NPS Form 10-900 (3-82)

Unit & States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Type all entries-	-complete applicabl	e sections		
1. Name	e			
historic	Roycroft	Campus		
and or common				
2. Loca	tion			
street & number	Main and S	outh Grove Street	-	not for publication
city, town Eas	st Aurora	vicinity of	~~~	
state New Yor	rk c	ode county	Erie	c ode
3. Class	sification			
Category X district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status _x_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	_X museum park _X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owne	er of Prop			
name	Multiple	(SEE CONTINUATION	ON SHEET)	
street & number				
city, town		vicinity of	state	
5. Loca	tion of Le	gal Description	on	
courthouse, regist	ry of deeds, etc.	Erie County C	ourthouse	
street & number				
city, town Buf	falo		state	New York
6. Repr	esentatio	n in Existing	Surveys	
National	Register of H	listoric Places has this pro	perty been determined el	igible? _x_ yesn
date1974			sta	te county loca
depository for sur	vey records	National Park Ser	vice 1100 "L" S	Street NW

7. Description —				
Condition —— excellent X— good —— fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered	Check one original site moved date	_

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Roycroft campus is situated on South Grove Street at the intersection of Main Street.

West Side of Grove Street

- 1. The "Chapel" was intended as a meeting hall for the Roycroft craftsmen. It also served as a gallery which created a setting for the display of materials that were for sale. Built in 1899, this pseudo-medieval structure is made of rusticated fieldstone. There are two stories with a one-story section on the south side. The tower has three stories. There are a number of gothic windows and a gothic door, a gabled roof covered with tile, and the inside ceiling is trussed with rough hand-hewn beams. Today this building is the Aurora Town Hall and the Historical Society maintains a museum and an office on the second floor.
- 2. The Print Shop. Built in 1900 as the enlarged shop, this structure housed typographers, filuminators and bookbinders. It also housed the shipping offies and general administrative offices. This structure is an L-shaped plan and resembles the "Chaple" in elevation with similar use of material—rough—cut stone with a gabled roof. On the second story exterior there is half—timbering with stucco in—fill. The tower contains the stair and the interior also has hand—hewn beams and large stone fireplaces. The walls carry mottoes that Elbert Hubbard thought appropriate. Today the offices of the Erie County Farm and Home Center occupy the structure.
- 3. Copper Shop. It was built as a one room blacksmith shop ca. 1900. One-and-one-half stories originally, there have been additions over the years. The roof is a gable with red tile. The interior has a vaulted ceiling with exposed beams. It is currently a gift shop. Originally it also served as the Roycrofters Bank, between ca. 1900 and ca. 1916

 34. Qurages-partially attached to 4, Founday.
- 4. Foundry. Free-standing 3-story rusticated cement block structure. Built before 1915. This foundry, storage and shipping building was attached with a in-the-air passway to the furniture shop building to facilitate moving of products. Foundry has a attached 1 1/2 story wood frame workshop and with attached 10 stall garage used to house the Roycroft vehicles. All these are presently being restored to house the Roycroft Museum (allready there), architectural antique shop, antique auction house and craftman workshops.
- 5. Furniture Shop and Bindery. Built about 1905. The Mission style furniture made by Roycrofters to furnish the Inn was also for sale. It enjoyed great popularity and is being avidly collected again today. The Bindery boasted the finest leather-craft for the printed books produced at Roycroft. The building itself is frame, large in scale with gambrel roof opened up by four large dormers which was lost by fire in 1981. Today it houses an antiques shop and an art gallery, a pottery studio and a fine china restoration studio.
- 5A. Stock Building. One-and-one-half-story wood frame structure with a gambrel roof.
- 6. Power House. Built in 1910. One-and-one half stories, it is a small echo of the Print Shop, complete with gambrel roof covered in red tiles. This small structure at one time supplied steam heat and electrical power to the whole Roycroft Campus. In the 1940's it became an Assembly of God chapel and in 1971 it was restored as a professional office.
- 7. Small outbuilding. Originally Roycroft fire house, to the West and behind the furniture shop.

8_ Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 .X. 1800–1899 .X. 1900–	Areas of Significance— archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture X art commerce communications	conservation economics education		religion science sculpture social' X humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1895 - 1938	Builder Architect	، - ، - ،	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

At the end of the 19th century, there was an artistic revolt against the mass production of applied arts. Quality of design and craftsmanship had deteriorated and the use of cheap inappropriate materials was wide-spread until a reform movement, the Art and Crafts Movement, started in England and America. The most famous of the American "guilds" was Elbert Hubbard's Roycroft community, founded in East Aurora, New York in 1895. Here, in a Medieval Guild setting, craftsmen could live and work, making beautiful objects by hand. They produced fine hand printed and bound books, paintings, carvings, metalwork, and ceramics. There were also some vague political overtones to these "art communes" both here and abroad. The English dictum that men have no business with art at all unless all share it, drew William Morris and his circle toward the socialist movement in England. One of the most successful American reformers was Gustav Stickley, a furniture maker who published the monthly magazine, The Craftsman, from 1905 to 1916. This publication was extremely influential in publicizing architecture and the decorative arts. Even more famous than Stickley, Elbert Hubbard's career is described as follows:

Born in Bloomington, Illinois, Hubbard visited William Morris' Kelmscott Press in 1894, four years after it was founded. He was greatly influenced by Morris' book designs and ideas and on returning to America, started a press. Before long his Roycrofters were also binding the books in leather, doing other handcrafted leatherwork, and making furniture. Roycroft was an artistic community, modeled somewhat after Morris' firm's workshop at Merton Abbey, Surrey. Like its British counterpart, it attempted to gather people from all ranks of society who were dedicated to craft techniques as well as to democratic ideals. Among the talented people who worked at East Aurora was Dard Hunter, whose designs were among Roycroft's best. Hunter was aware of current movements in Europe not only though international art periodicals such as The Studio, founded in England in 1893, but also through his visits to Vienna and other European capitals. I

After a second visit to Europe in 1911, Hunter returned to East Aurora and did his finest work.

Between the Pan-American Exposition of 1901 and the outbreak of World War I American decorative arts design was characterized by a more severe, geometric style, perhaps appropriately referred to as the Craftsman style, after Stickley's trade name. It is not suprising that the conventionalized patterns of American Indian art should have appealed to the designers of this period.²

There was also a direct influence on the Prairie School architects, particularly Frank Lloyd Wright, both ideologically and stylistically with their respect for natural materials, their desire for simplicity, an interest in Japanese art, and a geometric, rectilinear style.

Hubbard was a poet and author as well as the "Sage of East Aurora." His early days as a junior partner at the Larkin Soap Company in Buffalo gave him the promotional experience to start his successful press which was responsible for the magazine Little Journeys, (1894),

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM 9, PAGE 1 and 2

10. Geo	graphical Data		
Quadrangle name.	ted property <u>Approx. 10 acres</u> East Aurora		Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
_	Northing	Zone D 1 7 F H	6 94 9, 30 47 3, 73, 7, 0 Easting Northing 6 94 6, 9, 0 4, 73, 7, 5, 90
List all states and State	d counties for properties overlappid code	ng state or cou county	code
state		ounty	code
	n Prepared By		
name/title Caro. Histor	lyn Pitts y Division, National Par	k 90	
organization	, sectorial rat	dat	ite July 1985
street & number	1100 "L" Street NW	tele	lephone (202) 343-8172
city or town W	ashington	sta	ate DC
12. Stat	e Historic Preserv	ation C	Officer Certification
The evaluated signi	ficance of this property within the state	is:	
	national state	ocal	
665), I hereby nomin	State Historic Preservation Officer for the nate this property for inclusion in the Na teria and procedures set forth by the Na	tional Register a	oric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89— and certify that it has been evaluated vics.
State Historic Prese	ervation Officer signature		
title			date
For NPS use on			
I hereby certi	fy that this property is included in the Na	itional Register	
Keeper of the N	lational Register		date
Attest:	•		date
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4. List of Owners.

West Side of Grove Street

1. "Chapel" (Town Hall)

Henry Hager, Town Supervisor 5 South Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

2. Print Shop

Kenneth P. Brown, Director Cooperative Extension Association of Erie County 21 South Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

3. Copper Shop

Ms. Edythe S. Turgeon 40 South Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

3a. Two small out-buildings

Dr. George Janofsky

411 Main Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

4. Foundry

Boice Lydell Goose Creek Station

Box 7

Ashville, New York

343 East Flushment Re 3737 78/87

5. Furniture Shop and Bindery;

5a. Stock Building

Mr. Chester Dylewski

37 Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

6. Power House

Mr. Ronne Kobis

39 South Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

7.Fire House

Ms. Edythe S. Turgeon

40 South Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

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8. Bungle House

Ms. Edythe S. Turgeon 40 South Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

9. Fournier House

Ms. Edythe S. Turgeon 40 South Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

East Side of Grove Street

10. Laundry

and

11. Guest House

Mrs. Edith W. Smith 40 South Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

12. Roycroft Inn

Ms. Edythe S. Turgeon 40 South Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

13. Elbert Hubbard II's House

Mrs. Gerry Tomanson

62 South Grove Street, East Aurora, New York 14052

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- 8. "Bungle" House was originally a large chicken coop later converted into an artist's studio for Alex Fournier. ca. 1928.
- 9. Alex Fournier's House. Originally a barn, this Arts and Crafts Bungalow was converted in 1905 into a home and studio for Fournier and contains some of his murals, as does Roycroft Inn.

East Side of Grove Street

- 10. A one-and-one-half story laundry is to the east of the guesthouse and is similar to the power house. Built in 1909, it was an artist's studio at one time.
- ll. The Special Guest House. Built in the 1890's before the Roycroft Inn. Originally connected to the Inn by a "peristyle" or covered walkway, now reduced to a porch. The house once provided housing for the most distinguished guests. It is a knitting and weaving shop today.
- 12. Roycroft Inn. The Inn is actually a series of buildings that evolved into a full scale hotel. In 1895, when Elbert Hubbard began the Roycroft Printing Shop, he built a small one-room stucture next to his home, based on Wordsworth's church in Grasmere, England. After several additions the building became the Roycroft Inn in 1903. This rambling structure is connected by a "peristyle" running along the Grove Street facades with angular posts reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright. Some interior details are notable: the leaded glass windows and lantern in the entrance are by Dard Hunter, a Roycroft craftsman. The south wing reception room is decorated with murals by Alex Fournier. Several second floor rooms have been restored with original furniture, notably the third floor Ruskin Room.
- 13. The Elbert Hubbard II House is next to the Inn on the south side. The frame house is two-and-one-half stories, and has a gable roof. The house currently contains apartments, where Elbert Hubbard II and his family lived during his early days running the Inn.

Originally there were spacious lawns giving Roycroft a sylvan quality. Some of these have given way to parking lots but the buildings still give the impression of a closely-knit community of craftsmen.

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the Philstine magazine (1895), Roycroft Quarterly and FRA magazine and the enormously successful essay, "A Message to Garcia." Hubbard became an extremely popular lecturer on the Orpheum Circuit with his flowing tie and broad-brimmed hat. At Roycroft Inn he entertained people like Henry Ford, Booker T. Washington, Carrie Jacobs Bond, Clarence Darrow, and Clara Barton, as well as the writers Stephen Crane and Carl Sandburg. This paternalistic campus where artists lived and worked together suffered a major shock when Hubbard and his wife, Alice, died in the sinking of the SS Lusitania by a German U-boat in May 1915. His son carried on, but the stock market crash of 1929 was an almost mortal blow and in 1938 creditors claimed what was left of Roycroft.

The Roycroft Campus today preserves some of the "craftsman" atmosphere and the products of the shops and press are much prized by collectors. The Craftsman Movement, which swept this country between 1900 and 1915 and whose principles were based on the theories of William Morris, was first promoted in America by Elbert Hubbard.

Hanks, David A. "Arts and Crafts Movement in America, 1876-1916." Antiques. Vol. CIV, No. 2, August, 1973, p. 223.

² Ibid.

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Roycroft Handmade Furniture. East Aurora, New York: House of Hubbard, 1973.

The Roycroft Movement: A Spirit for Today? Buffalo: State University of New York College at Buffalo, 1977.

Rust, Robert Charles with Eve Warner. "A Not So Little Journey to the Roycroft Press,"
The New York-Pennsylvania Collector, (September 1982), 8C-12.

10. Verbal Boundary

Sanborn Tax map, Village of East Aurora:

Block between Main Street, South Grove Street, Oakwood Avenue and Walnut Street: Starting from the southwest corner of Main Street and South Grove all those lots numbering 7 (Town Hall), 8 (Print Shop), 14 (power house), 11 (storage), 12 (storage), 13 (foundry), 9 (outbuilding), 10 (Copper Shop), 15 (book bindery), 17 (stock building), 29 (Bungle House), 30 (Fournier house).

Block between Main Street, Park Place (Peek Street), Oakwood Avenue, and South Grove Street: Starting on the northeast side, all those lots numbering 22 (Laundry and guest house), 21 (Roycroft Inn), 20 (Elbert Hubbard II's house). These lots represent the original Roycroft Campus.

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