

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

OMB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or 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 information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, 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 Moffat Library

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number West Main Street [n/a] not for publication

city, town Washingtonville [n/a] vicinity

state New York code NY county Orange code 071 zip code 10992

3. 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David S. Johnson
Director, Field Services Bureau
Signature of certifying official

July 1, 1994
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register. [] see continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain:)

for
Signature of keeper Edson R. Beall Date of Action 8-19-94

Entered in the
National Register

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)
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<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____	_____ objects
		_____	_____	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listings (enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
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_____ n/a	_____ n/a
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6. Function or Use

Historic Function (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/Library	EDUCATION/Library
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne	foundation _____ Stone
_____	walls _____ Brick
_____	_____
_____	roof _____ Asphalt
_____	other _____
_____	_____

Narrative Description

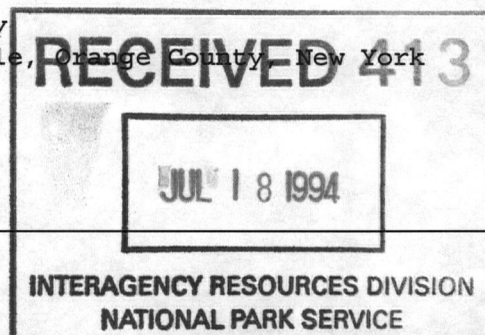
(describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Moffat Library
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The Moffat Library is located along the north side of West Main Street (Route 94) in the Village of Washingtonville (town of Blooming Grove), Orange County, New York. The library is part of Washingtonville's small business district and village center, just west of the intersection of New York Routes 94 (West and East Main Streets) and 208 (Goshen Avenue and South Street). The village center extends less than one-half of a mile in all directions from this intersection. The library is the most prominent public building in the village center. Its main elevation faces south, fronting on West Main Street, and it is set back about fifty feet from the street. Between the street's north sidewalk and the library's south facade is a semicircular paved drive and lawn. A narrow lawn runs along the library's northeast, north rear and west sides. The property contains no outbuildings. Its shape is irregular. It is approximately seven-eighths of an acre in size, and remains the same parcel that was purchased in 1886 as the site for the building. It shares boundaries to the east with a mixed-use, turn-of-the-century building, to the northeast with a small open lot, and to the north and west with late nineteenth century residences.

The Moffat Library is a freestanding brick building erected in 1886 and 1887, which rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone. The building is covered by a complex roof composed of a central gable roof flanked by half hipped roofs and punctuated by hipped dormers. Originally sheathed with slate shingles, the roof is now clad with modern asphalt shingles. The 1887 building was designed in the late nineteenth century Queen Anne style. The irregularly massed building is composed of a central, two story auditorium and entrance hall flanked on the south by a reading room and library. The north end of the two story auditorium is spanned by a stage and its wings. There are three twentieth century brick additions, one built on the west side in 1957, one built on the east side in 1972 and a rear addition added in 1992.

The south facade of the library is dominated by an imposing, central porte-cochere, which is surmounted by an equally imposing clock tower. The porte-cochere is one bay wide and one bay deep, open on three side, with a nearly square plan. It has a gable roof supported at the east and west corners by a pair of wood columns. Each column has an Ionic capital with angled volutes, a simple patera on each side between the volutes, fluted necking, and short plain shafts with exaggerated entasis and a molded base. Each pair of columns rest on a brick pedestal with rectangular plan, with battered east and west sides trimmed with glazed bricks laid as quoins. The pedestals and the low brick wall between them are capped with tooled sandstone slabs. The port-cochere roof has dentil molding in the underside of the wood shingled pediment. At the base of the pediment is an inset panel carved with "MOFFAT LIBRARY" in capital letters. Below the gable roofline is dentil molding and simple, banded frieze. The porte-cochere's ceiling is finished with wainscotting outlined in panels by wide molding. Features on the south wall opposite the paired porte-cochere columns are large, full-height fluted wood corbels against brick piers and on brick bases in line with the outside columns, and small, fluted wood corbels with shield-shaped bottoms in line with the inside columns. Large metal and glass lanterns, original to the building, hang on the large corbels.

The south entrance, shielded by the porte-cochere, is set within a segmental brick arch. The entrance is composed of double, cross-panel doors flanked by half-glazed

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sidelights with muntins in square pattern and paneled lower halves and surmounted by a full-width transom with twelve lights. The vestibule has two stone steps and a wood board floor. In the south wall on either side of the entrance are square, fixed windows with crossed muntins intersecting a circle with radiating muntins. Below each of these windows is a tooled sandstone sill over brick stepped out in three rows to come flush with the south wall.

The facade's east and west room windows are outlined by brick laid as flush quoins. The east room windows in the south wall form a band of four, narrow, double-hung single light wood sash. A continuous tooled sandstone sill runs below them. Directly over them is a clerestory of four small, square, wood cross windows in a shed dormer. The west library includes three Tiffany Company windows, which were installed in the building in 1899. These each have a tooled sandstone sill. The large memorial window is in the center and breaks through the roofline under a convex molding and a hipped dormer.

The tower is centered on the south gable of the auditorium roof above the porte-cochere. Its base has a flared roof set over a dormer with a band of five square clerestory windows. Each window is fixed and has a muntin design of a square set within radiating lines. The second stage of the tower, which contains the bell, is a four-sided wood and metal lantern. Each side has a square clock face, and each face has a broken scroll pediment over a circular dial set with Roman numerals. The clock's faces are centered in the upper portion of the lantern sides and extend up into the lower portion of the convex tower roof. This roof is clad in copper roofing. The roof is surmounted by a copper weathervane with a metal flag pierced by the date 1887.

The west elevation of the building features the west wall of the original library room and the west elevation of the 1957 addition to the building. The west wall of the library room is highlighted by a large stained glass window. Original to the building, the window is outlined by flush brick quoins and set in a wood frame. Like the large Tiffany window in the south facade, this memorial window also breaks through the roofline under convex molding and a hipped dormer. The west addition has an entrance in the northwest corner, which is accessed by a concrete ramp.

The north (rear) elevation of the building features the rear wall of the auditorium stage and a new (1992) single story addition. The rear wall of the original building is constructed of brick, however, it is sheathed with wood shingles. Original to the building, this construction detail wraps around the east side of the building. The modern addition is a restrained brick wing covered by an asphalt shingle-clad gable roof.

The east elevation of the building features the east wall of the reading room and the east wall of the 1972 addition. The reading room's east wall has an entrance in the southeast corner. The half-glazed door is a replacement. Over it is a three-paned transom and a bracketed hood with flat roof. The door is outlined by brick laid as flush quoins. A band of three wood windows, each with narrow single-light sash, is just north of the door. Below the band is a continuous tooled sandstone sill. Centered in the hipped roof over the east room wall is a hipped dormer with a five-paned

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clerestory window set in a wood frame. The brick east addition has six-over-six light sash windows and an entrance in the southeast corner.

The principal (south) entrance opens into a central lobby, about twelve feet deep, between the library room and the reading room. The lower part of the plaster walls are paneled with wainscotting. In the north wall of the lobby features two tall, cross-paneled doors that lead into the auditorium. Identical doors are located in the lobby's east and west walls to access the library and reading rooms. These interior doors are surmounted by solid transoms with paneled entablatures. In the lobby's northwest corner is the entrance to the basement. Two commemorative bronze tablets on wood plaques hang on the lobby's north wall, between the paired hall doors. These were engraved and installed in the lobby in 1887. Ornamental borders surround these inscriptions:

This hall erected 1887
by David H. Moffat of Denver, Colo.
as a gift to his native town

To the memory of John Newton Moffat
Born, June 3, 1826,
Died December 23, 1886

Beyond the entrance to the west library room is a short and narrow passage. A decorative paneled surround frames both the doorway and the room opening at either end of the passage. The passage's lower walls have wainscotting, and the space is lit by the east cross-and-radiating muntin window. A small, rectangular, two-paned fixed window in the passage's north wall gives light to the basement staircase.

The west library room is a nearly square space, with plaster walls that rise to a high ceiling, outlining the shape of the hipped roof. Decorative wall molding outlines the room at the roofline. This molding breaks for the two large memorial windows, which are set high enough so the bookcases can be placed continuously along the walls. Most of the oak bookcases standing against the walls singly or in double stacks were purchased in 1888. Centered on the north wall of the room is a fireplace. The firebox floor and hearthstone are of brick laid in herringbone pattern. Brick is laid in running bond around the firebox and in the overmantel. Over the firebox, a wood semicircular mantel is set under a semicircle of bricks in alternating stretcher and sailor triplets framed by an arch of soldier bricks. In each of the overmantel's upper corners is a square terracotta tile with plant motifs. The entire brick piece has molded wood trim. In the wall over the fireplace are six vertical wood panels. Just west of the fireplace and at the height of the overmantel is a Tiffany Company window installed in 1899. A second Tiffany window set on the east side of the fireplace was removed for the entrance to the 1957 west addition. This addition has a short passage in its southeast corner, with a small office along its west side. A restroom shares a wall with the office and has an entrance in the children's library and reading room north of the passage.

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The stained glass memorial windows in the west library room are outstanding among the building's original decorative features. This panel has a ribbon banner inscribed "In memory of Samuel Moffat who erected his residence on this site in 1812." The two rectangular panels framing this one each have ribbon banners, with only the right (north side) banner inscribed "In memory of David H. Moffat, son of Samuel Moffat," referring to David H. Moffat, Sr. The window panels are intricately patterned and colored with very small, opalescent chips and translucent glass "jewels." The chips are each of one color, arranged to make a rich contrast of shades and gradations.

The south wall window was installed in 1899, along with four smaller companion windows framing it and the fireplace opposite on the north wall. These windows were made by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, New York City. The windows' shapes and motifs are each made of glass pieces streaked with fused colors, a sharp contrast of style and medium, with the intricate mosaic of single-color chips in the west wall window. A border of ovals and bars outlines a stilted segmental arch set with an opalescent leaded grillework in the south wall's central memorial window. The Moffat family crest is centered in this arch richly detailed over a banner with the Latin phrase Spero Meliora, meaning "I hope for better things." The panel beneath the crest is inscribed "Erected at the request and in memory of Catherine Moffat by her children Samuel-Charles-James-Mary-Henry-Frederick-Hector and David on the ground on which they were born."

The four Tiffany Company companion windows have leaded designs that repeat the large window's motifs and colors. Two of these windows frame the large one, and have squares and bars around a central oval.

The east reading room's lobby door and its surround are identical to those of the west library room. The east room's space is a little longer east to west than that of the west room. The room features wood wainscoting and a bank of clerestory windows on the south and east walls of the room. The north wall fireplace's original design appears to have been less ornate than the one in the west room. The hearth and firebox floor have been replaced or covered by flagstones, and the overmantel if one ever existed--has been covered. Recent interior doorways made in the east room walls are an entrance to the 1972 east addition in the northeast corner, and an entrance to the hall in the restroom's northeast corner. The 1972 east addition has both open and enclosed spaces.

The auditorium is a large rectangular space with a high, vaulted ceiling and an oak tongue-in-groove floor. The lower part of the plaster walls has wood wainscoting, and the upper part has picture molding. Access from the hall to the tower is through a boxed vent in the ceiling's south center. The vent's side panels are decorated with quatrefoils. Originally three tall windows were set in the hall's east and west walls, above the wainscoting and between the three exposed frame trusses in the ceiling. The west windows were sealed for the 1957 west addition, and the east windows were sealed for most of their height for the 1972 east addition. Three identical ceiling trusses span the room from east to west, evenly spaced along the hall's length. The ceiling is flat over each truss collar beam. The center of each truss has a kingpost, on either

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side of which are wide struts, abutting queenposts and struts under principals and an angles ceiling, all over tiebeam with wallpieces. Round bosses finish the ends under the wallpieces, queenposts and kingposts. Two of the ceilings's original three large gas lighting fixtures remain. These fixtures are brass with multiple arms, and they retain gas knobs although they have been electrified.

The stage opening nearly fills the auditorium's north wall. The proscenium platform was removed when the stage was enclosed in 1972 to create office space. A low platform for municipal meetings was built in front of the proscenium arch. The arch was sealed but its ornamentation remains. Fluted pilasters frame the opening, and molding strips arch over the curved upper edges. The entablature over the arch has a cornice, frieze, dentil and bull's eye moldings. Access to the back stage area is through an original doorway in the hall's north wall, east corner. This opening has a paneled surround and cross-paneled door. Beyond the opening and to the west are a hall and offices made in the stage's first story in 1972.

The building's original basement was under the auditorium and part of the stage area. The stairs leading from the lobby's west wall door enter the basement in its southwest corner. Much of the basement is unfinished--wood plank walls form cubicles for storage and coal in the southwest corner and along the west and north walls. There are stairs to the auditorium in the northwest corner. Stairs in the southeast corner to the lobby coat room are blocked off. An original bulkhead entrance along the west wall is blocked off by the west addition. The dressing room is a sparely finished space in the northeast corner, with walls paneled full height in wainscotting.

As a whole, the Moffat Library and its setting retain good integrity. The building's most significant exterior alterations are the twentieth century east, west and north additions. They do not dominate the 1887 building. The most significant interior alterations have been the door openings made in the west room's north wall and the east room's west and north walls, and the sealed windows in the hall. Some of the interior alterations made since 1956, such as the east room's dropped ceiling and the sealed proscenium arch, may be reversible, because original fabric and ornament were not removed.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark an "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.
[X] C Property that 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 pre-history or history.

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Blank lines for entering categories under Architecture.

Period of Significance

1887

Blank lines for entering additional periods of significance.

Significant Dates

1887

Blank lines for entering additional significant dates.

Criteria Considerations

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

- [] 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.

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Blank lines for entering cultural affiliations.

Architect/Builder

George Edward Harney (Firm)

Blank lines for entering architect/builder information.

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): Primary location of additional data:

- [] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested [X] State historic preservation office
[] previously listed in the National Register [] Other State agency
[] previously determined eligible by the National Register [] Federal agency
[] designated a National Historic Landmark [] Local government
[] recorded by Historic American Building Survey # [] University
[] recorded by Historic American Engineering Name of repository:

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The Moffat Library is architecturally significant as a distinguished example of American Queen Anne style civic architecture constructed as a gift to the village of Washingtonville by the wealthy industrialist, David H. Moffat, Jr. Built in 1886-87 and designed by the architectural firm of George Edward Harney, the Moffat Library is a large, imposing and distinctive example of high style Queen Anne design. It exhibits many of this idiom's distinctive characteristics including a rambling asymmetrical composition, broad complex roof form with prominent central clock and bell tower, main entrance porte-cochere employing a Colonial Revival vocabulary, high quality wood, brick and stone craftsmanship and decorative multi-paned and stained glass windows. The building was constructed as a gift to the village by David H. Moffat, Jr., a successful banker and industrialist from Colorado who was born in Washingtonville and was the grandson of prominent local settler Samuel Moffat. The building served as the community library and later incorporated offices for the town of Blooming Grove. Located on a large and open lot near the central business district of Washingtonville, the library is the most prominent historic landmark in the village.

Orange County lies in southeast New York State on the west bank of the Hudson River. It was formed in 1683. The town of Blooming Grove is just northeast of the county's geographic center. The town contains parts of two early eighteenth century land patents--the Roger Mompesson and the Rip Van Dam patents, and the earliest settlements were made just west of present-day Washingtonville. Blooming Grove was incorporated as a town in 1799. In the 18th and early nineteenth centuries, Blooming Grove was the town's principal village and post office. Blooming Grove's economy was agricultural, dominated by grain farming, with some stock and dairy farming, until the early nineteenth century.

The settlement of Little York, Washingtonville's earliest know name, began in the late eighteenth century. It is nearly centered between Newburgh on the Hudson River and Goshen, the county seat--a natural point between two of Orange County's most important communities.

The Moffat family played an important role in settling Blooming Grove. Samuel Moffat I immigrated to this country from Ireland in the early 1700's. He settled in Blooming Grove on land he bought from the Rip Van Dam patent. He had twelve children, among them Samuel II, who built a house near present-day Washingtonville and farmed along the Goshen Road (Route 208). Samuel II's fourth son, Samuel III, first established his family and store in Blooming Grove village. Around 1810, he bought land along the Goshen Road in Little York, cleared it, and built a store in 1811 and a house in 1812. Moffat bought local farm commodities, brought them by wagon to New York City, and traded them for goods to stock his store. The location of Moffat's Little York store is significant, for he built it at what would soon be the intersection of the Blooming Grove-New Windsor Turnpike (now New York Route 94) and the Goshen Road (now New York Route 208). The turnpike was chartered in 1801, and it went through Little York and intersected the Goshen Road by 1812. It ran west from Newburgh through Blooming Grove to the Town of Chester. The crossroads became the village center, and Moffat's store became a landmark in the village center. Little York grew quickly. Moffat built a tavern on the south side of the turnpike, opposite its intersection with the Goshen

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Road. He named it the Washington Inn, after George Washington, the country's first president. When community residents saw the time for a change in the village's name, Moffat insisted it be named after Washington. The village was incorporated much later, in 1894.

Washingtonville thrived and became the town's principal village, a status it maintains. The town post office was moved there from Blooming Grove village. David Halliday Moffat, Sr., eldest son of Samuel III, lived for some time in Samuel III's house along the turnpike with his wife Catherine Gregg Moffat and their children. David ran his father's store from 1822 to 1832, when he sold it. He had a major investment in daily wagon shipments of local butter to storage in New York City. The warehouse storing the butter was destroyed by fire in 1836, and David turned to milling feed and lumber along the Moodna Creek in Washingtonville. David served as Blooming Grove town clerk and supervisor, and was a New York State assemblyman in 1849. He was influential in the completion of the New York and Erie Railroad's branch through Blooming Grove in 1850. The branch ran west from Newburgh to main line in Greycourt, Town of Chester.

David Halliday Moffat, Jr. was born in Washingtonville in 1839. He was the eighth and last child of David Halliday, Sr. and Catherine Gregg Moffat. In 1851, at age 12, David Jr. left his family and the village and found work in New York City as a messenger for the New York Exchange Bank. In 1855, he became the bank's assistant teller. His family moved to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1855 and he joined the, working as a teller for a. J. Stevens and Company. In 1856, Moffat moved to Omaha, working as a teller in Allen's Bank of Nebraska. He speculated in real estate and became a paper millionaire by 1859, but lost his investments in a local economic decline. In 1860, Moffat was hired by C. C. and S. W. Woolworth, brothers who owned a chain of bookstores. He opened and managed their new store in Auraria, or West Denver, Colorado. He went back to Washingtonville in 1861 and married Frances Buckhout. They had one child, Marcia, in 1862. When Moffat returned to Denver, he worked as postmaster and then as a Western Union Agent.

Moffat then went back into banking, and in 1866 became the cashier of the First National Bank of Denver. He was president of this bank from 1880 until his death in 1911. Under his direction, the First National became Denver's leading bank. Moffat's investments in Denver and Colorado included real estate, mining (he was the single or part owner of over 100 Colorado mines, making him the largest mine investor in the state), and public utilities. Moffat held public office in Colorado twice. He served as adjutant general in 1864 and territorial treasurer between 1874 and 1876. He also served as a trustee on numerous boards. His financial and mining interests brought him into the circle of businessmen and planners who wanted to build a rail route over the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mountains west of Denver. Moffat and others involved in real estate and the mining and timber industries believed that rail transportation was necessary if Denver and its area were to develop and thrive. Although Moffat considered this project in the 1860's, he did not pursue it until 1902. He did become treasurer of the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company in 1866, and in 1872 he and John Evans formed the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad. In 1885 he became president of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, a position he held until 1891. Moffat was involved in

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other Colorado rail companies, and funded construction of several Colorado lines, all built to harvest the area's rich mines.

In 1885, Moffat expressed an interest in giving his hometown a sizable gift. It was his cousin John Newton Moffat who suggested that a memorial library be built. David agreed to fund construction of a library and hall on the site of his family's homestead, Samuel Moffat III's 1812 house along the Blooming Grove Turnpike. David asked John to oversee the project in Washingtonville. John returned east, purchased the property, and sold Samuel's house, part of which was then moved southwest across the turnpike. It stands today (with altered exterior) at 19 West Main Street.

An article printed in the Goshen Independent Republican on June 2, 1886, discussing the project states:

That architectural design for the new building to be erected...has been agreed upon, and bids for the building...will soon be advertised for. The building is to be of Elizabethan style of architecture, size 100 by 40 feet, will contain a free reading room, a free library, a public hall, 80 by 40 feet...and be supplied with two dressing rooms and a large and handsome auditorium. The building will be surmounted with a tower, in which are to be placed a bell and a clock.

John Moffat, his brother Hector, and other community leaders made plans for a library association, which would oversee the building and its functions. John handled this work and legal transactions until this association was incorporated. John Moffat died on December 23, 1886. The project continued under the direction of Hector Moffat, David's brother. The building was to be finished in the late spring, but since David Moffat could come for its dedication in April only, the building was dedicated before its completion on April 25, 1887. The building's cost was estimated at \$25,000.

Soon after the completion of the building the Moffat Library Association was incorporated to oversee the operation of the building. Title to the building and property were passed on to the Association in May, 1887.

In June 1899 David Moffat asked the Moffat Library Association to make repairs to the hall and chose books for the library. Then in July he gave power of attorney to his niece, Carrie D. Moffat. She had the authority to oversee the library--to select books, hire a librarian, and put a second memorial window in the library's west room. The trustees gave supervision of the library to Carrie Moffat in September 1899. She hired a librarian, ordered furniture and books for the library, and ordered five stained glass windows from the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company in New York City. In the west room's south wall, a pair of tall multi-paned windows and a narrow brick wall between them were replaced with a single fixed Tiffany window, a memorial to Catherine Gregg Moffat, David's mother. Two smaller sash windows that framed the tall pair were each replaced by Tiffany ornamental rectangles. The remaining two Tiffany windows, also ornamental rectangles, were placed in the north wall on either side of the fireplace.

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In 1902, at the age of 63, David began work on his long-considered project--a railroad west from Denver across the Continental divide to Salt Lake City. He incorporated the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railroad (DN&P) in 1902. The so called Moffat Road segment would shorten traveling distance from Denver to points west by hours and hundreds of miles: The DN&P would run from Denver to Salt Lake City for 578 miles, (compared to the existing Union Pacific line, 628 miles, and the Denver and Rio Grande, 742 miles). The Moffat Road proved to be an expensive and arduous undertaking, in great part due to the region's extreme weather: Snow, ice, and wind hampered construction for nine months of the year. Moffat had his own money and financial backing from banks, but he had to seek additional funding several times. The line had not reached farther than Steamboat Springs, and Moffat wanted it to reach at least Graig in west Colorado. In 1911, he ran out of funds and went to New York City to raise additional money. He was denied. He died in New York City on March 18, 1911, and was buried in Denver. The State of Colorado named one of its counties after him.

After Moffat's death, the DN&P was sold and reorganized as the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad. Funding obtained from some of Moffat's associates brought the line to Craig in 1913--257 miles from Denver. The line passes over the Continental Divide at a height greater than 11,600 feet, climbing at a four percent grade, with 55 tunnels in its easternmost 150 miles. The longest and most famous of these is the Moffat Tunnel, started in 1923 and completed in 1928. It is 6.09 miles long, and by passing through the mountains of the Divide, it shelters the line from the weather that hampers line operations. The tunnel remains a major transcontinental link between eastern and western points.

In his will, David Moffat gave a \$50,000 endowment to the Moffat Library. But his personal fortune was exhausted in the construction of a railroad through the Continental Divide in Colorado (which came to be known as the Moffat Road), and there was nothing left to give the library when he died in 1911. Blooming Grove residents passed a referendum in 1913 that authorized the Town Board to fund \$400 a year to continue the library's services.

The design for the Moffat Library was executed by the firm of George Edward Harney (1840-1924). Harney was born in Lynn, Massachusetts and by age 18, was writing and publishing residential designs and developing a clientele. He studied architecture with Alonzo Lewis and opened an office in Newburgh, Orange County, New York in 1863. While in Newburgh, he designed St. Margaret's Church and the Lincoln Home and Hospital. Harney also had an office in Cold Spring, Putnam County, New York. In 1870, Harney published Barns, Outbuildings and Fences. Harney was elected a fellow in the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1871. He opened an office at 149 Broadway in New York City in 1873. He edited the 1873 edition of Cottage Residences by Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852). Harney contributed a preface (dated from Newburgh) to this edition and added nine designs. He became a member of the national AIA in 1874, and in this year formed a partnership at 149 Broadway with William I. Paulding (no life dates found). Harney's firm designed public, business, and private buildings in New York City and its suburbs. Harney retired in 1911 and died in New York City on November 12, 1924.

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Moffat Library
Washingtonville, Orange County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 8 Page 6

The design of the Moffat library reveals the influence of the Queen Anne style, which was popular in the country during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The June 2, 1886 Goshen Independent Republican article quoted above notes that the library design is to be the "Elizabethan style of architecture." This is a correct reference to the late-medieval roots of the Queen Anne style, which was not truly based in the English Renaissance, but rather in the earlier Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. The American Queen Anne style (circa 1880-1910) is a decorative architectural style that borrows its forms and vocabulary from earlier historic models. Typical features include asymmetrical composition, variety of wall and roof shapes, materials, colors and textures. Often the compositions were complex and richly decorated with elements from medieval or classical architecture. The style is represented in the Moffat Library exterior design by the patterned window muntins and stained glass window in the west wall, varied roof shapes in the tower, and brick exterior fabric accented by flush brick quoins. In addition, the building's asymmetric composition, the roof's broad planes and varied shapes, classical vocabulary of the porte-cochere and surface contrasts among the exterior materials and finishes also characterize this style.

The Moffat Library is architecturally one of the most important landmarks in the region. It is a unique interpretation of high style Queen Anne architecture, situated in the heart of the community's business district. The property retains a high degree of integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The scale of the building and its sophisticated design clearly reflect the importance of its benefactor, David H. Moffat, Jr. and stands as a testament of his generosity and concern for his hometown.

Beers, F.W. Atlas of Orange County, New York. Chicago: Andrew Baskin and Burr, 1875.
Plate 112.

Bollinger, Edward T. Rails that Climb. Santa Fe, New Mexico: The Rydal Press, 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Moffat Library
Washingtonville, Orange County, New York

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 2

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- Headley, Russel, ed. The History of Orange County, New York. Middletown, N.Y.: Van Deusen and Elms, 1908.
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- Historic Blooming Grove Association. Moffat Library Centennial Program. Washingtonville, N.Y.: 1987.
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- Obituary, "George Edward Harney, FAIA," The Journal of the American Institute of Architects. 13 (1925), 315.
- Ruttenbar, E.M. and L.H. Clark. History of Orange County, New York, 1683-1881. Interlaken, N.Y.: Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 1980.
- Versweyveld, Jeanne. "Historic Moffat Library." OCHS Journal: Publication of the Orange County Historical Society. 16, 1987, 2-7.
- Withey, Henry F. and Elise Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 1956.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Table with 4 columns: Reference Number, Zone, Easting, Northing. Contains grid coordinates for 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Explain 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 John A. Bonafide, Historic Preservation Program Analyst
organization NYS Office of Parks, Rec. & Historic Preservation date February, 1994
street & number Peebles Island, PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

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 n/a
street & number
city or town state zip code

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Moffat Library
Washingtonville, Orange County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 2

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the nominated property is shown as the heavy black outline on the accompanying map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the nomination has been drawn to coincide with the current legal lot for the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Moffat Library
Washingtonville, Orange County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 11 Page 2

Monroe, NY 10950

Jeanne M. Versweyveld, Blooming Grove Town Historian
Historic Blooming Grove Association
Box 88
Blooming Grove, NY 10914

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Moffat Library
Washingtonville, Orange County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

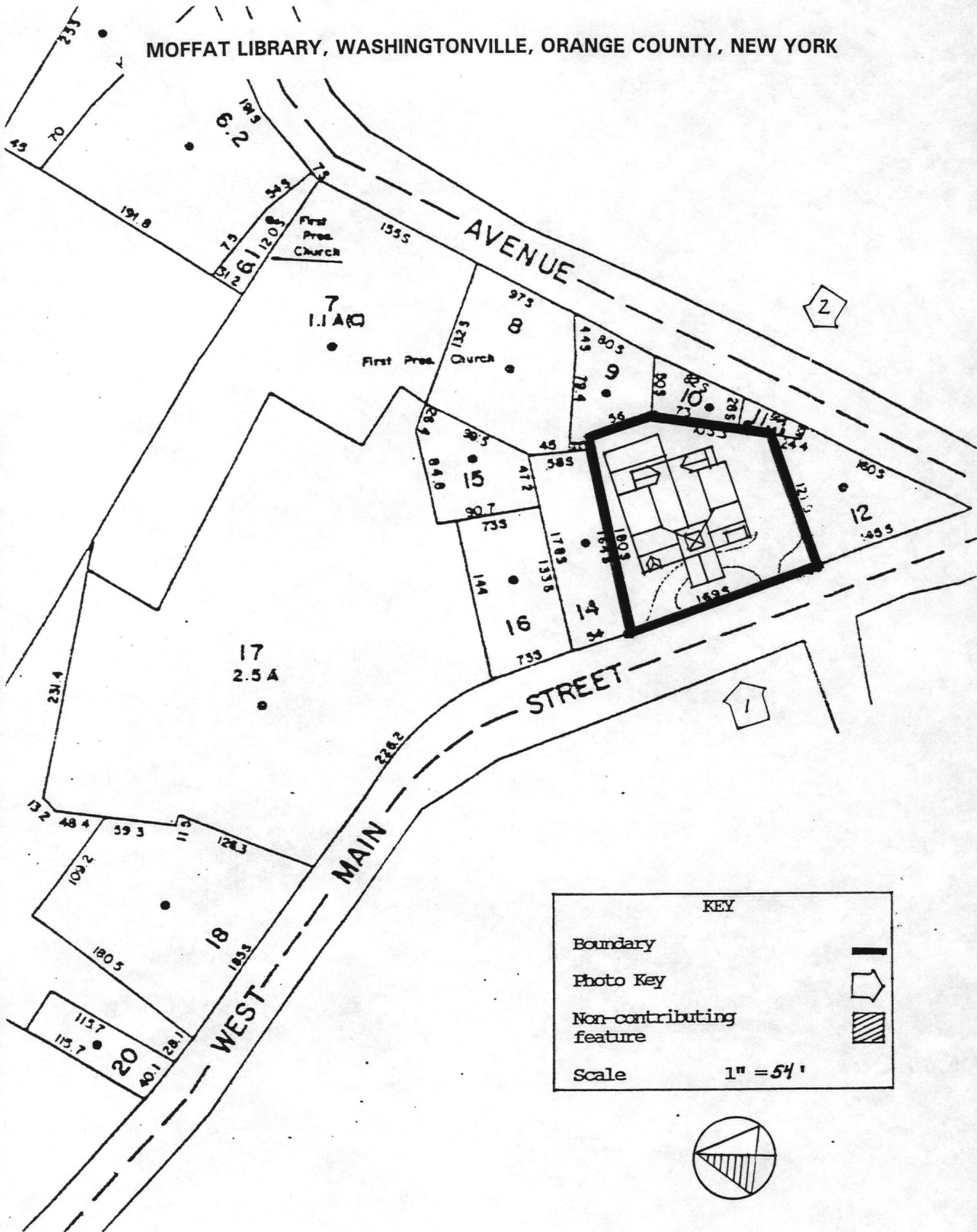
Section number 11 Page 3

Research documentation and nomination drafts prepared by:

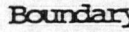


Elise Baranowski, Preservation Consultant
159 Cromwell Road
Monroe, NY 10950

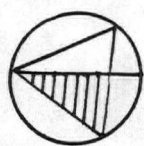
Jeanne M. Versweyveld, Blooming Grove Town Historian
Historic Blooming Grove Association
Box 88
Blooming Grove, NY 10914

MOFFAT LIBRARY, WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK



KEY

- Boundary 
- Photo Key 
- Non-contributing feature 
- Scale 1" = 54'



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Moffat Library

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Orange

DATE RECEIVED: 7/18/94 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/02/94
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/18/94 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/01/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94001000

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8-19-94 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



Moffat Library
Washingtonville, Orange Co., NY
Photo by: NYSOPRHP, 1993
Neg at: NYSPORHP, Waterford, NY
Photo no.: 1 View: WEST FACADE



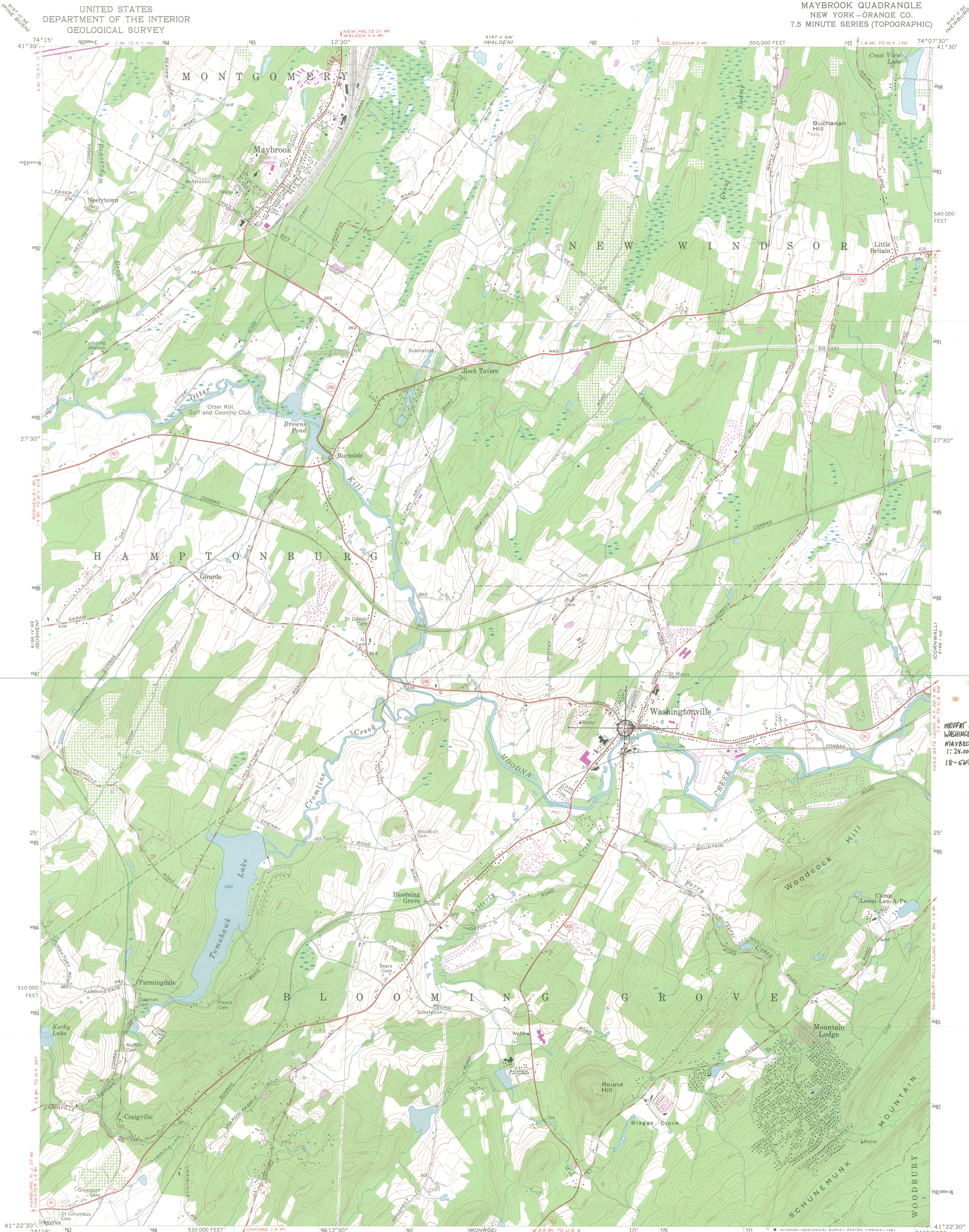
Moffat Library
Washingtonville, Orange Co., NY
Photo by: NYSOPRHP, 1993
Neg at: NYSPORHP, Waterford, NY
Photo no.: 2 View: SOUTH + EAST ELEVATION.



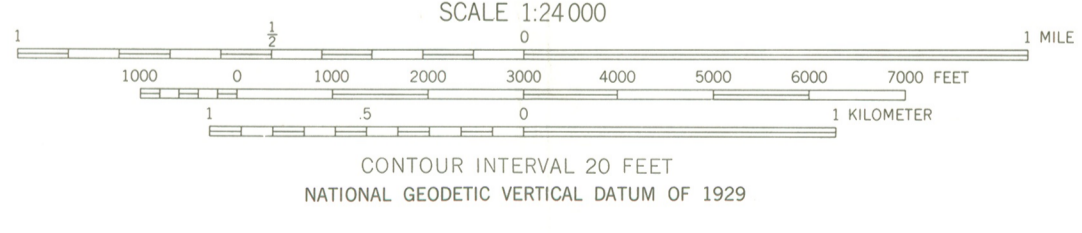
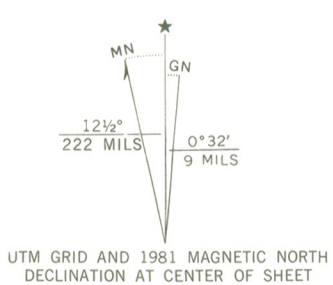
Moffat Library
Washingtonville, Orange Co., NY
Photo by: NYSOPRHP, 1993
Neg at: NYSPORHP, Waterford, NY
Photo no.: 3 View: INTERIOR



Moffat Library
Washingtonville, Orange Co., NY
Photo by: NYSOPRHP, 1993
Neg at: NYSPORHP, Waterford, NY
Photo no.: 4 View: INTERIOR



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955 and 1956. Field checked 1957
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, east zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 34 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources
This information not field checked. Map edited 1981



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



MAYBROOK, N. Y.
N4122.5—W7407.5/7.5
1957
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 6166 I NW—SERIES V821

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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OFFICE OF THE COUNTY HISTORIAN

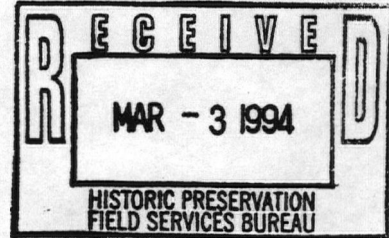
Theodore W. Sly
County Historian

101 Main Street, 1841 Courthouse
Goshen, New York 10924-1627

OFFICE (914) 294-6644 • HOME (914) 342-3545

Joseph G. Rampe
County Executive

February 25, 1994



Mr. David S. Gillespie
Director, Field Services Bureau
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Pebbles Island, Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Mr. Gillespie:

The enrolling of the Moffat Library, 6 West Main Street, Washingtonville, N.Y., onto the National Register has my carte blanc endorsement.

Without question the architectural significance of the building has been presented. I would like to make note of the on-going importance of this community structure.

On a personal note, seven years ago I became County Historian and the first videotape that I made was the 100th Anniversary of Moffat Library. I found that there was a love of this historic reminder of such depth that I was moved.

Sincerely,

Theodore W. Sly
Orange County Historian

TWS/lh