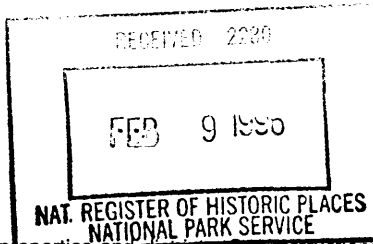


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Reading Town Hall

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number VT Route 106 at Pleasant Street N/A not for publication

city or town Reading N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Windsor code 027 zip code 05062

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Elsa Gilbertson National Register Specialist February 5, 1996
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

3/7/96
Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

Reading Town Hall
Name of Property

Windsor County, Vermont
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Government Buildings of Vermont

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government/city hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government/city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls shingle

roof steel

other wood

Narrative Description

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

Reading Town Hall
Name of Property

Windsor County, Vermont
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1911 - 1945

Significant Dates

1911

1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Morse, J. E.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Reading Town Hall
Name of Property

Windsor County, Vermont
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	699220	4814140
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa J. Phinney
 organization Historic Preservation Program date May 6, 1991
University of Vermont
 street & number Wheeler House telephone (802) 656-3180
 city or town Burlington state Vermont zip code 05405

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Town of Reading
 street & number Reading Town Hall, P.O. Box 72 telephone _____
 city or town Reading state Vermont zip code 05062

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Reading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, Vermont

The Reading Town Hall is located on a spacious lot in the village of Felchville in the town of Reading on the southwest corner of Pleasant Street and VT Route 106. The building is remarkably unchanged since its construction in 1911, both in its architectural fabric, in its uses and in the area surrounding it. It is a large, shingled barn-like 2 1/2 story structure in the Colonial Revival style, 3 bays wide by 7 bays deep, rectangular in plan, with a gambrel bellcast roof. Located on the east gable end, the main entrance features a set of double doors flanked by double pilasters and surmounted by a full entablature with a large expanse above the whole where gold letters spell out READING TOWN HALL. The main entrance is located on the east gable end. The first floor consists of a large central stair hall flanked by three rooms on the north and south eave sides with a large banquet hall to the west, beyond which is a broad back stair hall. The upper floor is reached by the large central stair located directly inside the main entrance doors and opening out onto a landing in the upper stair hall with the large auditorium with its proscenium arch stage beyond. This upper stair hall is flanked by small mirror-image cloak rooms. Most of the interior wall surfaces are plaster with oak beadboard wainscotting. Virtually all the door and windows have a simple, broad and flat surround surmounted by a large and simple cornice molding. The building retains great integrity in its materials, design, location, workmanship, feeling and association.

EXTERIOR

The Reading Town Hall is an imposing building of approximately 80 feet by 48 feet sitting on a small rise at the southwest corner of VT Route 106 and Pleasant Street, about 10 feet back from both roads in the small but densely settled village of Felchville in the town of Reading, Vermont. Built in 1911 as a gift to the town from Wallace Fullam Robinson, the building is 2 1/2 stories, 3 bays by 7 bays, rectangular in plan and resembles a barn, having a bellcast gambrel roof with its gable front facing east along Route 106 where the main entrance is located.

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Continuation Sheet**

Reading Town Hall
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 2

The building rests on a raised concrete block foundation. All elevations of the building are covered in wooden shingles. The shingles of the first two stories are of relatively uniform size and are laid in a staggered butt pattern. The half story above, separated from the lower stories by a small flared overhang in line with the sill of the single windows set in the center at both the east and west gable ends, is also covered in shingles, but these are laid in a random overlapping pattern and the shingles vary in size.

The building is approached by a series of six worn and cracked cement steps with two pipe rails on their right (south) side. Set in the center of the gable front, the wooden double doors are outswinging. Each door has two horizontal recessed panels in the lower half of the door. The upper half of both doors features large single pane fixed windows. The door frame is unornamented but the door surround itself consists of two sets of simplified pilasters which flank the door and carry a full entablature. Set in the underside of the cornice is a small globe light. Above the entablature is a panel on which are mounted gold letters reading: READING TOWN HALL.

The first two stories of the east gable front have three regularly spaced 2/1 double hung sash windows. The half story above has one window, identical to the others and placed in the center directly over the door and second story center window.

Fronting Pleasant Street, the north eave side has five bays of regularly spaced 2/1 doublehung sash windows on the first and second stories from east to west (front to back). Though all the windows of the first and second stories are identical, the sixth bay is set farther apart from the others. In the seventh bay there is a wooden door with five horizontal recessed panels which is set at ground level. There are four double pane windows hinged at the top to swing out in the basement level on the north and south eave sides, regularly spaced but not in line with the windows above them on the first and second stories.

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Continuation SheetReading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, VermontSection number 7 Page 3

Facing the building's gravel parking lot, the west gable end has a fenestration pattern identical to the east gable, but the door in the center of the west gable is a single, wooden, outswinging door with six recessed panels, two paired vertical rectangular panels surmounted by two smaller square panels approached up a single cement step. The door frame is unornamented and there is a small globe light mounted on the wall on the left (south) side of the door in line with the top of the door frame. The windows on the first story are identical to the windows on the east and north facades. The windows on the second story are 2/1 doublehung sash, aligned with the windows and door below but are slightly smaller. The window in the half story is identical in type and placement to the one in the east gable front.

Facing a small green which contains the town's First World War memorial, the south eave side also has five bays of regularly spaced windows identical to those on the north side. The sixth bay to the west is set farther apart from the others. The first story window of the sixth bay is identical to the others in the facade, the window of the second story of this bay is aligned with the window below but is smaller and is identical to the windows on the second story of the west elevation. All the sash windows on the building have been fitted with aluminum storm windows.

The bellcast gambrel roof is covered with standing seam metal roofing and features deep soffits which are flared on the eave sides. There are two small brick chimneys on the south side of the roof, one near the ridge line at the far west gable end and one placed midway in the shallow pitched plane of the gambrel roof about 15 feet in from the east eave end. There is a fire/civil defense siren placed almost on the ridgeline directly above this chimney. There are two soil stacks, one on the south side in the more steeply pitched plane of the gambrel roof about 10 feet in from the west gable end and the other on the north side just above the second bay of windows in from the east gable end and set above the line where the roof eaves flair.

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Continuation SheetReading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, VermontSection number 7 Page 4

INTERIOR

Just inside the main entrance is a central hall dominated by a broad staircase leading directly up to the second floor and the auditorium. Immediately to the right are two doors which lead to rental office space now occupied by a hair salon. Both doors are comprised of six horizontal recessed panels and the door surrounds feature a simplified but heavy cornice. Most of the interior doors and the windows in the building have this same molding. Set between the doors on the north side is a bronze plaque with the town's honor roll for veterans of World War II and the Korean War. The hall itself has varnished oak beadboard wainscotting around its periphery at a height of approximately 3', and above this the walls are plastered.

Under the central stairs which lead to the second floor is an oak door with six horizontal panels leading to the cellar. The most notable features in the cellar are its dirt floor and the large water cistern, which is original to the building and was in use until about 1987. Also interesting is the foundation itself which is concrete block above grade, a layer of large stones probably to serve as a damp course and below that a wall of random ashlar.

Returning to the first floor, there is a door to the left of the main entrance identical to the doors across the central hall which leads to the post office. The post office is approximately 15'w x 21'l and it has its original post boxes, beadboard wainscotting, window and door surrounds (moldings) and wooden floor. There is a door in the south corner of the west wall of the post office which leads directly to the town clerk's office.

Continuing down the central hall to the west, the hall narrows and on the left on the south side is the town clerk's office which is 19'w x 25'l. This room also retains most of its original architectural features including its wainscotting, door surrounds, wooden floor and the town safe.

At the back of the central hall to the west is a door which leads to the approximately 26'w x 49'l banquet hall. The walls of this room are plastered and the floors are wooden. A large beam, running east to west, bisects this room and there are 3 metal posts attached to this beam supporting the floor above. There are 8 bellflower lighting fixtures, 4 on each side of this beam with 4

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Reading, Windsor County, Vermont

more installed on the south wall of the room. There is a door in the south corner of the west wall which leads to a stair hall along the back of the building. A door in the southwest corner of the banquet hall leads into the approximately 19'w x 24'l kitchen. This room has many original features including large beadboard oak cupboards along the east and south walls and a large double copper-lined sink along the south wall. A door next to the one which communicates with the banquet hall enters upon the approximately 26'w x 15'l back stair hall. This hall has an exit door at the center of the west end wall. There is another exit door set in the north wall of the building at the west corner. The broad back stairs lead up to the back of the stage of the second floor auditorium and to a hall at the side of the stage to the north.

The main staircase which leads up to the second floor is about 4' in width and the balustrade is comprised of square oak balusters and rounded handrails with square newel posts on each side at both the top and bottom of the stair. This stair hall also has doors to the north and south which allow passage between the men's and ladies' cloak rooms. The moldings, door surrounds, wainscotting and plaster walls are identical to the hall of the floor below. The approximately 15'w x 21'l cloak rooms are mirror images of one another and the profile of the beadboard of the wainscotting in these rooms is more narrow and the wainscotting itself rises to about six feet. In the top of the wainscotting in both these rooms are a number of metal coat hooks. Both cloak rooms have bathrooms in the south and north corners along the west wall. Each of these rooms has a door which opens into the auditorium. The room to the south has an access panel placed in the northwest corner of the room in the ceiling which leads to the attic space above.

At the top of the stairs is the main entrance to the auditorium comprised of a set of outswinging double doors in oak, each with six horizontal recessed panels. The auditorium is known as Robinson Hall, and measures approximately 48'w x 57'd. The proscenium arch stage, located at its west end, is 35' wide and is surrounded by a wooden rounded-corner frame. There are large gilt letters over the stage which read ROBINSON HALL, similar in size and style to those over the front door. To either side of the stage are flag brackets. The front of the stage is finished in varnished, vertical beadboard molding. On the south side of the

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Reading, Windsor County, VermontSection number 7 Page 6

stage are two small dressing rooms each with a door to the stage and a door which communicates between them. The stage is equipped with a row of nine footlights set in the front of the stage floor which are original to the design. Over the stage itself are two rows of three pendant lighting fixtures. The electrical service panel for the stage and auditorium is located on the north side of the stage. The stage is also equipped with four painted theater drop curtains on rollers and there are a set of six roller racks above the stage. The front drop is original to the building and depicts a romantic scene with a castle tower by the side of a lake surrounded by mountains and framed in velvet draperies. It was produced by Ol' Story Company of Boston, Massachusetts probably around 1911. The stenciled stage valance which hangs above the front of the stage is also original.

The walls on either side of the stage opening are canted in at an angle to connect the west wall with the north and south walls. The canted wall on the north side has a door which enters into the side hall. At the north and south walls of the auditorium, the ceiling cants in at the bellcast portion of the roof about 6" above the top of the three window moldings on either side, separating the walls and the ceiling. Eight incandescent light bulbs are placed in this area on both the north and south sides and are original to the design. There is also a large central, brass-finished chandelier in the ceiling, original to the design. Two ceiling fans have recently been added on either side of the chandelier. The ceiling and the wall surfaces are finished in plaster with beadboard wainscoting starting just above the sills of the windows. Between each of the windows and on the east wall, plastic bead material, held in place by fabric set in wooden moldings, has been installed over the plaster to improve acoustics.

The central double doors in the east end of the room form the main entrance to the auditorium. Over these doors, outlined by the acoustical materials and moldings, is a photographic portrait in a heavy oak frame of Marvin Robinson, father of the Reading Town Hall's benefactor, Wallace Fullam Robinson. Over this portrait is a single globe light. To the right of the portrait is a large, horizontally oriented, rectangular heating vent. To the left of the portrait is a one foot square opening into the attic over the cloak rooms, possibly used as a projection and lighting booth.

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Reading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, Vermont

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To either side of this main entrance are two doors which lead to the cloak rooms. Over these doors are signs which read BUCKS to the south and DOES to the north.

The auditorium floor is wooden and the original seating for the room is moveable and is usually stored in the cloak rooms when not in use.

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Reading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 1

The Reading Town Hall is an excellent and well-preserved example of a town hall designed for multiple uses and built by the philanthropy of native son Wallace F. Robinson, a successful Boston entrepreneur. It has served as the civic and social focus for the town since its construction in 1911. It is being nominated under the multiple property submission, "Historic Government Buildings of Vermont," and meets the registration requirements for the town hall property type. The town hall, located prominently in the village of Felchville, is unusual in its appearance, being a large, shingle-sided Colonial Revival style building with a flared eave gambrel roof. It was designed by J. E. Morse of Springfield, Vermont. Robinson specified that the town hall include rental office space and be used for other events for which a fee could be charged, so that money could be earned for maintenance rather than burdening the town taxpayers with the entire expense. He also endowed the building in 1916 to ensure its continued maintenance. Despite the unusual appearance of the building, it is like many other town halls built in the early 20th century in Vermont. It was designed to contain a number of functions, including the town clerk's office and vault, the post office, and an auditorium on the second floor to be used for town meetings as well as social and theatrical events. The Reading Town Hall continues to be used for its original purposes. Remaining intact are virtually all of its original architectural features, furnishings, kitchen ware and dishes, and theater drop curtains.

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Continuation SheetReading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, VermontSection number 8 Page 2

Reading Town Hall is an imposing shingle-clad, gambrel roof building which sits at the corner of Vt Route 106 and Pleasant Street, in the village of Felchville in the town of Reading, Vermont. The hall was built in 1911 as a gift to the citizens of Reading by Wallace F. Robinson. Reading Town Hall is a significant and intact example of a town hall building from the early 20th century that is still used for its original purposes. It encompasses a town clerk's office and vault, a banquet hall with fully equipped kitchen, and the post office on the first floor. A large auditorium on the second floor is detailed in wood wainscotting and features electrical lights, a chandelier and footlights as part of the original design. It is used for the town meetings and for social and theatrical occasions. At the time of the building's construction the stage was furnished with six painted drop curtains produced by Ol' Story Company of Boston, Massachusetts. Two of the original curtains survive intact. The larger of the two shows a castle tower on the shores of a lake surrounded by mountains and the view framed by velvet draperies. The second is a stenciled valance which hangs over the front of the stage. The building also contains rental office space on the first floor which Mr. Robinson specified so that rents from tenants in the building would assist in maintaining the town hall without burdening the town's taxpayers.¹

It is not clear where the town had met for town meetings before this project was undertaken but a Mr. Justus Burdick had given the town land "...to be forever kept as a public common for the use of said town." in 1815 at Reading Center. One of his provisions for the gift was that a meeting house and sheds be built (for the congregationalists) no later than 1817. A brick meeting house was completed in 1816 and is the most likely spot for town assemblies prior to 1912.²

Reading Town Hall's benefactor, Wallace F. Robinson, was born in Reading in 1832³, the fourth son of Marvin Robinson, a successful farmer. Members of the Robinson family were among the first white settlers in Reading and they were prominent members of the town. Wallace Robinson went to Boston as a young man and entered into the provisions (groceries) market. He was quite successful, expanding into the wholesale provisions business and meat packing. He also entered into a highly successful partnership with his two older brothers, Edwin and Charles, amassing a considerable fortune. He was active in the civic and business affairs of Boston, most notably as the President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and as a State Representative in the Legislature for two terms. By around 1900, Robinson had retired and had taken up a life of philanthropy,

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Reading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 3

donating not only Reading Town Hall, but Robinson Hall at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, the Jennie M. Robinson Memorial Building, part of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital of Boston, Massachusetts, and an endowment for the maintenance of the South Reading Church in Reading, Vermont.⁴

The site for the town hall had been occupied by the Felchville Hotel, but a fire destroyed it around 1909-10. Plans had originally called for a subscription campaign to rebuild the hotel and money was collected but the project never went forward. The site was large and encompassed a side and back yard as well as a livery stable and storage shed at the back of the property⁵ in the location of the present fire station. After the hotel fire, Merritt G. Amsden, of Reading, purchased the property and in April of 1911 he sold it to the Town of Reading with a warranty deed for \$200.00.⁶ The town sold it to Mr. Robinson with a warranty deed on November 7th, 1911 for \$800.00.⁷

J.E. Morse of Springfield, Vermont was chosen as the architect/builder for the structure.⁸ It is not clear if there was any kind of formal process for the selection or whether the town or Mr. Robinson gave specific instructions as to the building's architectural style. Morse is listed in business directories⁹ of the time as a contractor and lumber dealer. This may account for the unusual appearance of the structure, which resembles a large barn and for the predominance of wood used both in its construction and details such as the pilastered main entrance and decorative shingles. It would appear that construction for the building started some time in 1911 and was completed by 1912. Reading's town report for 1912, does list as Item No. 7 in the warning for that year which reads, "To see if the town will vote to accept, under the trust deed to be read at said meeting, the new building built by Wallace F. Robinson."¹⁰ At town meeting on March 5, 1912, the voters unanimously accepted the terms of Mr. Robinson's trust deed and the new town hall building.¹¹ A dedication of the building was held on February 1, 1912, complete with recitations, music and speeches by various dignitaries, including the Hon. Gilbert Davis who read a short history of the Robinson family in Reading. Davis was the author of the town's history and the benefactor of the town's library.¹²

In 1912, Robinson set up a Trust deed for the building and property, deeding it to his son Harry and his heirs or assigns. The Town of Reading was given the right to use the building and to collect rents for the use of the meeting hall and banquet room.

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Continuation SheetReading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, VermontSection number 8 Page 4

Noting that the exercise of free speech as exemplified in the institution of town meeting was an important symbol to him, Robinson stipulated that no rents could be charged for any meetings of a political nature.¹³ The extensive furnishings and the building's lighting fixtures provided by Mr. Robinson also became part of the Robinson Trust. An interesting part of the deed states, "6. Should the Town of Reading ever cease to use said building for its public meetings for the space of five years, or allow the building to be used for purposes not authorized by this deed (mercantile or mechanical), or intentionally violate the conditions of this trust, then said real estate shall revert to my legal heirs." In 1916 Mr. Robinson endowed a Trust with \$5,000 and provided that the Trustee administer this money and expend it to the town for the maintenance of the building and to submit annual reports on the condition of this Trust; an arrangement which continues.¹⁴

The building appears much as it did when it was constructed in 1911 and continues to serve as a focal point of civic and social activity in the town of Reading. Along with town meetings, selectmen's meetings, planning commission meetings and other town business, the building has been regularly used for dinner dances, Reading school plays and pageants, historical society meetings, weddings and anniversaries, and other events.

1. Town Hall Dedication Address, Wallace Fullam Robinson, 1917, p. 40.
2. Gilbert Davis, History of Reading, VT, p. 62.
3. Harry E. Robinson, ed., Wallace F. Robinson, 1917, p.24.
4. Ibid, pp. 100-110.
5. Sanborn Map Co. Felchville, VT, Windsor County, May 1914.
6. Town of Reading, Land Records, Vol. 27, p 173.

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Reading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 5

7. Town of Reading, Land Records, Vol. 27, pp. 43-44.
8. J.E. Morse blueprint of east and north elevations, 1911-12.
9. H.A. Manning, Co. Bellows Falls - Springfield, VT Directory of 1917, p. 10.
10. Town of Reading, Annual Report 1912.
11. Town of Reading, Town Records, Vol. 10, pp. 375-380.
12. Ibid, pp. 29-41.
13. Harry E. Robinson, Ed. Wallace F. Robinson, 1917, p. 39.
14. Town of Reading, Trust Created by Wallace Robinson, typed manuscript, December 11, 1916.

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Reading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 9 Page 1

- F. Beers & Co. Map of Reading, Vermont. 1869.
- Davis, Gilbert. History of Reading, Vermont. Windsor, VT
1872.
- Davis, Gilbert. History of Reading, Vermont. Windsor, VT
1903.
- Manning, Co. Bellows Falls - Springfield Directory, 1917.
- Morse, J.E. Blueprint of east and north elevations, Reading
Town Hall, 1911.
- Morse, J.E. Preliminary sketch of second floor auditorium,
Reading Town Hall, 1911.
- Robinson, Harry, Ed. Wallace Fullam Robinson: His Ancestry
Personal History, Business Enterprises. Cambridge, MA
University Press, 1917.
- Robinson Trust. List of Furnishings for Reading Town Hall, 1912.
Typed manuscript.
- Robinson Trust. Trust Created by Wallace F. Robinson, December 11,
1916. Typed manuscript.
- Town of Reading, Annual Report, 1912 and 1991.
- Town of Reading, Land Records, Vol. 27.
- Town of Reading, Town Records, Vol. 10.
- Sanborn Map. Co. Felchville, VT, Windsor County, May 1914.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Reading Town Hall
Reading, Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 10 Page 1

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for this property is Vermont Route 106 to the east, Pleasant Street which leads to South Reading to the north, a stone retaining wall at the end of the gravel parking lot to the west, and a driveway and house abutting the town green to the south. The reading Town Hall sits near the middle of the village of Felchville in the town of Reading. The land was previously associated with the Felchville Hotel.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all the land historically associated with the Reading Town Hall.