

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 Goodnow Library

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 21 Concord Road N/A not for publication

city or town Sudbury N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01776

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.)

Brona Simon DSHPO

March 12, 2002

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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):

for
Signature of the Keeper

Edson R. Beall

Date of Action

5/22/02

Goodnow Library
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
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	Non-contributing	
1	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
1	1	objects
3	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

ROMANESQUE: Richardsonian Romanesque

OCTAGON mode

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof STONE: slate

other STONE: sandstone; TERRA COTTA

CONCRETE (addn. fndation;) ASPHALT (addn. roof)

Narrative Description

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

(See Continuation Sheets)

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7. Description

Setting

Viewed from Concord Road, the Goodnow Library, Sudbury, like numerous other late 19th century New England libraries, is a red-brick building composed of a hip-roofed Richardsonian Romanesque front section (the form it had taken by 1895) combined with a massive rear brick wing. The wing, completed in 1999, is over three times the size of the original building. Due to the alignment of the wing directly behind the old building, however, the main view west from the street still conveys the intact appearance of the library as it appeared after its first major enlargement in 1894.

The building occupies the east part of a long, narrow three-acre parcel of land on the west side of Concord Road a mile and a half south of Sudbury center in the village of South Sudbury. To the north and across the road to the east are mid- to late-19th century houses on ample lots, as well as the 1889 Memorial Congregational Church. To the south and southeast, small-scale 19th and 20th-century commercial buildings, along with one large complex built in 2000, are clustered around the intersection of Concord and the old east-west Boston Post Road (US Route 20). Hop Brook meanders southward behind the properties on the west side of the road, and forms the rear boundary of the library property.

A small, irregularly-shaped pond (Map #5, photo #8) diverted from the brook, is located on the west end of the library lot at the base of a steep hillside. On the higher ground just east of the pond, screened on north, west, and south by tall sugar maples remaining from early landscaping for the library, there is now a grassed area. In its center is a late-1990s rectangular infiltration basin (Map #4), six feet deep, with angled, grassed, and stone rip-rap banks. A concrete culvert with angled abutments and faced with a large metal trash screen is located in the rear bank at the southwest corner of the pond. The basin and culvert provide flood-control protection for the long paved parking lot which fills most of the property behind the library building.

Between the front of the library and the street, a circular driveway follows the line of the original library drive of the 1860s. Within the curve of the drive, next to the street, is a grassed green shaded by three tall oak trees. At its center is Sudbury's recently cleaned and restored 1897 Civil War Memorial (Map #2, photo #7)—a full-size bronze statue of a Union soldier leaning on his rifle. The statue is mounted on a high rectangular base of polished and unpolished gray granite, with a molded and corbelled cornice at the top. On the lower front section of the base, above the dates 1861-1865, raised letters read "Tribute to the loyal

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sons of Sudbury." A small bronze plaque above the inscription reads "Gift of Samuel B. Rogers, May 30, 1897." The sides of the base are embellished with well-preserved carvings of rucksacks; the one on the south is accompanied by a bugle, the one on the north by a canteen. On the rear face of the base is the list of the eleven men who "died in service of their country" during the war. Just in front of the memorial monument is a long, low carved, painted wooden sign (Map #3) on decorative wood posts, reading "Goodnow Library." (Photo #1)

Most of the many young shrubs, ornamental trees, and flowers on the green, on the perimeter of the property, and in small beds adjacent to the building are the products of recent landscaping work associated with the construction of the 1999 wing or with ongoing volunteer efforts. Much of the planting was done by Sudbury's Thursday Garden Club. Like the rear trees, however, a line of tall maple trees along the east boundary is believed to remain from a series of late-19th century plantings; some of them may date to the 1860s. While the original wood and granite library fence was removed in 1892, modern fences currently line the length of the north and south edges of the property – a high stockade fence to the north, and a combination of stockade and chain link on the south.

Exterior. The Goodnow Library is a hip-roofed building, two stories high, comprised of the L-plan, pre-1900 building, abutted to the rear by the 195-foot-long section completed in 1999, and to the northwest by a small two-story section remaining from an expansion in 1971. The front sections are roofed with slate, while the rear sections have asphalt shingle roofs. The large rear addition now functions as the main library, with the entrance in the new south side. The original east entry at the Concord Road end is no longer used. (Photo #6)

The older, early building, which is the focus of this nomination, has been renamed the Atkinson Wing. Originally constructed in 1862/63 as a small brick octagon topped with a large wood-frame lantern (belvedere), it was expanded twice before the end of the 19th century, in about 1885 and in 1894. Both expansions were apparently designed by the original architect Joseph R. Richards of Boston, in conjunction with his son, William, with whom he formed the firm of Richards & Richards in 1880.

The original octagon was largely Italianate in its detailing. It had a narrow gable-roofed porch at the centered front entry, and, from what can be inferred from an 1889 engraving, a single round-headed 2/2 sash window in each of the other walls, fitted with louvered

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wooden blinds and a louvered fan above the rectangular sash. The windows of the lantern were also round-headed, but with 6/6 sash.

Although the walls of the octagon are still largely intact, and best viewed from the interior, there is no evidence of the 1862 structure visible from the exterior. A small thirteen-foot-wide, two-story annex abutting the rear west wall of the building was added in about 1885. The exterior as seen today is primarily the result of an enlargement and remodeling that took place in 1894, which entailed three major changes. At that time a full-height 40 x 28' hip-roofed brick addition, two stories high, was built extending south from the rear annex and the southwest wall of the octagon. The lack of any windows at the first-story level on the long east wall of this wing may be indicative of the great need for shelf space on the interior. As part of the 1894 expansion, a new brick wall with a wide, double-leafed entry in a vestibule recessed under a broad brick-and-terra cotta arch was built across the front of the octagon, entailing the squaring off of the front corners for two small, irregularly-shaped enclosed spaces at each story. (Photo #2) The shallow-pitched main roof of the octagon and the lantern windows were removed, and the walls were raised several feet under a new hipped roof. All of the 1894 walls are constructed of a deep red brick, laid up in common bond, and rest on a wide water table of rock-faced granite. Due to the slope of the ground, an expanse of the mortared rubble foundation, rising from about two to five feet, is exposed at the south end of the wing.

The main façade the resulted from the 1894 building campaign is a symmetrical, three-part composition, with the arched entry forming the focus of a broad center pavilion demarcated at the edges by a pair of full-height, half-round engaged piers composed of narrow, smooth, terra cotta bricks. The upper ends of the piers above the roof line are ornamented by a band of rock-faced brownstone, and topped by high, smooth, unadorned sandstone bollard-like caps. Between the upper posts the pavilion rises to a gable, its upper edge trimmed with brownstone capstones. Filling the gable wall at the level of the eaves is a trio of 1/1-sash windows, punched into the wall in round-arched openings echoed above three rows of headers. A single line of slightly projecting headers crowns each brick arch. Below the triple gable window, above the entry archway, is a rectangular granite wall sign reading, in raised letters, "Goodnow Library, erected A.D. 1862." The sign is apparently relocated from the original east wall of the octagon. The archway, like some of the piers of the pavilion, is faced with shallow terra cotta bricks. (Both the piers and the arch display some recent areas of terra cotta replacement.) The arch bricks are smooth and long, and end at an outer arch of terra cotta molding. Terra cotta is also used in a panel above the arch,

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where each of the spandrels is filled with a composition of raised oak leaves and a sheaf of parchment displaying the date of the building's expansion. The date is in two parts: "Enlarged" in the south spandrel, and "1894" in the north. (Photo #3)

A flight of three wide granite steps leads to the entry, which is paved with 20th-century flagstone under the archway. The present varnished oak double-leaf door, with single beveled-glass lights over three raised-field panels, dates to the 1894 renovations, as do the broad, decorative-lead sash windows, the polished pink marble wainscoting, the oak upper side walls with 18 small square panels, and the coffered archway ceiling. (Some of the glass was replaced in the 1899 restorations, but the entry is largely intact.)

Each outer section of the façade wall has a 1/1 sash window centered at each story. The first-story windows have brownstone sills and very high splayed brick lintels of three-to-four rows of stretcher bricks, topped with a horizontal double row of projecting bricks. The upper windows span the wall space between a narrow brownstone string course and broad brownstone frieze. A cornice of corbelled bricks forms the transition to the roof eaves and an integral gutter. The brownstone frieze and string courses continue into the pavilion, where brownstone is also used in a wide band course under the triple-arched window, and in quoining to either side of the library sign.

Both the north and side sides of the 1862 building also retain their 1894 fenestration, consisting of a single 1/1 window aligned at each story in the side wall of the new front corner rooms, and to their west, a paired, three-level window composition that represents an alteration to the original north and south octagon walls. The latter includes a pair of 1/1 sash at the first story, and, above them, lighting the gallery inside, two pairs of square, single-pane hopper windows, one above the other. The brownstone string course continues along the sides of the building, as does the frieze and corbelled brick cornice.

The string course, frieze, and cornice continue around the upper part of the south wing, as well. Between them on the wing façade is a band of three paired 1/1-sash windows, plus a single 1/1 toward the south corner. The south end elevation of the wing has a single 1/1 high in each corner. The center of the end wall is filled with a large three-part window composition of a trio of 1/1s at the first story, and above them two rows of three single, square panes. (Photo #4)

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Interior

1862 Octagon. Given the radical 1890s transformation of the building exterior, the presence of the 1862 octagonal reading room and its gallery on the interior is a remarkable survival. The original building is 30 feet in diameter. Ringing the periphery of the room is a four-foot-wide mezzanine-level gallery supported on eight slender walnut columns. Low, nearly flat plastered arches span between the columns; above them the floor of the gallery is edged with a balustrade composed of varnished round dowels and heavy turned walnut posts, one aligned above each column. (Photos #10, 11) While the balustrade may be original, its handrail appears to be of later construction. The former location of a lower balustrade is revealed in the floorboards of the first story by a ring of circular wooden pegs which appear to mark the holes for another set of round-dowel balusters. (Whether either balustrade was part of the original 1862 building is a matter of speculation; however, as a surviving architect's drawing from June 1862 shows only a lattice-work gallery balustrade connecting to a rear spiral staircase. It is not known if the balustrade or staircase, which would probably been executed in metal, was ever built to the design shown in the drawing.)

All the original windows in the 1862 section of the building are gone. The 1894 window sash occupy the north and south walls. Five-panel doors are located at both stories leading into the front 1894 corner rooms, and another is located in the northwest wall of the mezzanine. A two-part glass-and-panel double-leaf door of two unequally-sized leaves now opens into the 1894 south addition. A flat-arched passageway in the rear west first-story wall leads to the ca. 1885 annex, and another in the east wall opens into a front vestibule. While the end walls of the three-foot-deep vestibule are plastered, the front wall space under the sidelights is paneled with narrow oak vertical beaded board. Heavy compound moldings around the front door, sidelights, and the arched vestibule ceiling are a combination of varnished oak and some grained elements of another type of wood. Similar moldings surround the windows and the interior doors of the octagon.

A restoration completed in 1999 uncovered the inner walls of the lantern, which had been hidden above a mid-20th century plastered ceiling. With the removal of the ceiling, the dome-like lantern space was restored, and its wall-plane transitions ringed with period-appropriate varnished moldings. (Photo #12) The late-Victorian four-part brass and copper chandelier, which had been stored on the premises, was restored and hung from the lantern ceiling. Historically accurate glass globes were reinstalled as part of a refurbishing of the chandelier. The record of a chandelier purchased in 1885 to substitute for "the

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unsightly lamps that have for so long disfigured the interior" (*Report of the Trustees of the Goodnow Library*, 1892) probably refers to this fixture.

Today, most available wall space at both stories of the octagon is lined with 6-foot-high oak bookcases, installed in 1999 as a replacement for pine shelving of the 1950s and 1960s. The first-story walls from northwest to northeast, and from southwest to southeast, however, still display a 38" high band of period embossed lincrusta wallpaper, which has recently been cleaned and restored. All the other wall surfaces are painted plaster.

Annex. Nearly all details of the ca. 1885 rear annex (now the passage to the main library) have been obliterated by later alterations, and the stair to the basement shown against its south wall in an 1894 drawing is long gone. An extraordinary discovery during the late 1990s work, however, is a paired 1/1 sash window high in the annex's south wall, which had been bricked up and plastered sometime in the 20th century.

1894 Wing. The long 40 x 28' reading room of 1894, now the Local History and Genealogy Room, also revealed some secrets during the recent construction and restoration work. A late 20th century dropped ceiling was removed, exposing both the paired 1/1 window high in the north wall, and a line of clerestory windows along the west wall which mirror the fenestration of the east elevation. The windows along the east and west walls are trimmed with broad, molded, mitred varnished wood casings. The north end window, however, had a sandstone lintel and sill. A portion of the brick wall of the annex is visible around the window, and the corbelled brick exterior cornice is still in place above it.

At the north end of the room is a low brick fireplace, its broad-arched opening fronted by a pair of modern metal-and-glass fireplace doors installed in 1971. (Photo #13) Above the opening, the splayed brick stretchers and a row of projecting bricks which form a shallow mantel shelf echo the simplicity of the brick detailing on the exterior of the building. The 70"-wide hearth is composed of glazed Chelsea tiles in yellow, brown, and bright blue, the borders adorned with a sunflower design. Two plain-brick chimney flues rise up the wall surface to either side of the fireplace, presenting an awkward, but practical way to vent the firebox without invading the annex space to the north. To either side of the fireplace and chimneys, the wall is paneled to a height of seven feet with vertical beaded board, topped by a band of two horizontal recessed panels and a molding. Continuous oak bookcases and glass-front display cabinets were installed along most of the east, west, and south walls of the room in 1999, replacing mid-20th century pine shelving.

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Due partly to serious structural issues, all but the northeast end of the 1971 addition was demolished in the process of another larger expansion of the building to the rear in 1997-99, designed by A. Anthony Tappe & Associates. The main library addition in place today continues the theme of the red brick masonry of the 1894 building, but accented by areas of pink-brown cast stone reminiscent of the sandstone and brownstone detailing used by Richards & Richards. In homage to the 1862 building, the new library incorporates a two-level octagonal reading room at the west end.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites have been recorded on the library property, sites may be present. Eight sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property represent locational criteria (slope, soil draining, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of Native American sites. The library is located on a well-drained, level to moderately sloping terrace less than 500 feet from Hop Brook, a tributary of the Sudbury River. The latter river eventually drains to the Merrimack River. Extensive ancient Native American settlement has been documented in the Sudbury River drainage throughout most periods of history, especially from the Middle Archaic through Contact Periods. Given the above information, the size of the nominated property (3.03 acres) and impacts related to construction of the library, additions and landscaping. A moderate to high potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources on the Goodnow Library property.

A low potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources on the library property. Historic land use has not been identified on the property prior to the construction of the library in 1862. Activities conducted at the library are not known to have left significant archaeological remains.

(end)

Goodnow Library
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

8. Statement of

Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☒ **XA** 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.
- ☒ **XC** 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1862 to 1951

Significant Dates

1862

1894

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joseph R. Richards

J.R. and W. P. Richards (1894 addition)

Staniunas, Joseph P. (1971 addition)

Tappe & Associates (1997-99 addition/renovations)
Badger Brothers (Civil War Memorial)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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8. Significance

The Goodnow Library, Sudbury's public library since 1862, meets Criterion A at the local level for nearly 140 years as a key public institution in its community, having evolved from a tiny one-room lending library to the large, multifaceted facility that it is today. It also qualifies under Criterion A for its association with the evolution of South Sudbury (formerly Mill Village) from an industrial/mill area to a major secondary village, which by the late 19th century included over fifty Victorian-era residences as well as several commercial enterprises and civic institutions. The conscious efforts by influential South Sudbury residents to make their village into a rival for the town center, as embodied by John Goodnow's initial gift, Samuel Rogers' donation of the Civil War Memorial, and the support and involvement of other influential citizens also illustrate important attitude that had a profound effect on the development of the town. The library property is today perhaps the most visible manifestation of those attitudes. The reading habits and preferences of the public, which are so vividly illustrated throughout the library's records, are another important aspect of the town's social and cultural history. The property also meets criterion C at the local level as a rare surviving example of mid-19th century octagonal construction in institutional form, enlarged and transformed into a major Richardsonian Romanesque town library of the 1890s. The building is also an outstanding example of the work of Joseph R. and William P. Richards, incorporating in one structure a thirty-year evolution of their approach to architecture. In spite of the recent additions to the rear of the library, and of the presence of some infill architecture nearby in the late 20th century, the 19th century building maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The town of Sudbury, part of the original Sudbury grant, was incorporated in 1639. The area that is today's Sudbury began as the sparsely-settled west part of the community. For many years it was a rural area known as "Sudbury Plantation," which served as a resource area for Sudbury Village to the east. Its settled population gradually increased, and in 1721 the plantation was designated as the West Precinct of Sudbury. In 1780 it was separated formally from the East Precinct at Sudbury Village, which became the town of Wayland. Sudbury's location along the early Post Road from Massachusetts Bay to the interior (today's Route 20) made it a prominent stopping place for two centuries of travelers, and led to the development of early inns and taverns, including the early 18th-century How's Tavern (now the Wayside Inn/NRDIS) in the west part of town, and another in what was later to become South Sudbury on a lot that included the three acres which became the library lot. The town center, however, developed not along the Post Road, but a mile and a

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half to the north on the primary colonial north-south route from Concord, today's Concord Road. Formerly called the meetinghouse road, Concord Road ran south from Sudbury center to the Boston Post Road, paralleling Hop Brook, which flows north-south at the west edge of the current library lot. The brook was an important local source of water power that contributed to the small industrial development in South Sudbury, which began with sawmills in 1659 and 1677, a grist- and filling mill in the later colonial period, and later evolved into an early 19th-century residential/commercial/industrial village called Mill Village.

By the 1850s, houses were spreading north up Concord Road from the edge of the mill district, and with the building on the east side of the street of Wadsworth Hall and the Wadsworth Academy (1857), a private school, an institutional focus was added to what was increasingly being called South Sudbury. A few years later, John Goodnow, head of a Boston exporting firm, who had grown up in the south part of Sudbury and owned considerable land opposite the academy between Concord Road and the brook, willed a three-acre portion of it to the town. The legacy also included \$22,500. \$20,000 of it was earmarked to endow a town library, while the remainder would pay for a building to house the collection.

John Goodnow died in 1861. The following year, Town Meeting authorized the Board of Selectmen to carry out the instructions of Goodnow's will. Trustees were appointed to oversee the founding of the library, and the library Building Committee as named on a sheet of architectural drawings still in the collection of the library consisted of two men, Charles Thompson and Samuel Puffer. Puffer became the first librarian when the building was opened in the spring of 1863. Prior to John Goodnow's donation, there had been no library in Sudbury, either public or private. The initial collection of nearly 2300 volumes was apparently acquired by the first Board of Library Trustees.

It is possible that Goodnow was aware that Sudbury lagged behind some other area towns in the establishment of a library as an institution. Wayland, for example, had founded the first free public library in Massachusetts soon after the state legislature enacted the Massachusetts Library Act in 1851, and in the early 1850s Concord has incorporated a long-standing collection of books from the Concord Social Library into a new free library. Still, the first municipal library collections were most likely to be housed in a room in the local town hall. The Sudbury library building was one of the first constructed in Massachusetts solely for library purposes.

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To design the new building, the Building Committee chose Boston architect Joseph R. Richards. Born on Beacon Hill in 1828, Mr. Richards had been trained in the office of Gridley J.F. Bryant. Among his projects there as draftsman was the 1852 Charles Street Jail and Almshouse in Boston. He opened an independent architectural practice in Boston in 1851, spending many years on Court Street, some of them in the old S.S. Pierce Building. Known throughout his career as a "skilful, painstaking architect," (*Boston of Today*, 1892) he established his reputation early by winning the 1856 competition for the remodeling of the Buckingham House in Cambridge, which had been designed by Asher Benjamin in 1832. A brilliant draftsman according to architectural historian James O'Gorman, Richards' drawing for the Buckingham House competition is the earliest known instance of a local designer's exploitation of shades, shadows, and landscape in a perspective architectural drawing. Among his other early projects were the design for the Mercantile Exchange Building at Summer and Hawley Streets, Boston (1855-56), and the 1859-60 restoration of the fire-damaged Vermont State Capitol at Montpelier.

Joseph Richards clearly had a broad understanding of the architectural trends of the day. For his 1862 design for the Goodnow Library, he drew upon one of the major architectural fads of the previous decade, the octagon. Heavily influenced by phrenologist Orson Squire Fowler (1809-1887) who in his popular book *A Home For All; or, the Gravel Wall and the Octagon Mode of Building*, first published in 1848 and reprinted every year through 1857, promoted the octagon as the most efficient form for a residence. Richards and a handful of other architects adapted the same philosophy to the building of small libraries. Fowler argued that an octagonal plan enclosed one-fifth more floor area than a square with the same wall length. It also allowed twice as much direct sunlight to enter the interior than a four-walled building – a distinct advantage in the design of a building devoted to reading. At least one window in each of the eight walls would be sure to let in the maximum amount of light at any time of day, and as most octagon buildings were built with spacious glazed lanterns or belvederes in the center of the roof, light would penetrate the center of the interior space as well.

The eagerly anticipated library building was completed and opened to the public in the spring of 1863. The cost of the construction, slightly more than the \$2500 that Goodnow's will had provided, was \$2691.35. The builder was John R. Harriman of Maynard.

In the middle of the 19th century, as commercial and industrial development increased in the vicinity of the Post Road, many of Sudbury's more prominent residents established their homes not at the town center, but in South Sudbury, building stylish Victorian residences. Some also operated progressive farms. John Goodnow's family had come from
(continued)

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Goodnow Library
Sudbury (Middlesex), MA

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the south part of Sudbury, and several men who went on to become Library Trustees lived in the vicinity of the Concord/Post Road intersection. For many decades, a friendly rivalry existed between residents of the two villages, as local philanthropists and influential citizens contributed time and money to improving the village where they resided. When a resident of the town center donated funds for a Revolutionary War monument to be erected there in 1896, for instance; less than a month after its dedication industrialist Samuel B. Rogers of South Sudbury responded by providing \$2000 for a memorial to Sudbury's Civil War soldiers, on the condition that it be placed "on the lawn in front of the Goodnow Library, at So. Sudbury." The Civil War Memorial (Map #2), which according to Mr. Rogers' wish was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1897, was designed and fabricated by Badger Brothers of Quincy, who had made the Revolutionary War monument the year before.

The library, however, quickly became an important resource of Sudbury citizens throughout the town – for pleasure and recreation as much as for learning and enlightenment. Over its first decades of existence, annual reports of the Library Trustees chronicle the gradual formation of a policy of book selection that would appeal primarily to the public taste, at least to a certain extent. While some types of books and periodicals were regarded as beneath the caliber of what should be included in a library collection, the preferences of the public were clearly the main consideration in the choice of new acquisitions. Initially, the inclusion of popular periodicals in the collection was questioned by some citizens and educators. By 1877, for instance, the library was subscribing to 25 different newspapers and magazines, and the trustees of that felt compelled to defend their selection, saying they were "satisfied that this item is not only judicious, but highly satisfactory to the readers generally, as indicated by the increasing demand for and interest manifested in this kind of reading." The demand for fiction was also great, leading the trustees on 1896-7 to admit that "it is often perplexing to decide what [fiction] is best to purchase." In the words of the 1882 report of the library trustees,

Much has been said and written recently concerning the proper selection of books for public libraries, and it would be difficult, if not utterly impossible, to find two persons who would think precisely alike upon the subject; objections might be made by some person to every book in the library, excepting perhaps the Bible, the Revised Statutes, of the Unabridged Dictionary; while a majority of readers would approve them as a whole. It is the aim of the trustees to procure, as far as possible, *such books as are called for*, unless they are believed to be objectionable by a majority of readers. "One thing is certain, and that is, that if we should have no libraries until they could be formed of books to which *no one* would object, they would be either very small or very dull, and most certainly very useless."

(continued)

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Goodnow Library
Sudbury (Middlesex), MA

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Sudbury's citizens responded in kind, with continual requests for their favorite books, and ever increasing patronage of what quickly became a beloved institution. By 1876, 220 families were borrowing an average of 63 volumes each per year – 18 books apiece for every Sudbury resident over nine years old. Circulation reached 16,000 by 1880, which meant that the librarian was lending 160 items per day. In some years, the trustees purchased over 300 volumes. Having begun with a collection of slightly more than 2,000 volumes, there were nearly 4,000 by 1874, and by the library's twentieth anniversary in 1883 the total number had reached 8500.

The enthusiasm of the public, however, took its toll on the library materials, and rebinding and replacing of books was a significant yearly expense. The trustees repeatedly chided borrowers for treating the books and magazines harshly. While circulation figures and the record of peoples' choices of reading material tells much about the local reading habits of the period, (the month of March, for instance, seemed to produce the highest circulation), most of the criticisms voiced in the trustees' annual reports also provide a glimpse of how the borrowers regarded the books they were borrowing:

Some are found to be defaced with pencil marks, evidently intended to express approval, condemnation, or some sort of criticism, of their contents, made by very young persons, or older persons wit very young minds. Magazines, instead of being carefully kept in their original shape, are often tightly rolled an crowded into pockets too small for them, and marks of soiled fingers of almost any size are plainly visible upon the inside pages as well as the covers. It is a common practice with some people who have occasion to carry a number of books to or from the library at one time to draw a narrow leather strap tightly around them, and carry them by the strap, with no other protection from the weather, thereby drawing the books out of their proper shape, and injuring the binding. (*Annual Report of the Trustees of the Goodnow Library*, 1882)

As with other aspects of town government in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the three-member Board of Trustees, although they were allotted a salary (which they frequently turned back to the town), tended to devote, time, money, and energy to the task far beyond most expectations. Among those who served many terms in the library's early years were Jonas S. Hunt, who was simultaneously Town Clerk, and in the early 20th century, the Rev. George Oviatt. Well before he was a trustee, in 1876, Dr. Oviatt was singled out for the many hours he spent doing landscape work on the property, planting flowers, etc. The trustees of that year urged others to follow his example, saying "We hope that interest in this direction will continue, so that not only the library itself, but its surroundings, may be a source of considerable pride to all the inhabitants of the town." (*Annual Report...*, 1876-77)

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Goodnow Library
Sudbury (Middlesex), MA

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Over the years, under the trustees' guidance, and sometimes funded by the library budget, much attention was paid to the front part of the property, where shade trees were planted, and a lawn and curved driveway (first "concreted" in 1892) were maintained. A wooden fence which required frequent painting was removed that same year, however, and its stone posts sold. The rear portion of the long lot provided some income to the library coffers for many years. The sale of hay from it more than paid for the mowing of the front lawn, and a portion of the land was leased out in some years. Later the rear portion of the property became a focus for recreation as well. In 1907, the Sudbury Athletic Club, composed of young people from different parts of town, asked permission to lay out grass tennis courts and playing fields on the library lot. The Trustees readily gave their permission, noting that "young people must have some place for sports, and the public streets is for many obvious reasons objectionable." The recreational use of the land behind the library was further expanded some years later, when a small pond was created by diverting water from the brook. Over much of the early 20th century, Sudbury residents skated on both the brook and the pond in the winter, and used the pond as a swimming hole in the summer.

While the octagon plan had the virtues of bringing considerable light into the interior, and of maximizing the floor space of a small library, the eight-sided building form presented difficulties when the library's popularity led to a need to expand the building. In their report for 1877, only fourteen years after the library opened, the trustees noted the "need to increase the capacity of the building," reporting that "the library room, as now arranged, is completely filled." In 1881-82 their report reiterated the need to build an addition within ten years. In about 1885, the small brick annex was built to the rear, providing some additional space for book shelves and an indoor lavatory, but it was clear that a larger expansion would soon be needed.

By 1889, the trustees again reported that the shelves were nearly filled, and that a building fund for the anticipated addition was growing. By 1891 books were being stored on the floor. Finally, in 1893, Town Meeting authorized the trustees to "procure plans for a proposed addition." The trustees turned back to Joseph Richards, who, then in his mid-sixties, had been practicing since 1880 with his son, William P. Richards (b. 1855) as the firm of Richards & Richards, Boston. Designs by the partnership had produced a diverse collection of buildings, ranging from Boston-area business blocks, townhouses, and apartment houses to summer cottages at Bar Harbor, a library or two, and many private houses. Trained at Harvard and in the offices of Peabody & Stearns, William Richards

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Goodnow Library
Sudbury (Middlesex), MA

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probably contributed many up-to-date ideas to the firm, and in fact it may have been William, rather than his father, who did much of the design work for the radical 1890s transformation of the Goodnow Library.

The expansion designed by the Richards partnership in 1894 turned the building from a tiny octagon into a major municipal building. While the octagon shape was retained on the interior, the original structure was raised and enlarged into a two-story rectangular brick Richardsonian Romanesque building, and a new 28 x 40' brick south wing was added. In the 1862 library, additional storage and work space was achieved by building a new east façade which squared off the southeast and northeast corners into small rooms, and added a deep vestibule in the center. At the first story, a trapezoidal reference room was created in the southeast corner, and a small study room in the northeast. The roof was raised and reconfigured to a rectangular hipped roof extending over the structure of the old lantern, the framing of which was left in place. Under the new roof at the second story, a narrow room with wider corner ends was created across the front of the building, to be entered by doorways "cut up" from the existing single window openings in the southeast and southwest walls of the octagon.

While the librarian still dispensed circulating books to borrowers from the octagon, the new wing housed a spacious and comfortable reading room where the patrons, women in particular, came to stay to read books from the shelves that lined the walls, or magazines that were placed on tables. A large fireplace at the room's east end provided warmth and atmosphere, and a built-in corner seat under the rear window west of the fireplace created an inglenook for reading and contemplation. The trustees made note of the shift in use in their report of 1896-97, when they observed, "That the public appreciates the comfort and convenience of our remodeled building is evidenced by the increased use of it as a reading room." Around the same time there was shift in acquisitions to a greater emphasis on books for children.

Later changes. At the turn of the 20th century, the library trustees looked back on nearly forty years of service to the people of Sudbury. They had purchased 10,046 volumes since the library opened in 1863, and had issued four supplementary catalogues since the initial catalogue of 1887 was published. While the reference department had been built up to 1,042 volumes, the public appetite for fiction had not abated, and they noted that there was still "a great demand for magazine literature."

(continued)

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Goodnow Library
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Over the first part of the 20th century, the library management explored new ways for the library to serve the public. One was to add items other than reading matter to the collection. In 1902, the trustees, together with the town's eminent historian and antiquarian, Alfred S. Hudson, arranged to display some of Mr. Hudson's considerable "collection of ancient relics, rare curiosities, etc." The "relics," minerals, and other items, both natural and manmade, were housed in the southwest corner room until it was finally converted to its intended purpose as a reference room in 1908. Mr. Hudson died that year, and bequeathed to the Goodnow both his collection and a number of "historic pictures" which had been on loan to the library for many years.

The display of artwork, in fact, had always been included in the library's goals, and there was considerable public support for it, both through private donations and the purchase of paintings, sculpture, and engravings of historical figures. As early as 1882, sculptor P.A. Garcy was paid \$20 for plaster busts for the library. The busts of Shakespeare, Milton, and Newton, which are still on display in the octagon today, may remain from Garcy's work.

Over the years, the library's policy of restricting access to the books on the shelves was eased, and the railing in the octagon that had separated the public from the books was taken down. (The marks of the dowel balustrade are still present on the floor.) About 1910, a greater effort was made to coordinate new book purchases with the needs expressed by the teachers of the public schools, especially the high school. To do so, and to accommodate requests for books from an ever-growing collection, it became imperative to switch from a numbered catalog list to a true card catalog. The effort was completed in 1911, and involved hiring an outside cataloguer, mobilizing assistants and volunteers, sending the librarian to Simmons College for summer training, and buying the library's first typewriter.

Electricity was installed in the spring of 1911, making "the poor light in the reading room at night, and the very disagreeable smell of the oil" a thing of the past (*Annual Report*...., 1911). The following year a branch library was opened at Sudbury Center, staffed for many years by a part-time librarian in a rented room at the First parish Church. That same year, the needs of a growing immigrant population were recognized, when the trustees decided to subscribe to two Italian language newspapers and two illustrated monthlies. In 1914 the library received the donation of some books in Italian from some "individuals in Boston," who also offered to provide some books in Polish and Yiddish.

(continued)

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Goodnow Library
Sudbury (Middlesex), MA

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During the First World War, the library became involved in the war effort, providing books for the soldiers through the War Library Fund. In 1917 library circulation was significant reduced, however, due to the fact that large numbers of local women were occupied with the effort on the home front. The trustees conceded that "so many women working loyally for the Red Cross explains a lack of time for reading." By then women had become more than library patrons, however, as with the expansion of the number of trustees from three to six in 1915-16, women were specifically sought as members of the board.

The 1894 building served its purpose for over half a century. In about 1960, the basement of the south wing was finished into a room for the Children's Department. In 1971 the library was again expanded, with a long concrete and brick west wing and a smaller section abutting the 1880s annex and northwest wall of the old octagon. The smaller part of the addition housed a lobby to a north entrance and a space for the library's historical collections. The designer of the additions was Joseph P. Staniunas of Hudson. While it greatly expanded the capacity of the library's operations, the 1970s work obscured many of the features of the Richards & Richards work. The north windows of the south reading room wing (which had become the adult reference department), were bricked up, and the height of the room was reduced by a suspended ceiling. In the octagon, doorways were blocked up, and the corner rooms added in 1894 were relegated to storage, a janitor's closet, and a lavatory. The 1880s annex became a stair hall.

The library lot was also expanded in the 20th century. In the 1920s, the southwest corner of town had been transformed by Henry Ford's purchase of the old How Tavern on the Post Road, which he restored, enlarged, and reopened as the Wayside Inn. Along with it he acquired large parcels of surrounding land, and several other buildings, which he intended to turn into a restored colonial village on the order of his Greenfield Village in Michigan, or Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia, which was then undergoing its transformation to a restored and recreated colonial town. One aspect of his plans which never came to fruition was to dam Hop Brook and provide water power for an old mill where he intended to establish a village industry to manufacture parts for Ford automobiles. To accomplish this goal, he bought up over 100 acres of land along the brook, including a parcel of .63 acres between the original west boundary of the library lot and the brook where the pond was located. His plans were never realized, however, and in 1947 his corporation, the Wayside Inn, Inc., sold the small lot by the brook to the Town of Sudbury. During the library's largest and most recent expansion in 1997-99, much of the west portion of the lot was reconfigured, although the indentation of the pond itself remains, now largely filled with marsh growth.

(continued)

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Goodnow Library
Sudbury (Middlesex), MA

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The 1997-99 enlargement, approved by Town Meeting in 1995 and designed by A. Anthony Tappe & Associates, was made possible through the support of the town's residents, a grant from the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners, the Sudbury Foundation, and private donations. It tripled the size of the existing library, demolished all but the small north section of the 1971 additions, and today provokes space not only for book storage and the library's traditional functions, but also for computers, expanded staff space, a display gallery, and meeting rooms.

During the course of the 1990s design and construction, many features of the earlier building campaigns were discovered, uncovered, and restored, including the north windows of the reading room. In 1998 the town received additional grants of \$90,000 and \$10,000 from the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund (MPPF) through the Massachusetts Historical Commission to restore finishes on both the exterior and interior of the original building. As with the Tappe addition, the project was overseen at the local level by the library trustees, the Permanent Building Committee, and the Friends of the Goodnow Library.

The new Tappe & Associates main library opened in April 1999. In January 2000, with the 1999 completion of the MPPF restoration project, both parts of the old Richards-designed building were reopened as the Atkinson Wing. The library's historical and genealogical collections are now housed in the 1894 south wing, and the old octagon, now an elegant reading room, has been renamed the Poldoian Reading Room. Today, with a circulation that is in the top ten in the state, Sudbury's citizens continue the heavy use and strong support that have been part of the history of the Goodnow Library from its beginning.

Archaeological Significance

Although numerous ancient Native American sites have been recorded in Sudbury and within the Sudbury River drainage, few sites have been systematically studied in the area limiting their interpretive value. Any sites that survive in the area may potentially be significant by providing intact examples from which controlled survey and excavation can obtain reliable information related to ancient Native American subsistence and settlement in the locale. The location of the Goodnow Library along a tributary stream of the Sudbury River may contribute significant information relating to the importance of sites in that area to sites along the main drainage of the river. Ancient sites in the Hop Brook/Library area may represent a seasonal/functional role within a settlement core focused at larger sites along the main drainage of the Sudbury River.

(end)

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Sudbury (Middlesex), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographical Sources

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS

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Fowler, Orson S. *The Octagon House: a Home for All.* New York: Dover, 1973. (reprint of Fowler, *A Home for All...*, 1848, rev. 1853)

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Hudson, Alfred S. *History of Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1638-1889.* Town of Sudbury, 1889.

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ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Richards, Joseph R. Plan of the Goodnow Library, to be erected in the Town of Sudbury under the will of the late John Goodnow. 6/20/1862

_____ and William P. Richards. Addition to the Goodnow Library, So. Sudbury, Mass., 1894

(continued)

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Staniunas, Joseph P. Additions and alterations to the Goodnow Library, Concord Road, Sudbury, Mass. 3/31/1971

Tappe, A. Anthony & Assocs. Additions and renovations to the Goodnow Library. 8/20/1997

ARCHITECTURAL REPORTS

Application and Project Completion Report for Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund Grant for the Goodnow Library. 1997-98

Chase, Sara B. A Brief Report on the Historical Features of the Library Building and Preservation Recommendations. 12/15/1997

MAPS AND ATLASES

Assessors Maps. Town of Sudbury, 1991.

Beers, F.W. Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts. New York: F.W. Beers, 1875

Walker, George H. and Co. Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Boston: 1889, 1908

FILES

Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Department: Architects' files.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Massachusetts Historical Commission:

Schuler, Gretchen S. MHC-B form for Goodnow Library, 1995

Sudbury Reconnaissance Survey Report, 1980

Middlesex County:

Middlesex Country Registry of Deeds and Probate.

Town of Sudbury:

Annual Reports of the Town Officers, 1861-present

Goodnow Library, Historical Collection

Goodnow Library
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.66 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 300940 4692720
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.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marilyn MacLean, Sudbury Historical Commission, Anne Forbes, Edit. Consultant; with Betsy Friedberg,
National Register Director, MHC
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date March 2002
street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470
city or town Boston state Massachusetts 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 Town of Sudbury
street & number 288 Old Sudbury Road telephone 978-443-8891
city or town Sudbury state MA zip code 01776

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 Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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10. Geographical Data, cont.

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of the entire 3.03-acre parcel #033, and the .63-acre parcel #034, as shown on the Town of Sudbury's Assessors Maps KO8 and K09. Within the boundaries for the nomination are the library building, its front lawn with the Civil War Memorial, and the rear pond area on Hop Brook.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass the original three acres that were conveyed to the Town of Sudbury for library purposes by John Goodnow in 1862, as well as a small adjoining piece extending west to Hop Brook, which the town purchased from Henry Ford's Wayside Inn Corporation in 1947,

(end)

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Section number data Page

RESOURCE COUNT

Map numbers are shown on the Assessor's maps.

MAP #	NAME or DESCRIPTION	DATE	STATUS	TYPE
1	Goodnow Library	1862/ ca. 1885/ 1894/1971/1999	C	B
2	Civil War Monument	1897	C	O
3	Library sign	ca. 1990s	NC	O
4	Infiltration basin	1997-99	NC	St
5	Pond	early 20 th C	C	Si

RESOURCE COUNT

Buildings	1/C	
Sites	1/C	
Structures		1/NC
Objects	1/C	1/NC
TOTAL	3/C	2/NC

C= contributing
St=structure

NC= non-contributing

B=building

O=object

Si=site

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National Park Service

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Sudbury (Middlesex), MA

Section number _____ Page _____

PHOTOGRAPHS (8 x 10")

--- photos and negatives 1-8: Clay Allen

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1. | Goodnow Library, east front view | August 1998 |
| 2. | Goodnow Library, front entry | October 1999 |
| 3. | Civil War Memorial | December 1999 |
| 4. | Goodnow Library, east front view | October 1999 |
| 5. | Goodnow Library, south side view | October 1999 |
| 6. | Goodnow Library, north side view | October 1999 |
| 7. | Goodnow Library, rear west view | October 1999 |
| 8. | Pond on brook at rear of site (looking northwest) | October 1999 |

SUPPLEMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHS (3 ½ x 5")

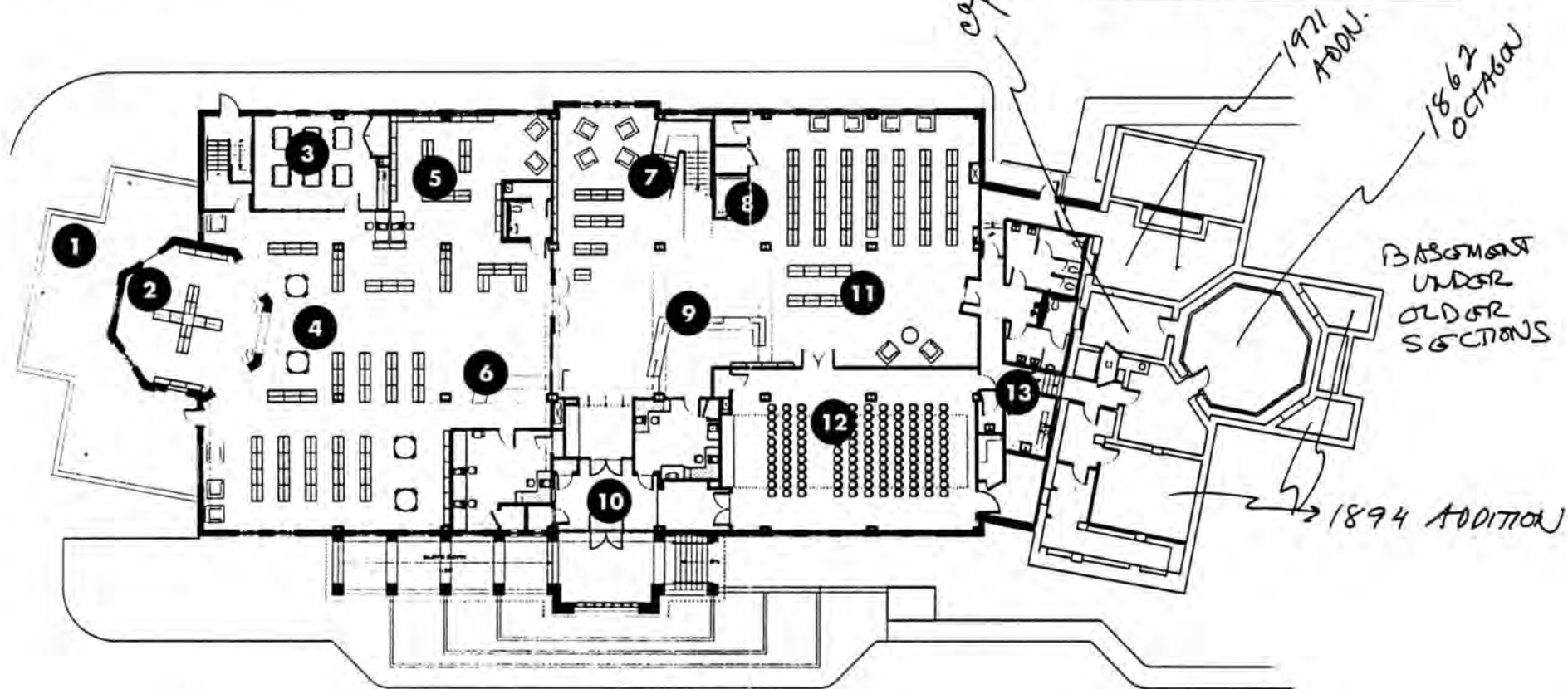
--- photos and negatives 9-13: Anne Forbes, July 2001

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 9. | Infiltration basin, view southwest |
| 10. | 1862 Octagon interior, looking east |
| 11. | 1862 Octagon interior, mezzanine, looking southwest |
| 12. | 1862 Octagon interior, former lantern, with late 19 th C chandelier |
| 13. | 1894 south wing, view north to south wall of 1880s annex and southwest wall of 1862 Octagon |

(end)

Goodnow Library
21 CONCORD RD.,
SUDBURY, MA

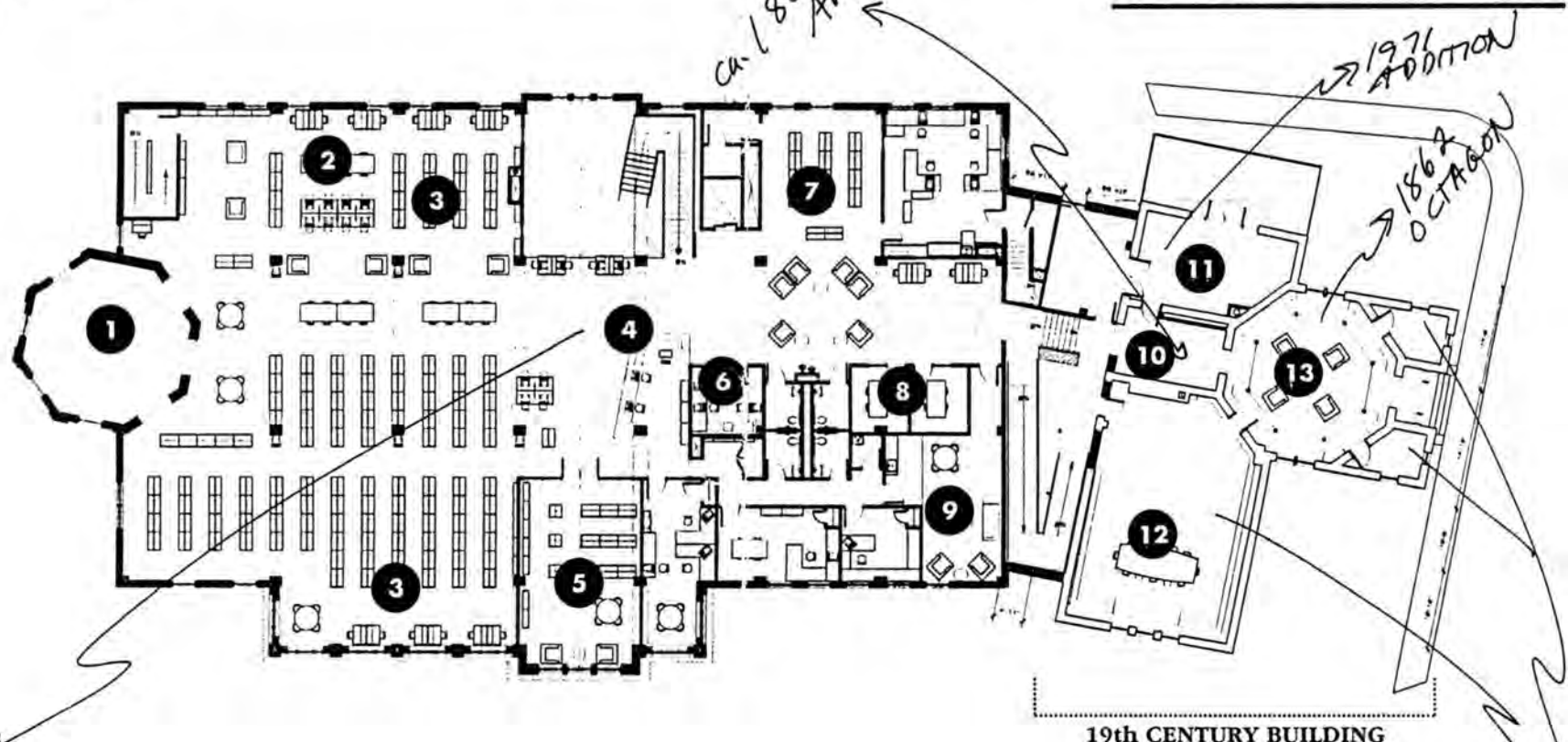
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 Children's Reading Garden/Courtyard | 7 Atrium and Staircase |
| 2 Children's A-V and New Books Browsing Room | 8 Elevator |
| 3 Program/Storytelling Room | 9 Main Circulation Desk |
| 4 Children's Fiction and Non-fiction Areas | 10 Main Entrance and Lobby |
| 5 Preschool Area | 11 Reading and Exhibit Area |
| 6 Children's Service Desk | 12 Public Meeting Room |
| | 13 Kitchen |

GOODNOW LIBRARY
21 CONCORD ROAD
SUDBURY, MA

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



- 1 Adult Reading Room
- 2 Reference and Periodical Room
- 3 Study Carrels
- 4 Reference Desk
- 5 Young Adults' Area
- 6 Electronic Media Room
- 7 Adult Audio-Visual Room

- B Quiet Study Rooms
- 9 Staff Room
- 10 Historic Wing Gallery
- 11 Friends and Training/Conference Room
- 12 1895 Wing/Local History and Trustees' Room
- 13 1862 Octagon/Reading Room

1999
ADDITION

ca. 1885
ADDITION

1971
ADDITION

1862
OCTAGON

19th CENTURY BUILDING

1894
ADDITIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Goodnow Library
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 4/09/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/24/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/10/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/24/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000549

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5/22/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



Est. 1862
GOODNOW LIBRARY

① GOODNOW LIBRARY
SUDBURY, MIDDLESEX CO., MA.

FAST FRONT, with Civil War memorial

BH-11/2601091621 0411 N-1

A. Forbes 11/01



CONCORD LIBRARY
ESTABLISHED 1850

② GOODNOW LIBRARY
SUDBURY, MIDDLESEX CO., MA

1894 facade, view WNW

BM-11/2001193621 0411 N-1

A. TORRES, 11/01



GOODNOW LIBRARY
ERECTED A.D. 1862

③ Greenwood Library
Sudbury, Middlesex Co., MA

main east facade

BM-11-266121821 0411 N-1

A. Forbes

11/01



④ Goodnow LIBRARY
SUDBURY, MIDDLESEX CO., MA

VIEW NW, with 1999 wing, and
1894/1862 Front section

BH-11/2001031621 0411 R-2

A. FORBES 11/01



⑤ GORDON LIBRARY
BUDBURY, MIDDLESEX CO., MA

View SW, with 1894/1862 Front section,
remnant of 1971 addition, 1999 rear wing

BH-11-2061231621 0411 H-1

A. Forbes 11/01



⑥ Gordon Library
Sudbury, Middlesex Co., MA

NORTH + WEST ELEVATIONS

BM-11/20011271621 0411 H-1

A. Forbes

11/01



THE
SOLDIER'S MONUMENT

TRIBUTE
TO THE
SOLDIERS OF
SUDBURY

1861-1865

⑦ GOODNOW LIBRARY
800 BURN
MIDDLESEX CO., MA

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL

BN-11-2061153621 0411 N-1

A. FARBS 11/01



② GOODNOW LIBRARY
SUDBURY
MIDDLESEX CO., MA

POND on Brook at rear of Site

BM-11/200435621 0411 N-1

A. Forbes 11/01



GEORGE W. L. BOUTER
SUSSEX, MA

#9

B1-68/2661126J016 0111 H-1



Johnson Library
Sudbury, MA

#10

BN-03-266147016 0111 H-1



Goodnow LIBRARY
SUNDBURY, MA

#17

BM--08/20011353016 0111 N-1



RODNEY LIBRARY

DUNSTON, MA

#12

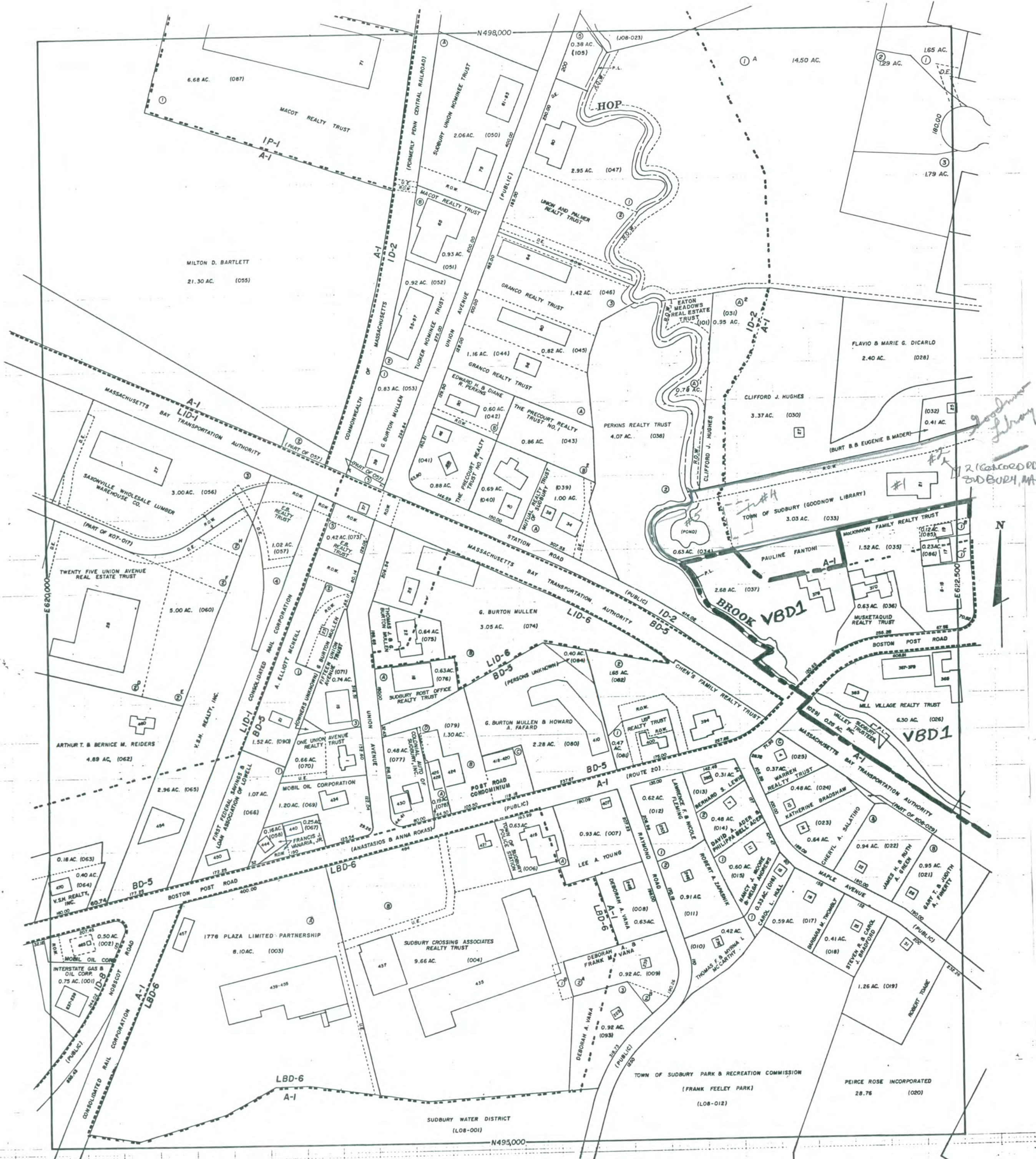
134-08/200139016 0111 N-1



Goodman Library
Sudbury, MA

#13

BT-08/266133016 0111 N-1



TOWN OF SUDBURY
MASSACHUSETTS

SUPPLEMENTAL OWNERS LIST

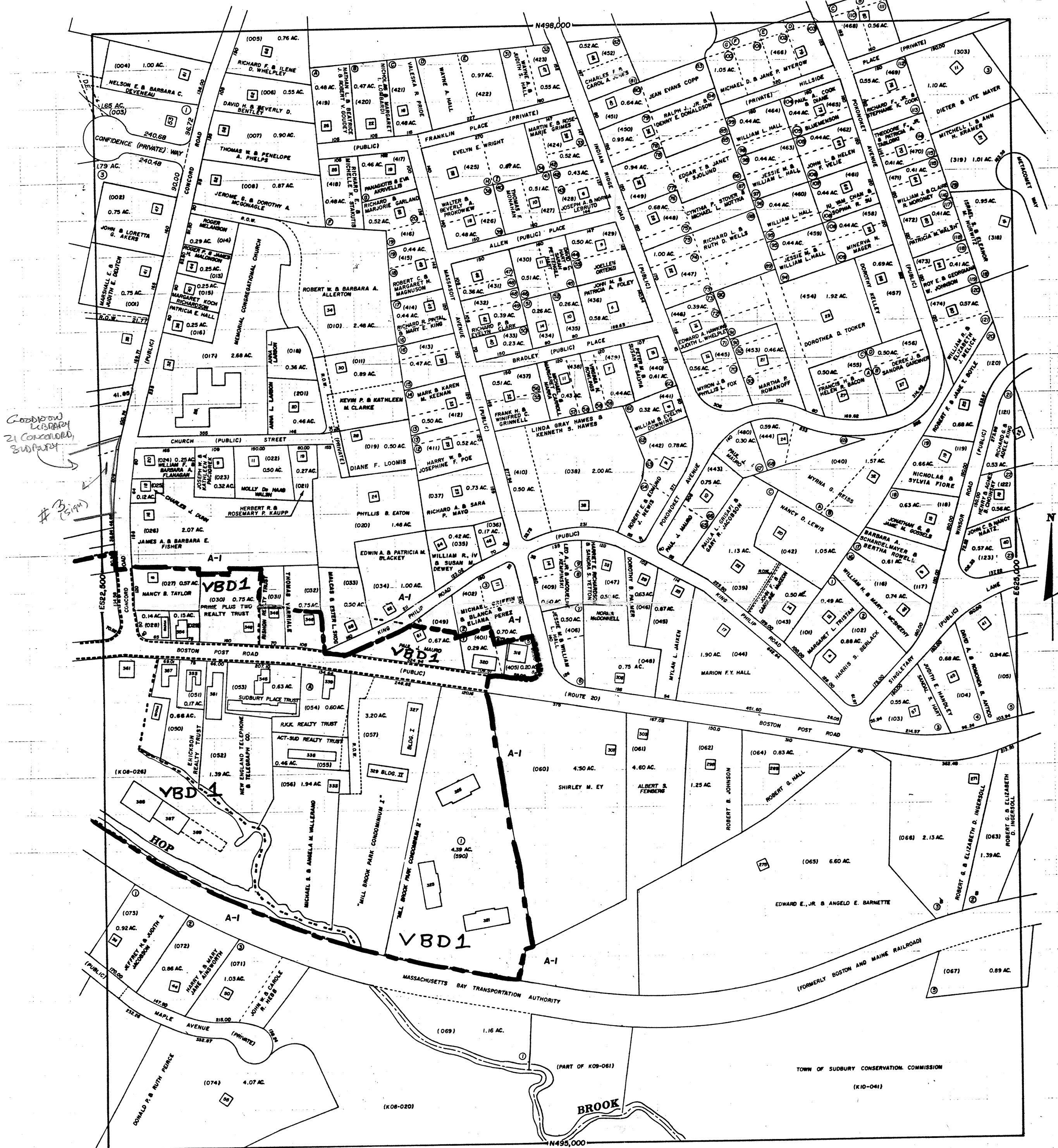
- (040) STATION ROAD AUTO BODY AND GARAGE, INC.
- (086) CHARLES F. JR. & ELIZABETH M. LEFEVRE
- (090) LOUISE F. CAVICCHIO

TRUE COPY ATTEST

L. William Clark
TOWN ENGINEER - SUDBURY

PROPERTY MAP K08
SCALE: 1 IN. = 200 FT.
REVISED 9/91

PROPERTY MAP K09
SCALE: 1 IN. = 200 FT.



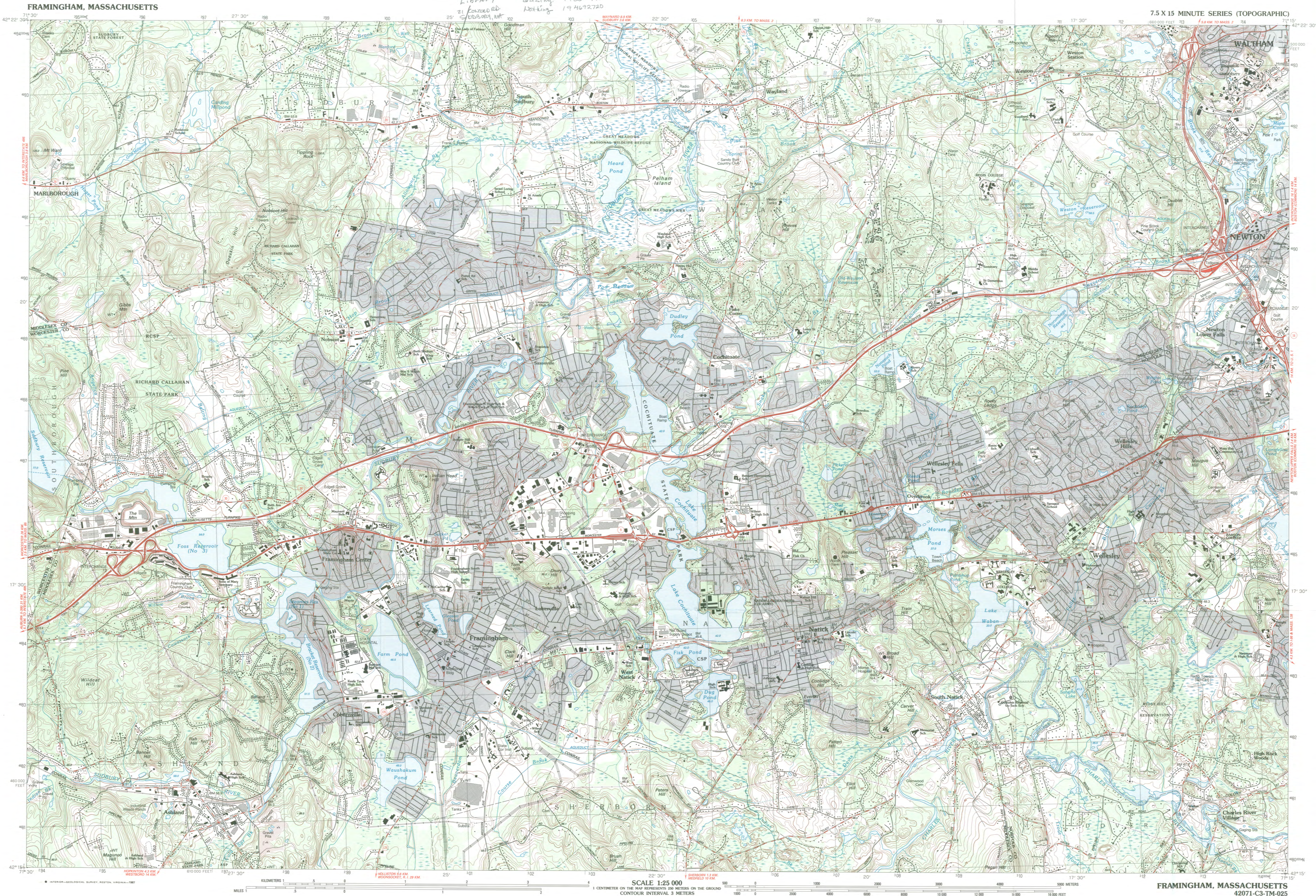
SUPPLEMENTAL OWNERS LIST

- (028) PRIME PLUS TWO REALTY TRUST
- (029) FRANCIS J. CARUSO
- (030) ELIZABETH L. CAME
- (031) DOROTHEA D. TOOKER
- (401) JEROME M. TUCK
- (405) ALEY & JEAN R. ALEXANDER
- (413) RAYMOND E. & JANE E. BUTLER
- (431) ROGER T. MARWARIUS & CATHERINE WAIT MARWARIUS
- (433) FRANCIS J. & MYRTLE BERKMAN
- (434) ANN E. & ALFRED I. CLEMENS
- (435) HEATHER L. FINN
- (439) ALBERT P. HANSON, MARGARET A. HANSON & VIRGINIA H. ROWLINGS
- (444) FLOYD L. STILES, MARJORIE A. STILES, BRUCE DAVID STILES & GWEN ALISON STILES



TOWN OF SUDBURY
MASSACHUSETTS

PROPERTY MAP K09
SCALE: 1 IN. = 200 FT.
REVISED 10/91



Framingham

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

1987

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

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978 and 1981. Field checked 1979 and 1982. Map edited 1987

Supersedes Framingham 1979 and Natick 1970 1:25,000-scale maps

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19 Universal Transverse Mercator

10,000-foot grid ticks: 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 41 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 GEOGRAPHIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1959

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

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Diagram		1	2	3
1	3.2808			1	2	3
2	6.5617			4	5	
3	9.8425			6	7	
4	13.1234			8		
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GTM) at center of map

Diagram is approximate

1 Hudson
2 Needham
3 Boston North
4 Needham Heights
5 Boston South
6 Needham
7 Needham
8 Needham

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

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	—————
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	—————
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	—————
Wendell; water well; spring	—————
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	—————
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	—————
Contour: 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	—————
Scrub; mangrove	—————
Orchard; vineyard	—————

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

March 12, 2002

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:

Goodnow Library, 21 Concord Road, Sudbury (Middlesex), 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: Anne Forbes, consultant
John Fraizee, Sudbury Historical Commission
John Drobinski, Chair, Board of Selectmen
William Talentino, Director, Goodnow Library
Hans Lopater, Trustee, Goodnow Library
Jody Kablack, Sudbury Planning Board