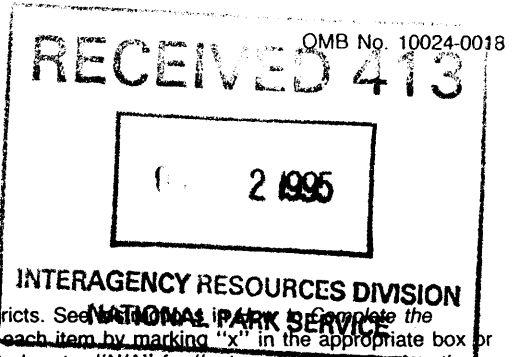


1247



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 the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Carnegie Public Library
other names/site number Rocky Ford Historical Museum; 50T193

2. Location

street & number 1005 Sycamore Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Rocky Ford N/A vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Otero code 089 zip code 81067

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Donald H. Hartman September 26, 1991
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:)
Edson F. Beall Signature of the Keeper 11.7.95 Date of Action
Entered in the National Register

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	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls CONCRETE

BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

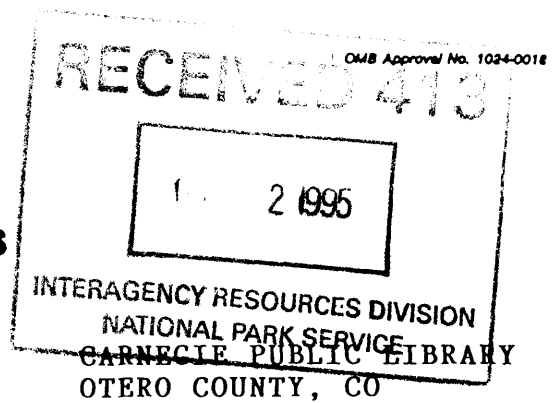
Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1



DESCRIPTION

The Rocky Ford Carnegie Public Library, which presently houses the Rocky Ford Historical Museum, is centrally located along Sycamore Avenue on the south side of block 32. From 1908 to 1976, the library was the only building on block 32, which was originally known as City Park but is now commonly called Library Park. Lawn (originally planted in the 1920s) and trees (some planted in the 1890s) are the predominate features of this city block, although concrete sidewalks lead to the building. The Neoclassical-inspired building is one story with a raised garden level. Rectangular in shape, the building has a flat roof behind a concrete capped parapet, yellow brick walls, and a raised foundation of concrete block that resembles stone. A water table of smooth concrete block separates the two wall materials. Two metal cornices encircle the building and paired columns mark the entrance. The large rectangular windows have wood frames, concrete slip sills, and divided transom lights. Wooden muntins with triangular pieces of glass form the decorative transoms above the windows and the entrance. The property is in good condition and maintained by the city. The building has undergone few alterations since its initial construction.

The front of the library faces north, away from Sycamore Street. Stepped, concrete block walls flank the steps that lead to the centrally located, slightly projecting, entrance bay. Pairs of fluted columns flank the entry and support the secondary cornice. The doorway is framed with pilasters and a shelf supported by brackets enriched with acanthus leaves caps the double door entry. Two wood-framed, glass doors with a multi-light transom provide access to the main floor. Above the entrance between the secondary cornice and the main cornice is a white sign with "MUSEUM" in painted letters. Above this sign, "CARNEGIE" appears in a carved panel within the brick parapet wall. On either side of the central bay are two evenly spaced windows with transoms positioned above two window openings on the lower level that are filled in. The words "PUBLIC" and "LIBRARY" appear in panels within the parapet wall.

The symmetry continues on the other elevations. The east and west elevations are identical. Four evenly spaced windows with transoms are positioned above four lower level window openings that have been filled in. The fenestration pattern continues on the south (rear) elevation but with six windows. The original wood used for the gently sloping roof is intact and is presently covered with a layer of asphalt felt over which is laid torchdown material with silver leaf sealant on top.

On entering the main door, there is a lobby, the walls of which are glass. The large glass plate window on the left originally looked into the office of the librarian and the one on the right looked into the children's section of the Library. This area is now being used for museum displays and the area behind the displays was temporarily sealed off in 1978 so you can no longer see directly into the larger rooms. The original office of the librarian had a basin

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO

DESCRIPTION (continued)

connected to both hot and cold water. A sink has been placed at the original site of the basin. The main library room is forty by sixty feet. The room was originally furnished with library shelves, tables and chairs. The library shelves have been largely replaced by museum display cases, although some of the shelves built into the wall still remain intact. At least one table and several chairs of the original furniture are still being used. A framed portrait of Andrew Carnegie placed in the building for its opening still remains at its original location above the decorative fireplace on the south wall. Six large windows on the south side and four large windows on each of the other three sides of the main room provided natural light for library patrons.

Immediately to the left of the main entrance was a stairway to the basement surrounded by a railing. To the right of the stairway in the basement were the rest rooms. This arrangement is still mainly intact, the only major change being that there are now displays in what was once the rest room. A narrow passage to the left of the stairwell led to the storeroom (still used as such) and the furnace. The original furnace was replaced in 1993-94. At the end of the passageway is a door which opens to steps leading to the ground level on the south side of the building. The large room in the basement originally used for club functions now houses museum displays. Off the large basement room and located directly under the main stairs is another store room. A door opens from this room to a set of stairs which lead to ground level on the west side of the building. The woodwork which remains intact was of Oregon Fir and Texas Pine originally stained to match the furniture made of dark Mission oak. The walls were originally done in soft tints of cream and green, but are currently an antique white.

The original structure has undergone little change since its construction and remains in good shape. In 1976, after the theft of museum items, the basement windows were covered over. Sheets of plywood were placed over the outside of the windows and covered with a layer of cement. Windows on the south side facing the courtyard were given an additional coat of plaster in 1989 to bring the window inset flush with the walls. Inside the meeting room, on the west and south sides, window wells have been converted to display shelves. Elsewhere, a sheet of pegboard was simply placed on the inside hiding the windows. While this work was being done, sheets of plywood were placed over the downstairs walls and painted over to give a uniform finish to the display area. Some minor damage also seems to have been done to an interior basement wall near the furnace when a new duct was installed. An Air conditioning unit was placed on the roof in the early 1990s.

The library has been well-cared for by the City of Rocky Ford and needs only minor repairs. Some of the concrete on the front stairs, for instance, is crumbling. Major concerns now include how "handicapped access" might affect building integrity if funds can be raised to provide such access and how to keep graffiti artists under control.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 & 8 Page 3

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO

DESCRIPTION (continued)

In 1989, an 80 by 24 foot, gabled roof building was erected on the south side (rear) of the library next to Sycamore Avenue to house larger displays which the old museum building could not accommodate. The walls are made of concrete masonry units, the foundation is cement, the rafters are wood, and the roof metal. The Denver architect Tom Harris designed the building and the wall which links this new building with the library. An open courtyard was created between the two buildings which can be used for outside exhibits. Eisert Construction Company of Rocky Ford was responsible for this structure, which is called the "Carriage House." The concrete walls are a combination of smooth and rock-faced finishes that are similar to the library, although a different color. The wall only visually connects the two buildings and there is no doubt that this is newly built. Because of its recent construction this building is considered noncontributing.

From 1908 to 1976, the Carnegie Library was the only building on the block. In 1976, a new library was constructed on the northwest side of the block.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Carnegie Public Library in Rocky Ford meets criterion A in the area of social history for its reflection of the nationwide public library movement sponsored by Andrew Carnegie. The building also meets criterion C for its architectural significance. An interesting combination of concrete block (also known as "artificial stone") and brick, the building represents the initial use of Neoclassical architecture in Rocky Ford.

The wealthy industrialist, Andrew Carnegie, chose libraries as a primary target for his philanthropy and consequently became known later in life as the "patron saint of libraries." Between 1889 and the mid-1920s, Carnegie funds helped to construct 1,679 public library buildings in 1,412 communities across the United States. The public library concept in America that began in 1849 realized its most significant growth with Andrew Carnegie's benefactions.

This building, which presently houses the Rocky Ford Historical Museum, was one of the 35 libraries built in Colorado with the assistance of Andrew Carnegie. Beginning in 1908, applicants had to submit building plans to Mr. Carnegie and his secretary, James Bertram, for review, and this was done in the case of the Rocky Ford Carnegie Public Library Building. The Carnegie recommendation for a small library was that it be rectangular-shaped with a basement and one floor. The main floor was to be twelve to fifteen feet high to accommodate book shelves. Rear and side windows were to be about six or seven feet from the floor permitting shelving all around. The basement was to be about nine or ten feet high and about

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 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dubree, Walter

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):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO

SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

four feet below the natural grade level. Storage, work, and lecture rooms as well as the heating plant and rest rooms were to be located there. Installation of fireplaces was discouraged.

Mr. Walter Dubree of La Junta, who had recently completed work on the local high school and was chosen to be the architect, followed these guidelines very closely. The Library Board announced that "the library will be a one-story structure, with an ample basement for a lecture room, furnace, lavatories, etc. The library room will be six feet above the surface of the ground with fourteen broad easy steps leading to the main entrance. The general style of architecture will be similar to the usual Carnegie library. The plan calls for either a golden tinted pressed brick or a marble finish cement brick." The architect's design included a brick fireplace and chimney, but these were apparently included for ornamental purposes only.

No suggestions were made about the exterior of the building by Carnegie, except for the suggestion that the architect plan a dignified structure. Mr. Dubree, undoubtedly inspired by the design of other Carnegie library buildings, designed the first Neo-classical building in the city of Rocky Ford. His design also incorporated local building materials. In 1904, a company called the Cement Stone Co. built a plant in Rocky Ford to manufacture a new building material called cement "stone block". While it looked expensive, this material was cheap compared to other building products and it was also fireproof. The rock face appearance was the most popular. These blocks were used in the high school construction and in many local businesses and homes in Rocky Ford. Mr. Dubree planned for the use of these cement "stone blocks" in his design. The outside construction of the basement utilized large cement blocks resembling rock-faced sandstone while the main level used a golden-tinted gray pressed brick.

The use of concrete block and pressed brick also meant that the building could be constructed at a low cost since the Carnegie Foundation only made available \$10,000.00 for the building. Certain changes in the original design were also made for reasons of economy. Originally there was to be a terra cotta cornice and burlap wainscoting, but this was changed to galvanized iron cornice and tinted plaster wainscoting.

The most predominant architectural style applied to Carnegie Libraries was the Classical Revival and the library at Rocky Ford continued this pattern. Neoclassicism was popular during the first two decades of the century. It was based primarily on the Greek, and to a lesser extent the Roman, architectural order. Therefore, the arch and enriched moldings of the Roman orders are not often seen. Neoclassical elements seen in the Rocky Ford Carnegie include the symmetrical composition, parapet, pilasters, columned entry, unenriched moldings, and large single-light sash windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO**SIGNIFICANCE (continued)**

The Carnegie Library is one of three buildings in Rocky Ford which contain architectural elements attributable to the Neoclassical style. The First Baptist Church (1916) contains classical elements along with an unusual Victorian-inspired cupola. The Empire State Bank (1924) possesses both Neoclassical and Second Renaissance Revival detailing. While both these buildings employ elements of Neoclassicism, the Carnegie Library, constructed in 1908, represents the initial appearance of this style in Rocky Ford.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Old time residents maintained that Kit Carson provided the name for the city of Rocky Ford. Anyone travelling north of the Arkansas River looked for areas free of quicksand for passage to the south side of the River and access to the Santa Fe trail. A "rocky ford" over the river was found about twenty miles west of Bent's Fort and frequently used by the early travellers in the region. The first permanent residents came to the area of the "rocky ford" in 1870 as a result of one of the early land swindles so common in the period. An enterprising huckster travelled through parts of Kansas and Illinois posing as an agent of the Colorado Land and Colonization Company offering to sell land which he said was part of the old St. Vrain Land Grant. He offered to sell a tract of 500 acres for \$100. Certain residents in Vermont, Illinois were interested in this offer and sent George Swink to investigate. He liked the area and set up a store on the south side of the rocky ford of the river. Swink was joined by other settlers. They were soon informed by a government agent that they had no rights on the land they had bought because it was not part of the St. Vrain Land Grant, so most of the settlers began to file government Homestead claims. George Swink, who had also filed a Timber claim, was the first person in the United States to prove up a Timber claim. In 1887, the town, moved to a location along the Santa Fe Railway line, was platted and incorporated. Soon a hotel was built and on June 2, 1887 the first newspaper, *The Enterprise*, was published. Money was voted for the planting of trees throughout the town. By 1894, the town had grown so rapidly that it was replatted in 300 feet square lots instead of the original 350 square feet plots.

The growth of the town can largely be attributed to the success of agricultural development in the area. James H. Lowe and William Matthews put in the first actual irrigation ditches in the area leading water from the Arkansas River very near the present site of the headgate of the present Rocky Ford ditch. In 1874, the Rocky Ford ditch was officially incorporated. Over the next thirty years, many more miles of irrigation ditches were dug in the area and reservoirs were built for storage.

Alfalfa was initially the most important crop as it could be used to feed livestock over the winter months. The cantaloupe was introduced shortly after the Rocky Ford ditch was built, and by 1896 D. V. Burrell was selling cantaloupe seed. Three years later crates of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

cantaloupe began to be shipped by railroad to major cities in the United States. Rocky Ford was soon recognized as one of the major seed and melon producing areas in the United States. In recognition of the quality of melons grown in the area, free watermelons were given out one day a year beginning in 1878 to those attending what became known as "Watermelon Day." Cucumbers, honey, fruit orchards, vegetable farms, dairies, sheep, hogs, and cattle all added to the agricultural prosperity of the area. In 1900, sugar beet cultivation had developed to the point that it was practical for the American Beet Sugar Company to build a plant in Rocky Ford. By 1907, the estimated value of property in the city exceeded \$2,000,000.

Agricultural prosperity helped create a rich ethnic mix in the area of Rocky Ford. Japanese, German, and Russian immigrants were joined by short-term workers brought from Mexico. Individuals would also often work in the fields around Rocky Ford in the summer months and then return to Pueblo in the winter months to work in the steel mill that had been established in that city in 1880-81. As people from diverse backgrounds moved into the region, the population of Rocky Ford rose rapidly. In 1890, the population was 400. In 1900, it had climbed to just over 2,000, and by 1910, it was over 3,600.

Various social and educational clubs were formed in the city as the population increased, and these clubs along with individuals who were active in school affairs became the main proponents for a public library building. A circulating library had been purchased some time in the late 1880s or early 1890s, but there was no appropriate place to keep the books for circulation. After the turn of the century, the books were simply stored away and no longer accessible. With the encouragement of the Woman's Club of Rocky Ford which was interested in the welfare of the community, especially in regard to securing good literature and a place to read it, the City Council created a library board in 1905 by Ordinance No. 109. (Enabling legislation for Library Boards was found in the Session Laws of Colorado of 1899.) The first meeting of the Library Board was on May, 1905, and very quickly the Board had located in the downtown area a place for a "Rest Room" in which they placed magazines and the books from the circulating library. While the "Rest Room" had an attendant during the daytime, the honor system prevailed at night. Since local saloons were in the vicinity, the "Rest Room" soon became a favorite spot for the intoxicated, and the magazines were being used for warming fires to combat the night air. This room was soon closed.

In the meantime, the Library Board had been in contact with Mr. Carnegie about the possibility of receiving funds for a library. He initially agreed to provide \$10,000.00 providing the Library Board owned the grounds on which the building would be placed and providing the City Council agreed to provide one-tenth that amount each year for the maintenance of the building. The Library Board apparently regretted not having asked for more and later sent in requests for \$15,000.00 and when that was refused for \$12,500.00. Mr. Carnegie kept them to the original \$10,000.00 figure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continueud)

Walter Dubree of La Junta, Colorado, was chosen as the architect in February 1908 and designed the building for a sum of \$300.00. Dubree's plans were submitted to Carnegie in March 1908 and approval of the plan was received in April. There were originally eight bids for the construction of the library building ranging from \$9,725.00 to \$12,490.00. But all these bids were called off, apparently because some contractors complained that they had been unable to get plans and specifications to submit their bids. New bids were submitted in May 1908 and the Crowder and Herring bid for \$9,346.50 plus a \$25.00 fee for a tile entrance was accepted. Crowder and Herring had only been in Rocky Ford for less than a year as contractors. Before this both men had been employed in the signal department of the Santa Fe Railroad in Carrollton, Missouri. Crowder and Herring were unable to fulfill their contract, but the work was completed by their bondsman, T.H. Foley, by January 1909. The \$328.50 left from the original \$10,000.00 grant went toward the purchase of furniture.

At the same time the Library Board was negotiating with Mr. Carnegie, its members began a local subscription for pledges of money to be used for the purchase of books and furniture. The Board received 120 pledges amounting to \$3,160.00 which was to fall due on June 1, 1908. Before the pledges came due, the local bank failed and its president was accused of misappropriation of funds. The bank's failure caused serious hardship in the City and, as a result, the pledge date was postponed until September 1, 1908. In November, the Board was still pleading for the payment of the pledged subscriptions. Only \$2,400.00 of the original pledged subscriptions was collected. (Among the defaulters was a member of the Library Board.) As a result the library was only able to place 2,500 volumes in the new library. The newspaper in a rival, neighboring town compared this number unfavorably with the number of volumes (15,000) held in their own library.

There was also some difficulty in assuring the annual \$1,000.00 pledged by the City Council for the maintenance of the building. One of the writers for the local paper calling himself "The Man About Town" suggested, somewhat tongue in cheek, that since a one-mill levy for the library would only bring in about \$667.00 annually, far short of the required amount, the city should encourage more saloons to help raise the needed revenue. He pointed out that a much smaller neighboring town had raised over \$2000.00 the year before through fines largely levied on the inebriated. The mill levy situation was eventually sorted out in a way which allowed the city to provide the requisite amount.

A quit claim deed also had to be obtained from the descendants of the Rocky Ford Town and Investment Company which would allow the Library Board to place a building on the block of property which had been given to the City for a park. The Company had reserved the right to reclaim the property if it was used for any purpose other than that of a park. This quit claim deed from the descendants was received in December, 1907, along with a very cordial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 & 9 Page 8

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

letter wishing the Woman's Club and the citizens of Rocky Ford success with their Carnegie effort.

In spite of the various difficulties that had to be overcome, the Carnegie building was opened for the inspection of the public on January 22, 1909. The Woman's Club held an opening of the club room the following day in the midst of a rainstorm which, according to the local newspaper report, did not stop the country women from driving their wagons and horses in from farms some fifteen to twenty miles distant. On April 12, 1909, the Carnegie Library began to lend to readers some of the 1,800 books that had reached the library by that date. An average of fifty books a day were borrowed during an eight-day period in April. A trained librarian was hired to catalogue the books, a task that appears to have been completed some time in June, 1909. The first regular librarian went to work on June 24, 1909.

From 1909 when the Carnegie Public Library opened until 1976, the main room of the building was used as a library. The basement which was originally designed as a club room was used for a variety of purposes over the years. From 1911 through 1914, School District #40 rented the space at \$40.00 a month to handle an overflow of students in the public schools. In 1950, the main room in the basement was converted into a small museum display area. In 1976, after a new library building was built on the same block, the City in an agreement with the Rocky Ford Archaeological Society approved the use of the entire building for museum purposes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Colorado State Census, 1900, 1910.

La Junta Tribune (La Junta, Colorado). 7, 22, 29 February 1908; 27 March 1909; 15 May 1909

Minutes, Rocky Ford City Council, Sept. 5, 1887 - present. Rocky Ford City Hall, Rocky Ford, CO.

Minutes, Rocky Ford Library Board, 1905 - present. Rocky Ford Library, Rocky Ford, CO.

Minutes, Rocky Ford Archaeological Society/Rocky Ford Museum, 1950 - present.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 & 10 Page 9

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO

BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)

Rocky Ford Enterprise (Rocky Ford, Colorado). 24 January 1908; 29 January 1909

Rocky Ford Daily Gazette. 29 June 1962.

Rocky Ford Tribune (Rocky Ford, Colorado). 13, 27 December 1907; 3, 10, 17, 24 January 1908; 7 February 1908; 10 April 1908; 8, 22 May 1908; 22, 29 January 1909; 9, 16, 23 April 1909.

Secondary Sources

Bergmann, Richard, and Donnelly, Karen. "Blocks Like Rocks." Building Renovation, Spring 1995, pp. 49-53.

Blumenson, John J.-G. Identifying American Architecture, 2nd ed. Nashville, Tennessee: American Association for State and Local History, 1981.

Bobinski, George S. Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development. Chicago, IL: American Library Association, 1969.

Rocky Ford: As the School Children See It. Rocky Ford, CO: School District Number Four, 1926.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The south half of block 32 in the town of Rocky Ford, comprising a 150 x 350 foot parcel of land.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nomination includes only that portion of the block historically associated with the library that retains the property's integrity of setting by continuing to provide an expanse of lawn in a park-like setting.

Carnegie Public Library
Name of Property

Otero County, Colorado
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 3	6 1 2 4 2 0	4 2 1 1 9 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Beatrice Spade, Rocky Ford Historical Museum Board member (HLW, ed.)

organization Rocky Ford Historical Museum Board date 5-20-95

street & number 1005 Sycamore Avenue telephone (719) 254-6737

city or town Rocky Ford state CO zip code 81037

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 City of Rocky Ford

street & number 203 S. Main telephone (719) 254-7414

city or town Rocky Ford state CO zip code 81067

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.*).

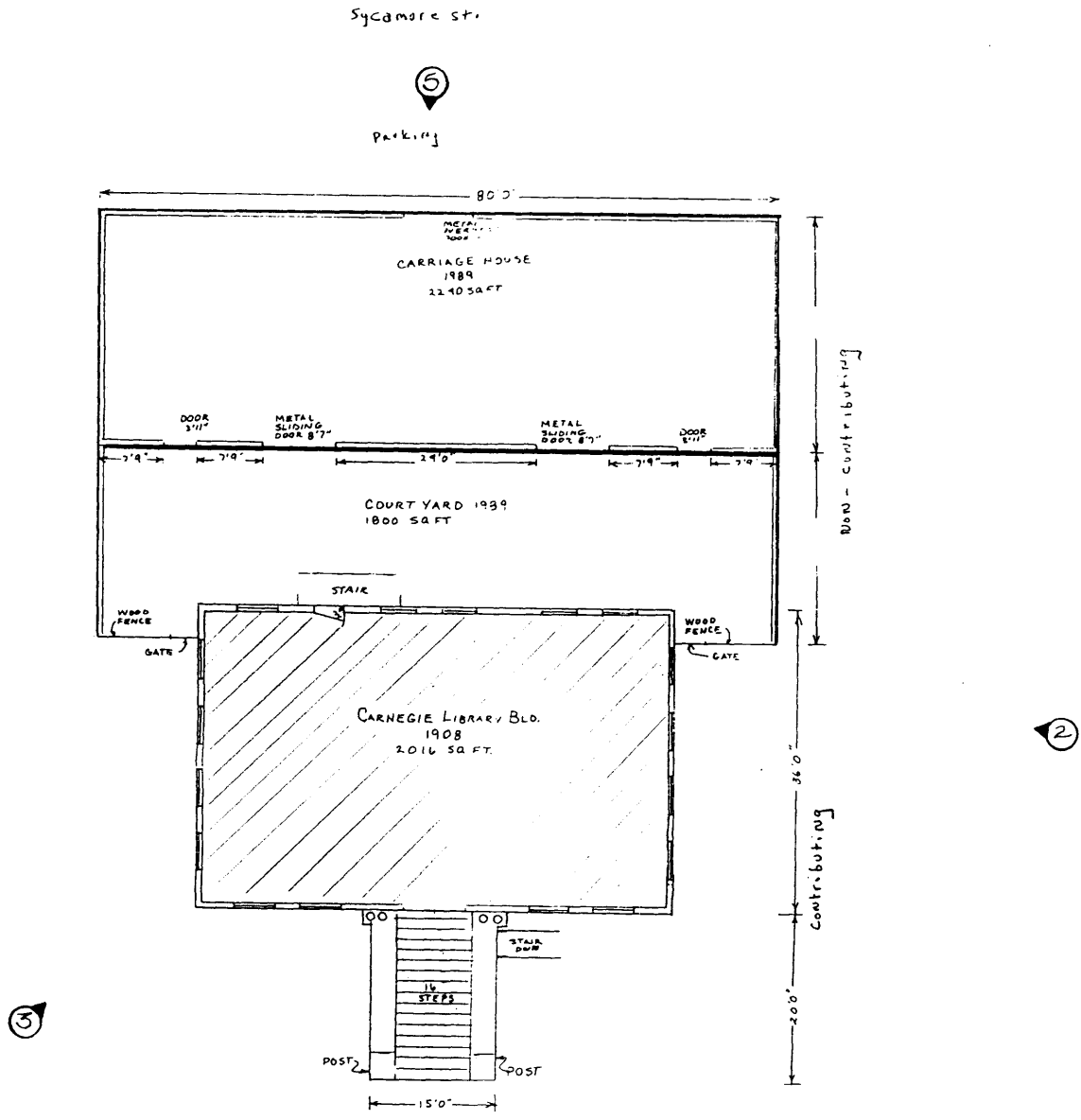
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.




United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 10

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO



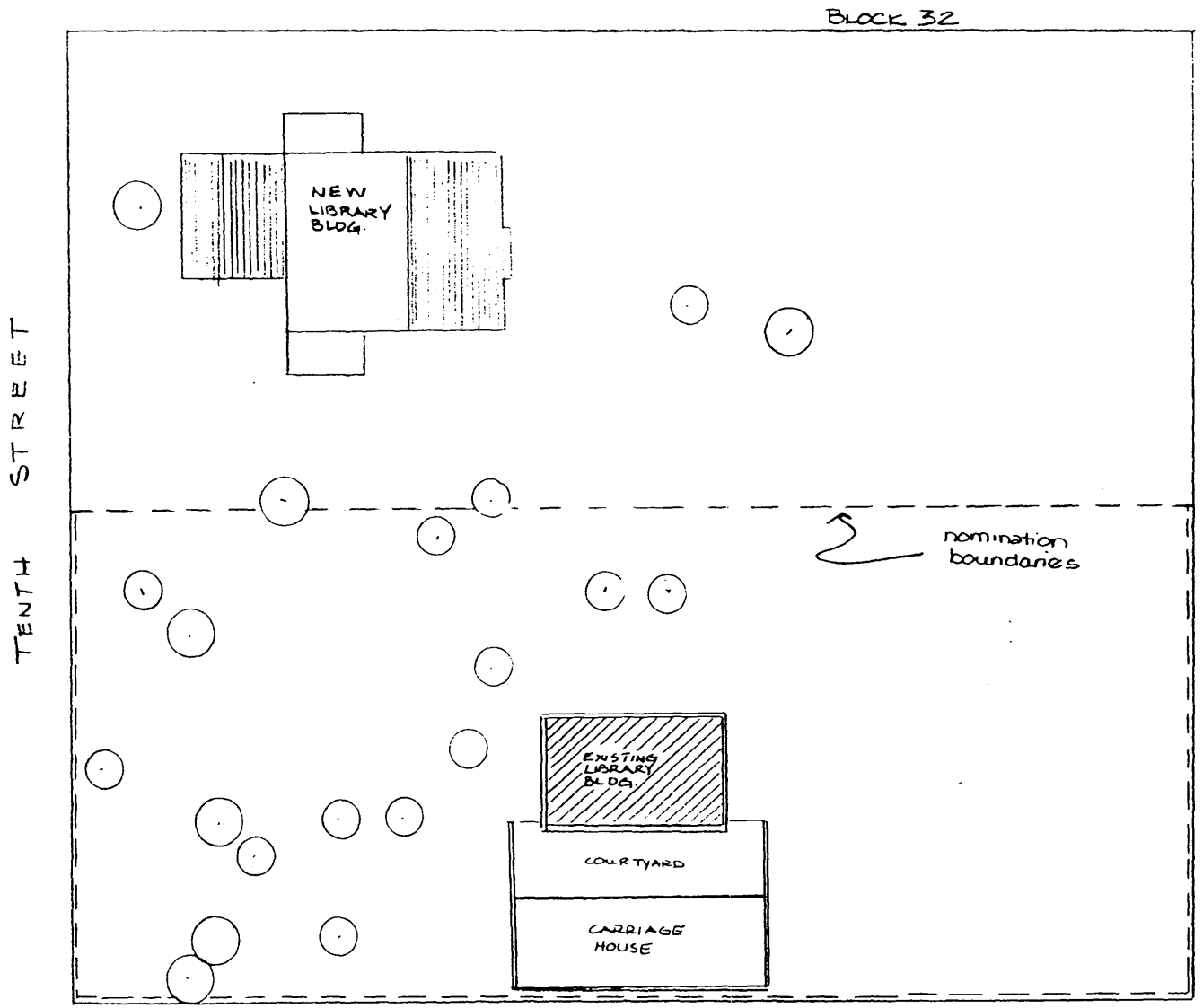
-  contributing
-  noncontributing
-  photograph

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 11

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO



SYCAMORE AVENUE

scale
1" = 50'

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 12

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO

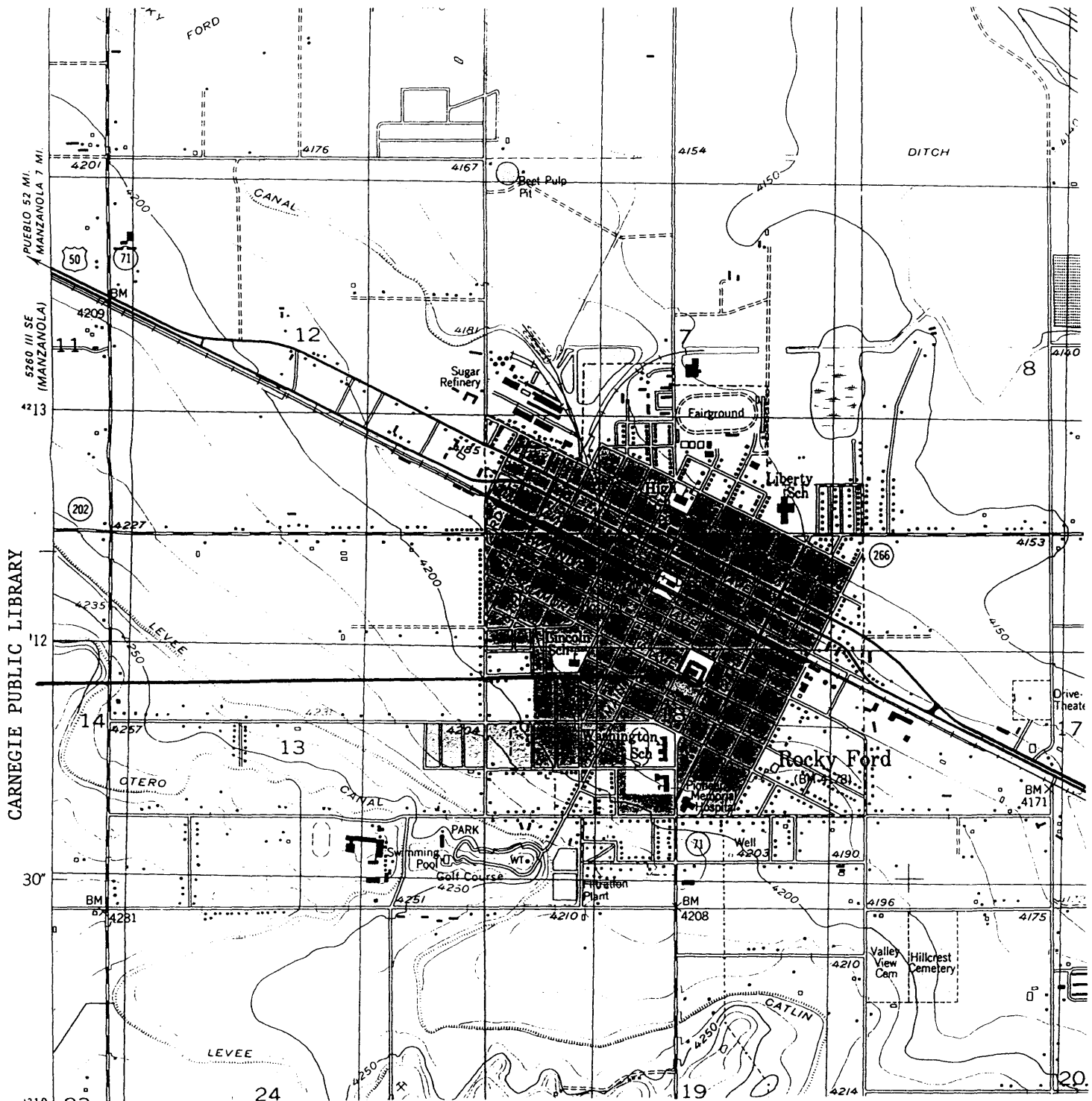


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 13

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO



(Rocky Ford Quad)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 14

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OTERO COUNTY, CO

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs:

name of property: Carnegie Public Library
city, county, state: Rocky Ford, Otero County, Colorado
photographer: Mary Skuderna
date of photograph: May 1, 1995
location of negative: 1005 Sycamore Avenue, Rocky Ford

photo #

- 1 north elevation; camera facing southeast
- 2 west elevation with adjacent new building; camera facing east
- 3 northeast corner of building; camera facing southwest
- 4 entrance; camera facing south
- 5 noncontributing new building; camera facing north