historic maps document that the porch was a late-20th-century addition. (Photo 4)

5. Dwelling, 1869, 224-226 Pine Street Non-contributing

This two-story multi-family building is three bays wide, reading as a single-family dwelling. It was constructed as a single-family dwelling but has since been rehabilitated to provide four housing units. Originally constructed in 1869, the building presently shows more features of the Colonial Revival style due to modernizing alterations. Documented on the 1869 Beers Atlas, the building is shown on an 1877 bird's eye view as having a front-gabled roof. Sanborn maps from 1889 to 1959 show it as a twin dwelling, providing two houses set side by side under a one-and-a-half-story roof. One-story ells spanned the full width of the east elevation. At some point in the late 20th century, prior to 1977, the roof was raised to two full stories over both the main block and ell, and then covered jointly by a hipped roof. (Photo 5)

As it reads now, the building is a wood-frame structure set on a stone foundation, which has been parged. Vinyl siding obscures the original weatherboard siding and possibly any changes to the fenestration. The shallow-pitched hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles with a narrow overhanging cornice covered in vinyl. It is symmetrically fenestrated with paired openings on the façade and single openings on the side and rear elevations. The openings hold 1/1 replacement sash of vinyl with square-edged surrounds. An entry porch shelters the single entry opening, which holds a paneled and glass door. The one-bay-wide porch was added in the late 20th century. It has square posts, metal balusters, a concrete stoop and stairs, and is crowned by a front gable roof. A two-story shed roof porch extends the width of the east rear elevation.

6. Dwelling, 1869, 230 Pine Street **Contributing**

This two-and-a-half-story building was constructed prior to 1869 as a single-family dwelling. It was rehabilitated in the late 20th century to serve as a duplex. The wood-frame structure is three bays wide and four structural bays deep, with a two-story ell and shed roof addition, which was added prior to 1889. Resting on a quartzitic sandstone foundation, the building is covered with wood weatherboard siding with narrow corner boards. The front gabled roof, which is steeply pitched, is covered in square-butt slate shingles. Reminiscent of the Italianate style, the house has notably wide overhanging eaves and wide frieze, but lacks the characteristic brackets. Brick chimneys with molded caps rise from the main block and ell. The fenestration, which is asymmetrically placed, includes 2/2 sash with square-edged surrounds and shallow-peaked lintels. Recently restored, the building now has paired entry openings set under a shed-roof porch, a feature added in the late 20th century to replace the ca 1926 full-width porch. The filigree cast-iron posts date from the earlier porch. They rest on a pier foundation and have metal balusters. The two Colonial Revival-style doors are located in the northern end bay of the façade. The 1889 Sanborn maps document a one-story porch running the depth of the rear ell, on its south elevation. This porch was removed by 1906, replaced by an enclosed bay. (Photo 6)

6a. Stable, pre-1889, 230 Pine Street **Contributing**

A small one-and-a-half-story stable is located to the northeast of the main dwelling. Rectangular in form, the building is shown on the Sanborn maps as a stable from 1889 until 1912; it is listed as a shed in 1919 and by 1926 was a garage. It is one bay wide and two bays deep. Constructed of wood frame clad in wood weatherboard siding, the building has a front-gabled roof of asphalt shingles. The double-leaf doors provides access on west elevation. A hayloft door is centered in the upper gable end. Square-edged surrounds trim all doors and windows. A single 2/2 double-hung window provides light on the south elevation. A one-story flat-roofed addition extends at the rear.

7. Dwelling, 1869, 234 Pine Street **Contributing**

This single-family dwelling is notably set back from the street. It is constructed of brick, which has been painted to obscure the bonding and any changes to the fenestration. The modest vernacular dwelling stands one-and-a-half stories high on a quartzitic sandstone foundation. The main block is three bays wide and four bays deep. It is covered by a shallow-pitched front gable roof with overhanging eaves, raking cornice, and returns. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The façade and south elevations are sheltered by a wrap-around porch, a feature added in 2005 to replace the one-story wood-frame porch projecting from the eastern end of the south elevation as early as 1889. The original porch has since been enclosed to provide additional living space. Paired Tuscan posts support the half-hipped roof of standing-seam metal. The porch is enclosed with thin balusters and reached by wood stairs. The main entry is located in the center bay, holding a two-paneled door with glass. It is flanked by 2/2 windows with flat-arched brick lintels. A single 1/1 window pierces the upper gable end of the façade. The asymmetrically placed windows on the side and rear elevations have 2/2 sash, also with splayed brick lintels.

Despite changes, the building retains sufficient integrity of design and materials to reflect its construction in the mid-19th century. (Photo 7)

8. Dwelling, ca 1889, 240 Pine Street **Contributing**

This two-and-a-half-story dwelling as originally built presented an L-shaped plan that was altered between 1894 and 1906 by the construction of a two-story corner addition and full-width front porch. The cross-gabled roof, with notably wide overhanging eaves, is now covered in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The wood-frame structure has recently been renovated and the original wood weatherboard restored. The main entry is located in the southern end of the projecting bay; it is now the center bay of the façade. The opening holds a paneled wood door with glass. The window openings hold 2/2 sash framed by square-edged surrounds. Secondary entries were added in the mid-20th century when the porch was extended around to the south side elevation. The now wrapping porch is on wood piers with lattice. The square posts support the asphalt-shingled, half-hipped roof. Thin balusters surround the porch, which was recently restored. (Photo 8)

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance
1790-1930s

Significant Dates
1869

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
NA

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Battery Street Historic District is one of Burlington, Vermont's oldest neighborhoods, featuring a variety of building types and styles dating from the city's founding in the late 18th century to its urbanization in the 20th century. It is recognized under Criteria A and C in the areas of commerce, industry, transportation, architecture, and community planning/development, with a period of significance extending from 1790 to the 1930s. The historic district was expanded in 1984 to include a larger residential area known as the South End. This second amendment (boundary increase) to the 1977 and 1984 National Register nominations allows for a more expansive understanding of the historic district's development by adding eight residential resources and one outbuilding in the 200 block of Pine Street. These resources share the same developmental history as those in the 1977 historic district and its expanded 1984 boundaries, contributing to the area's role as a supporting residential neighborhood to the assortment of maritime, commercial, and industrial activities occurring on the Battery Street waterfront of Lake Champlain. Located at the southern boundary of Maple Street at its intersection with Pine Street, the eight properties illustrate the contemporaneous residential development of the area from about 1869 until the early 1930s. Architecturally, the nine resources improving the eight properties in the 2014 boundary increase are indistinguishable from those to the north in the 1977 and 1984 historic district boundaries.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Battery Street Historic District, as expanded, is significant in the area of community planning and development (Criterion A). This area of Burlington was the center of commerce on Lake Champlain, providing a natural harbor for the transportation of goods and people. As a result, light industry and supporting commerce with stores and warehouses began to populate the area. Residential construction provided the necessary housing for area workers soon after the founding of the city in 1783. The greatest period of residential development occurred in the last decades of the 19th century, specifically from the 1860s to about 1910. The contributing grid-plan development extended from Battery Street east to about South Union Street with Main Street to the north. Maple Street and Adams Streets, with their residential development, served as the southern border to this mixed-use neighborhood. The burgeoning population, dependent on the shipping, commerce, and transportation anchored at the waterfront, filled the planned urban lots with modest vernacular housing indicative of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Residential housing, as documented by the 1984 amendment, moved eastward reaching South Union Street. Construction expanded southward to Adams Street with only minimal development south of Maple Street. Development along Main Street was largely commercial, catering to the residents of a city that was growing further to the north and east with notably larger, high-style dwellings. Light industrial activities in the form of lumber processing existed to the south along

Pine Street, abandoning the standardized urban lot and grid-block plan. This greatly restricted community development to the south of Maple Street with just a few exceptions in the 200 block of Pine Street.

The Battery Street Historic District, as amended, is significant in the area of architecture, presenting a variety of styles, materials, and workmanship from the late 18th century through to the 20th century (Criterion C). The buildings are commercial, industrial, and residential, mostly vernacular in their presentation. The residential and commercial buildings are set on narrow urban lots with common massing and scale. The historic district includes approximately 246 properties, the majority single- and multi-family housing dating from the mid- to late 19th century to the 1930s. Architecturally, the buildings are interpretations of fashionable 19th-century styles including Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Generally, the buildings in the Battery Street Historic District are set on quartzitic sandstone foundations with wood weatherboard cladding. They stand one to two-and-a-half stories in height, many augmented by entry or full-width porches. The roof forms are generally front gable, most covered in square-butt slate tiles set in a colored pattern. Typical of moderate-income housing, alterations have occurred over the years, providing additional living space and replacing materials (primarily for maintenance purposes). Therefore, the integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, location, setting, and association are appropriately intact to document the area's architectural development. Those buildings in the 200 block of Pine Street contribute to this architectural statement by furthering our understanding of the design and construction of residential housing in the Battery Street Historic District. (Photos 9 and 10)

Justification for Boundary Increase

The 2014 boundary increase of the Battery Street Historic District will complete the documentation of this distinct neighborhood's development along the southern edge by capturing the remaining vestiges of residential housing in the 200 block of Pine Street. The survey and documentation of the nine resources occupying these eight properties occurred for the first time in 2009 and their direct association with the adjoining residential properties in the historic district to the immediate north and further east was fully realized. The buildings provided housing for workers of the shipping industry, commercial businesses, and transportation-related activities taking place along the waterfront and adjoining street to the east. Although they also may have housed workers from the nearby lumberyards to the south along Pine Street, these buildings relate architecturally and historically to those in the Battery Street Historic District, especially as it was expanded in 1984 to the east to capture more residential housing. Pine Street is a primary north-south transportation route running through the southern end of Burlington and is lined with industrial, commercial, educational, and governmental buildings from all periods of unrelated development. With the exception of the eight properties in the 200 block of Pine Street, there are no extant residential buildings with a contemporaneous history or similar architectural expression found to the south of the Battery Street Historic District as expanded in 1984. Just over a mile to the south, Pine Street crosses Flynn Avenue, entering an unrelated early-20th-century subdivision in the South End of Burlington.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Amrhein, Joseph. *Burlington, Vermont: The Economic History of A Northern City*. PhD Thesis, New York University School of Business Administration, 1958.
.
Blow, David J. *Historic Guide to Burlington Neighborhoods*. Volume I. Burlington, VT: Chittenden County Historical Society, 1991.

Burlington City Assessor's Files, City Hall. Burlington, VT.

National Register of Historic Places, Battery Street Historic District, Burlington, Chittenden County, National Listing #77000098.

Rann, William S. *History of Chittenden County*. Syracuse, NY: D. Mason, 1886.

Maps

Atlas of Chittenden County. New York, NY: F.A. Beers, 1869.

Bird's Eye View of Burlington and Winooski, Vermont. Madison, WI: J. J. Stoner, 1877.

Map of the City of Burlington, Vermont. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1890.

Burlington, Vermont. New York, NY: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps – 1885, 1889, 1894, 1900, 1906, 1912, 1929, 1926/1938, 1942/1960.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency

____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _Less than two acres__

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: N44°28’23.9154”	Longitude: W73°12’57.2563”
2. Latitude: N44°28’24.0257”	Longitude: W73°12’52.6793”
3. Latitude: N44°28’21.0353”	Longitude: W73°12’52.4573”
4. Latitude: N44°28’20.9250”	Longitude: W73°12’54.7457”
5. Latitude: N44°28’22.8543”	Longitude: W73°12’57.1501”

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The properties to be added are located in the 200 block of Pine Street. These properties front the street, set on urban lots with public sidewalks and greenways. The boundary expansion includes 214 through 240 Pine Street, excluding the non-historic property at 235 Pine Street. These lots are adjacent to those fronting Maple Street, which is located to the north.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The eight properties containing nine resources, immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the Battery Street Historic District's 1977 boundary, have a contemporaneous history and similar architectural expression to those within the historic district, especially as expanded in 1984. The boundary increase will complete the documentation of the Battery Street Historic District along its southern edge at Maple Street. Lots to the south along Pine Street and east towards the termination of South Champlain Street are industrial, commercial, educational, and governmental in use, presenting massing, scale, materials, and uses not consistent or contemporaneous to the historic district. The buildings to the east fronting St. Paul Street, although they have not been fully documented or surveyed, present less direct association with those in the boundary increase and larger Battery Street Historic District as expanded in 1984.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Laura V. Trieschmann and Devin Colman, Architectural Historians___
organization: __Division for Historic Preservation_____
street & number: _One National Life Drive, David Building, 6th Floor_____
city or town: Montpelier_____ state: _Vermont_____ zip code: _05620-0501
e-mail__devin.colman@state.vt.us_____
telephone: _802-828-3043
date: _April 3, 2014___

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Battery Street Historic District (2014 Expansion)
City or Vicinity: Burlington
County: Chittenden State: Vermont
Photographer: Devin Colman
Date Photographed: February 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 10 East side of Pine Street, looking east at 214-216 Pine Street
2 of 10 East side of Pine Street, looking northeast at 218 Pine Street
3 of 10 East side of Pine Street, looking northeast at 220 Pine Street
4 of 10 West side of Pine Street, looking northwest at 221-223 Pine Street
5 of 10 East side of Pine Street, looking northeast at 224-226 Pine Street
6 of 10 East side of Pine Street, looking east at 230 Pine Street
7 of 10 East side of Pine Street, looking east at 234 Pine Street
8 of 10 East side of Pine Street, looking northeast at 240 Pine Street
9 of 10 East side of Pine Street, looking northeast, streetscape
10 of 10 West side of Pine Street, looking northwest, streetscape

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Battery Street Historic District (2014 Boundary Increase) USGS Topo Map

VT Center for Geographic Information

vermont.gov

1. Latitude: N44°28′23.9154
   Longitude: W73°12′57.2563
2. Latitude: N44°28′24.0257
   Longitude: W73°12′52.6793
3. Latitude: N44°28′20.7426
   Longitude: W73°12′54.8494
4. Latitude: N44°28′22.8262
   Longitude: W73°12′56.8965
5. Latitude: N44°2823.788
   Longitude: W73°12′57.0973

LEGEND

- Airports
- Mountains and Hills
- Roads - Public (VTrans)
  - Interstate Highway
  - US Highway
  - Vermont State Highway
  - Town Highway
  - Class 4 Town Highway
  - Other
- Roads - Private (E911)
- Driveways
- Rail Lines
- County Boundaries
- Town Boundaries

1: 3,953

June 10, 2014

0.12 0 0.06 0.12 Miles

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

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THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

NOTES

Battery Street Historic District (2014 Boundary Increase)

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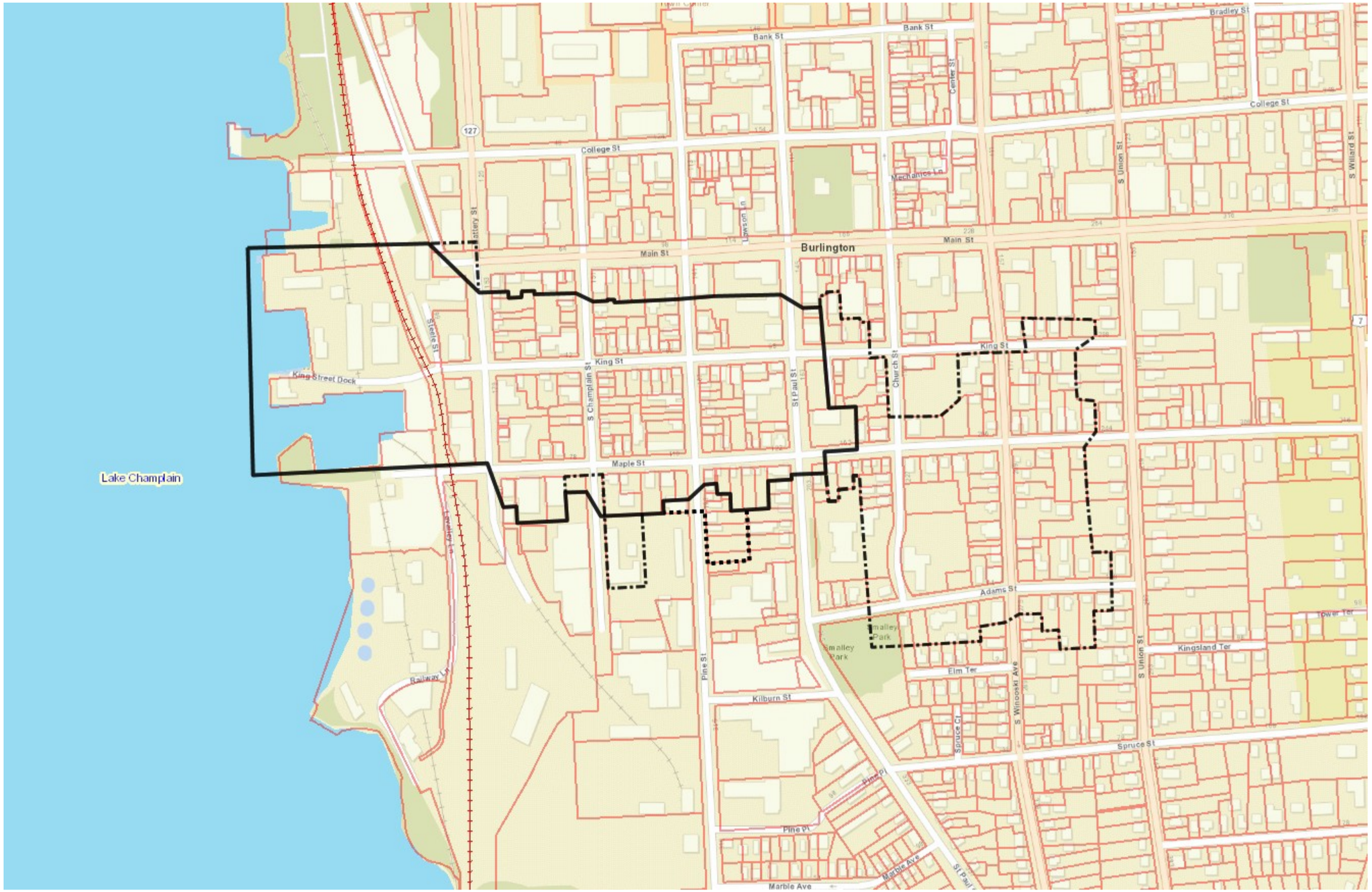

LEGEND

- Rail Lines
- County Boundaries
- Town Boundaries
- Lakes and Ponds (5K)
- Rivers (5K)
- Streams (5K)
  - Intermittent
  - Perennial
  - Unassigned
- Parcels (unofficial data)

1977 Original Boundary:

1984 Amendment Boundary:

2014 Amendment Boundary:

0.14 0 0.07 0.14 Miles

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NOTES

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Battery Street Historic District (2014 Boundary Increase)

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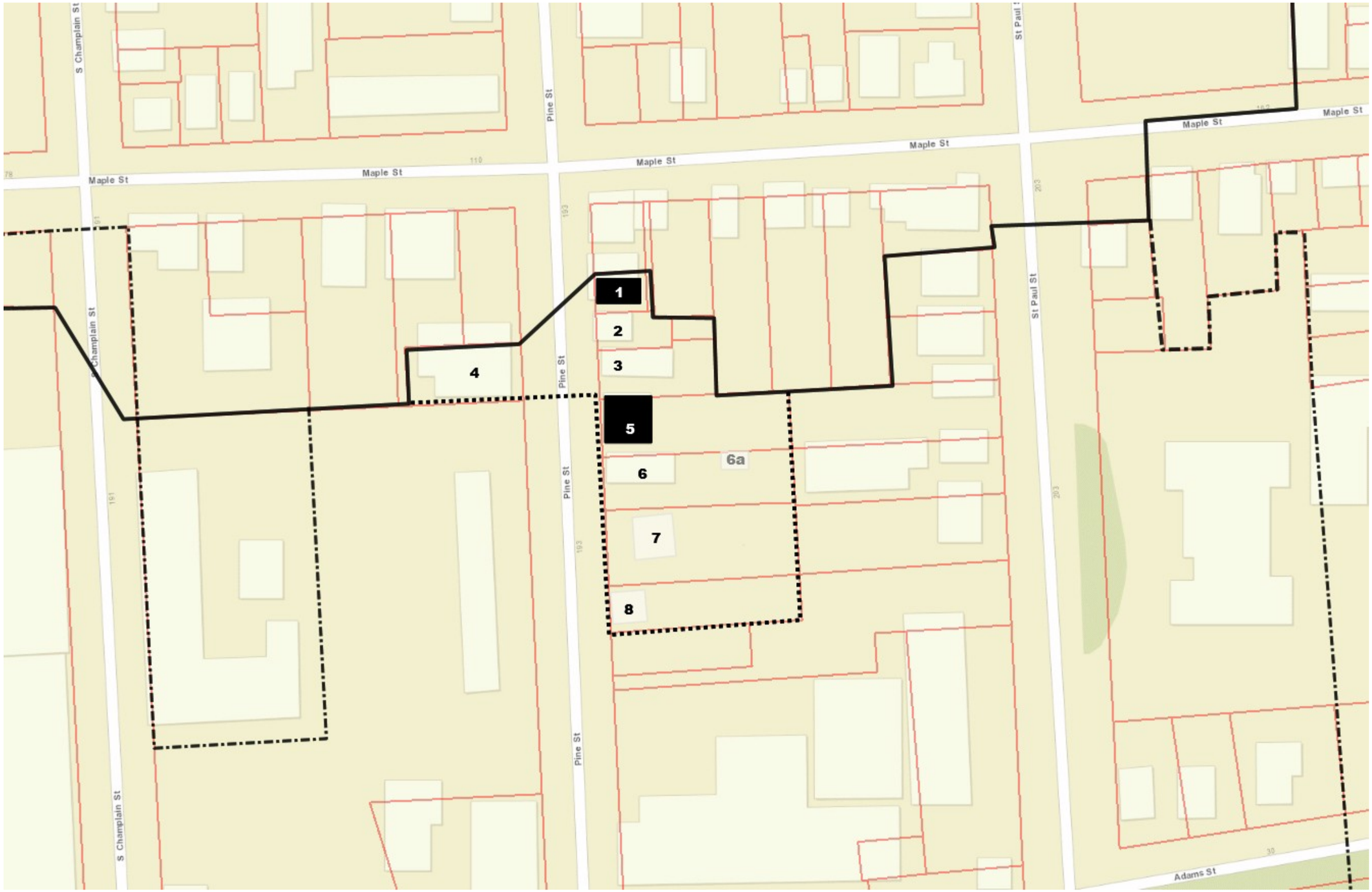

LEGEND

- Rail Lines
- County Boundaries
- Town Boundaries
- Lakes and Ponds (5K)
- Rivers (5K)
- Streams (5K)
  - Intermittent
  - Perennial
  - Unassigned
- Parcels (unofficial data)

1977 Original Boundary:

1984 Amendment Boundary:

2014 Amendment Boundary:

Contributing Resource:

Non-contributing Resource:

0.03 0 0.02 0.03 Miles

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2108

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PARKING

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