### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. Service that 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 Proper	nty				
historic name	Cotton Free Li	brary			
other names/site nu	ımber				
2. Location					
street & number	Quaker Village	Road		N (A	not for publication
city or town	Weybridge				<sup>N</sup> ∰vicinity
		VT county _	Addison	code _001	zip code <u>05753</u>
3. State/Federal A	gency Certification				
Signature of certi Vermont S State of Federal	agency and bureau	Register Spec	Califebruary 29 Date Office	•	
Signature of certi	fying official/Title		Date	<del></del>	
State or Federal	agency and bureau				
4 National Park S	Service Certification		(nex a		
I hereby certify that the  iv entered in the N  See con  determined elig  National Regi	property is: National Register. Intinuation sheet. It is is a specific ster Intinuation sheet. It is a specific ster It is a specific ster. It is a specific ste	Colo	Signature of the Keep M ntered in the ational Regis	Boall	Date of Action

Cotton	<u>Free</u>	Library	
Name of Property			

### Addison County, Vermont County and State

5. Classification			
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)  Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
☐ private	Contributing Noncontributing  1		
□ object			
		objects	
	1	Total	
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing resources in the National Register	previously listed	
N/A	0		
6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		
EDUCATION: library	EDUCATION: library	·	
	WORK IN PROGRESS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)		
Colonial Revival	foundation <u>concrete</u>		
	wallsconcrete		
	roof metal		
	other wood		

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

Cotton Free Library Name of Property		Addison County, Vermont County and State		
8. 5	Statement of Significance			
Appii ( Mark	cable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the rty for the National Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)  Education		
X A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Architecture		
□В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.			
X 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.	Period of Significance		
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.				
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)		Significant Dates		
Prope	erty is:			
□ A	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.			
□в	removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete If Criterion B is marked above)		
□ c	a birthplace or grave.	N/A		
	a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation		
	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.			
□F	a commemorative property.	N/A		
□ G	less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Architect/Builder Unknown		
Narra (Explain	ntive Statement of Significance in the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)			
Bibli	ajor Bibliographical References ography ne books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or	more continuation sheets.		
-	ous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:		
	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	<ul><li></li></ul>		
	previously listed in the National Register	Federal agency		
	previously determined eligible by the National Register	<ul><li>Local government</li><li>University</li></ul>		
	designated a National Historic Landmark	Other.		
	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	Name of repository:		
	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	University of Vermont		

Name of Property County and State  10. Geographical Data  Acreage of Property Less than one acre.			
Acreage of Property Less than one acre.			
UTM references (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)			
1 18 642890 4880420 Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting	Northing		
2 4 See continuation sheet	1.1111		
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 Helene K. Tingle, Preservation Consultant			
organization University of Vermont, H.P. Program date May 9, 1995	<del></del>		
street & number Wheeler House telephone 802-656-3180			
city or town Burlington state VT zip code 05405			
Additional Documentation Submit the following items with the completed form:			
Continuation Sheets			
Maps			
A <b>USGS map</b> (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 Weybridge Town, Contact Richard Bensh			
street & number R_D_#1			
city or town Middlebury state VT zip code 05753			

Paper 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 thisburden 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.

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Cotton Free Library Weybridge, Addison County, Vermont

#### Section 7-Summary

The 1913 Cotton Free Library, located in the historic town center of Weybridge Village, Addison County, Vermont, occupies a prominent position on the west side of Quaker Village Road, sharing the location with the Weybridge Town Hall. • The library remains a well-preserved example of a small town Colonial Revival Style library, many of which were built around the turn of the century. The village of Weybridge, like numerous other Vermont communities, received its library from its foremost citizens, in this case from Joshua Franklin Cotton. It is a rockfaced concrete block structure with a hipped-roof and projecting eaves. Among its distinctive original features are the projecting monumental portico with a circular window in the tympanum, paired Tuscan columns, 3/1 windows, double entrance doors with muntin patterns in a modified Union Jack motif, and many historic interior details such as pressed metal walls, cornice, and ceiling, large glazed tile fireplace, wood detailing, and brass-plated tin light fixture. The town space is defined by its close proximity to the town hall and location on Quaker Village Road. The property retains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

#### Description

The square-massed Cotton Free Library is a one-story, 3 X 3 bay, Colonial Revival style building with 3/1 windows. It is located in what historically was the town center of Weybridge Village on the west side of Quaker Village Road and adjoins the property of the Weybridge Town Hall, another important building to the community, on the south. Constructed in 1913, the rock-faced concrete block structure uses an innovative building material for its time period. Concave joints between the stones emphasize the rough surfacing. A projecting gable-front monumental portico on the front (east) facade has a tympanum with a circular marble window and is supported by wooden Doric columns with square capitals. A small platform stoop at the top joins the wide cast stone balustrade that slopes to the bottom. Original small marble urns flank the concrete stairway of four steps. At the bottom of the steps, three pieces of marble, donated by the Vermont Marble Company, comprise the fifth step. Paired glass-paneled entrance doors are decorated with a modified Union Jack motif at the tops. The main structure has a

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hipped-roof sheathed in green slate shingles with projecting eaves and a lead-coated copper ridge roll. At the rear roof line, a large, original rock-faced concrete-block chimney with a corbelled cap was built to exhaust smoke from the interior fireplace. A raised foundation, constructed of standard, flat concrete blocks, meets an outcropping of rock-faced stone comprising a watertable.

On the north facade, a covered side-entrance leads into the basement. This small gable-front addition is constructed half in rock-faced concrete blocks and half in the standard, flat surface concrete blocks. A recessed panel door with a large pane of glass leads to the basement stairs. Another door, at the bottom of three steps, enters into the poured concrete basement.

The rear facade (west) at the main floor level has a two panel wood door with a large pane of glass. The steps are missing and appear as though they may never have been constructed. Since the hillside was cut away to make room for the steps, the basement is raised in the back.

#### Interior

Double wooden front doors with muntin patterns in a modified Union Jack motif lead into the projecting vestibule with raised ceiling, comprising the entire height of the portico. A cast iron oil lamp holder hangs on the left wall. Placed on hinges and a rotating arm, it has a round, flat surface for the oil lamp. To the right of the vestibule, a five-paneled door leads to the basement. Pressed metal covers the ceiling, cornice, and walls throughout the building, continuing down the basement stairwell. The design on the walls and ceiling simulates pressed pebble. A band of squares in the cornice is bordered by egg and dart detailing. Modified palmettes cover the joints in the corners. For the flooring, narrow maple boards are used thoughout the building. The interior entrance to the main hall has a similar double set of wood doors with muntin patterns in a modified Union Jack motif.

Inside the main hall the ceiling rises to twelve feet. Four tall wood bookshelves regularly placed between the north and south windows are situated on top of lower bookshelves, running the length of the building under the windows on the north and south facades. Pressed metal, similar to that of the vestibule, covers the ceiling, walls, and cornice. A pressed-metal ceiling panel in the center of the room

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emphasizes the elaborately twisted brass-plated tin chandelier that is eight feet in diameter. Eight etched-glass globes with floral motifs are regularly spaced around a center hanging column. Brass-plated tin orbs under each lamp originally held kerosene. The fixture was electrified during the early 1920's when the building was wired. Four smaller hanging electric lamps with clear globes have been regularly placed in the corners of the room for additional lighting.

A small storage room to the left is built into the front (east) wall. It historically served as an office for the librarian. Most of the original detailing remains, such as the window with chamfered surrounds, and pressed metal ceiling, walls, and cornice.

On the rear (west) wall is a stepped concrete fireplace with a wood mantle piece and decorative Arts and Crafts tiles. The pine mantle has no decoration. Three brackets with incised trim support the mantle. Two incised fluted panels at the sides of the fireplace terminate at the base of the hearth. Burn bricks inside of the fireplace have a muted terra-cotta red surface. The glazing on the mantle tile is green and brown with raised dot detailing.

Three pieces of original oak furniture remain in the library. In the center, a large table with six clawed feet rests on tiny balls. Two drawers on either end of the table have a bit of an incised design. A complementary egg and dart incised design decorates the side surface of the table. A larger oak library table sits in the southeast corner near the bookshelves. It has a modified egg and dart motif side scoring. Two huge balls rest on an under platform. Wood feet in the form of consoles have similar trim to the side surface.

The most magnificent piece of furniture is the oak hall tree with elaborate undulating brass hinges. A mirror placed in the back is flanked by four double coat hooks. A box seat opens to form a storage area for shoes. An arm off the proper left of the hall tree has a small metal plate below for the storage of umbrellas and canes. Small ball feet serve to support the hall tree on the floor.

The basement can be reached by a set of "L"-shaped stairs in the front vestibule. Pressed pebble pattern metal covers the wall leading down to the basement. Though the basement has been remodeled, the original poured concrete foundation

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is apparent. A new furnace in the rear center of the main room, sits in approximately the same position as the original. A seven foot ceiling shows the floor rafters underneath. Windows with three lights are regualarly placed in the raised foundation under the first floor windows.

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#### Section 8-Statement of Significance

The Cotton Free Library possesses significance for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. It qualifies for statewide and local significance under criteria A for its significance in education and under criteria C for its architectural significance. It is a well-preserved example of a small town Colonial Revival library, similar to others constructed at the turn of the century. The outstanding architectural features of the building include a monumental portico with a circular window in the tympanum, paired Tuscan columns, and double entrance doors with muntins in a modified Union Jack motif and many historic interior details such as pressed metal walls, cornice, and ceiling, glazed fireplace tiles and wood detailing. It exemplifies the recommendations by the National Free Library Association, which gave local communities guidance and funding from the State of Vermont for their operations. The Cotton Free Library continues to serve as a memorial to one of the early citizens, Joshua Franklin Cotton, who funded the town library. Since its origins, the Library has served as an active part of the life of Weybridge, serving as a tool to teach many children to read. Along with the Weybridge town hall, it forms the historic heart of the village.

#### Historical Background and Significance

In 1897, the Town of Weybridge received \$4000 from the will of Joshua Franklin Cotton to form a Free Library under town established regulations. According to the Free Library Commission's Regulations, the group of Trustees accepting the offer must elect officers to the the positions of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and Librarian each year at the annual meeting. With the money, the Trustees selected two courses of action. First they invested the money to produce income, lending it at five percent interest to local residents. Next they looked for a suitable place to house the library. A proposal submitted at the annual meeting voted to locate the library in the town hall basement at the expense of the town for the renovation and furnishings. The Trustees donated twenty-five dollars to prepare the space. An earlier Weybridge library, the 1860 Farmer's Library Organization, donated their agricultural books to start the library. The first librarian of the Cotton Free Library, Martin Sprague, arranged

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the unification with the Free Library Association that distributed state funds and advised local librarians on lending concerns. Yearly reviews were performed of the services and book quality. The Cotton Free Library always received above average to excellent remarks.

According to the annual report of 1900, the town owned 399 books. Soon the town's rapidly growing collection forced the town to find a larger space. A memo in the notes from later that year credits the library with owning 740 books and six monthly magazines. Damp conditions in the basement made the need more urgent. A search for a larger, dryer space took several years. A report of that year confirms the damp conditions. The librarian tried building a fire in the small room twice a week to see if conditions would improve.

At town meeting of October 1901, a vote was brought forth to construct a library building not to exceed \$1500. The Town gave the money up front to be repaid from the library fund. Land was offered in 1902 but the town refused to lend money for construction.

In 1911, the Library Trustees voted to accept an offer of land next to the town hall, purchasing it from Madison E. Sprague for \$800. The citizens proposed a one-story concrete block building with a basement and dimensions equalling 30 X 40 feet. Construction started in 1914 after the site was prepared by moving a house and barn. Henry Dodge, a former Weybridge resident then living in Chicago, hired an architect to make detailed drawing of the exterior and interior of the building. Libraries built during this time commonly used the Colonial Revival style, which was evocative of Greek democracy and civic responsibility in order to emphasize that the library was a gift to the people. The Vermont Free Public Library Commission suggested several guidelines for building size and construction. The size of the building must be of a proper size for the staff and book collection to adequately serve the community. A large room was needed to house the books with a separate office area for the librarian. To make the most out

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Middlebury Register, November 6, 1914 (Middlebury, VT): 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> JustinWinsor, <u>Public Libraries in the United States of America</u>, 1876 Report (Chicago, University of Illinois Press, 1876) 405.

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of a small structure, features such as porticos with columns, entrance vestibules, and classical detailing were used.<sup>3</sup>

Rough-faced concrete blocks, a rare building material for Addison County during the early twentieth century, had the appeal of being easy to construct into walls with insulation. They were economical to buy and could be produced on the site by purchasing a mold or mechanical press. Many contemporary structures were being constructed of wood, bricks, or local stone. The Cotton Free Library is one of the few libraries remaining that was constructed of man-made concrete blocks. In Addison County, the material never became popular with only a handful of buildings constructed of this material, none of them being libraries and most of them constructed in the 1930's.

Since construction of the library was so expedient, the Library Trustees forged ahead to accept the offer of Mr. B.W. Dodge, who offered to donate 2000 books if construction was complete by January 1, 1915. Operational problems in the basement library in the Town Hall continued. Moisture often ruined the books and made the space unbearable. At the meeting of 1913, it was proposed to move the collection upstairs in the town hall but was quickly rejected because the new Library was about to be started. That year, the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor, which had a hydro-electric station on the Otter Creek near the historic town center, donated three pieces of marble for the front step.

In 1914, Mrs. C.M. Baker was elected as librarian to supervise the move to the new library. Many Weybridge residents credit her encouragement in their interest in reading. A plaque on the library fireplace memorializes her dedicated service to the community.

In 1916, \$200 was borrowed from the town to finish the library. Operations resumed later that year inside the new structure, opening on Saturdays. Circulation was at 45-65 books and magazines per week.

Electricity was brought to the structure during the 1920s. At the annual town meeting of 1922, voters decided to appropriate \$375 to the Trustees to install

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Vermont Free Public Library Commission Standards for Vermont Libraries, 1957.

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electric lights. The brass-plated chandelier was converted from kerosene during this period.

Library operations continued to grow up under the direction of Mrs. C.M. Baker up until she retired in the late 1960's. Several local women held the position briefly. The library was closed in the mid-1980's. Since then, library operations have been sporadic. Local clubs such as the Boy Scouts and Weybridge Historical Society now use the building for meetings. Annually, the local elementary school uses the building for their class plays. In 1990 the Library Trustee leased the building to the Town of Weybridge for ninety-nine years for an undetermined use. Since the library still holds most of the original collection plus the archive of the historical society, future plans are to reopen the library with regular Saturday hours.

Several preservation grants were awarded by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation in the late 1980s and the 1990s to repair the windows, leaks in the pressed metal ceiling, replace slates, replace chimney mortar, add lead-coated copper flashing, down spouts, and ridge roll, and fix the cracks in the basement due to water infiltration. Stone trenching was installed around the building to aid in water removal.

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Section number 9 Cotton Free Library Page 9 Weybridge, Addison County, Vermont Section 9-Bibliography Bensh, Richard. Personal Interview. 29 April 1995. Healy, Arthur K.D. Weybridge, Vermont Sketches and Text. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992. Vermont Free Public Library Commission. <u>Biennial Report Of The Library</u> Commission of Vermont 1899-Present. Vermont Free Public Library Commission. Vermont Free Public Library Commission Standards for Vermont Libraries. 1957. Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. County Survey Files. \_. "Educational Resources of Vermont: Education in Vermont 1777-1943." MPDF 1993. . The Historic Architecture of Addison County. ed. Johnson, Curtis B., 1992. Washington, Ida. A History of Weybridge Vermont. Weybridge Bicentennial Committee. Burlington, Vermont: Queen City Publishers, 1990. Weybridge Library Trustees. Notes from the Annual Meetings, 1899-1984. Hand written by Secretary.

What the Free Library Commission Does for Vermont. July 1, 1944-June 30, 1946. 36th Biennial Report.

Winsor, Justin. <u>Public Libraries in the U. S., Part 1 1876 Report</u>. Chicago, University of Illinois.

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#### 10. Geographical Data

#### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The Cotton Free Library property is defined as tax lot 21, map 3, on file at Weybridge Town Clerk's Office, Weybridge, Vermont.

#### **Boundary Justification**

The property is the lot that has historically been associated with the building.

