

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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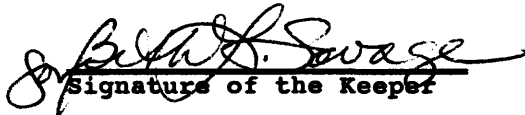
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 910001817 Date Listed: 12/21/91

Fogg, William, Library York ME
Property Name County State

Maine Public Libraries MPS
Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

12/21/91
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

3. Classification: Category

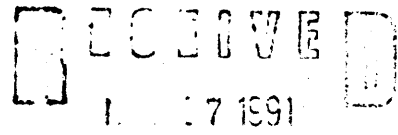
Building(s) is the most appropriate category for this property.

This information was discussed with Kirk Mohny, MESHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name William Fogg Library
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Old Road N/A not for publication
city, town Eliot vicinity
state Maine code ME county York code 031 zip code 03903

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Maine Public Libraries: ca. 1750-1938
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 11/4/91
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. [Signature] 12-21-91
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

foundation fieldstone

walls fieldstone

roof asphalt

other wooden entrance portico

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The William Fogg Library is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, fieldstone building with a steep hipped roof, flared at the cornice, and Colonial Revival detailing. The one-story rear ell is built with a shallow gable roof. Although its style and detailing are symmetrical and classical, the library's scale and massing are reminiscent of the bungalow era. Its steep roof, horizontal lines and stone exterior firmly anchor the library to the ground. The building crowns a small knoll on a large triangular lot of cleared land. The town's grange hall, a less detailed, Neo-classical style, wood frame building with a steep hipped roof, sits across the street, as do several fine Federal era two and two-and-a-half-story homes. Due to its prominent siting, high style, unusual fieldstone exterior and exaggerated roofline, the Fogg Library is both an important local landmark and an anomaly.

Although stone was the second most popular building material used for the exterior of Maine public libraries at the turn of this century (MHPC 1988:F.11.5) its use is unusual in south coastal Maine. An article on the library's dedication ceremony reported that the stones were taken from the walls that graced the farm of William Fogg, father of the building's donor, Dr. John S. H. Fogg (Willis 1908: 13). The library was built on the Fogg family farm, near William Fogg's house, where Dr. Fogg was raised.

Like many small public libraries of the period, the William Fogg Library is far more ornate than other local public or private buildings. The fieldstone is random laid on both the main section and the ell; mortar between the stones is scored in angular shapes. Quoining on all corners is granite. Two granite string courses circle the main section of the library, at the foundation and window sills. The granite used on the sills is lighter gray than that used at the foundation and on the quoining. The foundation is also fieldstone. The centered, pedimented pavilion is supported by four wooden Ionic columns. The arched wooden double doors are framed by two flat pilasters, topped with a blind panelled transom. The steps and decking are wood, supported with a granite base.

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The rectangular bay windows on each side elevation are pedimented, with one-over-one windows and wooden sash. The windows are separated by flat pilasters similar to those at the entrance. All exterior trim is painted white, except for the black window sash. The one-over-one windows in the ell have granite sills and lintels. On all elevations but the front, the sloping lot exposes the cellar windows, which also have granite sills and lintels, as do the half story windows in the ell.

The wooden dentiled cornice is half hidden under the exaggerated eaves. Three evenly spaced, pedimented dormers with six-over-six wood sash are located on the facade roof. The roofing material is asphalt (in replacement of the original slate). Two brick interior chimneys, for fireplaces in the children's and reading rooms, rise on the rear elevation just outside of the dormers.

Ivy has grown over much of the library's facade, adding to its bungalow massing. A macadam, circular driveway that connects State and Old roads, a small parking lot and a town park have been added to the front of the property since the building's construction. A window on the south facade of the ell has been replaced with a wood door, to provide secondary egress and a ramped entrance.

The interior space of the Fogg Library is divided into a plan first seen in Maine in 1904 in the Old Town Public Library (MHPC 1988:F.II.3). A central hall/delivery room separates two rooms - the children's room and the reading room. These three rooms, plus two small offices, comprise the main section of the library building. The stacks are located behind the delivery room in the rear ell. A large, wooden desk originally blocked library goers from entering the closed stacks; today that desk has been moved to the left, and the stacks are open. The delivery room is separated from the foyer with a low partition and columns. Similar partitions separate the reading and children's rooms from the delivery room. A staircase to the second floor storage area is located on the children's room side of the delivery room. All wood finish is stained, as it appears in early photographs.

Little else has changed inside the library. Early photographs also illustrate that the wood tables and chairs, magazine racks, mantels, and portrait of John H. S. Fogg now in the reading and children's rooms are original. Although the second floor is finished and lit by dormers, it is currently used as a storage area, as is the basement.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Education
Architecture

Period of Significance
1907-1938

Significant Dates
1907

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Walker, C. Howard Architect
Moulton, Otis, Builder (of Dover, NH)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The William Fogg Library in Eliot, Maine, illustrates the pattern of philanthropic efforts to establish Maine public libraries as local educational and cultural institutions at the turn of this century. Designed by C. Howard Walker, a prominent Boston architect, it is also a fine example of emerging small public library architecture of the period, combined with local building styles. Built in 1907, the library's period of significance extends from its construction to 1938, the end date of the Maine Public Libraries associated historic context (ca. 1750-1938). It is eligible for nomination to the Register under criteria A and C.

The library was given to the town of Eliot by Dr. John S. H. Fogg as a memorial to his father William Fogg. Dr. Fogg was born in Eliot in 1826, graduated from Bowdoin College and Harvard Medical School, and settled in South Boston. Both son and father had strong historical and genealogical interests. At his death in 1893, Dr. Fogg willed his collection of 5,000 autographs and books to the Maine Historical Society and \$10,000 to Eliot for the library's construction. A fund was also established for the library's maintenance.

Although an Eliot Library Association already had been established, Fogg's munificence made public financial support of the library completely unnecessary. Its significance did not go unnoticed during the library opening ceremonies, attended by 600 people (Willis 1908:1). The Hon. James Phinney Baxter declared that the library was not only:

an enduring monument of his (Fogg's) wise beneficence, but what is more important, an educational center from which, for generations to come, will emanate influences conducive to the intellectual and moral development of this community (Willis 1908: 4).

His library gift differed from those of Andrew Carnegie, who required that the 1,700 towns where he donated libraries provide maintenance and books. At its opening, the Eliot Library contained 6,000 volumes: Fogg's collection,

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Boston, Massachusetts, High School of Commerce, by Walker and Kilham and Hopkins. Architectural Forum, April, 1917 (Vol. 26), p. 103, pl. 61.

"Eliot, Maine, William Fogg L." The Library Journal, July, 1907 (Vol. 32), p. 337.

Fogg, John S. H., last will and testament, dated July 21, 1892. Eliot Historical Society, Eliot, Maine.

Maine Historic Preservation Commission. "Maine Public Libraries: ca. 1750-1938 Multiple Property Documentation Form," National Register of Historic Places, 1988.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property Approximately 3.5

UTM References

A

1	9
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3	5	3	7	5	0
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4	7	7	6	4	1	5
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Eliot Public Library occupies the town of Eliot tax map 27 lots 1 and 2. The building is located on lot 2 and a small park on lot 1. The roadway between the two lots is a driveway, belonging to the library. Please see the highlighted lots on the accompanying map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary comprises the entire town lot that has been historically associated with the William Fogg Library.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Hostutler, for the
 organization Eliot Historical Society date May 3, 1991
 street & number P.O. Box 3 telephone 207-439-4889
 city or town Eliot, ME. state ME. zip code 03903

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the association's holdings, and new books purchased by the library trustees (Willis 1908: 1). The library's capacity was/is 16,000 volumes.

Boston architect C. Howard Walker designed Eliot's public library about halfway through his career, after serving as architect-in-chief for the Omaha Exposition in 1898 and the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. He lectured at the International Congress of Architecture in 1906, and was appointed to the National Fine Arts Commission by President Roosevelt in 1909. Walker published many articles in such journals as Inland Architect and Brickbuilder, was editor of Architectural Review, and earned commissions as far away as Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Omaha, and Chicago. Much of his work in Boston was for large institutions, including the Boston Congregational Church (with a Roxbury pudding stone exterior), Boston Meeting House Hill Church and the High School of Commerce, with Kilham and Hopkins. The Eliot library is his only Maine commission known to date.

Walker taught at Harvard, MIT, the MFA, and the Child-Walker School of Fine Arts, of which he was a founder. He apparently had no formal degree in architecture, but studied with a Boston firm and in New York, Asia Minor and Europe.

Walker's interest in a small public library in Eliot, Maine, is partially explained by the publication "Some Old Houses on the Southern Coast of Maine," authored by Walker in 1918 for the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs (Vol. IV, No. 2). The editor's note explains that Walker was a descendant of a Yankee skipper and that he held a continuing interest in colonial architecture. In 1926, Walker published The Theory of Mouldings (Cleveland, Ohio: J. H. Jensen).

Walker's building design remains unaltered today. Only the addition of the parking area and small park in front of the library have altered the library's hilltop setting. Of particular significance in the interior are the floor plan, the wood trim, and the original furnishings. The William Fogg Library clearly retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, felling, and association. The architectural qualities that define its period of significance, from 1907 to 1938, are prominently visible.

As stated in the Multiple Property Documentation Form for Maine Public Libraries ca. 1750-1938, town library institutions are "a lasting reminder of broader patterns of local, state and national history that fostered the rise of these educational institutions" (MHPC 1988:E.2). Eliot's library was one of 38 public libraries founded in Maine during the first decade of the twentieth century (MHPC 1988:E.6). This regional growth corresponded to the national trend, inspired by late nineteenth century social reform movements and the example set by Andrew Carnegie. Dr. Fogg was among a high percentage

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of Maine library donors of the period who choose the gift of a public library as a family memorial. And, as stated earlier, the Fogg Library clearly was seen and intended as an educational and cultural resource for all ages in the community.

The library today remains a widely-used resource in Eliot. Various town groups meet there, small artistic or educational exhibits are displayed, and it is a good source for genealogical information. Its largely unaltered interior and exterior appearances are a constant reminder of its significant historical associations.

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Walker, C. Howard, "Some Old Houses on the Southern Coast of Maine." The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs, Vol. IV, No. 2. Saint Paul, Minnesota: White Pine Bureau, 1918.

Walker Obituary. Architectural Forum, June, 1936, pp. 72-74.

Walker Obituary. Architectural Record, May, 1936 (Vol. 79), p. 345.

Willis, Dr. J. L. M., ed. "The William Fogg Library." Old Eliot, January through March 1908 (Vol. VIII), pp. 1-19.