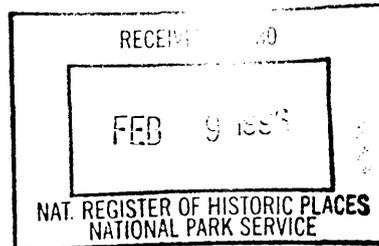


255

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 Peoples Academy: Copley Building, Grout Observatory, and Community Bandshell

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 5 Copley Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Morristown N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Lamoille code 015 zip code 05661

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.)  
Elva Gilbertson, National Register Specialist February 5, 1996  
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 certifying 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

3/7/96  
Date of Action

Entered in the  
National Register

Peoples Academy  
Name of Property

Lamoille County, 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	
3		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3		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)

Education/school

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite

walls brick

roof asphalt

other limestone

**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

Peoples Academy  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

Section number   7   Page   1  

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Commanding a prominent site at the top of Main Street in the village of Morrisville is the 15 acre campus of Peoples Academy, an elaborate two story brick and limestone Classical Revival secondary school built in 1927-1928 with an associated observatory and band shell. The Copley Building measures 60' x 145' and features a central pedimented Corinthian order monumental portico of limestone/granite and a partially balustraded parapet at the edge of the flat roof. The brick Grout Observatory (1930) is 15' in diameter, 12' high, and has a rotating metal dome roof. The half-octagonal wood Community Band Shell is set on a poured concrete foundation, has piers and spandrel panels, and a semi-circle of polygonal Doric columns with panelling in between. A complete entablature runs under the half hip roof. These three buildings and the campus retain their integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and materials.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1APeoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

The Copley Building of Peoples Academy in Morrisville, Vermont, occupies a commanding site that is the visual terminus of the village's main street. The third building in Morrisville to house Peoples Academy, though the first on this site, it is an elaborate brick and limestone Classical Revival secondary school with two associated accessory buildings, all built in the period 1927-1931. The Copley Building, the Grout Observatory, and the Community Bandshell all retain their integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The third People's Academy building definitively marks the east end of the extension of the main thoroughfare of Morrisville, Vermont, which is called Main Street in its western, commercial section and becomes Copley Avenue at its intersection with Pleasant Street, where Main Street veers south. The flat-roofed, rectangular, brick and stone high school building faces the village from its commanding site at the head of the street on a rise that represents a substantial change in grade and that separates the school property from nearby houses by steep, wooded slopes. In plan People's Academy is substantially a 60 x 145 foot rectangle in which a U-shaped arrangement of classrooms and offices on the front and both sides surrounds and is separated from a central auditorium by a U-shaped hallway. The long side of the auditorium breaks the rectangularity by protruding about twelve feet from the rear of the main building.

The symmetrical two-story facade designed in Classical Revival style is nineteen bays wide, three bays on each of two very slightly projecting panels on either end and in the central entrance pavilion, and five in each of the two main sections flanking the entrance. The north and south ends are twelve bays each, but window patterns are asymmetrical and differ from one another. The principal material is red brick laid in Flemish bond with tinted headers, described as "tapestry brick" at the time it was built, with limestone columns and other trim, and set on a base of the same granite as the entry stairs. Flat arches of vertical bricks are laid over all windows except the giant round arched windows on the rear of the auditorium which are topped by a double fanning row of bricks. The building has a flat, built-up roof and is probably of steel frame construction covered with brick veneer.

The very slightly projecting entry portico employs six giant Indiana limestone Corinthian-order columns to support the entablature with a Palladian-motif clock pediment, which

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

fronts the central recessed three-bay porch, heavily ornamented with classical stone details. "1927 People's Academy 1928, Copley Building" is carved in the stone frieze. The central French entry doors are oak with a pair of glass French doors above them on the second floor screened by an ornamental iron balustrade. Iron lanterns light both sides of the stairs.

The narrow windows on the first and second floors are all alike: three sashes each of eight over eight lights. Windows in the raised basement level are eight over eight, while the giant windows in the auditorium consist of three sashes of eighteen lights each topped by a fourth half-round section. The tall (c. 9') central entry doors are oak with vertical recessed panels, high paired square windows with mullions in a classical pattern, and brass kick plates. The window pattern is repeated in the transom. The doors were stripped of paint and refinished as the gift to the school of a recent graduating class.

Decorative elements abound, including columns and pilasters on each side of the entry pavilion, quoining on all four corners of the main block, a molded belt course, a cornice, a brick parapet with stone coping and balustrade sections, a plaque with swags on either side of the door between the first and second floors within the entry portico, a blind window on each of the two panels on either end of the facade, and the central Palladian-motif clock pediment with urns and oil lamps rendered in stone above the entry.

Significant interior features include the small, formal entry passage with flat barrel vaulted ceiling, built-in bench and portrait of Alexander Copley, and the central auditorium, the dominant feature of the building plan, around which all the circulation is organized. The auditorium is placed sideways within the building, with the stage to the right, or south, of the entry doors. The room is outstanding for its intact, original condition, including original wood fixtures and finishes, seven plaster casts of classical statuary, and original schoolhouse light fixtures with gold painted designs. The only apparent changes are the addition of unobtrusive acoustical tile to the flat barrel-vaulted ceiling and covers to the small transoms over the entry doors. The room presently seats two hundred seventy-five on the main floor on pairs of apparently original folding wooden chairs, and ninety-four in the balcony, reached from the second floor hall.

There are six large classrooms, two used for offices, on

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

the main floor, and eight of varying sizes on the second floor. Many of the classrooms retain original fixtures, including glass-fronted cabinets in the science laboratory, and wood flooring throughout.

Two outbuildings on the property both date from about 1930: a cylindrical brick astronomical observatory and an open, half-octagonal wooden band shell. The observatory on the southwest lawn of the school property is fifteen feet in diameter and twelve feet high, built of Flemish-bonded brick to match the Copley Building, and has a rotating metal dome roof. Missing interior equipment is being replaced (1990) as an Eagle Scout project. The wooden band shell at the northwest edge of the property is placed on a massive poured concrete foundation which forms a full story on the rear because of the steep change in grade. The semi-circle of polygonal columns supporting a half-dome roof and box cornice is interfaced with paneling. An iron queen rod truss connects the open edge of the roof above an iron railing crossing the front of the stage below.

In 1951, a new "intermediate" building (called the north wing) was built. This expansion of school facilities in the village permitted closings of the remaining rural schools.

Constructed at the same time and completed in 1952 was a new gymnasium, officially the Copley Community Memorial Building, using funds which Alexander H. Copley had given the Village of Morrisville for construction of a new community building. Probably because of the terms of the Copley gift, the gym building and the land on which it stands is Village, not Town School District, property. Dedicated in 1953, it replaced the gymnasium under the auditorium in the Copley Building, whose construction and condition was deemed very unsafe by the school board. Also in 1953, what was termed "a complete renovation" of the auditorium took place, but by the looks of things in 1990, it was more likely a redecoration.

In 1964, the old two-story gymnasium was floored over halfway up to provide a study hall and improved library on the basement level, and a storage area below it in the sub-basement.

In 1958 "a major addition" was made to the Peoples Academy complex, called the east wing, including seven classrooms for the junior high grades and a connecting corridor which closed the gap between the original Copley Building and the Copley gym and provided handicapped access to the whole complex. Completed in early 1967 were two classrooms, one of them for science, at the east end of the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

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junior high (east) wing, and the addition called the south wing, which included an industrial arts shop, drafting room, music room and associated practice rooms, and a combination kitchen-cafeteria and multi-purpose room. The new facility permitted the conversion that same year of the old kitchen-cafeteria in the basement of the Copley Building to two study halls and a teachers room.

The Copley Building is exceptionally well maintained. Some vandalism has occurred to the wooden elements of the band shell, and the original equipment has been removed from the observatory.

**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)

Education

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1927 - 1945

**Significant Dates**

1927-1928

1930

1931

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**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:

\_\_\_\_\_

Peoples Academy  
Name of Property

Lamoille County, Vermont  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 15 1/2 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	691400	4937120
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	18	691420	4936860

3	18	691240	4936865
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	18	691200	4937015

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 Mary Hotaling  
University of Vermont  
organization Graduate Program in Historic Preservation date May 11, 1990  
street & number Wheeler House, 442 Main Street telephone (802) 656-3180  
city or town Burlington state Vermont zip code 05405

**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 Morristown School District  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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

Peoples Academy  
Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont

Section number   8   Page   1  

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Peoples Academy in Morrisville, Morristown, Vermont, is of statewide significance as a well-preserved and outstanding example of a secondary school campus complex built in the period before the Depression. The fifteen acre campus includes the Copley Building (1927-28), Grout Observatory (1930), and Community Band Shell (1930), all built in the Classical Revival style. The buildings reflect the latest advances in educational trends and design, with an auditorium, science laboratory, and gymnasium. The existence of an observatory and Band Shell at a private Vermont academy is rare. The school is being nominated under the multiple property submission, Educational Resources of Vermont. It clearly meets the registration requirements for the school property type.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1APeoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

The Copley Building of Peoples Academy in Morrisville, Lamoille County, Vermont, is significant to the state as an unusual rural example of an expensive, stylish Classical Revival brick school building of the late 1920s built to house an historic private academy, which had become a public school. The location, style and symmetry of the Copley Building at the head of Copley Avenue, with its dependencies, the observatory and bandshell, on its right and left hands, exemplifies the transplantation of the "City Beautiful" design idea to a remote, rural community. It is also a late, unusual example of a significant trend in Vermont: late, because Old Home Week was a movement of the 1890s, which brought natives who had made fortunes outside of the state back to their home towns, where they often paid for memorial buildings in their own names; unusual, because the Copley Building is a school facility, while many of these gifts were libraries. The Copley Building reflects the school's proud history as an academy, particularly in the auditorium, ornamented with austere casts of classical statues, some of them gifts of classes which attended in its earlier buildings. When it was built, the Copley Building contained the most up-to-date equipment, including humidifiers, automatic heat control, telephones in each room, electric clocks, and adequate fire protection.

The Grout Observatory, in brick to match the Copley Building, is an unusually sophisticated facility for a secondary school to provide; that it was given by another donor in addition to Alexander Copley exemplifies the interest and commitment that Peoples Academy has always attracted from the community, a pride that continues into the present. The Community Bandshell, as its name implies, was also intended by its donor for public use, a tradition of involvement that continues today in the new gymnasium, officially named the Copley Community Memorial Building, where Town meetings are held. All three buildings retain all the qualities of historic integrity.

History of Peoples Academy

"Prior to 1847 any of the young people who desired an advanced education (above the three Rs) and could afford it, were sent to St. Johnsbury Academy, Bakersfield Academy, or the Lamoille County Grammar School at Johnson. There were no local facilities for an advanced education for those less affluent."1 The privately supported Peoples Academy was chartered November 1, 1847, but it was known as "Poor

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

People's Academy," because it was organized through the efforts of the poorer citizens, rather than the rich, who opposed the idea. There were 84 scholars at first, 36 males and 48 females, from eleven different towns.<sup>2</sup> In the years 1850-1860, Peoples Academy produced three future governors, two U. S. Senators, and two U. S. Congressmen among its several hundred graduates.<sup>3</sup> Peoples Academy remained private until 1866 when the school was leased to school district number one, as a public school.<sup>4</sup> With the arrival of the railroad in 1872, Morrisville was transformed from a quiet village into the commercial center of north central Vermont.<sup>5</sup> The original Peoples Academy building was soon outgrown and was replaced by a new mansard-style building built in 1874. The original building was moved and is now occupied by the Grange.<sup>6</sup>

The Copley Gifts to Peoples Academy

In 1901 Alexander Hamilton Copley, a Boston businessman who had been born in Morrisville in 1856, bought the "height of land known as Thomas Hill, which as a boy he had coveted because of the wonderful view to be obtained from it,"<sup>7</sup> for his wife, also a Morrisville native, as the site for their future summer home. But in 1906, before they had built there, his wife Lucy Page Copley died.<sup>8</sup> Probably about 1927, Copley "offered to build, at his own expense, a modern building on the hill, and present it to the town on the condition that the town would remove the old Academy, and construct and maintain a suitable approach and connect it with the village lighting, water and sewerage systems."<sup>9</sup> In addition to the gift of 15 & 1/2 acres of land,<sup>10</sup> "Copley paid directly for the new school's construction," underway in 1928-29,<sup>11</sup>; "he gave out no figure of the total cost, but one report describes it as being 'more than \$250,000.'"<sup>12</sup> Though the building is handsome and stylish, no architect has been identified as its designer. The most likely architect in Vermont is Frank Lyman Austin, who was one of the leading architects in the state at the time and responsible for public buildings in many Vermont towns. The design of the Copley Building, however, has more specifically classical and elaborate details than are typical of Austin's rather generalized and abstracted work.<sup>13</sup> It seems possibly that Copley enlisted a firm from Boston, where he had made his fortune in real estate. Further supporting this hypothesis is the fact that the building is identical with the Provincetown, Massachusetts, High School, though that

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

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school's architect is not known.

A publication by local boosters in 1931 described the school in detail: "The building is a beautiful structure, 60 x 145 feet, constructed of tapestry brick with granite trimmings and pillars of Indiana limestone at the entrance. On the first floor there is an auditorium capable of seating 450, with study and recitation rooms; on the second floor are the laboratories, drafting room, commercial rooms, sewing room, etc., while in the basement the cooking rooms, manual training department, locker rooms, lunch room and a modern gymnasium are found. The building is equipped with all the modern appliances, such as humidifiers, automatic heat control, telephones in each room, electric clocks, and adequate fire protection.

"The large tract of land permitted laying out a large athletic field north of the building, while the beautiful lighting of the avenue, the terracing of the embankments on either side of the approach, and the grounds at the brow of the hill have made a beauty spot of this height and have given the school a home worthy of its past and an inspiration for its future." 14

In 1931, the associated facilities were further described as "2 tennis courts, 2 baseball diamonds, an outdoor basketball field, a 1/2 mile track, a skating rink and the new observatory," with the Community Band Stand under construction.<sup>15</sup> These local boosters declared that "with its magnificent new high school (the town) is unexcelled in the state."<sup>16</sup>

In 1929 in accordance with the agreement with Copley and as the first part of a plan of permanent road and sewer construction which was probably induced by the Copley gift, the village built Copley Avenue, a thirty-two foot wide, concrete-paved roadway from downtown Morrisville with grass plots and sidewalks on either side, ending in a circle in front of the school.<sup>17</sup> "This apparently was the first street-paving to be done in the Village, though there previously had been some concrete sidewalks. The whole project was completed in 1931 and for some years thereafter Morrisville proudly advertised its 'cement streets' as the mark of a vigorous, progressive community."<sup>18</sup> Copley apparently helped meet some of the expense of the work on the school approach, perhaps for landscaping. He certainly paid for the avenue's series of 24 ornate streetlights, consisting of wrought-iron 'basket' fixtures, each fitted with Belgian leaded glass lights and standing atop a reinforced concrete

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

standard.

Peoples Academy Copley Building opened for use on Sept. 11, 1929, 19 and was dedicated at graduation ceremonies on the following June 16. 20

Grout Observatory and the Community Bandstand

In 1930 or 1931 George C. Grout 21 "presented the school with an observatory, containing a Bausch and Lomb equatorial telescope with an objective lens of 102 mm. identical with the one in the Empire State Building in New York City, and also a pilot telescope." 22 The observatory was designed by Morris C. Greene, a Peoples Academy graduate, and built by his firm, the Morrisville Foundry Company. 23 "The steel revolving dome is a fine piece of workmanship, and the foundation is an intricate and difficult feat of engineering. 24 The brass casings of the Bausch and Lomb telescope mounted in the Grout Observatory were lost to thieves on September 19, 1974. "The telescope, apparently stolen for its high salvage value, was replaced by a 'twice-as-powerful' one in 1975, thanks to the donated labors and skills of Arden Magoon of Stowe, an advanced amateur astronomer and telescope builder." 25

An up-to-date "shell" type Community Bandstand was built on the hill and given by Alexander H. Copley. 26 Dedicated on July 2, 1931, it has been used, weather permitting, for Peoples Academy graduation ceremonies since at least 1972. 27

Alterations and Additions to Peoples Academy since 1941

By the late 1940s, Peoples Academy was carrying 330 students, 80 more than its rated capacity. So at their annual meeting in 1951, Town voters authorized bonds of up to \$192,000 for a new "intermediate" building. Called the north wing, it housed eight classrooms and related facilities for grades 5 through 8, grades 5 & 6 being transferred from the Graded School and grades 7 & 8 from Peoples Academy. "This expansion of school facilities in the village permitted closings of the remaining rural schools." 28 Constructed at the same time was a new gymnasium, officially the Copley Community Memorial Building, using funds which Alexander Copley had given the Village of Morrisville for construction of a new community building. The new gym took the place of the gymnasium housed in the lower two floors of the Copley Building of Peoples Academy, which the school board had declared to be "very unsafe for continued use." 29

The intermediate building (north wing) and gymnasium

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

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were built just to the north of, but separate from, Peoples Academy. Probably because of the terms of the Copley gift to the Village, the gym building and the land on which it stands is Village, not Town School District, property. 30

In 1953 a "complete renovation" of the auditorium took place, but judging by its present (1990) condition, this consisted of little more than painting it and affixing acoustical tile to the ceiling.

In 1958 a major addition to the Peoples Academy complex was built at a cost of about \$188,000. One part of the addition, called the east wing, included seven classrooms for the junior high grades and office space for the school nurse. This wing extended beyond a new locker room added to the rear of the Copley gym. The effect of the added space, with its relief of the enrollment pressure, was a realignment of classroom usage in the existing facilities. The intermediate (north) wing now served grades 4-6 (previously 5-8) and the old Graded School now served grades 1-3 (previously 1-4). The remainder of the addition included a large room for home economics instruction and a connecting corridor which closed the gap between the original Copley Building and the Copley gym." 31

Because of very high maintenance costs brought on largely by vandalism, Copley's streetlights were replaced in 1962 by five modern mercury luminaire lights on high metal standards. Two original working models remained on either side of the front entrance to the Copley Building of Peoples Academy as late as 1981. 32

The old two-story gymnasium was floored over halfway up in 1964-65 to provide a study hall and improved library on the basement level, and a storage area below it in the sub-basement. Completed in early 1967 at a cost of about \$284,000 were two distinct additions to the PA facilities. One consisted of two classrooms, one of them for science, at the east end of the junior high (east) wing. The other, since called the south wing, included an industrial arts shop, drafting room, music room and associated practice rooms, and a combination kitchen-cafeteria and multi-purpose room. The new facility permitted the conversion that same year of the old kitchen-cafeteria in the basement of the Copley Building to two study halls and a teachers room. 33

From 1967 through 1974, Morristoryners held their annual meeting at the auditorium of Peoples Academy. In 1975 the town meetings were moved to the Copley gym, where they have been held ever since. 34

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

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Endnotes

1. W. K. Sanders, A Brief History of the Town of Morrystown, Vermont (Morrisville, Vt: Morrystown Historical Society, 1982), 8.

2. Morrisville, Vermont (Morrisville, Vt.: The Green Mountain Year Book Ass'n, 1931), 36; and Anna L. Mower, "History of Morrystown, Vermont" (1935), in Morrystown Two Times (Morrisville, Vt.: Morrystown Historical Society, 1982), 88.

3. Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, "The Morrisville Historic District" (Montpelier, Vt.: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 198 ), Item number 8, Page 2.

4. Sanders,

5. Paul A. Bruhn, Vermont's Historic Architecture: A Second Celebration (Windsor, Vt.: Preservation Trust of Vermont, 1985); and Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, "The Morrisville Historic District" (Montpelier, Vt.: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form 198 ), Item 8, Page 1.

6. Sanders

7. Mower, 97.

8. Robert L. Hagerman, "More About Morrystown, 1935-1980," in Morrystown Two Times (Morrisville, Vt.: Morrystown Historical Society, 1982), 466.

9. Mower, 97.

10. Hagerman, 466.

11. Mower, 97.

12. Hagerman, 467.

13. Ibid.

14. Mower, 99.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

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15. Morrisville, Vermont, 36.
16. Ibid., 116.
17. Mower, 256.
18. Hagerman, 369.
19. Mower, 97.
20. Ibid., 98.
21. Ibid., 263.
22. Morrisville, Vermont,
23. Hagerman, 364-5.
24. Morrisville, Vermont,
25. Hagerman, 364-5.
26. Mower, 233; Hagerman, 467; Morrisville,  
Vermont,
27. Hagerman, 467.
28. Ibid., 356.
29. Ibid.
30. Ibid., 468.
31. Ibid., 359.
32. Ibid., 467.
33. Ibid., 359-60.
34. Ibid., 404.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page   1  

Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

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

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Peoples Academy, Lamoille County,  
Vermont

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**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 18/691400/4937120, B 18/691420/4936860, C 18/691240/4936865, D 18/691200/4937015.

**Boundary Justification:**

This boundary includes all the land historically associated with the 1927 relocation of Peoples Academy to the property donated by Alexander Copley on Thomas Hill.