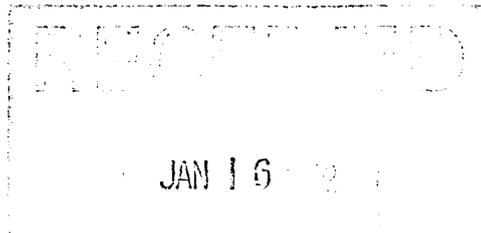


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word-processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Swanton School

other names/site number Swanton High School

2. Location

street & number 53 Church Street not for publication

city or town Swanton vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Franklin code 011 zip code 05488

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne C. Daniels National Register Specialist 1-11-02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
3/1/02

Swanton School
Name of Property

Franklin Co., Vermont
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Educational Resources of Vermont

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS: Multiple dwellings

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof SLATE

other MARBLE, WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

Swanton School is a Colonial Revival style, two and one-half story, symmetrical, hipped roof, brick building that faces west toward Lake Champlain. Surrounded by town offices and residential buildings, Swanton School occupies the center of an irregular-shaped, grass lot. A c. 1955, one-story, concrete block boiler plant is located directly east of the building, and faces west toward the school. Architectural features of the rectangular school building include slightly projecting, hip roof, central pavilions on all facades, a marble belt course between the basement and first floor, brick corner quoins, and a hipped roof dormer on the east and west slopes of the roof. The extended eaves of the slate roof feature exposed cornice brackets and a match board soffit. Fenestration consists primarily of banks of two-over-two windows with marble window sills and flat arch, brick, window lintels. Interior features of the school include a symmetrical floor plan, hardwood floors, paneled wood doors with hinged transoms above, and pressed metal ceilings. The Swanton School building retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. This year (2000) the school has been rehabilitated for a new use as elderly housing.

Setting

Swanton School occupies a level, irregularly shaped, 1.24 - acre lot south of the town green in Swanton, Vermont. The town offices and a congregational church to the north, and residences to the east flank the open, well-maintained, grass lot, south, and west. Church Street parallels the westerly boundary. An asphalt paved driveway with numerous parking spaces leads from Church Street to the north entrance of the building, then passes east of the boiler plant, and finally turns around the south façade before returning to Church Street. A cemetery lies across Church Street to the northwest.

Exterior Description

Swanton School is a two and one-half story, symmetrical, hipped roof, brick building with an elevated brick basement level resting on a poured concrete foundation. Central, three-story, hipped roof pavilions project slightly from the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

north and south facades, and similar two-story central pavilions on the east and west facades are topped with hip roof dormers that extend above the slate roof. Brick corner quoins accent all corners on the exterior of the building, and a marble belt course separates the basement and first floors. Marble name and date panels are set in the pavilion of the west façade. The central marble panel reads, "Public School," and is flanked by panels bearing the dates 1846 and 1912, representing the date of the first Swanton academy, and the date that the Swanton School building was constructed, respectively.

The hipped roof is covered with slate shingles, and the extended eaves are accented by exposed, sawn cornice brackets and a match board soffit. The small, hipped roof dormers that project above the east and west slopes of the roof have slate shingle roofs and siding, paired twelve-light casement windows, sawn cornice brackets and a molded cornice. Five rectangular, brick chimneys with square caps protrude from the roof. Each roof slope has a chimney to the left of the central pavilion, and one chimney exists on the west side of the truncated portion of the roof. A similar chimney exists on the east side of the truncated section, but does not extend above the roofline.

The exterior of the rectangular building is dominated by rows of two-over-two windows on each floor. The original wood, double hung windows, and rope and pulley systems, have been recently rehabilitated. New aluminum, exterior storm windows have been installed. Fifteen bays line the west (front) and east facades; thirteen bays define the north and south facades. The central pavilion in each elevation divides each façade into three sections. Six windows flank each side of each pavilion on all four elevations. The windows on the left side of each pavilion have brick infill in the lower half of the window, with a smaller, two-over-two window in the upper portion. On the first and second stories of the west and east façades, the central pavilion has a paired window flanked by triple windows. The one-bay north and south pavilions have paired windows somewhat elevated above the first and second floor levels, where offices are located off stair landings. In the north and south pavilions the top floor paired window has an arched head. Windows in the elevated basement story reflect the fenestration patterns of the upper stories, but are shorter.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

The main entrances to the building are located in the central pavilions on the north and south facades. Both entrances have been recently rehabilitated. The north side entrance has a new shed roof porch at grade to provide handicap access to the building. The porch has a copper roof, square, wood posts and a concrete deck. The entrance door opening and entry hall have been lowered approximately one foot, eliminating the former entrance stairs so that handicap access to the elevator inside is possible. The wood paneled double doors with large glass light, and the multi-light three-tier transom and sidelights have been recreated based on historic photographs. Similar doors and single pane sidelights were built for the south entrance, but the original transom remains at that entry. The three concrete steps fronting the south entry were rebuilt. A simple, gabled door hood with bracket supports has been constructed to shelter the south entrance.

A small, one-story, boiler plant built c. 1955 is located directly east of the school building. The concrete block, rectangular structure has a shed roof with a ventilator, and rests on a concrete foundation. The double doorway on the west façade has six-paneled wood doors. The north, east and south facades are each perforated by one eight-paned, steel window with concrete sills and lintels.

Interior Description

The interior of the school remains highly intact. Prior to the rehabilitation for housing the original largely symmetrical floor plan had been retained with few modern modifications. Six large classrooms and four coat rooms/ closets were located around a wide central corridor on both first and second floors. The central corridors which originally were broad open hallways between the stairways at each end (north and south) of the building contained non-historic partitions to provide additional teaching space. The north and south stair pavilions contained an entry foyer at each entrance, and a small office at each stair landing midway above the first and second floors. The basement contained separate boys' and girls' bathrooms, kitchen, lunchroom, maintenance rooms, teachers' room and music rooms. The attic floor of Swanton School remained open and unfinished, with exposed roof rafters.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

Significant original interior features included hardwood flooring, and pressed metal ceilings with coved and coffered details. Preserved natural wood finish trim included flat stock window and door surrounds; stair balustrades with square stick balusters, square newel posts and square caps; and Colonial Revival style horizontal panel doors, some with a large upper light and a hinged glass transom window above. The plaster walls were in fair to poor condition with layers of paint, and settlement cracks throughout the building.

The recent rehabilitation did not substantially impact the integrity of the interior floor plan or significant interior finishes and features. The historic walls and classroom volumes were retained as much as possible to minimize impacts to the original floorplan. A total of 16 one-bedroom units (8 per floor) were built within the existing spaces of the 12 classrooms (6 per floor) and 8 coatrooms (4 per floor). The public spaces including the north and south stair systems and wide central corridors between the stairs on the first and second floors have been retained. The entry foyers and offices in the stair pavilions midway above the first and second floor landings have also been retained. Stair enclosures have been built at the landings in the central corridors of both the first and second floors to meet fire code requirements, yet the enclosures are largely transparent, constructed of large glass panels within a wood and sheetrock frame. Coat closets off the stairhalls have been adapted for use as offices and service areas such as laundry rooms. The basement spaces have been modified for use as a community center and as work and office space for residents and staff. A new elevator located adjacent to the north stairs provides handicap access to all floors.

New heating, electrical and plumbing systems have been installed and the building has a sprinkler system for fire safety. To insulate the exterior brick walls from the interior, a new stud wall, insulation and sheetrock were provided over the interior face of the existing walls. The new insulated addition to the exterior walls added five inches of depth to the walls, so that extensions were necessary on the window frames and sills.

All significant interior finishes have been preserved. The pressed metal remains in the ceilings of the stair pavilions, the first and second story central halls, and in living/dining areas and bedrooms of all apartments. The natural finish trim has

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

been preserved by retaining the stair balustrades and newel posts, most door surrounds, and all doors off the central corridors, which are now used for entries to apartment units or service areas. Doors within the units are new flush panel doors. The windows (including the frame and sill extensions mentioned above) have replacement flat stock, natural finish trim to closely match the original window surrounds. Hardwood floors have been refinished and preserved in the central corridors, and living/dining areas and bedrooms of all apartments. The circular outline of the bases of former student desks remain visible in the wood flooring in many areas of the former classroom spaces. Deteriorated plaster has been replaced with sheetrock, and new walls have painted sheetrock finishes.

Swanton School
Name of Property

Franklin Co., Vermont
County and State

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.)

- 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.
- 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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1912-1950

Significant Dates

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frank Lyman Austin

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

University of Vermont

Swanton School
Name of Property

Franklin Co., Vermont
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.24 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	L 8	6 4 8 0 8 0	4 9 7 5 1 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah E. Wilcke

organization _____ date December 20, 2000

street & number 25 Laurel Hill Drive telephone 802-860-2925

city or town South Burlington state Vermont zip code 05403

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Swanton School Housing Limited Partnership. c/o Housing Vermont

street & number 123 St. Paul Street telephone 802-863-8424

city or town Burlington state Vermont zip code 05401

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

Summary Paragraph

Swanton School is a brick, Colonial Revival building that was constructed in 1912 near the center of the village of Swanton. The building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its reflection of early twentieth century educational trends in Vermont, and under Criterion C as a good example of Colonial Revival school architecture. Swanton School is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Educational Resources of Vermont, 1777 to 1943*, as it meets the registration requirements for the school property type. After its construction in 1912, Swanton School met the educational needs of the Swanton community, functioning as a school for first through twelfth grades, then as a high school, and finally as an elementary school for grades four through six. The property was used exclusively as a school throughout its period of significance, and subsequently until 1993. Despite recent renovations for a new use as elderly housing, both the exterior and interior of Swanton School remain highly intact, with features that include a slate roof with extended eaves, bracketed cornice, marble belt course, and two-over-two windows on the exterior, and pressed metal ceilings, natural finish wood trim and hardwood floors on the interior.

Statement of Significance

The village of Swanton, located in northwestern Vermont, was founded by a grant from Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire in 1763. The town reportedly received its name from Captain William Swanton, an officer in the British army who visited the area during the French and Indian War. The first permanent non-native settlement of Swanton occurred in 1779, shortly after the American Revolution. The population of the town during the first census in 1791 was 74, and Swanton experienced steady growth throughout the nineteenth century.

Growth of the town was encouraged by early manufacturing operations that utilized waterpower, with a number of saw and gristmills constructed along the Missisquoi River. The woolen industry provided business opportunity for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

Swanton residents, as it did for most of Vermont during the nineteenth century, and a woolen mill was erected as early as 1806. A marble industry flourished during the early nineteenth century, and was ultimately incorporated into the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor, Vermont. The quarrying and processing of lime was an important industry in Swanton during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Swanton Lime Works was founded in 1847, and certainly benefited from the arrival of the first railroad in Swanton, the Vermont & Canada Railroad, in 1850. Other significant industries in Swanton included the mining and manufacturing of iron; processing of cotton; manufacture of suspenders, boats, carriages, and sleighs; and the manufacture of gunpowder and ammunition.

After the arrival of the Vermont & Canada Railroad, local businesses were able to reach further markets with their products. Four more railroads came to Swanton during the late nineteenth century: the Montreal & Vermont Junction Railroad arrived in 1864, followed by the Missisquoi Railroad in 1870, the Lamoille County Railroad in 1877, and finally the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad in 1880. By the turn of the twentieth century, the population of Swanton had increased to 3,745.

The first schoolhouse in Swanton was built on the west side of the Missisquoi River around 1805. The growth of Swanton during the early nineteenth century, along with the growth of Vermont, spurred an increase in the number of schools in the state. During the mid-nineteenth century, the number of academies in Vermont more than doubled. In 1846, the residents of Swanton supported the erection of an academy, which burned in 1851. The new academy building, constructed in 1852 in the popular Greek Revival style, attracted students from northwestern Vermont and northeastern New York. A graded union school was created in 1861, and students from Swanton were educated there until 1912, when Swanton School was constructed.

A movement to consolidate school districts in Vermont began in the 1880s. This eventually culminated in a state law, passed in 1892, which made the town the primary unit of control for schooling. A typical result of this law was the construction of larger, modern schools around the state. In 1900, towns with a population over 2,500 (Swanton's population was 3,745 in 1900) were required to

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3 Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

provide a public high school facility. In 1904, the Vermont State Board of Health began to create standards for the ventilation, lighting and sanitation of public schools. After this time, schools were inspected and rated, and those meeting the criteria were deemed "standard" schools.

In 1906, legislation was passed that required all towns to provide public high school education to all children. Many high schools were constructed throughout Vermont after the passage of this law. The first high school in Swanton was started by St. Anne's School in 1910. It was called St. Anne's Academy and was housed in an addition to St. Anne's School. This was the first Catholic high school in Vermont.

As described in the *Educational Resources of Vermont* Multiple Property Documentation Form, many of the schools that were constructed at this time were in the Colonial Revival style. The buildings were typically symmetrical, brick buildings with a dominant entrance, often recessed. Common architectural embellishments included quoins, stringcourses, and decorated cornices. Swanton School meets the registration requirements for the school property type, and reflects many of the design elements that were common in high schools constructed in Vermont during the early twentieth century. The building also contains the signature banks of windows that were often installed in schools after the passage of school standards, including lighting, in 1904.

In July 1911, the union school charter in Swanton was surrendered, and a town school system was adopted. The following spring, \$40,000 was appropriated for the construction of a new public school. The school was to house grades one through twelve, with a separate high school program. Frank Lyman Austin was chosen as the architect. Austin, from Burlington, was the only registered architect in the State of Vermont during the early twentieth century. Before he designed the Swanton School building, Austin designed private homes in Burlington, commercial buildings in Middlebury, the vernacular Richardsonian Romanesque Champlain School (1909) in Burlington, and the Colonial Revival Fairfield Street School (1911) in St. Albans. He later designed a number of public buildings in Vermont, including the Edmunds Junior High Building (1926), Memorial Auditorium (1927), and the Elihu B. Taft School (1938) in Burlington, and the Calvary Baptist Church (1924) in Springfield.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4 Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

Many similarities in design exist between the Fairfield Street School in St. Albans, and Swanton School, both designed by Austin. Both are Colonial Revival, brick buildings, two and one-half stories high with an elevated basement set on a concrete foundation, and designed with three sections on each façade. Similar architectural details include extended eaves with a bracketed cornice, a belt course between the basement and first floors (limestone in the Fairfield Street School and marble in Swanton School), recessed central entrances with sidelights and transoms, and banks of tall windows on each façade.

Contemporary literature on school architecture indicated that the majority of school buildings constructed in the United States during the first two decades of the twentieth century (at least those highlighted in the literature) were designed as large, symmetrical, brick buildings with bands of tall windows. Common architectural features included bracketed cornices, pavilions, and quoins. It is clear that Swanton School was designed with the contemporary sentiment toward school construction in mind.

The symmetrical design of Swanton School lent itself to the separation of areas for boys and girls. The north entrance of the school was intended for use by boys, and the south entrance was used by girls. Boys and girls also had separate playrooms. Initially, the first five grades were taught on the first floor of the school, and the sixth, seventh and "grammar" grades were taught on the second floor. The school building had electric lighting and a steam heating system. The first graduating class of 1916 consisted of nine students.

The population of Swanton showed a mild decline during the first two decades of the twentieth century, but after 1920 resumed its former growth. Swanton School served the community well for many years, and reports from the school superintendents in Annual Reports during the 1930s referred primarily to the need to improve *rural* schools in Swanton. Regular maintenance of Swanton School occurred during this time, but some repairs were left undone for a few years during the Depression. In 1936, a long list of repairs to the school was included in the town's Annual Report. The alterations included the installation of a science laboratory and home economics laboratory in the basement, "complete interior decoration," standard electrical wiring and outlets, plumbing work, the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5 Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

replacement of a former stockroom with a new playroom “with alterations to entrance and lighting,” repairs and replacements of toilets, and the addition of heating units in the “Grade III room.” The majority of these alterations apparently occurred in the basement of the building. The following year, the following alterations to the building were among those listed in the Annual Report: the installation of ventilator hoods, lengthening of “the chimney shaft,” installation of new toilet fixtures, and painting of “both large halls.” In 1938, the heating and ventilation system in the school was overhauled. Remodeling and repairs to Swanton schools were again suspended during World War II, due to government restrictions on many building materials.

By 1949, lower grades in the elementary schools in Swanton began to show signs of “serious over-crowding,” a result of the baby-boom phenomenon after World War II. The superintendent noted in the Annual Report that “this trend is very general in all sections of the country,” and he anticipated increased enrollment in higher grades in the coming years. When the Swanton School experienced overcrowding during the late 1940s, the first and second grades were housed for a period of time in the Town Hall. During the 1956-57 school year two classes were again moved to the Town Hall due to an increase in student enrollment.

In 1950, the State Fire Marshal inspected Swanton High School, and recommended that “two fire escapes be installed from the upper floor of the school building and also two from the first floor. He has also recommended that ramps be built and doors provided to allow emergency exit from basement rooms. He has also asked for additional doors in the building to permit passing from one room to another without passing through the halls.” A Special Fire Escape Fund was proposed for the following year’s budget for \$5,000. The fire escapes and additional exits were installed the following year.

Concern over the quality of education provided by a small town high school prompted the study of the forming of a regional high school in 1950. It was “generally believed that a high school should have at least 300 pupils and 15 or more teachers so that more subjects can be taught than is possible in the small school.” The overcrowding trend in the elementary schools during the early 1950s reached the high school by 1955, and this provided additional impetus to

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6 Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

consider the formation of a union high school. Conditions in the high school became more and more cramped, and in 1960, a "coal bin" in the basement was converted to classroom space. The following year, folding tables were placed in the central hall for additional space.

In response to the continued overcrowding of the schools in Swanton, the voters approved construction of a new elementary school in 1963. The following year, the Central School, a ten-room school for grades one through three, opened on Grand Avenue. It was expanded in 1979.

In 1965, Union 7 school district, comprised of the towns of Swanton, Franklin and Highgate, was formed to plan for a new junior-senior high school. After many public hearings, and three bond votes to approve the high construction costs, ground breaking for a new junior-senior high school took place in October 1968. During the transition year from 1969-70, prior to the opening of the new school, and in an effort to consolidate classroom space, high school students from St. Anne's Academy attended Swanton High, and junior high students from Swanton moved to St. Anne's. In 1970 Swanton School graduated its last high school class, and St. Anne's graduated its last junior high class.

Missisquoi Valley Union High School opened its doors in 1970 for all junior and senior high school students in the district. Swanton School then became one of Swanton's elementary schools, providing instruction for students in grades four through six. This arrangement continued until a new intermediate school was constructed in 1992. The remaining elementary school students were transferred there and Swanton School closed in 1993.

In 1999, the Swanton School Housing Limited Partnership purchased Swanton School after the building had stood vacant for seven years. The school has been rehabilitated for elderly housing on the upper two floors, and a community center and offices on the basement floor. The central halls in the upper two floors have been retained, and the six classrooms on each floor were divided into eight one-bedroom apartment units. Most of the significant interior features remain intact, including the pressed metal ceilings, natural finish staircases, and hardwood floors. The exterior remains virtually unchanged except for the removal of the fire

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

escapes, construction of a new north side entrance porch and the recreation of the historic doors and sidelights in the north entrance.

Swanton School has reflected local conditions and statewide educational trends since its construction. The architect designed building with finely detailed interior embodies the high standards of education to which the town of Swanton strove for its youth. The Colonial Revival building is significant as a highly intact example of this style of public architecture, and is a reflection of the forces that shaped educational resources in Vermont during the early twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

Bibliography

Annual Report of the Officers of the Town of Swanton. Swanton, Vt.: Swanton Courier, 1930-1932, 1934-1993.

Ayres, May, Jesse F. Williams, and Thomas D. Wood. *Healthful Schools: How to Build, Equip, and Maintain Them.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918.

Bruce, William C. *High School Buildings.* Milwaukee: The American School Board Journal, 1913.

Cotton, Melissa E. *National Register Nomination for the Fairfield Street School, St. Albans, Vermont.* Listed on the National Register of Historic Places November 4, 1996.

Gilbertson, Elsa, and Susannah C. Zirblis. *Educational Resources of Vermont: Multiple Property Documentation Form for the historic context, Education in Vermont, 1777 to 1943.* Montpelier, Vt.: Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, 1993.

Ledoux, Rodney R., Ed. *The History of Swanton, Vermont.* Swanton, Vt.: The Swanton Historical Society, Inc., 1988.

Ouimet, J. Lawrence. "1910-1969, History of St. Anne's", *Swanton Courier.* Franklin County Newspapers, Vol. 92 No. 24, Thursday, June 12, 1969.

Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Maps
1920, 1930, 1938, 1953

Swanton, Vermont: 175th Anniversary, 1763-1938, and Old Home Week. Swanton, Vt.: The Historical Committee, 1938.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

Swanton Village Land Records, Swanton Village, Vermont

Volume 33, Page 307

Volume 36, Page 259

Volume 137, Page 598

Volume 159, Page 429

Wheelwright, Edmund March. *School Architecture: A General Treatise for the use of Architects and Others*. Boston: Rogers & Mason, 1901.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

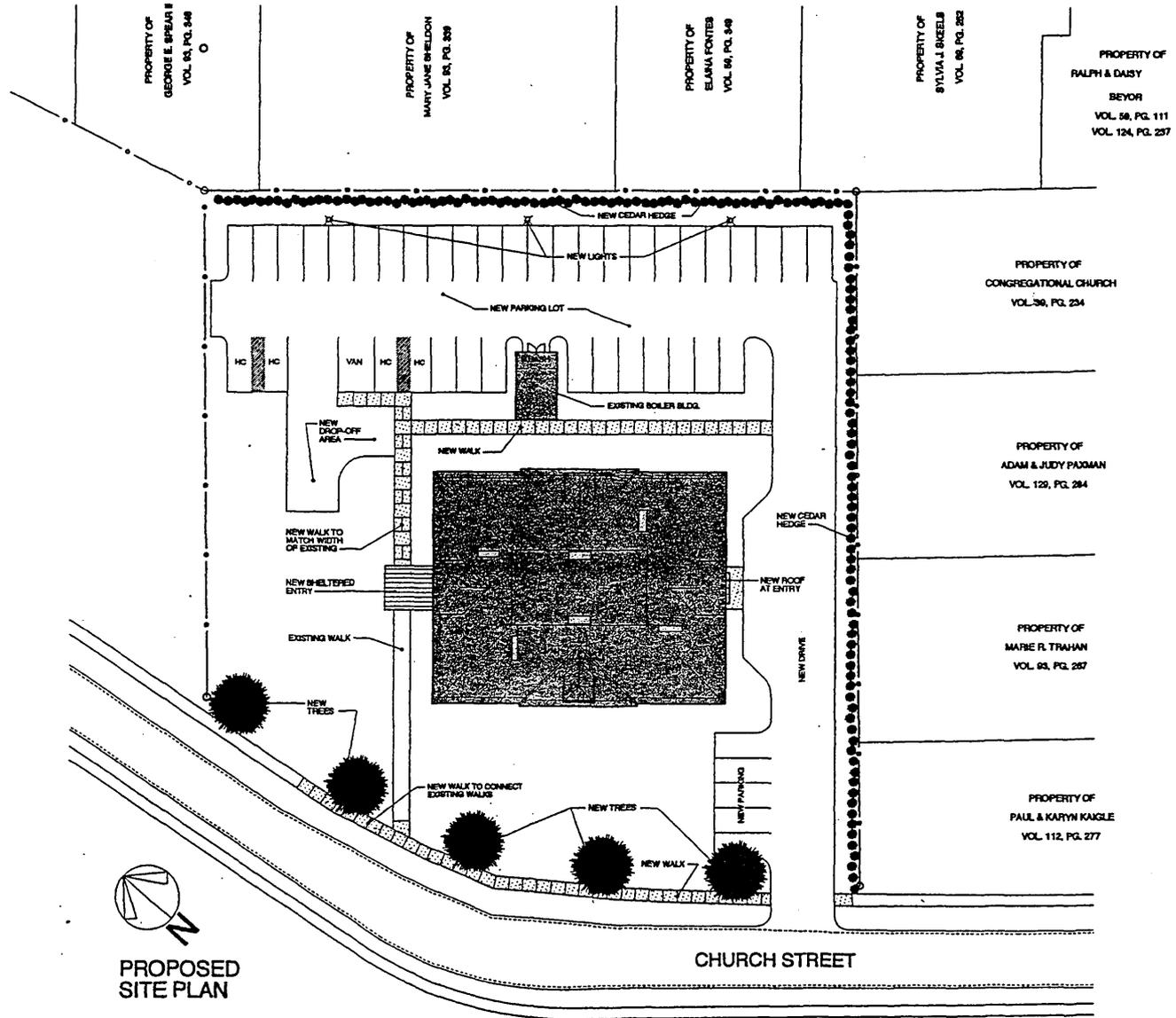
Swanton School
Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont

Verbal Boundary Description

Refer to Buck and Pierce Land Survey, completed on July 26, 1999 for Duncan Wisniewski Architects, Burlington, Vermont, and found in the Town Clerk's Office in Swanton, Vermont.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The land included within this boundary is the land that was historically associated with the building, and conveys the significance of the property.



PROPOSED
SITE PLAN

SWANTON SCHOOL

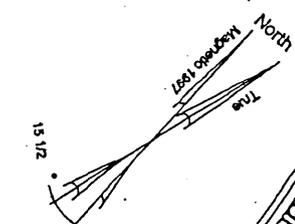
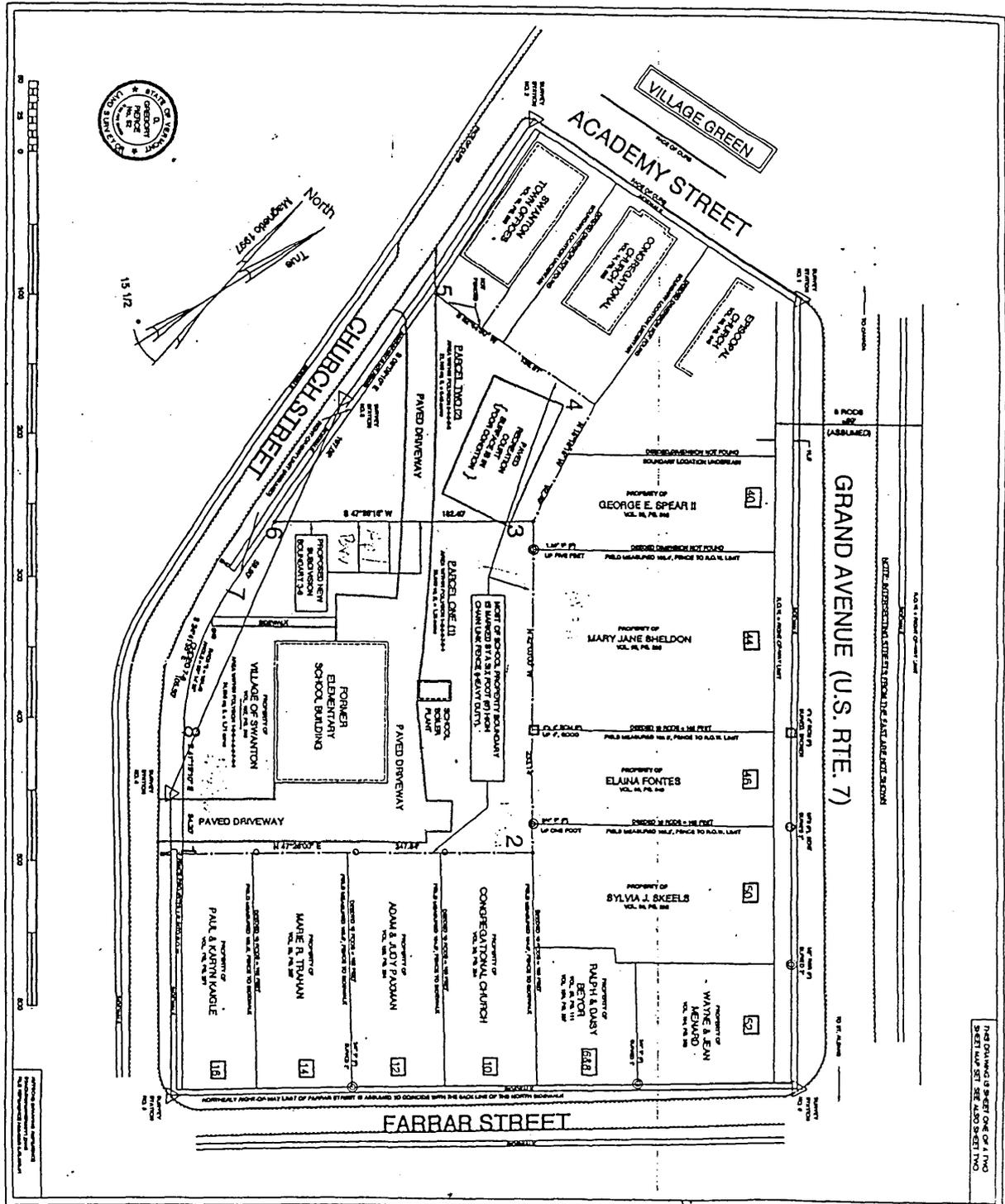
COPYRIGHT © 1999 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
DUNCAN • WISNIEWSKI ARCHITECTURE
A Professional Corporation

SCALE: 1" = 47'
DATE: JUL. 26, 1999

DUNCAN • WISNIEWSKI ARCHITECTURE
255 SOUTH CHAMPLAIN STREET, BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05401 (802) 864-6693

P-1

PLOT SCALE 1" = 40'; SHEET SIZE 30" WIDE BY 21" HIGH; PLOT ORIGIN AT 0.75, 0.75; ALTERNATE PLOT SCALE 1" = 30'; SHEET SIZE 42" X 30"; PLOT ORIGIN AT 1.5, 1.5
 TRIM LINE — CUT HERE



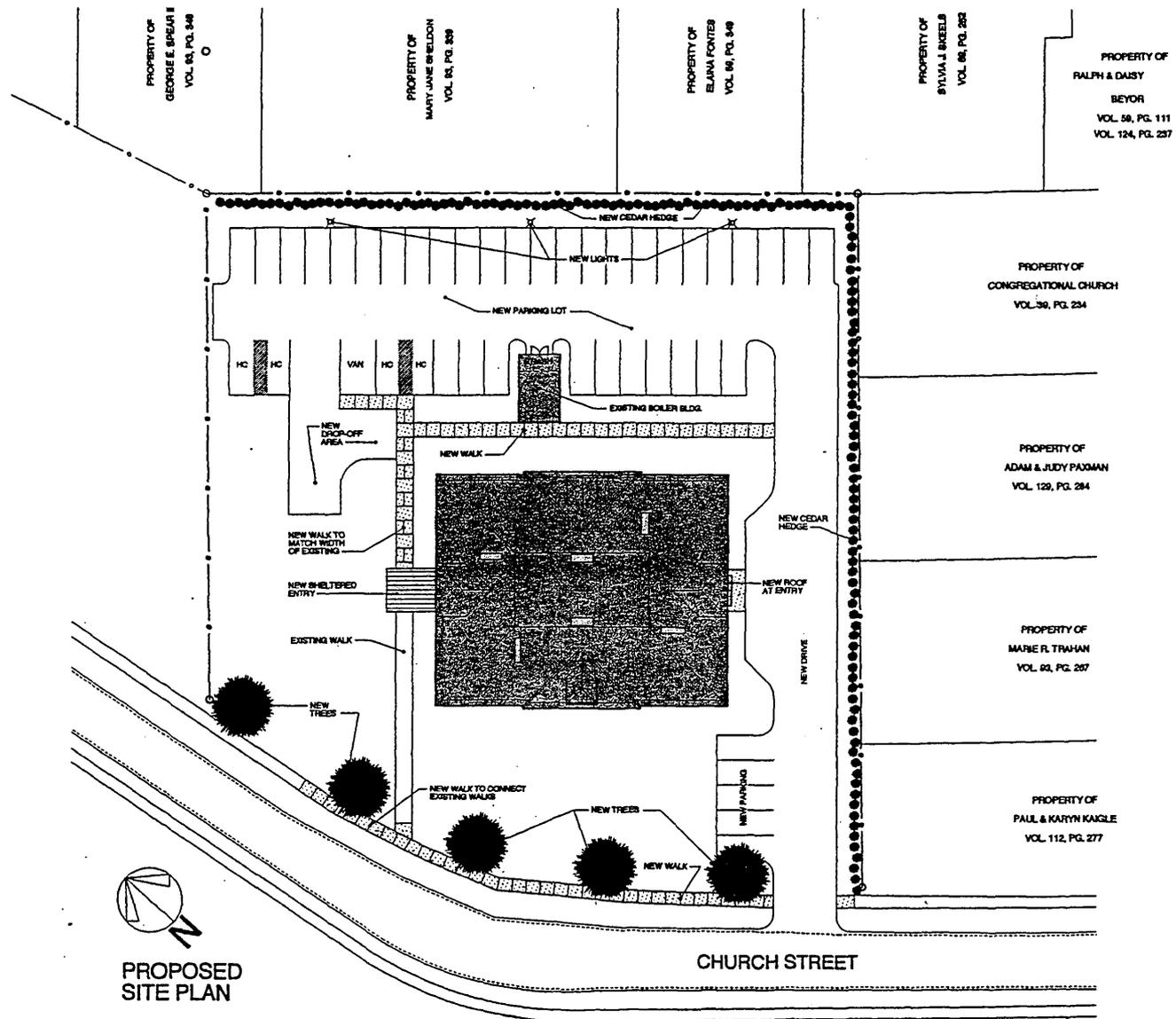
TRIM LINE — CUT HERE

LIMIT LINE — SET LIMITS THEN ERASE

THIS DRAWING IS SHEET ONE OF A TWO SHEET MAP SET. SEE ALSO SHEET TWO.

<p>SHEET 1 OF 1</p>	<p>VILLAGE OF SWANTON, VERMONT BOUNDARY SURVEY OF OLD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WITH PROPOSED NEW SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY</p>	<p>LIMITS OF BOUNDARY SURVEY: ACADEMY ST., CHURCH ST., FARRAR ST., GRAND AVE.</p>	<p>BUCK & PERCE ENGINEERS CONSULTING ENGINEERS</p>	<p>PROJECT: Village Green FIELD CHECKED: [] CALCULATED: [] DRAWN: [] CHECKED: [] DATE: []</p>
---------------------	--	---	--	---

TRIM LINE — CUT HERE



SWANTON SCHOOL

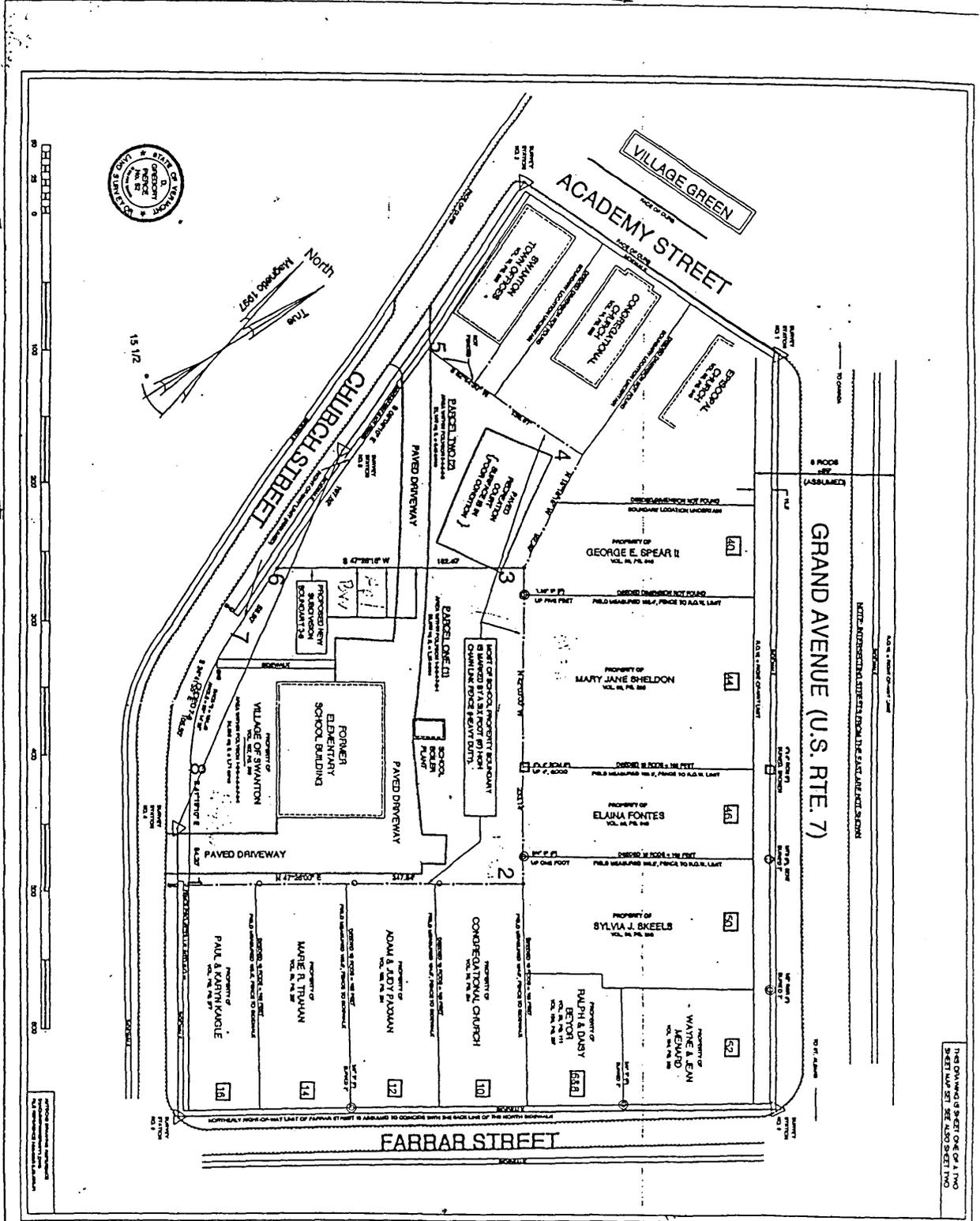
COPYRIGHT © 1999 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
 DUNCAN • WISNIEWSKI ARCHITECTURE
 A Professional Corporation

SCALE: 1" = 40'
 DATE: JUL 28, 1999

DUNCAN • WISNIEWSKI ARCHITECTURE
 255 SOUTH CHAMPLAIN STREET, BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05401 (802) 864-6493

P-1

PLOT SCALE 1" = 40'; SHEET SIZE 30" WIDE BY 21" HIGH; PLOT ORIGIN AT 0.75, -0.75; ALTERNATE PLOT SCALE 1" = 30'; SHEET SIZE 42" X 30"; PLOT ORIGIN AT 1.5, -1.5
 TRIM LINE - CUT HERE



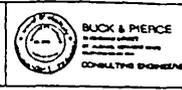
TRIM LINE - CUT HERE

LIMIT LINE - SET LIMITS THEN ERASE

1

VILLAGE OF SWANTON, VERMONT
 BOUNDARY SURVEY OF OLD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 WITH PROPOSED NEW SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY

LIMITS OF BOUNDARY SURVEY:
 ACADEMY ST., CHURCH ST.
 FARRAR ST., GRAND AVE.:



PROJECT	NO. 1
DATE	NOV. 1987
BY	B.P.
CHECKED	B.P.
DATE	NOV. 1987
SCALE	AS SHOWN

THIS DRAWING IS SHEET ONE OF A TWO SHEET JOB SET SEE ALSO SHEET TWO

TRIM LINE - CUT HERE