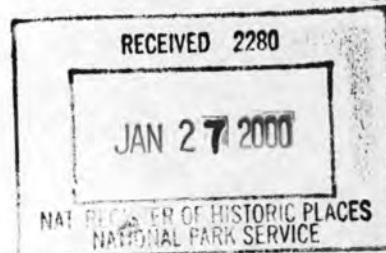


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 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. 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 Warren Public Library

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main Street at Bacon Street not for publication

city or town Warren vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

1/4/2000
Date

State or 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 this 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Adams

Date of Action

3/13/00

Name of Property **Warren Public Library**

County and State **Worcester, Massachusetts**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	building
		sites
		structures
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Name of related multiple property listing

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/library

RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/library

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/granite & BRICK

walls STONE/granite & brownstone

roof STONE/slate

other chimneys: STONE/granite & brownstone

Narrative Description

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

(see attached)

Warren Public Library

Name of Property

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 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 # _____

Worcester, Massachusetts

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1889-1949

Significant Dates

1889 construction of library building

1890 dedication of building

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Amos P. Cutting, architect; Patrick Beston, builder
(1889)

Cutting, Carleton & Cutting, architect (1901 interior)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWarren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 1

7. Description

Setting

The Warren Public Library is located in the center of Warren, Massachusetts, a town of a population of about 4,400 located in the western portion of Worcester County. This Richardsonian Romanesque style library occupies a highly prominent position in the town center. Standing on the north side of Main Street opposite the tree-lined town common, it serves as an elegant and monumental boundary marker between the downtown commercial district, to the west, and the adjoining 19th century residential neighborhood, to the east. It is also a major element in a group of four substantial and architecturally significant buildings ranged along Main Street in the town center. East of it, in the residential section of Main Street, is the steepled, wood framed, High Victorian Gothic style Congregational/Federated Church of 1875 by Amos P. Cutting. At the western end of the commercial district is the 1900, yellow brick, Classical Revival style Town Hall with tall bell tower. Near the library, at the west end of the Common, is the 1891 granite and brownstone Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Richardsonian Romanesque, Boston & Albany Railroad Station.

Situated on a .06 acre lot at the corner of Main and Bacon streets, the building is set back a short distance from the street with a small, well-maintained lawn in front. The remainder of the lot is mostly occupied by the building itself. Granite curbing extends along the street on the south and west sides of the lot. On the east and north sides, the property is enclosed within battered retaining walls of uncoursed, random-size, rectangular blocks of grey granite laid in mortar with tooled joints. They are capped with rockfaced coping of the same stone. The wall ranges in height from about three feet on the southern end of the east side to nearly five feet at the northern end of the east side and all along the north side. The coping is about six inches high and extends about three inches beyond the face of the wall. The southern end of the north wall is rounded. The corner where the east and north portions of the wall meet is curved, rather than right-angled, as is the other corner where the wall returns northward along Bacon Street at the west end of the north portion. This northwest return can be seen on the left side of photo #3.

Sidewalks lead from both streets to the main entrance. In keeping with the monumental character of the building, the front lawn is accented by a large Italian-style terra cotta planter that is filled with flowers during warm months. A wooden sign near the sidewalk identifies the building. A landscaped, white-painted, wood, shadow-box type, mid-20th century War Memorial stands near the sidewalk on Main Street on the southeast corner of the library grounds. A rectangular gray metal book-drop box, painted to resemble an elephant, stands on the east side of the walk at the main entrance to the building. Except for a few modern plantings at the front corners of the building, the lawn is otherwise open and unadorned.

Exterior

Built of granite with brownstone trim and resting on a granite foundation, this building is two-and-a-half stories in height with grey slate-covered, gabled roofs and a three-story corner tower with a pyramidal, red slate roof. The building measures approximately 45 by 48 feet in plan. Typical of the Romanesque style is the asymmetrical plan and silhouette; the use of random, rusticated stone and polychromatic ornament for the exterior; the Roman arch; bands of repeated windows; an eyelid dormer window; clustered-colonnade chimneys; and interlacing Romanesque style carved ornament.

Of note here is the subtle balance achieved by the architect between massiveness and richness. The granite walls are massive in character, with a rusticated texture and deep reveals. Yet, despite the inherent rawness of rusticated stone, the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.

building has a refined quality and richness of finish. An elegant civility is created by the use of long, relatively narrow, stone blocks, shallow rustication, and thin, regular, upraised mortar joints. Refinement is also achieved by the use of patterned polychrome stonework, the repeated rhythm of sets of multiple window openings, and by the richness of carved ornament. Another important element of architectural richness has been disguised by modern protective glass panels covering the stained glass windows. The subtle texture and jewel-like appearance of the leaded stained glass has been hidden by the reflection of large glass panes. Fortunately, this change is easily reversible.

In the composition of the building itself, a pleasing balance is also achieved between horizontals and verticals. The design of the exterior is strongly vertical. This is true especially on the main facade where vertical emphasis is created by the narrow forms of the major massing; the use of tall, narrow windows; a tall chimney accented with a repeated column motif; and the high pitch of the roofs. Counterbalancing horizontal lines are established by strips of brownstone coursing that are repeated at intervals from the bottom to the top of the walls all around the building. Other horizontal elements include strategically placed horizontal strips of checkerboard stonework and the linking of vertical windows in banded groups to form the effect of single, large, squarish windows (as seen on the gabled section of the main facade).

Another important feature is the Roman-arched main entrance of the library and its sweeping flight of seven dressed granite stairs. Set off-center on the main facade, the entrance is located in a narrow one-and-a-half-story section that is flanked on the west by a squarish, three-story, corner tower and on the east by a broad, two-and-a-half-story, projecting, gabled section. The stairs are both a dynamic element and an effective means of focusing attention on the main entrance of this asymmetrical facade. Curved on their west end and broad at the bottom, they diminish in size as they rise up, drawing the visitor toward the door.

The most striking feature of the building is the corner tower, sixty feet high. At its first level, on the main facade, is an oriel window -- the building's most elegant and ornamental feature (see Photos #1 & 2). Its base is carved with an owl of wisdom, which is surrounded by richly-carved, intertwining, Romanesque-style foliage. Its windows are glazed with unusually fine stained glass. The top of the oriel is capped with a semi-conical brownstone roof and pinnacle. On the west side of the tower at this same level are two long slits of windows set at different heights to follow the rise of the stairs on the interior. At the second level on each side is a round-arched opening subdivided into two round-arched windows with an oculus above. The third level of the tower is given the effect of lightness by the use of polychrome stonework and repeated arched openings. This section rises from a projecting brownstone cornice and is distinguished by a checkerboard pattern of stonework from the cornice to the eaves of the roof above. A set of five round-arched openings, forming an arcade, pierces the wall on each of the four sides. The high-pitched pyramidal roof carries the massive quality of the tower upward.

Around the Roman arched main entrance are inscriptions and a plaque. Above the doorway the word LIBRARY is incised in an oblong rectangular granite block. Below it, on one of the stones of the brownstone coursing just above the entry arch, the phrase "Open to All" is inscribed. On the west-facing wall immediately east of the main entrance is a brownstone plaque with a carved foliate frame on which are carved the intertwined initials WPL and the words "Gift of Friends".

Interior

The interior of the building is extremely well preserved and contributes much to the authenticity and overall historic character of the library. Ceilings are high and the rooms have a spacious feeling. The interior is finished throughout in

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.

quartered oak in designs of stylized Classical inspiration typical of the late 19th century. Rooms on the ground floors are wainscoted with beaded vertical paneling. Freestanding original bookcases survive in the book stack room. They are of oak with paneled ends and adjustable shelves. Doors are heavy with seven panels -- a combination of square, vertical and horizontal panels.

Numerous surviving pieces of original furniture, including library tables and chairs and a variety of other more ornamental pieces of furniture, are found in the building. Important contributors to the historic character of the interior, they are in keeping with the general style of the interior woodwork. Classical and Gothic-inspired elements are interpreted in stylized designs in oak. A handsome example is a hat rack/bench in the entry vestibule, carved with an Aesthetic style floral motif under the upper shelf.

Waiting Room

Designed as a major feature of the building, the Waiting Room contains much fine finish and ornament. It is trimmed with beaded vertical wainscoting, tongue and groove ceiling paneling, a beamed ceiling, and fine stained glass windows of a colorful abstract design on the west wall. A rich element of the room is the staircase in the southwest corner with a railing of alternating rope-turned and pinecone-textured balusters. At the first landing of this staircase is a stained glass window containing a portrait of the first librarian, Clara Adelpia Powers (See Photo # 4 for balustrade and stained glass window. See Photo # 2 for an exterior view of this window). On the north wall of the room opposite the main entrance is the original librarian's service/book delivery window, a 2/2 sash window lighted by a hanging electric lamp with a green glass shade of a truncated cone shape.

Reading Room

The Reading Room is a spacious and well-lighted room with high ceilings. The dominant feature of the room is a large triple window on the south end. Other ornament includes large scroll brackets on the door frame, beaded vertical wainscoting, and a fireplace trimmed with Classical motifs, a beveled mirror and a tile hearth.

Stack Room

The Stack Room is a room of ample dimensions with a high ceiling. It contains freestanding, moveable oak book shelves and shelves built in along the east and north walls. The most dramatic interior feature of the entire building is the stairway to the second level at the north end of the stack room. This oak staircase rises in a single steep flight of stairs, then, near the ceiling level, it separates into two flights -- one turning to the east and the other to the west. Its railing is richly ornamented with alternating rope-turned and pinecone-textured balusters, the same as those found on the tower staircase.

Library Hall

On the second floor is Library Hall, a meeting room/museum with a seating capacity of about fifty. Major features are multi-light windows on the south wall, sliding pocket doors on the north wall, and, on the west wall, a fireplace trimmed with stylized Classical motifs, beveled mirror, and tile hearth.

Second Floor Stair Landing

The second floor landing of the tower stairway is richly ornamented by the railing of the stair, stained glass windows, and a stained glass eyebrow window in the west end.

(See Plan # 2 for layout of ground floor and Plan # 3 for layout of second floor)

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.****Section number** 7/8 **Page** 4/1**Archaeological Description**

While no prehistoric sites are recorded on the property, sites may be present. Five prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property also represent several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. The library is located on a well drained level to moderately sloping riverine terrace in close proximity to the Quaboag River and a tributary stream. In general, however, the potential for locating significant prehistoric resources on the library property is low. Successive stages of historic period construction on the small lot (0.60 acres) that included three structures and regrading have likely impacted any prehistoric resources that were present.

There is a moderate potential for locating historic archaeological resources on the nominated property. Structural evidence may survive from five horse sheds and a ca. 1830 Federal style gable end house that existed on the property prior to construction of the library. Archaeological evidence of the horse sheds may have been adversely impacted by construction of the Federal Period house and that structure as well as the horse sheds were likely adversely impacted by demolition of the house and subsequent grading of the lot. Evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with the horse sheds, Federal House and library may also be located on the property.

(end)

8. SIGNIFICANCE**National Register Criteria**

The Warren Public Library meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level. This extremely well preserved building possesses integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Under Criterion A the library is significant for its lengthy and substantial contribution to the town of Warren as a cultural center and meeting place. Under Criterion C, it is significant as a fine example of a small scale public building in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Of particular note is the physical integrity and excellent state of preservation of both the exterior and interior of the building, also including original stained glass and much original furniture. One of relatively few high style buildings in Warren, it is the single finest building in town.

History of the Warren Public Library

The Warren Public Library was organized in 1876 under charter by the Massachusetts legislature. Shortly after its establishment, a librarian was hired to care for the collection and to make a yearly report to the town. However, because there was no suitable space for a library, the collection was not immediately made available to the public. In 1879 the library was first opened in rooms built expressly for that purpose (see Illustration # 1) on the ground floor of the newly completed town hall, which stood at the corner of Maple and Main Streets in the town center. Damaged by fire in 1900, that building was incorporated into the present reconstructed town hall on the same site.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.

When the original quarters in the town hall became too small for the growing library, a subscription drive was organized to build a new library building in the town center. Local citizen, Nathan Richardson, gave \$5,000 to start the building fund. Gifts from others followed. Among the large donors to the project were the Sayles & Jenks woolen mill and the George F. Blake Company, owner of the former Knowles Steam Pump Works.

The site for the new library building was also a gift. Wilson H. Fairbank, whose house stood next door to the east on Main Street, gave the lot upon which the library was to be built. At his own expense, Mr. Fairbank also removed existing buildings on the site, had the land graded, and built a retaining wall on the east and north sides of the lot. An old photograph (Illustration # 2a) shows the two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, center-entry, Federal style, gable-end house on the lot before construction of the library. Illustration 2b shows the house being moved westward down Main Street to a new site on River Street, where, quite altered, it still stands today (Illustration 2c).

Early History of the Library Lot

According to Danforth Keyes, in his 1896 recollections of the town as it was in 1826, the lot that was to house the library was occupied by "five horse sheds that used to shelter the horses as they came into the city once a week for their supplies and again upon the Sabbath." It is unclear whether or not these sheds were directly associated with the meeting house, which then stood just across Main Street on the town common (about where the present Hitchcock drinking fountain is). Meeting House horse sheds were located on the common immediately east of the meeting house.

The horse sheds must have been removed from the future library site and a Federal style house built there a short time after 1826. The style of the house suggests that it was probably built no later than the 1830's. In 1857 the Walling map of Worcester County shows the house belonging to a Miss Putnam. In 1870 it was the property of A. Allen. George Allen of Powers & Allen Boot and Shoemakers, Brigham Block, was shown at that address in 1884, a few years before the house was moved in preparation for construction of the library.

New Library Building

Built in 1889 and dedicated in the summer of 1890, the Warren Public Library was designed by Amos P. Cutting of Worcester, Massachusetts. It was built by contractor Patrick Beston of Springfield, Massachusetts. According to an 1890 newspaper account of the dedication of the library, the new library was "conceded by all to be the handsomest library building within many miles."

The total cost of the project was about \$15,000, not including the gift of the land. \$11,597 of that amount had been raised in the subscription campaign. The difference between the amount raised by subscription and the final cost of the building and its furnishings was made up by personal gifts from library trustees J. W. Chadsey and Nathan Richardson. So, on the day of the dedication, all the bills had been paid and there were no encumbrances on the new building. Furnishings for the library, purchased from Keeler & Company, Boston, were paid for by Mr. Chadsey.

The Warren Public Library was not built as a memorial, as were many Massachusetts libraries of the period. Yet an important memorial was included in the building. A stained glass window dedicated to the memory of the first librarian, Clara Adelpia Powers, was given by her brother, Captain Albert Powers of Cincinnati.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.

Gifts of items that were not part of the actual building or its furnishings were also made. A "large number of books" was given to the library collection by the niece of Nathan Richardson, a Mrs. Hastings of New York. In 1892, through a gift of Wilson H. Fairbank, a large terra cotta planter was placed on the front lawn of the library. In the Italian style, it was made by the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company of New Jersey. At the time of the opening of the library in 1890, the building was lighted by gas. Only a few years later, in 1895, electricity was installed and paid for by J. W. Chadsey.

In May of 1891 the librarian reported that there were 7,107 books in the library. 740 of these had been added in 1890, 495 of which were received as gifts. Total circulation that year was 17,827. In 1881, shortly after the original opening of the library in the town hall, the library had consisted of 3,277 books and had a circulation of 13,609.

Education

The philosophy behind a public library for the town is made clear in the following excerpts from the 1890 library dedication address by Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, former Warren pastor and the second librarian of the Warren Public Library:

What is the meaning of this building? It means education....If the United States has taken the lead in educating the masses, it is because our political institutions have left us no alternative. Intelligence must rule. Ignorance is self destructive. A monarchy may continue with the education of a few. A Republic cannot exist except through the intelligence of many. "A government of the people, by the people, for the people," compels the education of the people....The building we dedicate means, education for the masses. The Free Public Library is the supplement of the common school system. The mission of the Public Library is to furnish, not simply recreation, but education to the people....The presence of this building, the annual appropriation of this town to the Library is a constant proclamation that education should not stop at the close of the course in school, but should be continued while life lasts. The Town Library says to everyone: "your opportunities at school may have been limited, but there is no reason that you should regard your education as completed, or that you should feel yourself debarred from farther progress.....There is no limit to self-development save that which you yourself impose."

The same speech makes clear other aspects of Forbes' vision for the library. He also saw the public library as important in helping people respond intelligently to the difficulties brought on by the growing intensity of modern life and the increasing dissemination of knowledge. He believed that an entire town is the beneficiary of a public library because libraries promote a more knowledgeable populace and assist the citizenry in making more educated decisions. He continued: "The Library benefits every man in the community. He may never enter its doors, never take a book from its shelves, but he can no more escape being affected by it, than by the air he breathes."

On the topic of public libraries, William T. Davis commented in the Warren section of Hurd's 1889 History of Worcester County that it was his impression, having surveyed many of the towns of Worcester County, that "no other county in the Commonwealth has done so much to build up these auxiliaries to the public schools." He continued: "To a considerable portion of the people of the county they [libraries] are more important than the schools themselves, for the large and increasing number of immigrant families drawn to it by its extensive and flourishing industries are many of them too old to reap the advantages of a school education, but are enabled by these library associations to breath[sic] a purer atmosphere and absorb at least the elements of an education, which otherwise they could not have received."

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWarren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 4

Although Davis' remarks do not specifically link the Warren Public Library and the immigrant workers of Warren, it appears that his comments were applicable here. At the time he was writing, the town had a high immigrant population and was chiefly an industrial town. Between 1840 and 1890 the town had changed from a largely farming community to an industrial community. By 1890 only 15% of the population were farmers, as opposed to 70% in 1840. Davis listed the town's industries in 1889 as including Sayles & Jenks woolen mill, the four cotton mills of the Warren Cotton Mills, the G. J. & I. E. Moore bluing and ink factory, two edge-tool factories, a cheese factory, another cotton mill, a warp mill, and the Knowles Steam Pump factory. Beginning with Irish immigration brought by the construction of the Western Railroad in the 1830's, the town's immigrant population grew over time. Larger numbers of foreign workers were attracted here as Warren's industries flourished during the latter part of the century and during the early years of the 20th century. During this period, the local immigrant population, mostly Irish, French-Canadian, and Polish, challenged the predominance of native-born Yankees. In 1890 more than 30% of the town's residents were foreign born and two-thirds of its families had at least one foreign-born member.

Predecessors to Public Libraries in the United States

The American public library was a child of the 19th century. Nonetheless, numerous Massachusetts towns had had collections of books available for public use even as early as the 17th and 18th centuries. Those collections seem to have been small and dominated by books on religious topics. During the 18th and early 19th centuries, before the advent of the public library, literate persons in towns and cities across the commonwealth formed private library societies that made available to their members collections of books on a wider range of topics -- from classic literature, novels and history to agriculture, science and geography. In Warren, a private library society, the Western Social Library, was functioning as early as 1802. Another private library here was the Farmer's Library, which was started in 1842 and was composed of a modest collection of books.

Public Education and the Advent of the Public Library

The construction of a fine and monumental building for the Warren Public Library in 1889 was influenced by events that led to a wave of library building during the latter years of the 19th century, both in Massachusetts and in the country in general. According to Nikolaus Pevsner's, A History of Building Types, the first American public library was opened in Peterboro, New Hampshire in 1833. However, the movement in the United States to encourage public libraries on a broad scale was associated with efforts to improve schools and public education. In New York State in 1826 and in Massachusetts in 1837 state legislatures made early steps toward the creation of public libraries when they passed legislation that enabled the establishment of libraries by individual district schools. Other states followed with similar legislation.

The Massachusetts legislature passed an act allowing the establishment of the Boston Public Library in 1848. In 1849 the state of New Hampshire passed the first statewide public library enabling law, allowing any community in the state to establish a public library not associated with an individual school. Massachusetts followed its lead in 1851 and other states gradually followed suit. Among the earliest public libraries in Massachusetts were the Boston Public Library, opened in 1854, and the Worcester Public Library, in 1859. After the Civil War, an increasing number of public libraries were established in Massachusetts, as well as in other states. By 1876 there were enough libraries in this country to warrant the founding of the American Library Association.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.Housing for Public Libraries and the Emergence of the "Library as Monument"

Many early small town libraries were housed in multiple-use public buildings, such as the town hall. This was the case in the early years of the Warren Public Library. Beginning in the 1870's, separate library buildings were built increasingly often in New England. Many were the gifts of wealthy members of the community, often as memorials. Although built principally to house a library, such buildings often also included a museum, or a possibly a school, as part of the complex.

It was during the 1870's and 1880's, with the growing demand for buildings devoted specifically to library use, that an American library building type began to emerge. The best known and most influential early designer of public library buildings in the United States was the important Boston architect, Henry Hobson Richardson. Richardson's libraries, such as the Winn Memorial Library (1876-1879) in Woburn, Massachusetts, and the Ames Memorial Library (1877-1879) in North Easton, Massachusetts, became important early models for American library buildings. Most of Richardson's libraries were stone buildings in the Romanesque Revival style with elegantly detailed reading rooms and visually dramatic book stack halls. For Richardson and for other architects during these early years, the emphasis in library design was on the visual, the symbolic, and the monumental.

As early as 1879, the American Library Association called for a more practical point of view. The association objected to designs that gave precedence to visual effect over ease of library management. Their standards for library design recommended flexible modular shelving to allow for future expansion and stack space that was easily accessible and easily supervised. Grand, galleried book halls, preferred by Richardson and used in European libraries since the 17th century, were not recommended by the association for American public libraries. The drawback of the grand book hall was that it was often inconvenient for use by the librarian. It was also difficult to expand shelf space without damaging the appearance of the room.

During the boom of library construction in the 1880's and 1890's, some of the finest buildings built in New England were libraries. In many towns, including Warren, the library was the most substantial and most high style of all the buildings in the community at the time of its construction. Like the Warren Public Library, a large percentage of these fine buildings were monumental buildings inspired by Richardson's libraries, built in the so-called Richardsonian Romanesque style. Their exteriors, public areas, and reading rooms were finely detailed and treated with a high level of craftsmanship worthy of Richardson's example.

In Warren the inflexibility of Richardson's alcove type book stacks set in a grand, galleried book hall was not used. Current research has not made it clear whether this was done in favor of the recommendations of the American Library Association or for some other reason. However, the book stack area, which was visible from the reading room, has high ceilings and wood trim that make it more than a merely utilitarian space. Although some bookcases were built into the walls, moveable, freestanding bookshelves, with adjustable shelves, were also used.

A highly ornamental staircase was added to the north end of the stack room about 1901 when the stack area was expanded into the second floor. The drama of the height of this stair and its visual richness lend a more monumental quality to the room than it had originally. Even though the stairway has not been in actual use since the opening to the second floor was closed off as an energy saving measure in 1935, its elegant and dramatic visual effect is unaltered. Due to a severe space shortage in the building today, this room is crowded with books and bookshelves, somewhat diminishing the full effect of the stairway and of the spacious character of the room.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWarren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 6

The expansion of the stack area to the second floor and the accompanying addition of the staircase was carried out in 1901 by the Worcester architectural firm, Cutting, Carleton & Cutting, successors to the original architect for the building, Amos P. Cutting. It is not known whether or not the original plans might have provided for these changes. A hint that this might have been the case is given in the trustees minutes of April 27, 1901. Without mention in previous minutes that architectural plans had been commissioned, the April 27th minutes note: "Voted that we do make improvements according to plans, including stairs and screen, but not shelving." The screen, which was planned for the reading room, was later deleted from the improvements made.

Changes in Library-Use Practice

Although the "library as monument" was characteristic of the 1880's and 1890's, new trends would be set in library design by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie during the early 20th century. In general, public library buildings would become less monumental in appearance and simpler in plan than their predecessors so that they were more accessible to the general public and less intimidating to the ordinary user. These new libraries were built to allow public access to the stacks.

As the Warren Public Library was originally designed, public access was allowed only to the reading room on the south end of the main floor of the building and to the waiting room near the main entrance. Book borrowers were not allowed past the waiting room, where they made their requests to the librarian and waited for their books to be delivered. Librarians delivered the books through a window in the north wall of the waiting room. That window is still in place, as is its hanging lamp with a truncated-cone-shaped green glass shade. In keeping with the modern trend toward greater public access, a vote of the library trustees in 1922 left to the librarian the adjustment to "the matter of more open use of the book shelves." It is assumed that at about this time a railing that originally extended across the south side of the stack area was removed to allow public access to the stacks.

Museum and Meeting Hall

At the end of the 19th century, public libraries were encouraged to establish museums for the purpose of collecting local historical materials and other artifacts and items related to natural history for the purpose of public education. In an article "The Public Libraries of Massachusetts" published in New England Magazine in 1891, Henry S. Nourse commented on the importance of such museum collections in libraries. He noted that in many communities it was impossible to learn about the history and contributions of the town and its inhabitants. He wrote:

The town library fails in one of the most important reasons for its being, if it does not become a treasure of local history and biography, a popular repository of anything procurable, whether printed page, manuscript, or picture, that tells aught of the trials and pluck of the town's pioneers; that serves to illustrate the social, intellectual, and religious movements among its people; that preserves faithful record of accidents and incidents, saying and doings, amusements and industries, manners and customs.

The Warren Public Library followed this encouragement and established a museum in the library. According to the minutes of the library corporation, the trustees voted on March 15, 1892 to "collect art and articles of historic interest and of interest in general to the town and to arrange and prepare room suitable for keeping and showing of said articles." During the 1890's cabinets were acquired for the display of museum objects. An 1899 report on the Warren Public Library by the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts described the use of the upper story of the building as a

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWarren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 7

village hall, art gallery and museum. The hall was said to be used for "reading clubs, meetings of the Library Association and other purposes that will not interfere with the reading-room or library." The same room used to house the museum also seems to have served as the meeting hall. The large second-story room immediately above the reading room, which today houses the museum, was mentioned in the trustees minutes of June 28, 1893, when it was designated "Library Hall". The trustees voted that "the use of said Hall be granted to the Debating Society of the town, and to all the literary societies of the town." This room was apparently the "village hall" referred to in the report of the Massachusetts Library Commission.

Collections for the museum grew to include artifacts related to the history of the town, natural history, souvenirs from the travels of Warren citizens, and documents and personal papers. Among such objects that still exist in the library's museum collection are agricultural tools and household items related to the early history of the town, including a Native American hoe, iron cooking pots, a flax hatchel, coverlets and a quilt, a grandfather clock owned by Rev. Stephen Baxter, the town's second minister (1790-1806), and a cradle "first used in 1799". Museum holdings also include portrait paintings of Warren citizens, artifacts and documents related to Warren business and industry, antique toys, Civil War memorabilia, rock collections, and an ornithological collection in a glass case. The collection also includes Japanese chinaware and other Japanese cultural artifacts, including a ceremonial war costume, brought back from Japan by a local physician, Dr. Calvin Cutter, who spent several years during the late 19th century as a medical doctor in Japan. Also part of the Cutter collection is Dr. Cutter's framed "Order of the Rising Sun", bestowed upon him by the Emperor of Japan for his service there.

Many of the articles in the collection are on display today in the museum room of the library. This museum is the only collection of historical materials related specifically to Warren that is open to the public in the town today.

Architecture**Amos P. Cutting, Architect**

Architect for the Warren Public Library was Amos Porter Cutting. The library was not Cutting's first commission in Warren. He designed the 1875 Victorian Gothic style Congregational Church, which stands only a short distance east of the library on Main Street.

Born in Lyme, New Hampshire, Cutting spent the later years of his childhood in Newport, Vermont. In 1863, he settled in Worcester, Massachusetts. After having first worked as a carpenter, studying architecture in his spare time, he established himself as an architect in 1868. Independent architectural study was still common practice at that time, since the first American school of architecture was not established until the 1860's. Between 1875 and 1878, Cutting was associated with John E. Holman (d. 1878) in the architectural firm, Cutting and Holman. Shortly before his death he took Elbridge S. Carleton and his son, Frank H. Cutting, into his practice under the firm name of Cutting, Carleton & Cutting. It was this firm that carried out the 1901 interior alterations to the building. Amos Cutting's brother, George H. Cutting, was a successful Worcester building contractor.

During his architectural career, Amos Cutting is said to have designed seventy-five churches in the eastern United States. He also designed numerous libraries, residences, commercial buildings, and factories. At the time of his death, his most important building was considered to be the 1894 New Hampshire State Library at Concord. His obituary was published in two important architectural journals of the day. Inland Architect called his work "correct and scholarly." American Architect and Building News called him "one of the best known architects of central Massachusetts."

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.****Section number** 8 **Page** 8

Amos Cutting was one of several experienced and highly skilled architects practicing in Worcester during the late 19th century. Among his Worcester contemporaries, the most outstanding were Stephen C. Earle (Earle & Fuller and later Earle & Fisher), and the firms of Fuller & Delano and Barker & Nourse. As was true of Cutting, all of these architects did their major work during the 1880's and 1890's, working largely in the Romanesque Revival, Victorian Gothic, and Queen Anne styles. Although Stephen Earle may be called the "premier Worcester architect" of the day, Cutting's work compares well with Earle's as it does also with that of the other two firms mentioned. Until a careful study of the work of all of these architectural firms has been carried out, it is not possible to make an accurate comparison of their abilities or of their buildings.

The years of the late 19th century were good for architects in New England. The growth and prosperity of the region during this time provided plenty of work and often the occasion to design exceptionally fine and beautifully detailed buildings, such as the Warren Public Library. Both the prosperity and the taste of the day allowed architects to use the quality materials, elaborate ornament, and the fine finish that is seen here.

The Warren Public Library in the Context of Other Buildings in Town

The architecture of Warren includes examples of a wide variety of architectural styles, from Georgian and Federal of the 18th and early 19th centuries to Greek Revival, Italianate, Mansard, Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival of the mid and late 19th centuries. Although there are numerous exceptions, the majority of the town's buildings are built of wood and are vernacular in expression.

Buildings in the town center, both commercial and residential, are largely built of wood and are from one to three stories in height. For this reason, an outstanding contribution to a sense of substance in the town center is made by masonry buildings, such as the Warren Public Library, the Boston & Albany Railroad Depot (of stone) and the former Ramsdell Hotel (of brick), and by buildings with tall towers, such as the wood frame Federated Church and the brick Town Hall. The Warren Public Library building is one of two important examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque style in Warren. Both stand near one another in the town center. A short distance across the way from the library is the granite and brownstone Richardsonian Romanesque Boston & Albany Railroad Depot, designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge and built in 1891. Low and sheltering in form with broad overhanging eaves, curved eyelid dormers, and expansive Roman arched entrances, the depot is of the type that was developed by Henry Hobson Richardson himself as a corporate symbol for the Boston & Albany Railroad. While the character of the Warren Public Library is refined, that of the railroad depot is more primeval and sheltering. Yet, despite these differences, the two buildings are similar enough to one another in materials and architectural elements that each reinforces the effect of the other. These two imposing structures are among the town's most high style buildings and are major contributors to the substantial appearance and urban character of the town center.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information relating to earlier historic landuse of the library property and 19th Century life in the Town of Warren. Further documentary research combined with archaeological testing around the library building can help locate potential survivals from the horse sheds and later Federal House. This research can also determine the extent of regrading that occurred prior to construction of the library. Structural and/or artifact type evidence may survive from the horse sheds that helps determine their function

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.

and association with other buildings in the area. Archaeological evidence may also survive that further defines aspects of horse drawn transportation technology during the early 19th and possibly 18th centuries. Structural evidence from the Federal Period house and detailed analysis of associated occupational related features can also contribute valuable information on the residents of the house and 19th century life in Warren.

(end)

Warren Public Library
Name of Property

Worcester, Massachusetts
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .06 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	731650	4677080
Zone	Easting	Northing
2.		
Zone	Easting	Northing

3.		
Zone	Easting	Northing
4.		
Zone	Easting	Northing

__ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

(see attached)

Boundary Justification

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

(see attached)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan McDaniel Ceccacci consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2000

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Warren Public Library

street & number Main Street, Box 937 telephone (413) 436-7628

city or town Warren state MA zip code 01083

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 the 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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Rev. 10-90)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.

Section number 9 Page 1

9. Bibliography

Maps

Map of Worcester County, Massachusetts. Boston: Walling, 1857.

Atlas of Worcester County, Massachusetts. Rutland, Vt.: Charles E. Tuttle Company,
1971. Reprint of original New York: F.W. Beers, 1870.

Atlas of Worcester County, Massachusetts. Philadelphia: L. J. Richards, 1898.

Public Documents

Public Document #44, Ninth Report of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, 1899. Boston: Wright &
Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 1899.

Published Works

Buck, Sylvia G. Warren: A Town in the Making, 1741-1991. Warren: Warren Arts Council,
1994.

Unpublished Works

Buck, Sylvia G. "Historical Data about Warren Public Library", April 18, 1986.

Ceccacci, Susan McD. "Massachusetts Historical Commission Inventory Forms, Warren", 1980:
147, 148, 128, 207, 259, 141

Larkin, Jack. "Three Layers of Warren's Past 1741-1900: A Companion to the Historic
Preservation Survey", Warren Historical Commission, 1981.

Periodicals

Harrison, Joseph Leroy. "The Public Library Movement in the United States", New England
Magazine, #10,6, August 1894, pp. 709-722.

Nourse, Henry S. "The Public Libraries of Massachusetts", New England Magazine, vol. 5, # 2,
October 1891, pp 139-159.

Van Slyck, Abigail A. "The Utmost Amount of Effectv [sic] Accommodation": Andrew Carnegie
and the Reform of the American Library", Journal of the Society of Architectural
Historians, vol. L, # 4, December 1991.

"Warren Public Library: Its Dedication on Tuesday", The Warren Herald, July 4, 1890, p. 1.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.

Section number 9/10 Page 2/1

Amos P. Cutting obituaries:

American Architect and Building News, vol. LI #1052, February 22, 1896, p. 81.

Inland Architect and Building News, vol. XXVII, #1, February 1896, p. 9.

Worcester Evening Gazette, February 7, 1896.

Worcester Daily Telegram, February 8, 1896.

Clippings

Clippings, 1880's-1980's: Warren Public Library, collection Warren Public Library

Notes

Notes taken by Librarian, Sylvia Buck, from Minutes of Trustees, Warren Public Library

Photographs

House removed for library construction, collection Warren Public Library

(end)

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of this lot are shown on Warren Assessor's Map, Sheet 24, Lot 9 (see enclosed copy of map).

Boundary Justification

The legal boundaries of this property, as shown on the Warren Assessor's Map, Sheet 24, Lot 9 are the historic boundaries dating from the original acquisition of the lot for the construction of the building in 1889. Boundaries for this lot have not changed or been enlarged since that time.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester Co.), Mass.

Section number photo Page

Photographer: Susan Ceccacci
Negatives: Warren Historical Commission
Photos 1-4: 8 x 10" taken April 1998
Photos 5-14: 3 x 5", taken July 1999

1. Main façade looking NE from the corner of Main and Bacon Streets
2. Oriel on main façade looking N
3. N side of building, looking E
4. Interior, tower staircase and C.A. powers Memorial Stained Glass window
5. N wall of hall/waiting area
6. Reading room, looking S
7. Looking N into stack area
8. Looking N into stack room with stair to second floor
9. Staircase in book stack room, looking N
10. Second floor, looking W from top of stair
11. Looking E in second floor library room
12. Looking SE into museum room
13. Looking S, second floor museum room
14. Second floor museum room, looking N into adjoining library room

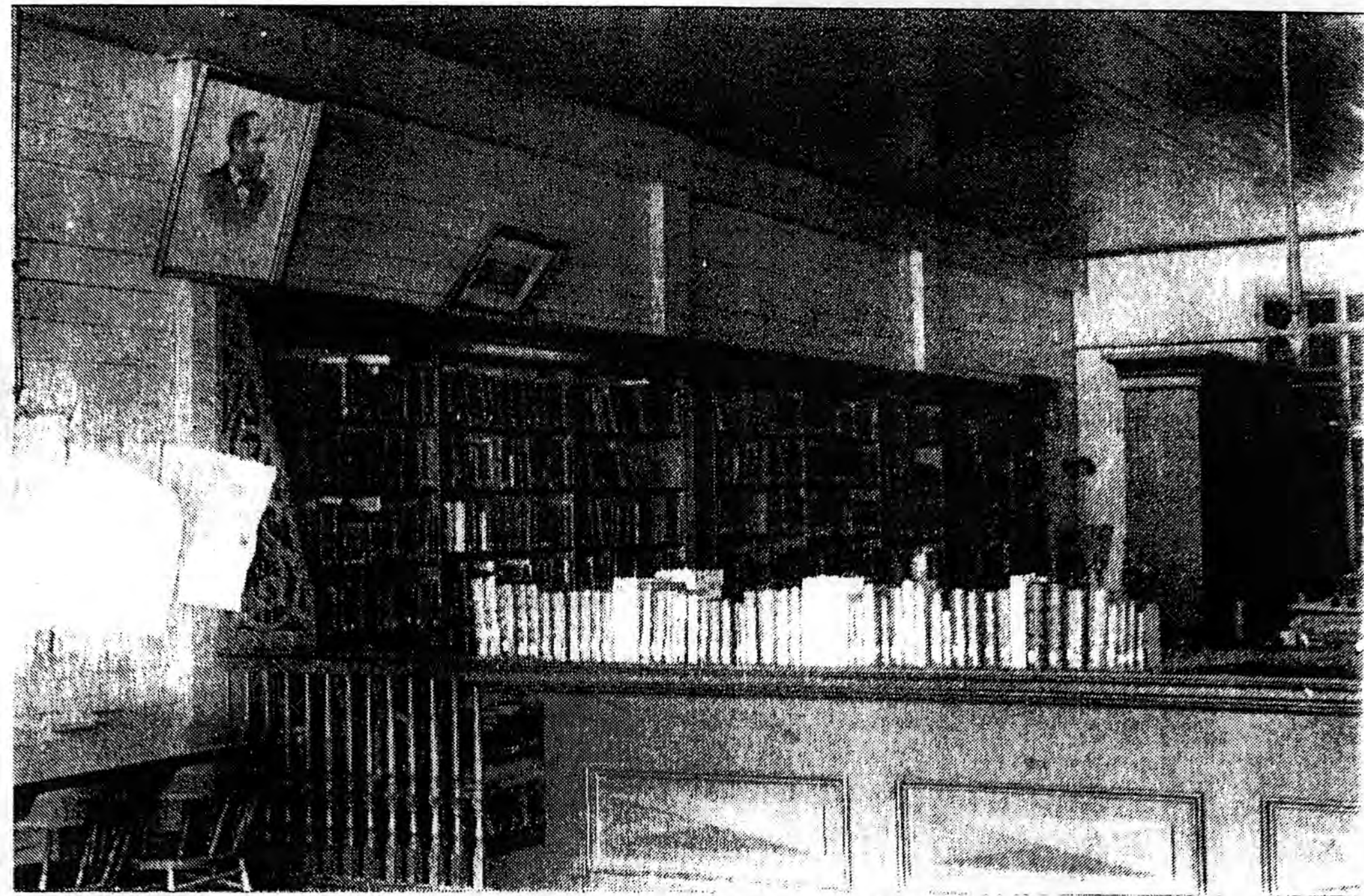
Illustrations

1. Library, original location in Warren Town Hall (1879-1889)

Plans

1. Lot plan, not to scale
2. Main floor, not to scale
3. Second floor, not to scale

(end)



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY IN ITS ORIGINAL LOCATION IN THE WARREN TOWN HALL. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BETWEEN 1879 AND 1889.
FROM WARREN: A TOWN IN THE MAKING, 1741-1991, SYLVIA BUCK. WARREN: WARREN ARTS COUNCIL, 1994.

HOMES AND NEIGHBORHOODS



Warren Public Library Collection

At the junction of Main St. and Winthrop Terrace, from left: Mrs. Allen's house, Wilson H. Fairbank's house and the Congregational Church. The church was moved here from the west end of the common in 1837 and destroyed by fire in 1874. The Wilson H. Fairbank house has not yet received its front renovations.

a.

The Allen house is moved down Main St. on its way to River St., May 1889.



Warren Public Library Collection

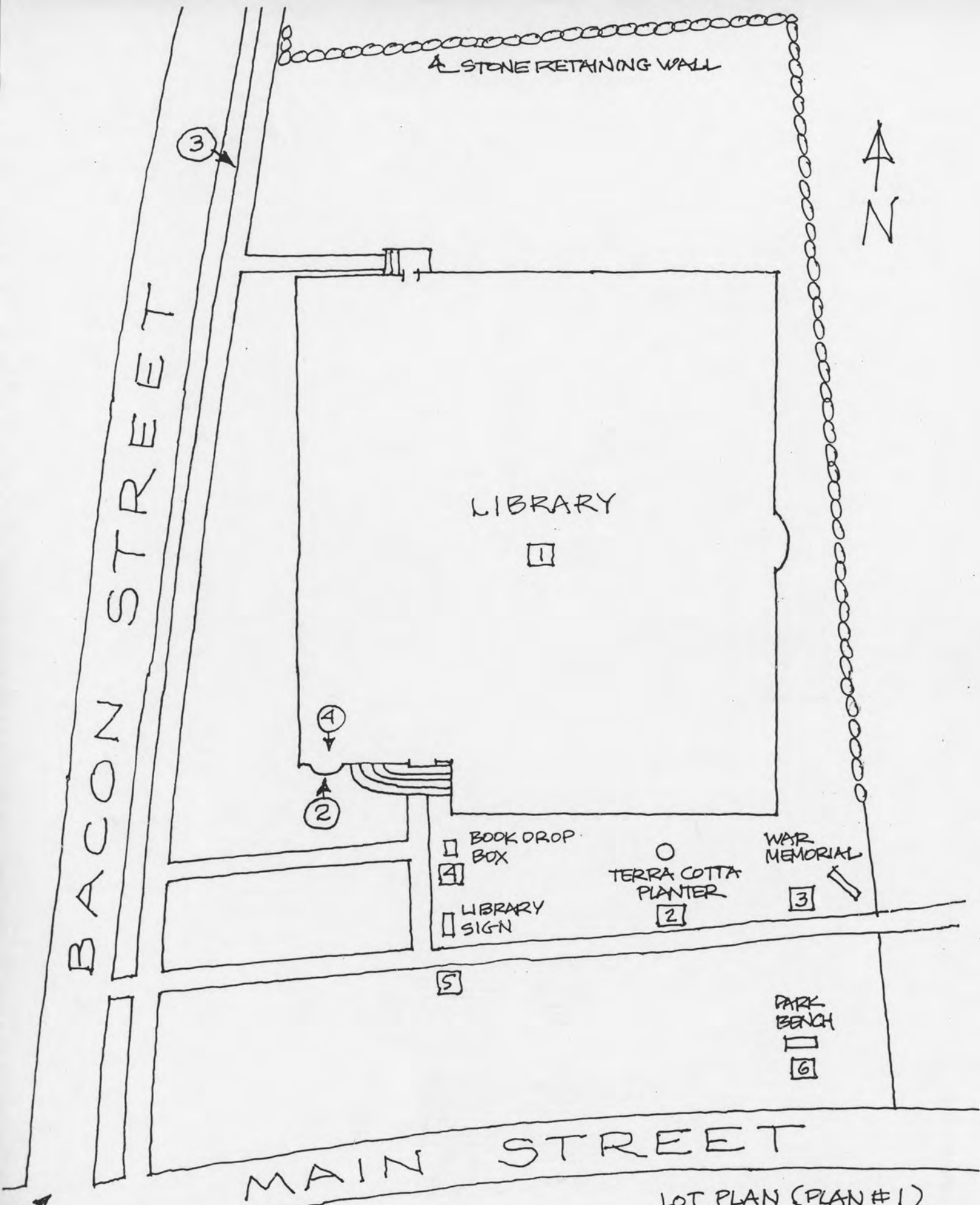
b.



Warren Public Library Collection

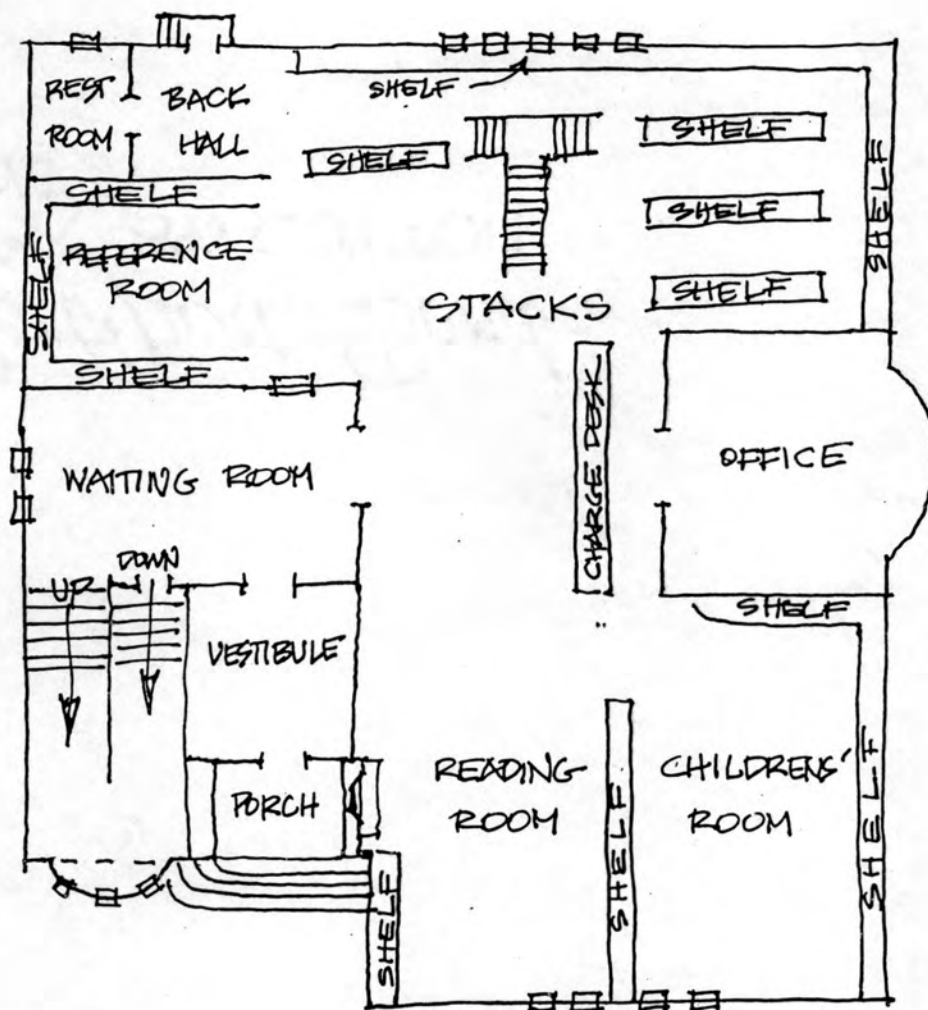
Built between 1826 and 1870, this home was owned by A. Allen in 1870 and by George Allen in 1884. Wilson Fairbank purchased it and had it moved in 1889 to make room for construction of the Warren Public Library. It was rehabilitated in 1991.

c.



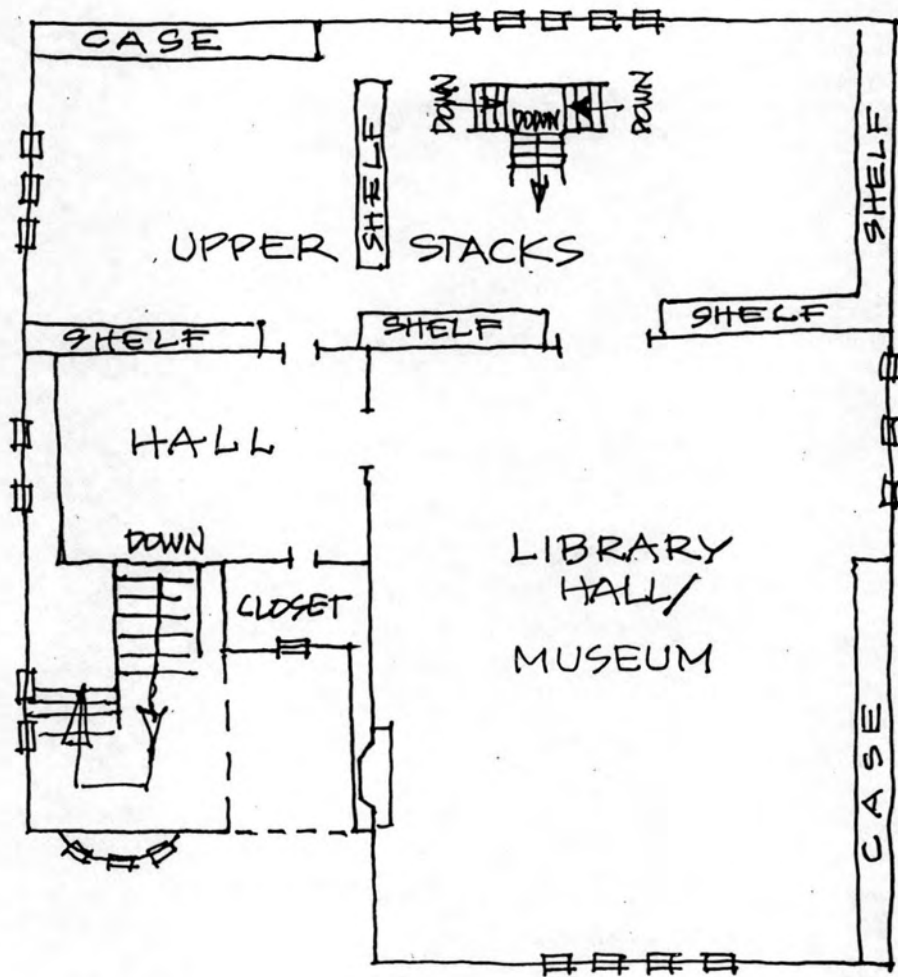
LOT PLAN (PLAN #1)
WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
(NOT TO SCALE)

MAP#
PHOTO# & DIRECTION OF VIEW



PLAN # 2
WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
MAIN FLOOR

NOT TO SCALE
JUNE 1998, S. CECCACCI



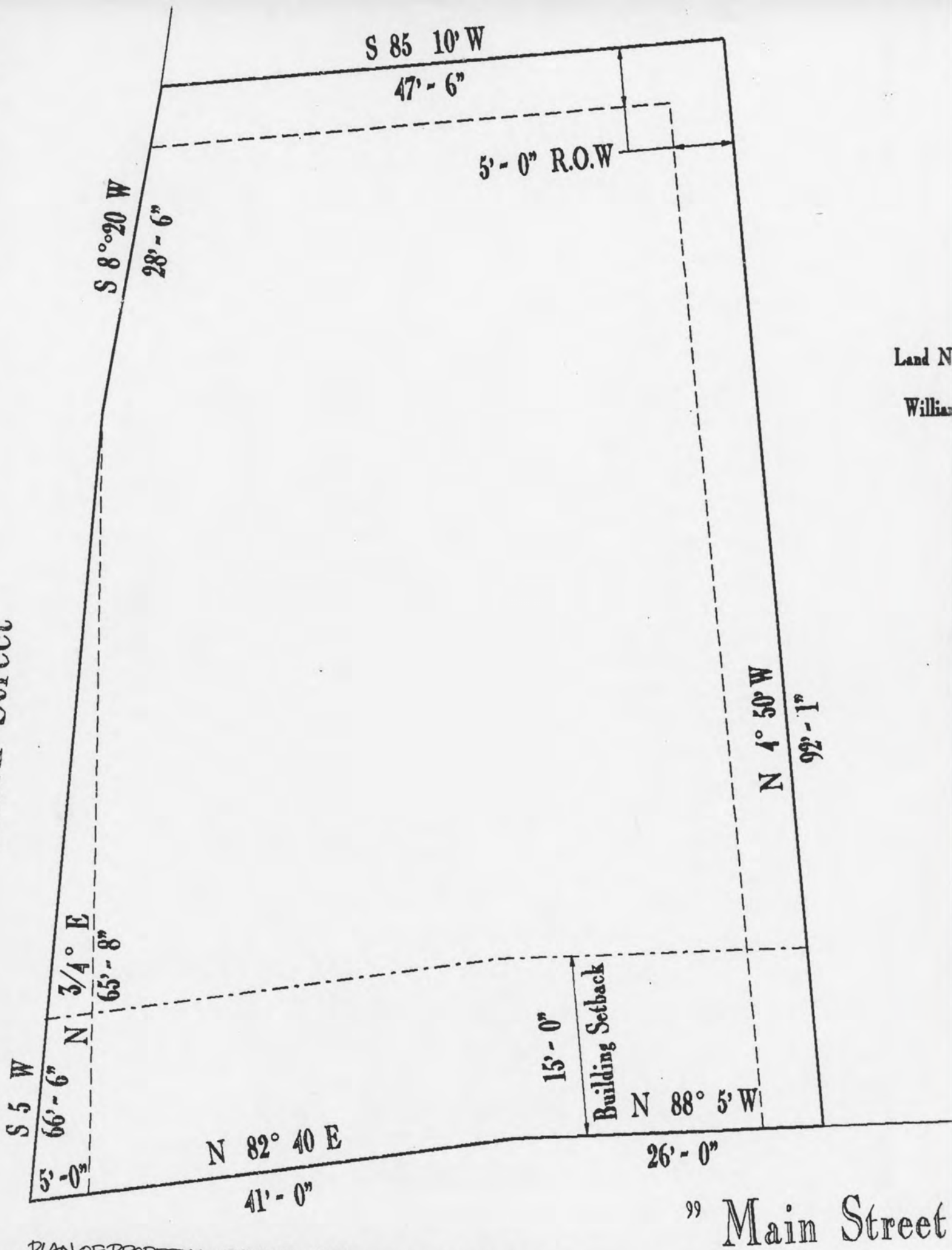
PLAN # 3

WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
SECOND FLOOR

(NOT TO SCALE)

JUNE 1998 , S. CECCACCI

"Bacon Street"



PLAN OF PROPERTY OF WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY AS PER DEED 1288/632

Data Sheet
Warren Public Library
Warren, Massachusetts

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address				Date	Style	Status	Resource
1	24/9	147	Warren Public Library	Main and Bacon Sts				1889	Richardsonian Rsque	C	B
2	"		Terra Cotta Planter	"	"	"	"	1890's	Italianate	C	O
3	"		War Memorial	"	"	"	"	m-20thc	Colonial Revival	NC	O
4	"		Book Drop Box	"	"	"	"	m-late 20thc	Utilitarian	NC	O
5	"		Library Sign	"	"	"	"	late 20 th c		NC	O
6	"		Park Bench	"	"	"	"	m-late 20thc		NC	O

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 00000146 Date Listed: 3/13/00

Property Name: Warren Public Library

County: Worcester State: MA

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

3/13/00
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR makes a technical correction to the form. In Ownership Category, "private" has been checked. Since this is a public building, "public-local" is the applicable category. The form is amended to note this change.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Warren Public Library

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 1/27/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/08/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/24/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/13/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000146

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically and architecturally significant late 19th
century public library.*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 3/13/00

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

515

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



00000146
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

Warren Public Library
Warren (Worcester) MA

Section number 10 Page 1

The coordinates originally provided for the Warren Public Library were 19 731650 4677080. The correct location is 310 miles west (width of one UTM zone) of this point at 18 731650 4677080 (North American Datum 1927).

Corrected April 2009



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Warren Public Library

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000146

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



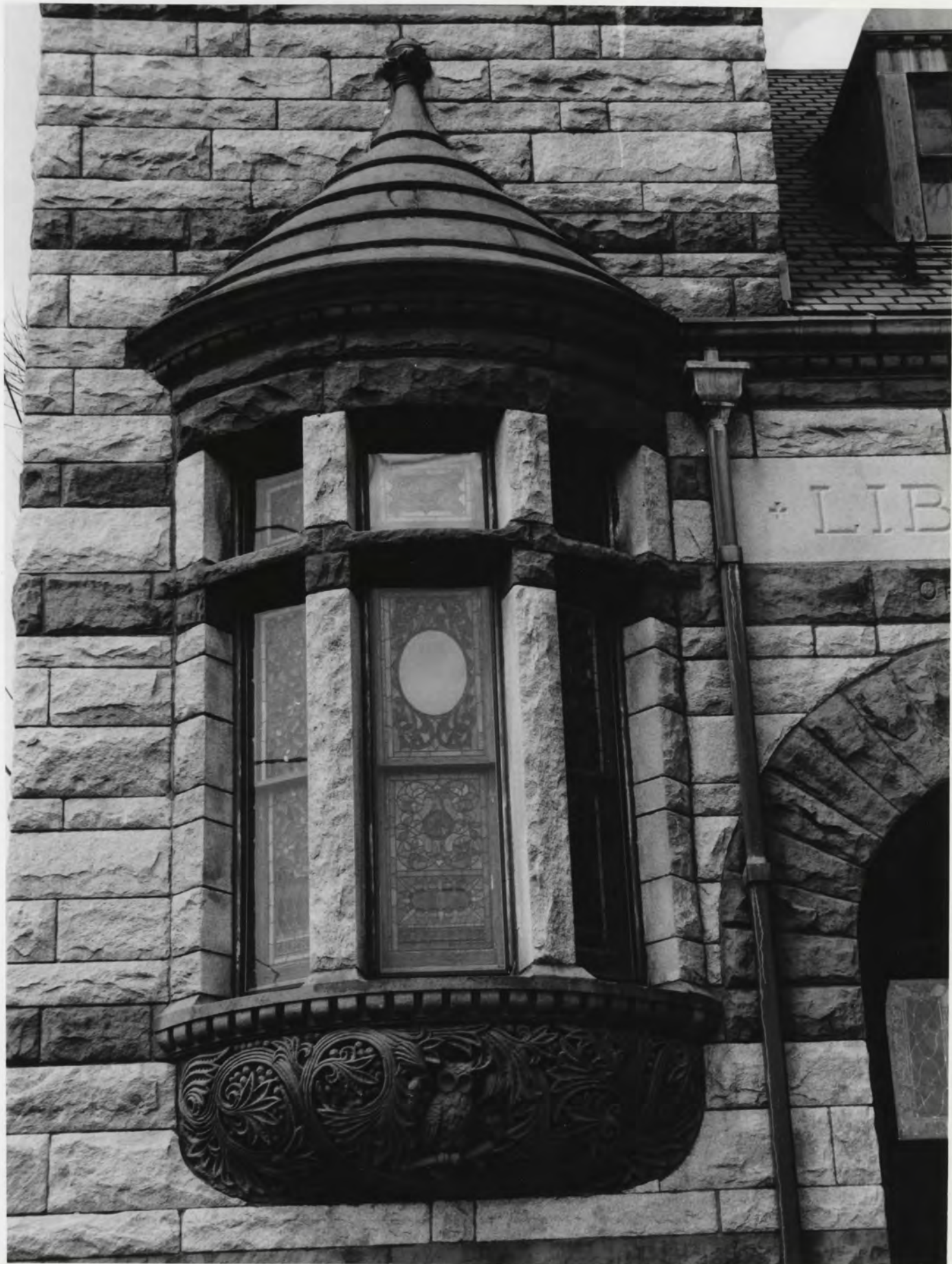
WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI
APRIL 1998

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: MAIN FACADE ^{+ WEST FACADE} / LOOKING NE
FROM CORNER OF MAIN & BACON STS,

PHOTO # 1



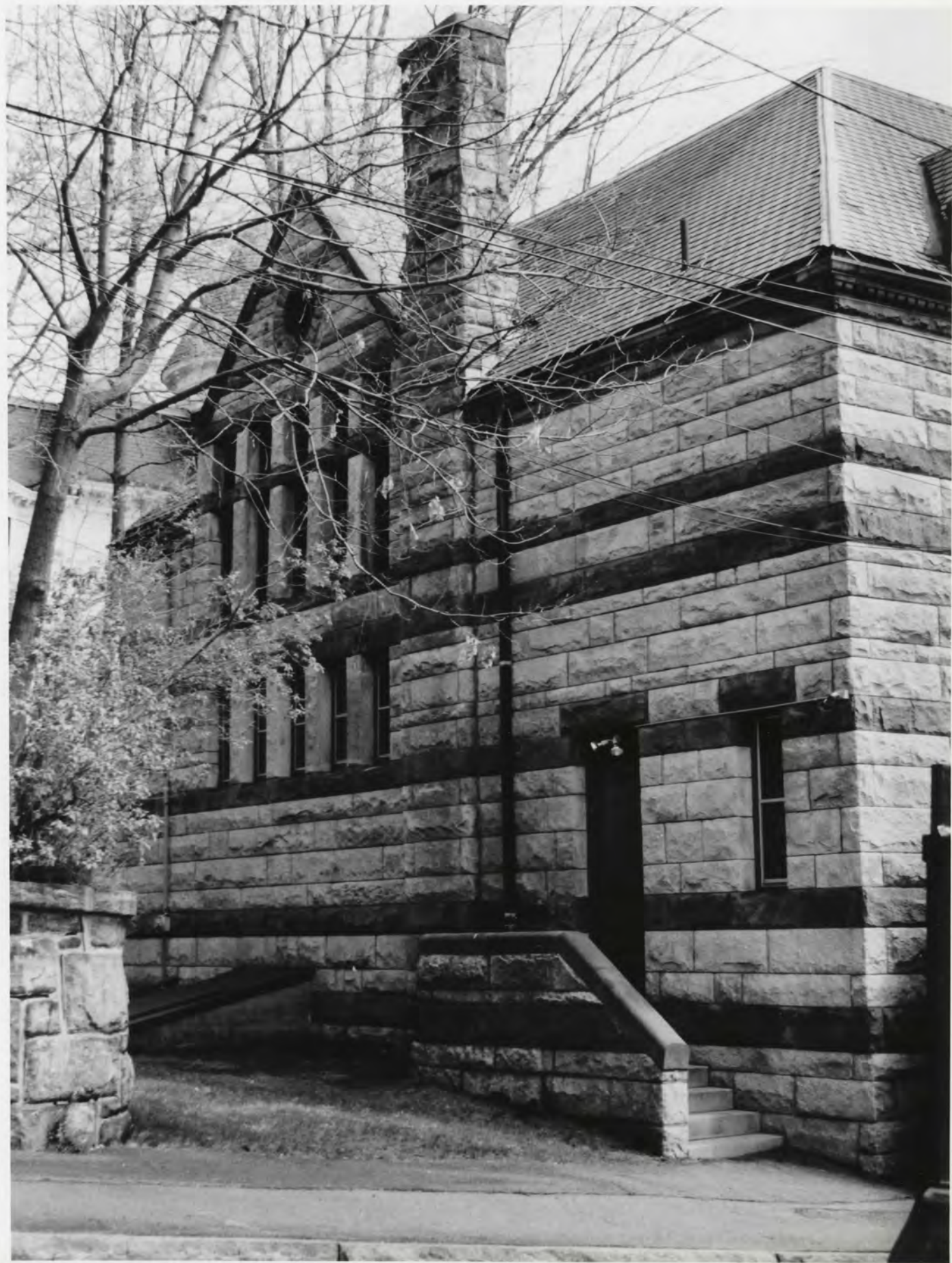
WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI
APRIL 1998

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: ORIEL ON MAIN FACADE LOOKING NORTH

PHOTO #2



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI
APRIL 1998

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: N SIDE OF BUILDING LOOKING EAST

PHOTO # 3



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY

WARREN, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO : S. CECCACCI

APRIL 1998

NEGATIVE : WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW : INTERIOR, TOWER STAIRCASE & C.A.
POWERS MEMORIAL STAINED GLASS
WINDOW

PHOTO #4



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN (WORCESTER CO.), MA

PHOTO : S. CECCACCI
JULY 14, 1999

NEGATIVE : WARREN HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

VIEW : N WALL OF HALL/
WAITING AREA. WINDOW
IS ORIGINAL BOOK PASS
WINDOW.

5630111 1 3

PHOTO #5



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN (WORCESTER CO.) MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI
JULY 14, 1999

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW: READING ROOM LOOKING N, SEEN FROM
STAIRWAY IN BOOK STACK ROOM

563 011 11

PHOTO # 6



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN (WORCESTER CO.) MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI
JULY 14, 1999

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

VIEW: LOOKING N FROM
READING ROOM INTO
STACK AREA WITH STAIR

563 011 1 1

PHOTO # 7



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN (WORCESTER CO.) MA

PHOTO: S. CECACCI
JULY 14, 1999

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW: VIEW LOOKING N INTO STACK ROOM
WITH STAIR TO 2ND FLOOR AT
CENTER

563011

PHOTO #8



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN (WORCESTER CO.) MA.

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI
JULY 14, 1999

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

VIEW: STAIRCASE IN BOOK STACK
ROOM, LOOKING N.

5630111 1 3

PHOTO #9



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN (WORCESTER CO.), MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI
JULY 14, 1999

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: SECOND FLOOR: TOP OF
LOOKING WEST FROM STAIRCASE FROM
BOOK STACK BELOW, LIBRARY ROOM

563 011 13

PHOTO #10



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN (WORCESTER CO.) MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI
JULY 14, 1999

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW; LOOKING ³E IN 2ND FLOOR LIBRARY
ROOM; STAIRWAY DOWN TO BOOK STACK
ROOM IS ON THE LEFT

563-0111

PHOTO # 11



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN (WORCESTER CO.), MA

PHOTO : S. CECCACCI
JULY 14, 1999

NEGATIVE : WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW : LOOKING SE FROM 2ND FLOOR
LIBRARY ROOM INTO MUSEUM ROOM

563 011 12

PHOTO #12



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN (WORCESTER CO.) MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI
JULY 14, 1999

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: LOOKING S, 2ND FLOOR MUSEUM ROOM

5630111

PHOTO # 13



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN (WORCESTER CO.) MA

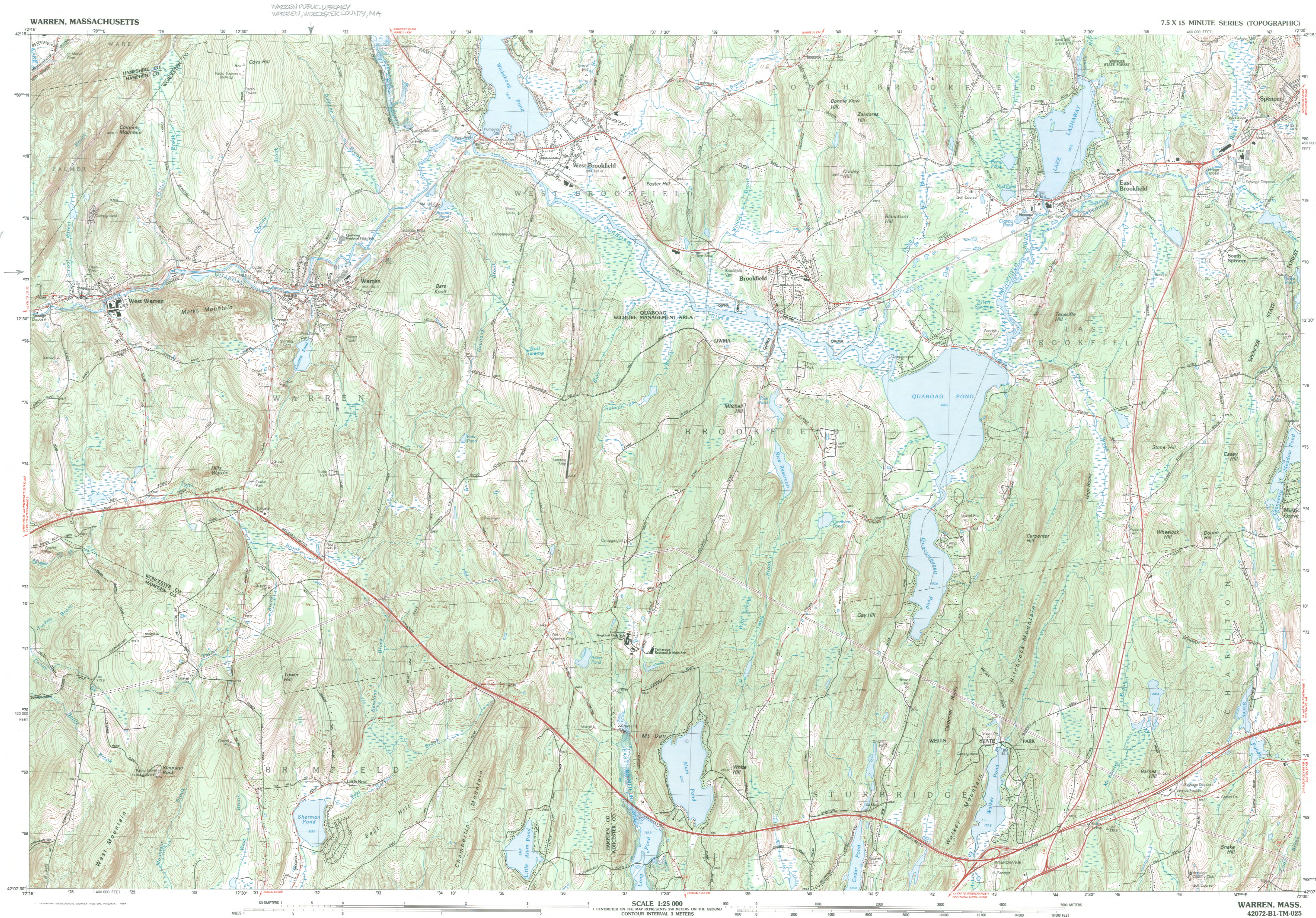
PHOTO: S. CECCACCI
JULY 14, 1999

NEGATIVE: WARREN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: 2ND FLOOR MUSEUM ROOM, LOOKING
N INTO ADJOINING LIBRARY ROOM
& STAIRWAY DOWN TO STACK AREA

563 1411

PHOTO #14



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY
WARREN, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

Warren

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

LoRoy & Preston Copy
(808) 836-8214

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1982

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1980. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1982. Supersedes Warren and East Brookfield 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1969.

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 39 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Magnetic Declination		Map Grid		
1	3.2808	Magnetic Declination		1	2	3
2	6.5616	Magnetic Declination		4	5	6
3	9.8424	Magnetic Declination		7	8	9
4	13.1232	Magnetic Declination		10	11	12
5	16.4040	Magnetic Declination		13	14	15
6	19.6848	Magnetic Declination		16	17	18
7	22.9656	Magnetic Declination		19	20	21
8	26.2464	Magnetic Declination		22	23	24
9	29.5272	Magnetic Declination		25	26	27
10	32.8080	Magnetic Declination		28	29	30

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination (M) at center of map Diagram is approximate

1. Whose Dam
2. North Brookfield
3. Worcester North
4. Ludlow
5. Worcester South
6. Worcester
7. Worcester
8. Worcester
9. Worcester

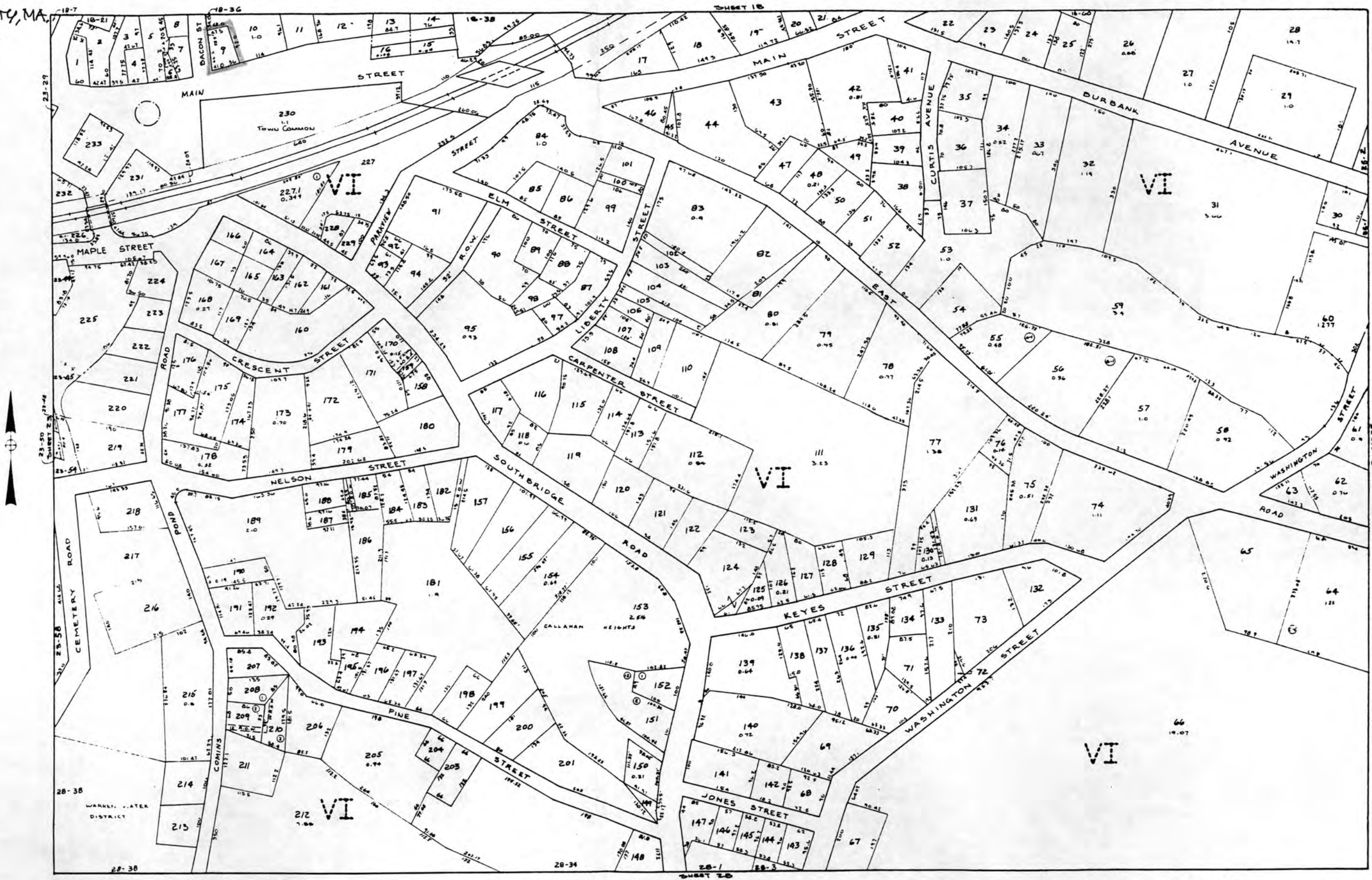
ISBN 0-607-23427-X
9 780607 234275

Topographic Map Symbols

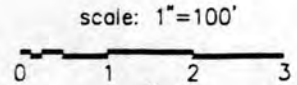
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road; trail
Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State
Bridge: drawbridge
Footbridge; overpass; underpass
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
House; barn; church; school; large structure
Boundary
National, with monument
State
County, parish
Civil township; precinct; district
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation; small park
Land grant with monument; found section corner
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section
Range, township, section line: location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
Soda; mangrove
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

WARREN, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA.
WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY



NOTICE
THESE MAPS WERE DERIVED
FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
AND/OR RECORD PLAN, DEED
AND/OR ASSUMED LINES OF
OCCUPATION FOR THE SOLE
PURPOSE OF TAX ASSESS-
MENT-NOT FOR CONVEYAN-
CES NOR BOUNDARY LINE
DELINTEATION.



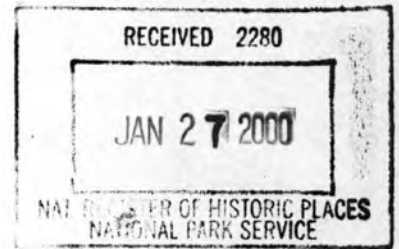
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.
LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03561

BOARD OF ASSESSORS WARREN Massachusetts

ZONING LINE ----
RU: _____ RURAL
RE: _____ RESIDENTIAL
VI: _____ VILLAGE

TAX MAP
prepared by
CONLON ASSOCIATES
Westford, Massachusetts
1982

Revised To
January 1, 1998



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 11, 2000

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Warren Public Library, Warren (Worcester Co.) MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Sylvia Buck, Warren Historical Commission
Susan McD. Ceccacci, Preservation Consultant
David Delansky, Warren Board of Selectmen
Ronald Leger, Chair, Planning Board
Mildred Gushue, Warren Public Library Corporation



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 20, 2011

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Additional Documentation (Technical corrections of UTM's)

In the process of mapping National Register nominations for our GIS database, we have identified errors in UTM coordinates for 23 properties. The errors vary from a few hundred feet to hundreds of miles, often due to transposition of numbers.

As recommended by Edson Beall, we are enclosing a continuation sheet for each of the nominations. Please let me know if you need more information in order to correct your records.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures