



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Albion Carnegie Library

Other names/site number Albion Public Library; BO02-006

Name of related multiple property listing Nebraska Carnegie Libraries, 1902-1922
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number 437 South 3rd Street

City or town Albion State Nebraska County Boone

Not for publication Vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

SHPO/Director

1/25/19

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Nebraska State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official

Date

Title

State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of Keeper

3/25/2019

Date of Action

Albion Carnegie Library
Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- Public-local
- Public-state
- Public-federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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.)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Limestone (foundation); Brick, stucco (façade).

Albion Carnegie Library
Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska
County and State

Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Albion Carnegie Library sits at the northeast corner of the intersection of South 3rd and West Prairie Streets, two blocks south of downtown Albion. The Classical Revival library faces west, is one story over a raised basement, with a 1977 addition on the rear. The addition is of similar color brick, is void of any architectural details, and although it is nearly twice the length of the original library, it does not protrude outside or above the 1908 library building when viewed from the primary facade. The yellow brick building sits on a stone foundation and is surrounded by a moderate yard, light landscaping, and mature trees. The library is situated in a residential area surrounded by single-family homes. Despite the 1977 addition and some alterations to the interior, overall the library retains a high level of its integrity.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

Albion (2010 population: 1,650) is the county seat of Boone County in eastern Nebraska. Centrally located in Boone County, Albion is 93 miles northwest of Lincoln, the state capital, and 113 miles west-northwest of Omaha, Nebraska's largest city. It is located at the intersection of two state highways – NE-14 running north-south and the east-west running NE-91. Those two routes converge and run for a short distance east-west through Albion creating West State Street; much of the town's commercial development rests along West State Street and the area to the north along West Church and West Main Streets. The Albion Carnegie Library sits two blocks south of West State Street, nestled among residential properties, away from the busy commercial businesses and government offices of both the town of Albion and Boone County.

The Albion Carnegie Library sits at the northeast corner of South 3rd Street and West Prairie Street. The lot is ringed with matures trees separating the streets from the sidewalks on both the lot's south and west boundaries. Off of the library addition's southeast corner is a small parking area for handicap accessibility and access to the rear entry. An unpaved alleyway runs along the library's eastern boundary and a private residence on the lot to the north, separated by a small yard. A rock covered landscaping bed wraps the building, containing small bushes and flowers, leaving the raised basement clearly visible. A flagpole is situated to the southwest of the building within the landscaping bed.



Figure 1: Albion Carnegie Library, c1930 (Nebraska Library Commission webpage, accessed October 2, 2018)

The primary façade faces west and is setback from the street roughly fifty-feet, similar to many of the surrounding houses. Nine stone steps lead up to the front entry which consumes the middle-half of the façade, is recessed below a large pediment, and is dominated by two round Tuscan columns – flanking the center entrance. The rusticated limestone

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

foundation extends outward on each side of the stair and two metal handrails are affixed to each of the center columns running to the base of the steps. On each of the stone stair walls are pedestal lights cradling large white-glass balls; these lights are replicas of the original lights installed in 1908 (Figure 1). The stairs lead to a large landing that can accommodate a sitting bench north of the trance and the built-in book return to the south. Above each are small double-hung original wood windows, now protected by exterior aluminum storm windows. These two small windows, and the two larger double-hung windows on the north and south faces of the west façade, each contain eight-over-eight sashes that are divided with horizontal, vertical, and diagonal muntins. The door is centered on the façade and has been replaced with a modern glass and aluminum door and transom within the original opening. Above the door is a limestone header, unique to the building as all the windows openings are surrounded with brick detailing matching the façade. The ceiling above the landing is the original decorative plaster, divided into three sections. Hanging from the middle section above the door is a single pendant light. Centered in the pediment is the building's date of construction – 1908 – enclosed within a circle medallion. Within the frieze the words 'Albion Public Library' are in raised, black letters. Running in both directions out from the pediment is a black cornice, above which rises a short stucco pediment give the building a level roof line. The façade's primary material is yellow brick in a running bond pattern that extends from the ashlar limestone drip course at the top of the limestone foundation to the cornice. The north and south faces of the primary façade are identical. Each consumes one-quarter of the façade, contain a mid-size, double-hung, eight-over-eight original wood window with aluminum exterior storm, wrapped in decorative brick detailing. At the basement level are small, one-over-one single hung windows. Visible on the southwest corner is a limestone dedication stone recognizing Andrew Carnegie for his donation to the people of Albion (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Stone recognizing Carnegie's generous donation to Albion, Exterior, southwest corner.

The stone recognizing Carnegie wraps around to the south façade where the engraving pays tribute to the Mansfield family for donating the site that the library was built upon. The building's south façade contains both the original 1908 library and the 1974 addition. The original library building's south façade is similar to its west façade with the middle-half of the building serving as the focal point. In place of the recessed landing that is present on the front, the center section slightly protrudes from the façade and contains three large double-hung, one-over-one windows. The three windows are separated with square brick columns. The pediment over the middle section is identical to that on the front, save the absence of the building's date and name. The west quarter of the façade contains a mid-size, double-hung, eight-over-eight original wood window with aluminum exterior storm, wrapped in decorative brick detailing, identical to the mid-size windows on the primary façade. The limestone foundation raises from the ground to cover the top-half of the raised basement before giving way to the brick façade that covers the main floor exterior. Under each of the four windows on the south façade of the original building is a one-over-one single-hung window at the basement level. The eastern quarter is solid brick on the main level with a windowless aluminum utility door at ground level. The rear addition is the same height as the original building, consists entirely of brick of a similar – not identical – color as the original library building, and contains two small fixed windows along the main level of the building. At the meeting of the original library and the addition is a downspout that is fed from the roof below the top of the parapet. In the southeast corner is an aluminum and glass entry door at ground level.

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

The east façade has no detailing or opening and is made up entirely of brick. Downspouts are present near the south and north corners, fed at roof level below the top of the parapet.

The north façade is identical to the south façade, with the exception that neither the original building nor the addition has an entrance. The northern façade contains the building's utility connections as the electrical meter, water meter, and the HVAC unit are all housed at the connection of the original building and the addition.

INTERIOR

The front door to the library has been substituted for a modern aluminum and glass replacement door; the original hardwood door is in library storage and is in suitable condition for potential reuse. The front entry gives passage to a small vestibule that is separated from the library reading room by its original hard wood door with large glass panel, flanked by cross-hatched sidelights and topped with a pivoting, cross-hatched transom. Surrounding the doors and windows is the original white oak wood work, a historic characteristic that extends from this area throughout the 1908 Carnegie portion of the library. The front entrance is framed with two, off-set square Tuscan columns on each side, with enlarged square bases and capitals, reflective of the Classical Revival style of the building's exterior. Between the sets of columns, is a solid hardwood header topped with dentil detailing. Outside of the columns is an original hardwood five-panel door, each covering one of the few closets in the original design of the library. Surrounding the two reading nooks on each end of the west side of the interior are two columns – the exterior one being square and built into the wall, and a round column floating a few inches to the openings' interior. The header over the nooks matches that of the main entrance.

The interior of the Carnegie library portion retains the same open layout as the original, with some minor alterations to fit the modern needs of the library. The hardwood floors have been covered with high-traffic carpet. The lighting, originally globe pendant lights, has been replaced with suspended florescent lighting. The circulation desk, originally a moveable desk that was stationed in the far wall, is now a stationary counter extending out from the back wall, south of center. The interior walls, once lined with book shelves, have transitioned to wood shelving for accommodating modern types of media – magazines and DVDs – along the north wall, and public computer stations are located along the south interior wall. The building's recessed entry creates small 'reading nooks' on both sides of the vestibule. On the south end of the building the public computer stations extend into this space, while on the north side the space is still available for a more secluded reading space. With the exception of the modern, oversized circulation desk, the bulk of the interior space remains open, as it was historically (Figure 3). Reading tables and chairs are scattered about for patrons to enjoy the library's materials in a quiet, relaxing environment. Remaining intact is the interior's beautiful white oak wood work. Now covered with late-20th century vertical blinds, the library's original wood windows are clearly visible, retaining their original hardware, sash cord, and pocket weights.



Figure 3: Albion Carnegie Library, interior, no date (Nebraska Library Commission webpage, accessed October 2, 2018)

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Facing east, the original Carnegie library's back wall retains its original books stacks on the north and basement stairwell on the south ends, respectively. In the middle, however, is a split-level stair from the original library's main floor to the upper and lower levels of the library's 1977 addition, and the main floor's elevator access.

The open stairs leading up into the addition's top floor contains a wooden handrail which terminates in a newel post that mimics the square columns present in the original library. The top floor has an entirely open floorplan, with book stacks aligned along the walls and along the room's interior, front-to-back. Similar to the original library, two small nooks exist on each side of the center entry. To the north is a reading area with a small table and to the south, past the floor's elevator access, is a nook that contains a visually-impaired reading assistant and microfilm machine. This space contains a carpeted floor and a drop ceiling with florescent lighting running above each stack the length of the addition. The wall surface is painted concrete block and two window openings are located on both the north and south wall; the east (rear) wall contains no window openings.

The addition's ground floor is entirely open as well. The small nook-areas on this floor are occupied by a water fountain and an ADA-compliant restroom to the north; to the south, beyond a closet and elevator access, the nook houses a children's digital media viewing area. In the ground floor's north east corner is a small stage for children's programs. The southeast corner contains the building's ADA-accessible entry, with an interior ramp that leads from the door west to the ground floor. Tall book stacks line the north and east walls with a shorter, L-shaped stack in the center of the room. This level contains multiple reading tables for both adults and children, plus children's reading lounge chairs. The addition's ground floor has many features identical to the top floor: drop tile ceiling with bands of florescent lights running front-to-back, carpeted floors, painted concrete block walls. The basement has no window openings.

The Carnegie library's basement is not currently accessible to the public. Accessed via a stairwell in the southeast corner of the original building, the stairwell now includes a landing at the point of entry for the utility door installed on the exterior's south façade. The basement still retains its historic layout and its plaster finished walls. A new restroom has been installed in the northeast corner, the ceiling has been refinished, lighting has been updated, and HVAC ductwork is visible throughout. The library is currently evaluating options to make the basement accessible and utilize the space.

The Albion Carnegie Library has undergone a number of alterations over its 110-year existence. The large addition to the building's rear, the updating of lighting, floor coverings, interior furnishings, and allowing for accessibility have all been added or modified since the construction in 1908. However, the primary (west) and two secondary (north and south) façades of the original building remain largely unchanged and the 1977 addition – while unsightly – was built within an acceptable scale and form. The addition's brutalist style gives no false impression that it was part of the original construction, nor is the addition visible when approaching the building's primary entrance.

Albion Carnegie Library
Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1908-1969

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Eisentraut, Colby & Pottinger (architect)

Roberts & Parker (builder)

City of Albion Engineers (architect – 1977 addition)

B-D Construction Co. (builder – 1977 addition)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Albion Carnegie Library is significant at the Local level under Criterion A: Education, as a source of education for Albion and Boone County. The library was constructed and opened in 1908, beginning the Period of Significance, which extends to 1969, fifty-years prior to the preparation of the National Register nomination. With a 1977-addition, the Albion Carnegie Library continues to serve the educational needs of the community.

Albion Carnegie Library
Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska
County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Library Development Prior to 1907

In December 1871 the village of Hammond was established in the center of Boone County, ninety miles northwest of Lincoln, the Nebraska state capital. Within two years Hammond was established as the county seat and became known as Albion (2010 population: 1,650). The community struggled along for its first decade, growing to a modest 300 inhabitants. The establishment of the railroad through Albion in 1880 brought more people to the fledgling community.¹

With them came a greater desire for the latest literary works for education and entertainment. By 1880 a circulating library was established by local merchants, Andrews & Walters. However, it appears this library was short-lived as the following February an article appeared in the *Boone County News* proposed establishing a circulating library. That same edition carried an announcement that the Scandinavians of the community started a library containing books in “both their own language and English.”² By the end of March 1881, the circulating library had received its first shipment of books, containing one-hundred volumes. Responsibility for the circulating library changed hands again, as by August 1883 A.W. Ladd advertised himself as “Bookseller, Stationer & Printer” and the proprietor of a “fine circulating library” which numbered over four-hundred volumes a year later.³

A. W. LADD,
Bookseller, Stationer & Printer.
—DEALER IN—
Books & Stationery of all kinds,
Fancy Goods, Toys & Notions,
Musical Instruments & Sheet Music.
PIANOS & ORGANS,
School book, School Supplies
House Furniture &c.
Newspapers, Magazines, Libraries and Periodicals.
—Also a time—
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

¹ Elton A. Perkey, *Perkey's Nebraska Place Names*, 4th ed., (Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1995), 10-1. United States Census Bureau webpage, <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>, accessed October 10, 2018. June R. Bentley, “Albion,” Virtual Nebraska: Nebraska... Our Towns webpage <http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/boone/albion/>, accessed October 10, 2018.

² *Boone County News*, February 24, 1881.

³ “Andrews & Walters,” Advertisement, *Boone County News*, September 9, 1880. “Circulating Library,” *Boone County News*, February 24, 1881. “Circulating Library,” *Boone County News*, March 31, 1881. “Save Your Money,” *Boone County News*, September 11, 1884.

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Figure 4: "A.W. Ladd" Advertisement, Boone County News, August 2, 1883.

The circulating library continued to serve Albion until July 1896 when a branch of the Fremont Library, eighty miles east of Albion, was established with "a large membership." No mention of the library is recoverable in the following years.⁴ However, whatever its level of success, it was evidently short-lived as a movement to secure a free public library took hold in Albion. An impassioned article in the *Albion Weekly News* called for citizens to "pull all together, everyone giving what he can afford to make it a success" and that:

"Every person who likes to read; every parent who has children growing up; every person who would assist in the elevation and betterment of the rising generation (*sic*); every person should consider it a privilege to contribute all that they can afford towards this more worthy project."⁵

The paper's editor, Fred H. Abbott spoke out in favor of the plans for a library:

"The advantages of a free public library are identical with those of our free public school; a public library would become a part of the system of public education. As such it would co-operate closely with the school and supplement the work of the school. As it is the function of the school to teach how to read, and to cultivate an appreciation for good reading, so it is the function of the library to provide the right kind of reading."⁶

The city immediately jumped on board with the idea as "a number of enthusiastic individuals...have already intimated that they will contribute liberally," both the Woman's History and the Art Clubs pledged their support, and an evening of entertainment was announced at the opera house. The venue was donated to aid in the benefit, the newspapers furnished the printing necessities for free, and the total collection of the ten-cent entry fee went to support the free public library. The event was a success and, combined with cash pledges, \$750 was raised.⁷

The new library was established in the front room of McGill's Photographic Studio and was open each weekday from 4pm to 10pm, with Mrs. McGill serving as the librarian. For the next several months the library increased its collection through purchase and the acceptance of donations and operated largely on the advice and experience of the librarians and officers in other public libraries. In May Mr. J.I. Wyer, Jr., the librarian at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln came to Albion to assist in classifying and putting into operation the Albion Library, which reopened the following week with over seven-hundred volumes in its collection. Upon his return to Lincoln, Mr. Wyer wrote to A.W. Ladd, secretary of the library board, congratulating Albion on such a fine library for a town of its size. Albion closed out the year with an end of the century watch party at the opera house, with proceeds being split equally between the library and the Red Cross. Support for the library continued into 1901 when the History and Art Club assisted the militia company in hosting a stereopticon lecture, the proceeds of which totaled \$78.60 which was put toward the purchase of new books. Along with the money raised from the event the library was also the recipient of funds remaining in the accounts of two dormant societies – the Senate and the Philharmonic Society.⁸

The money raised and donated by the community appeared to have a positive effect on the success of the library. In his annual school report, the superintendent of the Albion school suggested that as the Public Library surpassed the school library in circulation and was of such high character and management that rather than have competing libraries, the school should either donate or sell segments of its collection to the city library and the school should serve as a reference library.

⁴ "Local Items" *Albion Weekly News*, July 24, 1896.

⁵ "A Free Public Library" *Albion Weekly News*, February 2, 1900.

⁶ "A Public Library Needed" *Albion Weekly News*, February 2, 1900.

⁷ "A Free Public Library" *Albion Weekly News*, February 2, 1900. "Library Entertainment" *Albion Weekly News*, February 9, 1900. "\$750 in Cash" *Albion Weekly News*, February 16, 1900.

⁸ "The Library Board" *Albion Weekly News*, February 23, 1900. "To Library Subscribers" *Albion Weekly News*, February 23, 1900. "Local News" *Albion Weekly News*, June 1, 1900. "The Library is Open" *Albion Weekly News*, June 8, 1900. "A Good Endorsement" *Albion Weekly News*, June 8, 1900. "The Big Watch Meeting" *Albion Weekly News*, December 21, 1900. "Local Items" *Albion Weekly News*, March 1, 1901. "Local Items" *Albion Weekly News*, April 5, 1901.

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

The school showing its support for a strong public library in this instance is not a surprise. When the creation of a public library was announced in February 1900, it was the school which provided the entertainment at the benefit event.⁹

Benefits were routinely held in the community in the form of plays, concerts – including the return of the Philharmonic orchestra – and baseball contests. In addition to these more common spectacles, in 1906 a two-week musical convention was held by Prof. B. Halstead. The chorus was made up of locals who paid a tuition to cover Halstead’s services. The proceeds from the performance of the three-part oratorio “Saul” were donated to benefit the library.¹⁰

The public continued to frequent the library collection, though no reading room was available. With a collection of 1,627 books on July 1, 1902, the library had made 6,126 loans throughout the previous twelve months. Over the next two years the library’s popularity and patronage steadily grew. Between April and May 1904 nearly two-thousand books were loaned out and the total number of loans for the year-ending June 30 was 10,631. Later that year the collection moved from its spot in the front room of McGill’s photography studio to the basement with an entrance separate from the studio. As the mid-point of 1905 approached, the Albion Public Library had issued 813 library cards in its five years of operation, an impressive number given Albion’s population only numbered between 1,369 in 1900 and 1,584 in 1910; in 1906 the number of library cards grew to 926.¹¹

The Carnegie Library

In May 1905 the *Albion Weekly News* contained a reprint of an *Albion Argus* article which is the first recorded mention of the Library considering relocating. Included in the offer of housing the library was also the salary of the librarian. While the McGill location was retained and a librarian’s salary of \$250 was accepted out of the three proposals, there apparently was a realization that a new location should be considered. That idea was put into practice in January 1907 when Library Board President F.S. Thompson initiated discussion with the Carnegie Foundation about securing a grant for a library building for Albion. His request was granted and a donation of \$6,000 was pledged by Carnegie should an appropriate site be selected and the City agree to raise \$600 annually to support it.¹²

Benefits continued in the community throughout 1907 as the discussion over where to locate the new library building garnered almost weekly comment in the local paper. Less than a month after announcing that a Carnegie Library was coming to Albion, the heirs of Augustus G. Mansfield donated a site on Third Street to the Library Board, which was not readily accepted. The Board questioned if having the library located so far to one side of town would diminish its usefulness and “decided to adjourn until May 22, and in the meantime ascertain whether a central location could be obtained. It was admitted by all that a location somewhere around the court house square would be very much preferred.”¹³

The competing Albion papers – the *Albion Weekly News* and the *Albion Argus* – debated in print over the location. The *Argus* believed the new building would ‘show better’ without being in the shadow of the courthouse and that three or four blocks removed from the square was no inconvenience to those who wished to read. The *Weekly News*, on the other hand, believed a convenient location would attract those into the library who may not have been seeking the building out. Despite the *Weekly News* believing “it would be a great and irreparable mistake to locate the public library so far from the natural center of town,” the Library Board accepted the donated lots on Third Street on June 17 with the caveat that they would accept a more desirable location if one was offered prior to July 25; none was offered and the Third Street location was made official. Later that year the *Weekly News* seemed bitter at the outcome when the discussion of locating a new

⁹ “The Albion Schools” *Albion Weekly News*, May 24, 1901. “Library Entertainment” *Albion Weekly News*, February 9, 1900.

¹⁰ “The Library Entertainment” *Albion Weekly News*, May 16, 1902. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, November 27, 1903. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, August 29, 1902. “Musical Convention” *Albion Weekly News*, April 11, 1906.

¹¹ “Albion Public Library” *Albion Weekly News*, August 15, 1902. “Library Board” *Albion Weekly News*, June 10, 1904. “Albion Public Library” *Albion Weekly News*, June 24, 1904. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, August 05, 1904. United States Census Bureau webpage, accessed October 12, 2018. “Library Meeting” *Albion Weekly News*, April 12, 1905. “Library Board” *Albion Weekly News*, September 12, 1906.

¹² “From County Papers” *Albion Weekly News*, May 17, 1905. Oliver B. Pollak, *A State of Readers: Nebraska’s Carnegie Libraries* (Lincoln, NE: J&L Lee, 2005), 21-2. “A Carnegie Library” *Albion Weekly News*, April 17, 1907.

¹³ “Library Benefit” *Albion Weekly News*, May 1, 1907. “Library Board” *Albion Weekly News*, May 8, 1907.

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

park was discussed. While a site on the same block as the library “might make a very good place...such matters ought to be determined by the wishes of the majority of the people,” an apparent reference to the claim that eighty-five percent of the Albion’s people did not approve of the library being located on Third Street.¹⁴

The design of John Philip Eisentraut of Eisentraut, Colby & Pottinger (Kansas City, Missouri and Sioux City, Iowa) was selected by the Library Board in October. Eisentraut had designed the in-progress Pawnee City Carnegie Library (National Register #10001004) and the nearly identical plan was adopted for the Albion building. In 1907 Eisentraut also designed the Carnegie library in Tecumseh (contributing, National Register #75001095) and would later design Carnegies in Alliance and Pierce, though the latter was under Eisentraut’s new firm of Falls River Company (Hot Springs, SD). By the end of the month the library had let the contract for the construction of the building to Roberts and Parker of Albion.¹⁵

Preliminary work began in early November when stakes were placed the following week marking the lot lines – expanded by twenty-five feet with an additional donation from the Mansfields – and the building’s foundation. Given the late start on construction the goal was to have the foundation completed by the end of 1907; materials started arriving a few weeks later. After the winter building hiatus materials started arriving again in April 1908 and work was set to reconvene before long and the first stone in the foundation was laid on April 22. The following month Library Board president F.S. Thompson laid the ceremonial cornerstone for the building on May 13, 1908 (Figure 2) and it was reported “the workmen are making good progress on the building, a good part of the walls being now laid.” Brickwork was wrapping up by mid-June, giving way to the carpenters and finishers to begin their work. Undisclosed issues resulted in another \$150 to be raised to cover the contractor’s expense of finishing the walls, in addition to the \$230 that was paid out to cover the installation of the concrete sidewalks.¹⁶

As the library neared completion the funds to furnish it were lacking. A “Tag-Day” was planned by the Library Board and proclaimed by the town mayor for October 24. The success of the event was “phenomenal” as \$180 was collected to furnish the new building. Despite the furnishings not arriving until the following March, the library books were moved to the new building in the first week of December. The Albion Carnegie Library’s doors were opened to the public shortly thereafter under the supervision of librarian Mrs. George Gradon.¹⁷

The Library’s Role in Albion

Six months after the library opened the reading public of Albion was reminded of Andrew Carnegie’s view on the role of the library in the community. Not only did it serve the public’s need for education, but also consumed the time and effort of readers who otherwise might occupy themselves with other, less virtuous, pursuits. According to Carnegie “free public libraries are the cradles of triumphant democracy.”¹⁸ As the year came to a close J.C. Canfield encouraged his fellow Albionites to visit the library and explore the possibilities within a book:

“How do I know that life is worth living unless I learn that somebody else has found it so? Where will I find that? In a book! How shall I know that victories are to be won unless I find that records

¹⁴ “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, May 15, 1907. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, June 19, 1907. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, June 19, 1907. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, October 16, 1907. Pollak, 22.

¹⁵ “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, October 2, 1907. David Murphy, “John Philip Eisentraut (1870-1958), Architect,” in David Murphy, Edward F. Zimmer, and Lynn Meyer, comps. *Place Makers of Nebraska: The Architects*. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, July 7, 2017. http://www.nebraskahistory.org/index.php?title=Place_Makers_of_Nebraska:_The_Architects Accessed, October 12, 2018. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, October 30, 1907.

¹⁶ “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, November 6, 1907. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, November 20, 1907. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, April 15, 1908. “Library Commenced” *Albion Argus*, April 25, 1908. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, May 20, 1908. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, June 10, 1908. “Library Board” *Albion Argus*, September 5, 1908.

¹⁷ “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, October 14, 1908. “Proclamation” *Albion Weekly News*, October 21, 1908. “Tag Day a Great Success” *Albion Weekly News*, October 28, 1908. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, March 11, 1908. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, December 9, 1908.

¹⁸ “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, June 24, 1909.

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

in books? Men and women who have been successful in life are telling us of this on the printed pages. This is uplifting. A book is nothing but an individual. If you have a public library you have the best men and women of the world as neighbors.”¹⁹

However, the people of Albion were already ahead of Canfield in appreciating the resource they had in their community. By late-1909, the people of Albion had nearly 2,500 volumes to indulge in and the demand for access was so great the hours the library was open were expanded starting the first day of 1910.²⁰

The number of books in the well-patronized library would continue to grow. When the *Albion Weekly News* featured a number of prominent and significant buildings in the community in at 1913 edition, the library and its three-thousand volume collection was a point of pride for the community. While the paper and the town were both proud of the library, they were equally, if not more, proud of the men from Boone County and beyond serving during World War I. Events to benefit the local library, as seen in years past, were replaced by book drives. The donated books would be collected by the Boy Scouts and donated to the War Services Libraries. In 1917, less than one hundred books were collected which was “not creditable to the patriotic people of this community. Let’s do better this time.” The specific number of books donated by the people of Albion was not reported, but on the first of July 435,000 books were sent to American forces in France.²¹

During the 1920s the library continued to be actively used and supported by the citizens of Albion. The total collection topped five-thousand volumes, monthly circulation regularly topped one-thousand resulting in nearly twelve-thousand loans in 1924 alone, and both organizations and individuals donated books, money, and other items for the library’s benefit. The Federated Woman’s Club recognized the potential for utilizing the basement as a meeting space and reading rooms, and donated \$50 and appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities. The Woman’s Club continued to entertain for the library’s benefit (also donating to the American Legion) while the library took their turn in hosting events for the community’s entertainment and well-being. The library grounds hosted the Justus-Romain and Company’s performances of “good clean amusement at a popular price” in 1926 and Gospel Tent Meetings on the grounds north of the building a year later. As the building approached its twentieth anniversary of serving Albion, the building was closed temporarily for remodeling and redecorating. New lighting allowed for better reading light, shelving was reconfigured to allow for the expanding collection of materials, and the city provided a new roof to ensure the building remained comfortable for patrons.²²

The relationship between the local school and the public library continued to be demonstrated over the library’s early years. Fred Abbott, who was superintendent of city schools when the Carnegie library was built, was given considerable credit for securing the grant from Carnegie. While free for citizens of Albion, rural citizens of Boone County could subscribe to the library for one-dollar per year, an advantage which many of the rural teachers took advantage of. Between 1923 and 1924, the circulation of the reference department increased over fifty percent due to the high number of study clubs and high school students accessing the reference collection’s materials. In 1930 Albion’s Board of Education purchased books for the high school students with the understanding that they would be housed in the public library. Superintendent Leach stated “In theory it is all right as we want to teach students life habits and it’s a good habit to go to the public library to read books there, or to take them out and read them at home.” The student section apparently worked as the number of high schoolers frequenting the library to get the work of their favorite author was continually reported in the following years. When the Northeast District Public Library annual meeting was held in Albion in 1947 the public schools played a key role in the event with both Superintendent Leech and Mrs. Mabel Roberts, a high school teacher, addressing the convention. Similar presentations were made by public school teachers in the following years to local clubs – such as the American Home Department of the Woman’s Club – that would hold their organizational meetings in the library basement

¹⁹ “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, December 23, 1909.

²⁰ “Strictly Modern” *Albion Weekly News*, October 28, 1909. “Local Items” *Albion Weekly News*, December 16, 1909.

²¹ “Albion: County Seat of Boone County, Best Town of its size in Nebraska” *Albion Weekly News*, September 18, 1913. “Scouts Gather Books” *Albion Weekly News*, March 28, 1918. “Books for Our Soldiers” *Albion Weekly News*, March 14, 1918. “Soldiers Get Many Books” *Albion Weekly News*, August 1, 1918.

²² *Albion Weekly News*, December 8, 1921. “Public Library Gets Several Fine Gifts” *Albion Weekly News*, February 1, 1923. “General Club Meeting” *Albion Weekly News*, January 1, 1924. “Big Show of New Ideas is Coming” *Albion Weekly News*, April 29, 1926. “Play Proceeds to be Divided” *Albion Weekly News*, May 6, 1926. “Tent Meetings” *Albion Weekly News*, September 8, 1927. “Public Library Open to Patrons” *Albion Weekly News*, September 20, 1928.

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

meeting room. Fifty years after the Carnegie library opened the relationship between the public school and the Albion library was still evident and making an impact in the community. On Saturdays, a student group would gather at the library and then go about town collecting library books that were long overdue, with the fines collected going toward the purchase of new books.²³

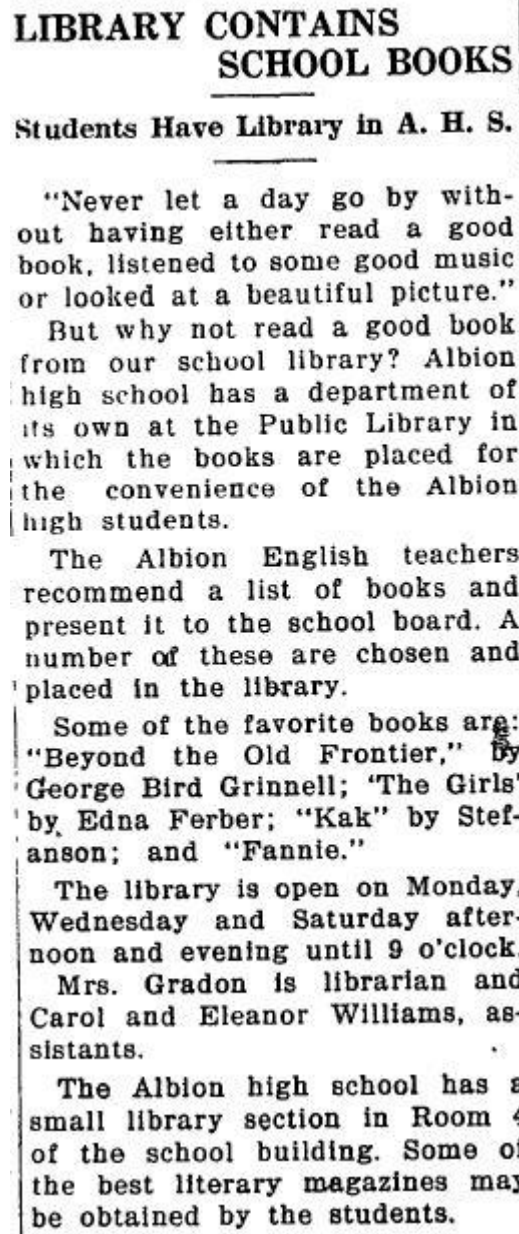


Figure 5: "Library Contains School Books" *Albion Weekly News*, January 12, 1933.

The growing interest in reading led the library to participate in Children's Book Week for the first time in November 1931 and encouraged parents to be active participants in their child(ren)'s reading habits. Whether or not Children's Book Week

²³ "Public Library Well Patronized" *Albion Weekly News*, November 20, 1924. "Board of Education Votes Money for Books" *Albion Weekly News*, March 6, 1930. "Books" *Albion Weekly News*, October 13, 1932. "Library Group Will Convene Here" *Albion Weekly News*, April 24, 1947. "No-Hostess Meeting" *Albion Weekly News*, November 24, 1949. "Late Book Collection Saturday" *Albion Weekly News*, April 24, 1968.

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

inspired adults to frequent their library more often, circulation for the following year topped 22,000, "really a remarkable record and shows to what an extent the library is utilized by the people of this community." The circulation dropped to roughly 14,000, still an impressive number for a community of 2,200 by the end of the decade.²⁴

An emphasis on exposing younger children to the benefits of reading continued into the 1940s with the continuation of Children's Book Week. Children competed in individual contests of themes and posters, while group work contests were open to school classes and groups. The focus of the library's materials soon shifted as more and more patriotic works began appearing following the United States' involvement in World War II. Six months after Pearl Harbor, books such as *Our Navy's Striking Power*, *Mechanizing Our Army* and *Our Enemy Japan* appeared alongside standard fiction new additions to the library, while months later the Civil Defense department would supply the community with pamphlets via the public library.²⁵

Groups and individuals often recognized the value of a successful library in a community and made donations of books, magazine subscriptions, and small, yet important, monetary donations. Occasionally, certain individuals who felt such a strong connection to the library were inspired to give a more significant contribution. Mr. and Mrs. A.W. Ladd were instrumental in Albion's early circulating library and Mr. Ladd served on the library board for many years in the early twentieth century. Decades later, the Ladd's daughter, Mrs. Sam Waugh, recognized the library's important role in both the community and her parent's life, and presumably hers as well, with a donation of \$400 to the library in her parent's name. The gift was "designated not for furniture or monuments but for books for our public library, giving to the people of our community additional opportunities for culture, recreation and self-improvement."²⁶ Fourteen years later another generous donation by an individual laid the groundwork for the future expansion of the library. After a half-century of heavy use and growing collections, the estate of Guy M. Peters made a generous donation to assist in the construction of an addition. The estimated cost of an addition was \$25,000-\$30,000 and the City Council placed the \$5,000 in trust to be invested at interest with the hope that additional money would someday be available for the extension of the Carnegie library building.²⁷

At the same time donated money was being set aside for the future of the library, the City was focused on putting money into the existing Carnegie building. New magazine shelving was installed along with florescent lighting and a telephone in August 1963 and a month later exterior windows, doors, and trim were painted, as were the interior's ceiling and shelving. The exterior stone foundation was also "sand blasted to take off the stain and restore the natural color," while the brick façade was tuck pointed.²⁸

Post-Period of Significance Library Addition

When word of Andrew Carnegie's donation to Albion for a public library was announced, the *Albion Weekly News* declared that "the amount offered will be sufficient to erect a neat and artistic structure, practically fire proof, and large enough for several generations to come." The original building was sufficient for nearly seventy years, but in 1975 discussions were held regarding the potential expansion and its design. The Library Board formally went on-record as being in favor of a "building enlargement program and asked the City Council to budget for this purpose at their discretion." While disadvantages and opposition to the split-level design were voiced, the style was eventually adopted with City Engineers preparing the architectural plans. In January 1976, the Library Board met in a special session to draft a resolution which was forwarded to the City Council requesting of bond issue of \$55,000 for the construction of a thirty-seven by forty foot addition to the rear of the building. The vote for the bond was held on March 2, 1976 and passed 179-103. B-C Construction

²⁴ "Albion Library to Observe Children's Book week Nov. 15-21" *Albion Weekly News*, November 12, 1931. "Public Library is Well Patronized" *Albion Weekly News*, June 23, 1932. "Library Board Elects Officers" *Albion Weekly News*, July 15, 1937.

²⁵ "Library Contest" *Albion Weekly News*, November 21, 1940. "New Books Received at Albion Library" *Albion Weekly News*, May 21, 1942. "New Books at Public Library" *Albion Weekly News*, August 6, 1942.

²⁶ "Mrs. Sam Waugh Gives \$400 to Public Library" *Albion Weekly News*, June 23, 1949.

²⁷ "Peters bequeathed \$5,000 to library" *Albion Weekly News*, August 14, 1963.

²⁸ "Improvements" photo caption, *Albion Weekly News*, August 14, 1963. "Public library is receiving paint job" *Albion Weekly News*, September 11, 1963.

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Company (Columbus, NE) received the contract to build the addition with a low-bid of \$59,827. An open house celebrating the completion of the addition and minor renovations to the original building – carpet and painting – was held April 24, 1977.²⁹

The physical change in the building was representative in a shift in how the library perceived its role in the community. After years of being viewed as serving a primary role in the education of Albion's youth in conjunction with the public school system, the Library Board's new focus was on attracting adults and not "duplicating materials and services offered by the school." Rather than getting school-aged children to frequent the library and see its importance in the community, the new focus would include audio tapes of old settlers, things of interest to the community, comfortable chairs, art prints, and increasing library services county-wide.³⁰

Summary

The role of the Albion Carnegie Library in the community is, perhaps, best illustrated in its promotion for National Library Week, 1968:

"A library is built around books – books for reading pleasure, books for self-improvement, books for hobbies and how-to-do-it books, books for children and books for reference as well as magazine and newspapers to read. These are the tangible things the library has. Greater than these are the intangible ones. The library is a storehouse of ideas, a repository of all that is best in our country and our civilization. As a reader you should know your library and use it. As a citizen you should help it to improve and increase its services to your community."³¹

Throughout the Albion Carnegie Library's existence it has served as a vital provider and supporter of education in Albion and Boone County. In the years prior to the 1908 Carnegie building, the community was very supportive of education and maintained an active circulating library. The announcement of a Carnegie building solely for a free public library was met with much fanfare and support, and the library's involvement in the community – especially in the education of school children – was of particular importance to Albion during the nomination's period of significance, 1908-1969. Per registration requirements listed in the "Nebraska Carnegie Libraries, 1902-1922" Multiple Property Document, the Albion Carnegie Library retains sufficient integrity in the aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Education, although the 1977 addition and minor alteration to the original building's interior preclude the property for being eligible under Criterion C: Architecture.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (Insert bibliography here – cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Albion Argus, Albion, NE, 1908.

Albion Public Library, "Library Board Minutes" on file at Albion Public Library, Albion, Nebraska. 1975-1976.

Albion News, Albion, NE, 1949-1977.

²⁹ "A Carnegie Library" *Albion Weekly News*, April 17, 1907. "Library Board Minutes" recorded by Sec. Donald V. Smith, Albion Public Library, June 23, 1975. "Library Board Minutes" recorded by Sec. Mari Hosford, Albion Public Library, September 22, 1975. "Library Board Minutes" recorded by Sec. Mari Hosford, Albion Public Library, October 20, 1975. "Library Board Minutes" recorded by Sec. Mari Hosford, Albion Public Library, January 2, 1976. "Library bond issue passes" *Albion News*, March 3, 1976. "Council accepts sewer district bid, awards contract on library addition" *Albion News*, June 30, 1976. "Albion Library has new look; Open house is planned Sunday" *Albion News*, April 20, 1977.

³⁰ "Library Board Minutes" recorded by Sec. Mari Hosford, Albion Public Library, September 22, 1975.

³¹ "National Library Week, April 21-27", *Albion Weekly News*, April 17, 1968.

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Albion Weekly News, Albion, NE, 1896-1948.

Bentley, June R., "Albion," Virtual Nebraska: Nebraska...Our Towns webpage
<http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/boone/albion/>, accessed October 10, 2018.

Boone County News, Albion, NE, 1880-1884.

Murphy, David, Ed Zimmer, and Lynn Meyer, comps. "John Philip Eisentraut (1870-1958), Architect," *Place Makers of Nebraska: The Architects*. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, July 7, 2017. [http://www.nebraskahistory.org/index.php?title=Place Makers of Nebraska: The Architects](http://www.nebraskahistory.org/index.php?title=Place_Makers_of_Nebraska:_The_Architects) Accessed, October 12, 2018.

Nebraska Library Commission webpage, <http://www.nlc.state.ne.us/history/carnegie/carnegiephotosAC.aspx>, accessed October 5, 2018.

Perky, Elton A., *Perkey's Nebraska Place Names*, 4th ed., Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1995.

Pollak, Oliver B., *A State of Readers: Nebraska's Carnegie Libraries* Lincoln, NE: J&L Lee, 2005.

United States Census Bureau webpage, <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>, accessed October 10, 2018.

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 #
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other (Name of repository)
Albion Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BO02-006

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than 1 USGS Quadrangle Albion West, NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. | Latitude | <u>41.689102</u> | Longitude | <u>-97.999308</u> |
| 2. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 3. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 4. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The proposed boundary is confined by South 3rd Street on the west, West Prairie Street on the south, an alleyway on the east, and an adjacent private lot to the north. The property is 75-foot wide and 132-foot deep. The proposed boundary includes all three lots owned by the library.

Albion Carnegie Library
Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary includes all land historically associated with the Albion Carnegie Library. The legal description for the property contains lots 13, 14, and 15 of Block 6, Mansfield Addition.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Calease / National Register Coordinator
organization Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office date October 17, 2018
street & number 1500 R Street telephone 402-471-4775
city or town Lincoln state NE zip code 68508
email David.Calease@nebraska.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO for any additional items.)

Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

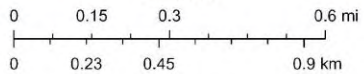
County and State

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Albion Carnegie Library, 437 South 3rd Street, Albion, Boone County, NE



1:24,000



Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, ©

North

10/17/2018, 11:44:25 AM

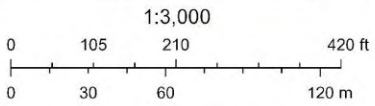
Albion Carnegie Library

Boone County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

Albion Carnegie Library, 437 South 3rd Street, Albion, Boone County, NE



Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © North

10/17/2018, 11:45:25 AM

Albion Carnegie Library
Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property Albion Carnegie Library
City or Vicinity Albion County Boone State Nebraska
Photographer David L. Calease / NeSHPO Date Photographed January 19 & October 3, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera.

Image 1: 1908 Carnegie Library with 1977 addition, west and south façades; view northeast.

Image 2: 1908 Carnegie Library, west façade; view east.

Image 3: 1908 Carnegie Library with 1977 addition, south and east façades; view northwest.

Image 4: 1908 Carnegie Library with 1977 addition, north and west façade; view southeast.

Image 5: 1908 Carnegie Library, main entry columns & pediment; original windows under aluminum storms; view east.

Image 6: 1908 Carnegie Library, original window under aluminum storm; view southeast.

Image 7: 1908 Carnegie Library interior, main entrance and surrounding closets; view west.

Image 8: 1908 Carnegie Library interior, reading nook, magazine racks, and original windows; view northwest.

Image 9: 1908 Carnegie Library interior, original wood window sash, hardware, and window cord; view northwest.

Image 10: 1908 Carnegie Library interior, opening to 1977 addition; view east.

Image 11: 1977 addition interior, top floor book stacks; view northeast.

Image 12: 1977 addition interior, ground floor book stacks, stage (left) and ADA entry (right); view east.

Image 13: 1908 Carnegie Library interior, basement; view north.



1908

ALBION PUBLIC LIBRARY

OPEN

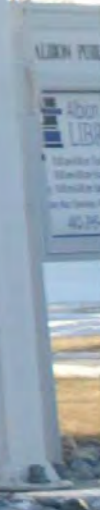
ALBION PUBLIC LIBRARY
Albion Public
LIBRARY
Monday: 10:00 am - 6:00 pm Tuesday: 10:00 am - 6:00 pm
Wednesday: 10:00 am - 6:00 pm Thursday: 10:00 am - 6:00 pm
Friday: 10:00 am - 6:00 pm Saturday: 10:00 am - 6:00 pm
Sunday: 10:00 am - 6:00 pm
402-395-2021

1908

ALBION PUBLIC LIBRARY



Book Return







1908

ALBION PUBLIC LIBRARY

1908

ALBION PUBLIC LIBRARY







CLOSED







Magazines



R

09-11
WE WILL NOT FORGET
PATRIOT DAY

Supporter's
Library of the
City of
Columbus

PLEASE DO NOT
REMOVE THESE BOOKS FROM
THIS AREA
THANK YOU
LIBRARY STAFF





EXIT





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Albion Carnegie Library

Multiple Name: Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska MPS AD

State & County: NEBRASKA, Boone

Date Received: 2/14/2019 Date of Pending List: 3/7/2019 Date of 16th Day: 3/22/2019 Date of 45th Day: 4/1/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: MP100003569

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 3/25/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Meets the registration requirements of the MPS. Good example of a Carnegie, with a later addition that does not detract from the building. An educational center for the community since its founding.

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept / A

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

January 30, 2019

Jim Gabbert
NPS-National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240



Re: Albion Carnegie Library, Albion, Boone County, NE

Dear Mr. Gabbert,

Enclosed is the complete nomination packet for the Albion Carnegie Library, in Albion, Boone County, Nebraska. The enclosed contents are as follows:

- The signed first page of the Albion Carnegie Library nomination;
- One (1) archival disc with the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Albion Carnegie Library to the National Register of Historic Places in PDF format; and
- One (1) archival disc with the photographs for the Albion Carnegie Library nomination.

If you have any questions regarding the submitted materials, feel free to contact me at the phone number or email address below.

Sincerely,



David L. Calease
National Register Coordinator
Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office

Phone: 402-471-4775
Fax: 402-471-3100
david.calease@nebraska.gov

Enclosures (3): Signed National Register nomination cover sheet
1 disc with Nomination
1 disc with National Register Photographs

1500 R Street
Lincoln, NE 68508-1651
P: 402.471.3270
P: 800.833.6747
F: 402.471.3100
history.nebraska.gov