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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch

Other names/site number: Cleveland Public Library-Treasure House, Ichabod Flewellen Building

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1765 Crawford Road

City or town: Cleveland State: OH County: Cuyahoga

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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

<u>Barbara Power</u> DSHPO Inventory and Registration <u>July 13, 2016</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>State Historic Preservation Office/ Ohio Historical Society</u>	
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 or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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Library Hough Branch

County and State: Cuyahoga Co. OH

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:)

Log Edson H. Beall 9-6-16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

EDUCATION: Library

Current Functions

NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Late Victorian; Renaissance/Renaissance Revival

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE, ASPHALT

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Summary Paragraph

The 1907 Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch is a freestanding brick, one-story building located at the intersection of Crawford Road and East 86th Street in the Hough neighborhood of Cleveland. Built with funding assistance from philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, the building is representative of the Carnegie library building type with simple massing, symmetrical facade and classical details. A grassy lawn separates the building from Crawford Road by about 15 feet with a chain link fence around the perimeter of the lot which directly abuts East 86th Street. A low stone wall lines the sidewalk on the Crawford Road boundary. The Hough Library's symmetrical rectangular plan has a gable roofline with flat roof rear projections.

Narrative Description

The Hough Library faces northwest and fronts Crawford Road. The façade has seven symmetrical bays; a centered entry flanked by three windows to each side. (Photo 1) The entry has a parapet topped portico entry. (Photo 2) The tiered brick parapet is topped with cut stone coursework and six squared pilasters, reflective of the supports below. The parapet is centered with a shield-shaped medallion depicting a laurel of fasces draped over a book. This iconography communicates the intent of the building, knowledge is power. Below the tiered parapet is the entablature composed of gray hued cut stone. The dominant cornice of this entablature extends the entire front elevation, as belted coursework. The frieze is engraved with the text "LIBRARY", and flanked by concentric circle medallions. The frieze band is presently obscured with a plastic sign denoting the building as the "ICABOD FLEWELLEN BUILDING" however; this signage seems to be removable and has not damaged the original script. (Photo 3) The architrave below the frieze is decorated with widely spaced dentils. The line of the architrave continues the entire front elevation as a pattern variation of the brick course work, echoing the above stone belted coursework of the cornice. The architrave line of patterned brickwork was the original location of four arched drainage spouts complete with alloy copper gutters. These original arched drainage spouts have been filled in with newer brick. Plastic and aluminum downspouts have been brought up to the extended entablature line of cut stone. Either side of the portico is symmetrically graced with two pairs of red brick pilasters, garnished with simple Doric capitals of cut stone. Single columns are to either side of the entryway, completing a closed colonnade. All six of the columns and pilasters are arranged in an intricate stacked pattern manner. Each side of the closed brick colonnade is inset with square pieces of approximately 2'x2' speckled tan marble. Below these marble insets are lunette niches, which are embellished with cut stone belt course work and keystones. These arched niches are approximately 4 ½' in height, 2' across, and completed with stone sills.

Replacement dual entry glass doors are set into a simple weathered wood door surround, topped with a transom band and sidelight windows of safety glass. A single set of seven stairs leads up to this entrance, blending into a raised foundation of gray cut stone. The raised foundation is a decorative wide band of cut ashlar stone, faced on top of the brick walls and foundation. It

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stands approximately 4 feet in height, and provides the appearance of a monumental building. Originally connecting to the stairs and raised foundation was a pair of wing walls. These flat and rectangular walls projected out from below the columns. They provided stairway support and visual division of space. Circa 1920s to the 1950s, the wing walls hosted electric pole lamps with orb shades. The wing walls and pole lamps were removed in the 1950s, to accommodate a lower front basement entrance to the right side of the portico along the front elevation.

Each side of the symmetrical front façade shows three evenly spaced window bays of original wood 12/12 pane sash windows, approximately 12 feet in height.¹ These windows are outlined with a darker hued brick. The bricks that make up the lintel are arranged at an angle, centered by a keystone. Below the massive windows are coordinating gray stone sills and rectangular stone inlays. The cool gray hue of the stone inlays and raised foundation provides contrast to the warm hue of the red brick building. Six small 6/6 pane basement windows pierce the raised foundation, correlating to the placement of the larger 12/12 pane windows. All four corner ends of the library's gable roofline front are arranged in a quoin pattern of differing hued brick. This unique embellishment echoes the columns and pilasters of the portico.

The front elevation of the Hough Library shows a small elevated front lawn, which is approximately 120 feet across the front elevation and approximately 15 feet in depth.² This area was originally enclosed with a small forged metal railing. This railing stood no higher than 2 feet, and provided a visual barrier, thus keeping people off the originally meticulous lawn. By the 1960s, a 4 foot high chain link fence was added for security.

The south western side elevation view is almost as impressive as the dominant front elevation. (Photo 4) The western elevation runs along East 86th Street, with a gable roofline portion measuring 39 feet across and a rear flat roof portion that projects 50 feet across. A wide gray stone band provides a cornice line for the gable pediment. Small pieces of brick are arranged below this cornice line emulating dentil molding. The pediment is centered with an oculus window, set with four gray keystones. Below the pediment is an impressive arrangement of three arched windows. The central arched window measures approximately 12 feet in height and is set back, echoing the decorative niche spaces of the front elevation's portico. The brick arch of this central window is arranged to emulate the quoin pattern of the building's corners, columns, and pilasters. The central arched window is completed with a gray keystone and rectangular stone inlay below the stone sill. A smaller pair of approximately 6 feet tall arched windows flanks the central window, showing similar keystones and sills. The cut stone of the raised foundation along the entire western elevation has been recently painted with a polychrome mural, depicting African American migration to the north. The flat roof portion of the western elevation is topped with a tiered parapet, concealing the flat roof line. The parapet is capped

¹ All windows appear to be original to the building.

² The building's elevated lawn aides in the intentions of a Carnegie Classical Library-type; it was designed to appear as a temples unto knowledge set in a pastoral setting.

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with a course of gray cut stone, echoed by a heavy stone cornice below. This flat roof portion is graced with four large 9/9 pane sash windows, each with cut keystone and sill. These four large windows are inset between squared pilasters adorned with gray stone Doric capitals. Flanking this arrangement of windows and pilasters are two small oblong 1/1 sash windows. Once again, a row of 6/6 basement windows runs along the raised foundation correlating to the placement of the windows above.

The south rear elevation view shows two smaller (18 feet) across flat roof rectangular dependencies straddling a taller 63' across rectangular central room, originally the main circulating room of the library.³ (Photo 5) The roofline of this central circulating room shows gambrel sloping sides and a flat top, known as a deck roofline. The flat top accommodates two central skylights, which have been covered over with newspapers and paint, but are otherwise still intact. The rear elevation is less decorative, but the architect's overall strive for symmetry is apparent. Three bands of fenestration begin with stone silled ventilation arches, almost near the top of the roofline on the central mass. Below this is a row of five milk glass transom hopper windows, protected by original geometric patterned metal window cages. These transom windows are operable by interior weighted pulls. Below the band of transoms are 6/6 paned sash windows, set high enough to accommodate interior bookshelves. The rear elevation has a small brick and cement porch with accompanying rear exit.⁴ A long brick exhaust stack projects from the eastern side of the rear elevation, in accordance with the boiler's placement at the rear of the basement. Beyond the boiler stack, the rear elevation continues as the other straddling flat roof dependency is completed with a tiered parapet. The rear elevation of the building does not contain the cut stone raised foundation or basement windows.

The eastern elevation is abutted with a 40x125 foot parking lot. (Photo 6) Added in 1967, the lot originally hosted an early twentieth century brick one-story building.⁵ Originally, this small commercial entity obscured the rear flat roof portions of the building from the perspective of Crawford Road or Hough Avenue. This was intentional as these portions of the building served more functional purposes of an otherwise stylized building. From the eastern elevation view, the gambrel slope of the central circulation room peaks over its dependent flat roof extension. The two are separated by the boiler exhaust stack and a dormer, allowing access to the roof. Also, the larger mass of the central circulation room continues with four of the milk glass transom windows, permitting cross-ventilation. The smaller rectangular flat roof dependency has a row of 1/1 sash windows, with cut stone lintels, and a row of corresponding 6/6 paned basement windows. The gable roofline portion of the eastern side elevation is an exact replica of the western elevation's gable end, complete with the trio of arched windows and heavy stone cornice.

³ The westerly flat roof dependency measures 9' longer in depth.

⁴ This is in correlation to the emerging concept of emergency exits and building codes in the early twentieth century.

⁵ Cuyahoga County Auditor, *Real Estate Appraisal Record*, PPN 119-05-02, 1763 Crawford Rd., 1967. This small one-story building, damaged during the Hough Riots of 1966, was razed and the land gifted to the Hough Library.

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The front entrance leads into a tiny vestibule with a mosaic tile floor and brick walls. A second entry door boasts an elaborately carved door surround, showing Corinthian capital pilasters and scallop motif leaded glass panes. (Photo 7) Through this second pair of doors is a wood paneled entry hall, topped with a painted out, but still intact, skylight. The entry hall leads to a doorway flanked by massive columns that are stained with the original deep oak finish. During the mid-twentieth century remodel, this columned doorway was filled in with drywall, permitting a much smaller entry space. This filled-in, but entirely restorable, doorway leads to the main circulation room, the heart of the library building. (Photos 9 & 10)

The main circulation room is has two impressive skylights, allowing a view of the coffered ceiling. (Photo 11) Portions of the north and west facing walls of the circulating room were equipped with built in oak stained shelving, completed with protective glass doors. The glass doors have been removed and the wood painted, but the shelving remains. Originally the building's plaster walls were painted "French Gray," now they are white.⁶ Most of the oak stained molding has been painted salmon pink and mint green.. Due to roof leakage, some of the molding and plaster have suffered water damage, showing chipped paint and stains. (Photo 18)

The west side of the main circulating room leads into a reading alcove; which is completed with two massive columns flanking the entry. (Photo 12) Ancillary service rooms are on either side of the reading alcove. The original staff restroom and lounge, complete with white 2 x 3 inch subway tiles and marble fixtures, are at the rear of the building. A small book bindery room, now used as a maintenance closet, retains an original sink. The east side of the main circulating room originally provided for two small club rooms, originally referred to as the adult club room and the junior club room. These spaces were utilized for cultural activities related to the library. Presently, the club room spaces have been divided up as smaller offices. However, these divisions are easily reversible.

To the northwest and northeast corners of the central circulating room reside the reference and children's library rooms, respectively. In present day each of these library rooms has two adjacent entrances, with one set at an angle. The angled wall entry originally acted as an interior window/opening into the room, permitting light, airflow, and the main circulation librarian's view into the reference and children's rooms. This angled opening originally contained an approximately 2' high oak stained knee wall, a pair of small columns, and was topped with an open arch. The knee wall and columns were removed to permit passage, the above archway was filled in with wood; the wood molding remains. The second and original entrance to these rooms has pediment shaped molding, and like the angled entryway the molding surround has been painted.

The reference room retains original built-in shelving. Most of the original stain finishes have been painted over and the glass doors have been removed, as in the main circulating room. An intact shelving panel along the north wall is engraved with the words of poet James Russell

⁶ Cleveland Public Library Board, *Thirty-Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1907* (Cleveland: Horace Carr, The Printing Press, 1907), 52.

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Lowell, "HERE YOU ARE ADMITTED TO THE WHOLE WORLD OF THOUGHT OF FANCY AND IMAGINATION."⁷ (Photo 16) The three arched windows along the west wall have an inset sill of tan speckled marble, the same material on the front elevation's portico insets. (Photo 14) Central along the room's east wall is a fireplace, complete with a carved wood mantel and set with emerald green hued tiles. (Photo 15)

The children's library room has the exact proportions and layout of the reference room, with a few exceptions. Originally along the south wall, the children's room had entry into the junior club room. Mirroring the placement of the reference room fireplace, the children's room fireplace is centered along the west wall. (Photo 17) This wood mantled fireplace is inset with a custom metal armature meant to house a set of 27 6 by 6 inch tiles. Originally, four sets of decorative tiles were commissioned by Cleveland Public Library to artists Anna and Louisa Seymour Malin. Each detailed tile showed skilled draftsmanship, and an ethereal watercolor washed effect to the vivid hues. Shared between four of the original Carnegie branches (Hough, Woodland, St. Clair and Broadway), each tile set had a theme: Shakespeare, Greek mythology, Arthurian legend, and fables. Changed annually, these tiles were arranged in the armature in a narrative manner.⁸

The building sits atop a spacious, open, utilitarian basement with high ceilings, brick walls and arched openings. It has a direct outside entrance to the front. The exterior of the library has had minimal alterations, although it suffers from disrepair. It retains the hallmark characteristics of a Carnegie Library type: Its historic function as a library and model for future buildings of this type is still apparent in its open design, high ceilings, occasional wall shelving, and abundance of natural light thanks to numerous large original windows. Most of the alterations have been cosmetic and not structural, and the original layout is still discernible.

⁷ Sir John Mac Alister, ed., "The Opening of Longsight Library, Manchester," *The Library* 4 (1892): 253.

⁸ "Keys to the Mantel Tiles" and "Tiles for Mantels-Children's Rooms," memorandums, 1907 Hough Branch Box, Cleveland Public Library Archives.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1907-1965

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Garfield, Abram

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch, built in 1907, is eligible for listing at the local level of significance to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association the development of free public libraries within Cleveland, specifically the Hough neighborhood. It is also eligible for nomination under Criterion C as an impressive local example of the Carnegie library property type, and the work of the architect, Abram Garfield. The period of significance for the property spans 1907, the time of its construction to 1966, since the library continued to function in its historic use until 1984 when the new Hough library was built.

CRITERION A

Historic Development of Hough

The City of Cleveland was founded in 1796 along the southern banks of Lake Erie at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. The outer edges, just east of the city limits, were cultivated by pioneers like Oliver and Eliza Hough.⁹ Hough's current northern border is located along Superior Avenue, the western border is East 55th Street, originally Wilson Street, historically considered Cleveland's eastern city limit. Doan Brook acts as a natural border to the eastern edge of Hough; presently the waterway runs parallel between East 105th and East 107th Streets. Hough's southern border and the most influential avenue in the area's development, is Euclid Avenue.

The development of Euclid Avenue eastward from Cleveland's downtown and the progression of affluence from the city center to the suburbs along this avenue would serve as a concrete timeline of the history of Cleveland and Hough's place in that history. Euclid Avenue had limited railway service as early as the 1830s (by the Newburgh Railroad Company) due to its proximity to the quarries at Doan Brook. Residential development along Euclid coincided with the increase in transportation options for the populace, and the installation of electric streetcars (by the East Cleveland Street Railway) by the 1890s allowed prominent Cleveland families to spread out and away from Public Square to East 107th Street.

By 1872, Hough was annexed into the city of Cleveland,¹⁰ and by 1873 the intersection of Crawford Road and Hough Avenue was the site of a developing business section.¹¹ The elite enclave of Hough was referred to as Cleveland's "East End." At this time the roster of Hough included many of Cleveland's prominent families, including the Severance, Bolton, and Sherwin families.¹² Hough was also the early location of some of Cleveland's finest educational institutions such as University School at Hough Avenue¹³ and East 71st Street, Hathaway Brown

⁹ *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, 2nd ed., (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1996), s.v. "Hough."

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ William Ganson Rose, *Cleveland: The Making of a City*, (Kent: Kent State University Press, 1950), 394.

¹² Cuyahoga County Archives, "The People Are the City": Three Cleveland Neighborhoods, 1796-1980 (Cleveland: Board of Cuyahoga County Commissioners, Cuyahoga County Archives, 1980), 15-19.

¹³ *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, s.v. "University School".

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School at East 97th Street (although both schools eventually relocated to Shaker Heights),¹⁴ and Case School and Western Reserve University (now Case Western Reserve University) towards the outer edges of the neighborhood.

The site of the Hough Library was originally comprised of sub-lots 2, 3, 4, 5 of the Heisel and Stewart Land Allotment which were sold to the library on April 4th, 1905 for a total of \$14,100.¹⁵ The lot owners maintained a benevolent interest toward Hough. In 1909 Albert J. Weatherhead, Cleveland industrialist and Progressive who founded the Cleveland Faucet Company, gifted land to the rear of the library building, for an addition of a public auditorium, though it was never built.¹⁶

In 1903, Cleveland Public Library's Director, William Howard Brett secured initial funding for seven branch libraries from Andrew Carnegie. The prominent and populated southeast section of Hough was chosen as a site to receive a branch library. This was due to the previous existence of a temporary branch within Hough, located in two rented rooms at The Waldo Building, 712 ½ Hough Avenue that forecasted the community's receptivity and willingness to support a branch library.¹⁷

The Hough library's placement adjacent to the busy intersection of Crawford Road and Hough Avenue provided easy access for the community. The addition of East 86th Street through to Crawford Road in 1905 directly next to the building permitted it more inclusion as a part of the commercial and civic center of the community. Construction of the library began in 1906. The cost for materials, design and construction of the library totaled \$45,369.00. The Hough Library opened January 23rd, 1907 and served as one of the earlier models of the Carnegie library process in Cleveland. Throughout the early decades of the twentieth century this branch library, particularly the children's department, was heavily used by the Hough community.

In response to national progressive trends, William Howard Brett, Director of Cleveland Public Library, dedicated his life to developing a strong system of branch libraries. Brett pioneered the open shelf system for libraries and was the Dean of The Western Reserve School of Library Sciences, becoming a master and innovator in the field. With great foresight, Brett tapped Carnegie as early as 1891 for branch library funding.¹⁸ It took almost ten years, but Brett's persistence truly paid off.¹⁹ The Cleveland Public Library was granted a total of fifteen Carnegie

¹⁴ Ibid, s.v. "Hathaway Brown".

¹⁵ Cuyahoga County Plat Map, *District 11 East of River 1902-20*. Cuyahoga County Property Deeds, AFNs 190504100009-13.

¹⁶ Cuyahoga County Property Deed, AFN 190910120057

¹⁷ "Hough Branch," chronology, ca. 1966, 1907 Hough Branch Box, Cleveland Public Library Archives

¹⁸ Andrew Carnegie to William Howard Brett, letter, December 8, 1891, Letters of William Howard Brett, Cleveland Public Library Archives

¹⁹ Andrew Carnegie to William Howard Brett, letter, April 4, 1903, Letters of William Howard Brett, Cleveland Public Library Archives

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funded libraries from 1903 to 1920; to a total sum of \$590,000.²⁰ Even more of a feat, Brett became Carnegie's most heavily consulted library professional.²¹

Coinciding with the growth of American cities was the development of free libraries, particularly branch libraries, in early twentieth century America. The growth of Cleveland's once affluent Hough area and its acquisition of funding for a Carnegie Library exemplified the social pattern in which self-education and self-improvement through increased literacy, and its corollary, free access to reading material, were heralded as fundamental to the Progressive ideas of social improvement. The layout and architecture of the Hough branch served as a model and inspiration for other libraries of the time.²² Brett, along with the Presidents of both the Western Reserve University (C.F. Thwing) and Case School (Charles Howe) formally opened the Hough Library, demonstrating the importance of the role and location of this particular library.

Carnegie was a Scottish born American industrialist who retired at age sixty-six to devote his life to philanthropy, particularly funding libraries. Carnegie's interest in libraries resulted from his youth in Dunfermline, Scotland. His father was a linen weaver and organized an informal system in which one worker, on a rotating basis, would read to the other weavers while they labored. The Carnegies immigrated to the United States in 1848, settling in western Pennsylvania, where young Carnegie found work as a messenger. A local wealthy citizen permitted the working boys of Pittsburgh to utilize his private library every Saturday; Carnegie often took advantage of the privilege. Gradually Carnegie worked his way up through corporate America, to become one of the most prominent and wealthiest industrialists of the nineteenth century.²³ From these experiences Carnegie saw the benefits provided by a library, to the individual and the greater community.

Carnegie eventually established the still existent Carnegie Corporation Philanthropic Fund, mainly devoted to libraries and educational/public endeavors. Carnegie would only provide the funds to construct a building to house a library, as he felt it was the responsibility of the community to provide the reading materials and to maintain a library over time through local tax funds. This was in correspondence with the "self-made man" persona/psyche of Carnegie. Carnegie's philanthropy influenced, and in turn was affected by, the Progressive ethos that prevailed in the United States towards the end of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. Fundamental to this Progressivism was the idea of individual progress and the belief that each person had the right to knowledge and the means for self-improvement.²⁴ The spread of free

²⁰ Mary Ellen Armentrout, *Carnegie Libraries of Ohio* (Wellington, Oh: Mary Ellen Armentrout, 2002), 43.

²¹ George S. Bobinski, *Carnegie Libraries* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969), 31-2.

²² Cleveland Public Library, "Annual Report", 1907, 52.

²³ Abigail Van Slyck, *Free to All: Carnegie Libraries and American Culture, 1890-1920* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1995), 8-10.

²⁴ Rutgers University-Eagleton Institute of Politics, "American Political History: Progressive Movement",

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education, and the concurrent realization of the role that free libraries could play in the widespread education of the American populace, was seen, by Progressives, as a necessary element in the moral elevation of society and an essential tool in the national project of democracy and enlightenment. Carnegie's philanthropy aligned with a larger philanthropic spirit after the Civil War in which many of America's wealthiest families donated large sums of money for religious and educational purposes.

The Hough Branch library was embraced by the community, with supply of books barely keeping pace with the demand for them. The Cleveland Public Library's Annual Report for 1907 records over 6000 card holders within the first months of operation and a total circulation of over 119,000 books. In addition to the popular open shelving, the library also housed other cultural events and displays, including Chinese embroideries, fans carvings, South African tools and autographed letters-all loaned for exhibit by community members. Over the next several decades, the library retained its prominent position as a social, cultural and educational center for the Hough neighborhood.

Like many other large industrial cities, Cleveland and the Hough neighborhood experienced a significant socio-economic and racial demographic shift during the 1950s and 1960s.²⁵ From 1950 to 1957 the non-white population in Hough rose to 59.3 percent from 5 percent.²⁶ The age demographic changed in Hough as well, with increased numbers of the very young and the very old in the community, which affected the economic viability of the area through a shrinking local workforce and fewer commercial enterprises for the community to support. These changes played a pivotal role in the deterioration of the surrounding housing stock and closing of many local stores. The wealthier residents of Hough had begun their exodus of the area before the Depression, but by the late 1920s and early 1930s, the grand houses and estates of the Hough community were being converted in multi-family housing units, often without the necessary upgrades to accommodate the increasing numbers of residents. Absentee landlords permitted a gradual lack of maintenance that slowly eroded the quality of the housing stock. The lack of indoor plumbing in some buildings with families crowded into these converted spaces, added to the degraded living condition of the neighborhood.

By the 1960s Hough was designated as a blighted neighborhood, in need of governmental intervention through numerous urban renewal programs. Although Cleveland created ambitious redevelopment projects, including the Erievue urban plan, undertaken by the Federal Urban

http://www.eagleton.rutgers.edu/research/americanhistory/ap_progressive.php
(accessed August 2013).

²⁵ Peter J. Leahy and David A. Snow, "A Neighborhood in Transition: Hough, Ohio," in *Guide to Studying Neighborhoods and Resources on Cleveland*, ed. Edward M. Miggins (Cleveland: Cleveland Public Library, 1984), 101-8.

²⁶ Martin B. Sussman and R. Clyde White, *Hough, Cleveland, Ohio. A Study of Social Life and Change*, (Cleveland: The Press of Western Reserve University, 1959), 5.

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Redevelopment Program, progress in the Hough neighborhood languished for decades.²⁷

In early 1966, Cleveland Public Library reconfigured The Hough Library to act exclusively as a children's library, called Treasure House. The library featured a pirate/high seas theme and continued to serve the community through programs for underprivileged children of the Hough area. The summer of 1966, however, brought civil unrest to Hough as it had to the nation at large. Like many metropolitan areas with racial tensions, Hough erupted in violent riots. Ostensibly sparked by a racial incident involving the white owner of a bar and an African-American, the riots of July 1966 represented an explosion resulting from decades of poverty, neglect, joblessness and feelings of powerlessness within the community. In Hough, the aggression was fueled by anger over the sub-par living conditions and was directed at neighborhood merchants who overcharged residents for goods. In the years immediately preceding the riots, the residents of Hough saw their median yearly incomes fall from \$4,732.00 to \$3,966.00.²⁸ Unemployment was at 15.6 percent and more than half of the young male residents of Hough were either jobless or earning below poverty wages. Efforts by the local and federal government to provide relief to the area in the form of economic and residential development were ineffective, stymied by inefficiency and corruption.

As a result of the week-long riot, store fronts and buildings were damaged, looted, set ablaze and a majority of the building stock was leveled; four persons were killed and fifty were injured. Many businesses would not reopen and the buildings lost would not be replaced. Hough became an urban wasteland and a symbol of American class politics, racial segregation, urban flight and governmental short-sightedness. The intersection of Crawford Road and Hough Avenue received some of the heaviest damage, as it was the commercial heart of southeast Hough.²⁹ However, despite the widespread destruction, the library remained unscathed and continued to serve the community. In fact, throughout the change in population demographic from the early to the middle of the twentieth century, the community consistently held this specific branch library institution and the physical building in high esteem. Furthermore, the building is one of a few that remain as reminder to the intersection's past as a vibrant civic and commercial hub. Throughout the 1970s, Cleveland Public Library maintained the Hough Library as a children's Library and community center. In 1984, a new Hough Library was built at 1566 Crawford Road and Cleveland Public Library sold the building at Crawford and Hough for \$1 to The African American Museum.³⁰ This non-profit renamed the building Ichabod Flewellen after their organization's founder. The organization still owns the building; however, it has not been open to the public since 2004-05.

²⁷ Roldo S. Bartimole and Murray Gruber, "Cleveland: Recipe for Violence", *The Nation*, June 1967, 814-817.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Marc E. Lackritz, *The Hough Riots of 1966* (Cleveland: Regional Church Planning Office, 1968), 7-8.

³⁰ Cuyahoga County Property Deed, AFN 199903231033

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CRITERION C

The Hough Library is also a significant example of the Carnegie Library property type. Coinciding with nineteenth century stylistic revival tastes, many, if not most Carnegie funded libraries were articulated with a conservative preference for classicism. Eventually, this convention was recognized as a general library type, known as "Carnegie Classical"³¹ in which classical elements like colonnades that support triangular pediments were common elements. The architecture of these symmetrical buildings helped revive interest in a classical form fit for monumental, civic buildings. The Carnegie Classical helped to establish an architectural style for the small civic building, such as a library, that previously had had no common, recognizable form. Carnegie did not mandate a specific architecture for a library that he funded (he preferred to focus on the efficient use of space and construction methods) and allowed the community and its chosen architect to put their stamp on the exterior design of the building.

Carnegie's secretary, James Bertram, would pen "Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings" in 1911 to codify some standards in regards to library layout and architecture.³² In this pamphlet Bertram clarified Carnegie's recommendations regarding spatial design and use for maximum efficiency. No other individual had such a broad reaching, yet understated, influence in shaping the styling of civic and academic buildings. This was evidenced in many Carnegie libraries worldwide, including the Hough Library.

Although the Hough Branch was designed and constructed before Bertram's standardization document was completed, it adheres to the main concepts espoused by Bertram, and his theories can be seen in the floor plan. Economy and well-thought out library practice were the primary themes Bertram emphasized. Libraries should be designed so that the librarian could oversee the entire facility from one place. Additionally, funding less important spaces like entry ways, grand staircases, ornate restrooms and utilitarian spaces was discouraged; instead the plans should be simplified to emphasize public space and book storage. The floor plan for the Hough Branch very much resembles Bertram's Plan B for library design that he included in his document four years later. (Figure 6) The ideal Carnegie library, according to Bertram was:

a one-story rectangular building with a small vestibule leading directly to a single large room; where necessary, this room was subdivided by low bookcases that supplemented the bookshelves placed around its perimeter to hold the library's collection. In addition to book storage, this room provided reading areas for adults and children and facilities for the distribution of books. The basement had a lecture room, a heating plant, and "conveniences" for staff and patrons. Bertram even went as far as to suggest ceiling heights (9 to 10 ft. in the basement...³³

³¹ C.H. Crammer, *Open Shelves and Open Minds: A History of the Cleveland Public Library* (Cleveland: The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1972), 80.

³² Bobinski, *Carnegie Libraries*, 58.

³³ "The Utmost Amount of Effectiv [sic] Accommodation": Andrew Carnegie and the Reform of the American Library Author(s): Abigail A. van Slyck. Source:

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William Howard Brett and Carnegie certainly played a role in the functional design of Hough Branch Library, but it was the building's architect that had the most control over the building's final appearance. Abram Garfield designed the Hough Library between 1905 and 1906, and was heavily involved with the building's construction. Garfield, who would eventually become the Dean of Western Reserve School of Architecture, was the youngest son of Ohio native President James A. Garfield. At the turn of the twentieth century, Abram Garfield was establishing himself as a prominent architect of Northeast Ohio. Garfield earned degrees from Williams College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.³⁴ He embarked on grand tours of Europe, as evidenced in his sketchbooks, and was heavily influenced by Renaissance architecture.³⁵

Early in Garfield's career he aligned himself with another aspiring Cleveland architect, Frank B. Meade, a protégée of Charles Schweinfurth. The firm Meade & Garfield began in 1898 and lasted until late 1902. Their partnership produced private residences and club buildings. Seeking out the higher recognition and greater pay from public projects, in 1903 Frank Meade petitioned Brett and The Cleveland Public Library Board for a commission of the newly announced Carnegie branch libraries.³⁶ The board agreed, and offered the Hough Library, as long as Meade promised to reunite with Garfield for the project.³⁷ From the correspondence of Brett, Meade, and Garfield, all agree to this arrangement. However, Garfield's involvement greatly overshadows that of Meade. Meade became non-existent in the correspondence, and the responsibility and vision of the project seemed to rest with Garfield. Most sources site Garfield as the sole architect; however it is important to note Meade's possible early involvement with the project.³⁸

The Hough Library represents early twentieth century library design, articulated in an early twentieth century rendition of an English inspired Renaissance style, evidenced by the use of brick corbeling to enrich columns and arches, tapestry brick details, and elaborate parapets. While these details provide a richly dimensional appearance, they were also economical, without the extensive use of expensive decorative material.

Garfield modeled the design for the Hough Library after the British Exhibition Building at the St.

Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. 50, No. 4 (Dec., 1991), pp. 359-383.

³⁴ *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, 2nd ed., (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1996), s.v. "Garfield, Abram."

³⁵ Abram Garfield, sketchbooks, 1894-1949, Abram Garfield Collection, Western Reserve Historical Society

³⁶ Frank B. Meade to O. M. Stafford, letter, April 3, 1905, 1907 Hough Branch Box, Cleveland Public Library Archives

³⁷ Frank B. Meade to O. M. Stafford, letter, May 8, 1905, 1907 Hough Branch Box, Cleveland Public Library Archives

³⁸ A set of original blueprints exists in the Cleveland Public Library Archives, yet lacks an architect's brand or signature.

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Louis World's Fair of 1904.³⁹ World Fairs were often sources of design inspiration, as was the 1893 Colombian Exhibition for the Cleveland Group Plan.⁴⁰ Based upon Garfield's education and extensive travel abroad, he would have noted that The British Exhibition Building of 1904 was a replica of Sir Christopher Wren's Orangery (alternatively credited to Nicholas Hawksmoor under the direction of Wren) at Kensington Palace, in London. Completed in 1705 for Queen Anne, it is a conservatory-type building considered a prime example of English Renaissance architecture, built to house exotic plants and host banquets and lavish parties.⁴¹

The Hough Library is a streamlined rendition to accommodate cost and space within a populous American city. The classic styling of Wren's original and the 1904 replica play into the expectation, promoted by Carnegie, that a public library ought to be classical in design. The Hough library's design would respect those qualifications that would later become strong recommendations from James Bertram and Carnegie regarding library architecture for small branches: a one-story building that featured the efficient use of interior space while including such features as a children's room, lecture space and open access shelving, high ceilings, large windows that let in natural light.

In its early years the Library showcased fine art details such as a Caproni plaster relief, Arundel prints of Van Eyck's altarpiece at Ghent and a painting by Henry Elkins of the Teton Range of the Rocky Mountains.⁴² It incorporated specially designed fixtures such as circular seating units and low tables. Its interior and exterior architecture reflected an understated elegance that complemented the building's function as a place of moral and literary education. The high, coffered ceilings, interior pediments, tiled fireplaces and expert woodwork were a testament to the marriage of beauty and function that epitomized many of the Carnegie libraries.

The Hough Library represents one of fifteen Carnegie libraries in Cleveland. Of these fifteen branches, approximately 46% are in current use as libraries. This mirrors a national trend documented by George Bobinski in which he noted (in his article "Carnegies" for the journal, *American Libraries*, in 1990) that fewer than half of the Carnegie libraries in the country remain as libraries, and that there is a real need for the preservation and restoration of these buildings. Cleveland currently has three Carnegie libraries listed on the Register as part of historic districts--the Miles Park Branch, Ohio City, and Tremont branches. The Hough Branch, as one of the earlier buildings, has a monumental presence like the Miles Park, Ohio City and Lorain Avenue branches. Some later Carnegies took a simpler form and were smaller.

³⁹ Cleveland Public Library Board, *Thirty-Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1907* (Cleveland: Horace Carr, The Printing Press, 1907), 52.

⁴⁰ *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, 2nd ed., (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1996), s.v. "Mall."

⁴¹ Patrick Taylor, ed., *The Oxford Companion to the Garden* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006), 349. Orangery was perhaps collaboration between Wren and Sir Nicholas Hawksmoor, though most favor it to be Wren's. Ironic, due to the Meade and Garfield situation two hundred years later.

⁴² Cleveland Public Library, "Annual Report", 1907, 52.

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CONCLUSION

The Hough Branch Carnegie Library is a significant historic building in an area that, over time, has lost much of its historic resources. The library is significant for the role it has played over a century in serving as a community center in a neighborhood that has changed socio-economically, racially and physically. It is significant as an example of the Carnegie Library property type executed in English Renaissance architectural style.

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50, No. 4 (Dec., 1991), pp. 359-383

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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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.38

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 447638 | Northing: 4595220 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The Hough Library of Cleveland, Ohio is PPN no.119-05-01. The building sits on property comprised of sub lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 19 of Heisel & Stewart's Land Allotment. This was initially apart of the Original 100 Acre lots 391, 392, and 400. This plat of land is recorded in Volume 13, page 20, of Cuyahoga County Records.

Beginning at the southeast point of the intersection of Crawford Rd. and E.86th St. the property line extends northeasterly 113 ft., along Crawford Rd. From this point the property line extends southeasterly 170 ft to the property's easternmost point. At this point the property line projects westerly back towards E. 86th St. Following the legal border of E. 86th St. the property line extends northwesterly back to the point of origin, with the property lines forming an irregular polygon shape.

Boundary Justification

The described property lines include all the original land purchased for the Hough Library in 1905, the sub lots 2,3,4, and 5. Also included is the 1909 acquisition of sub lot 19 to the rear of the building. This combined tract of land has remained whole and intact into present day. The 1967 easterly acquisition of sub lot 6 as the parking lot was not included in the boundary description as it does not contribute to the historic significance of the property.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael Fleenor, Director of Preservation Services; Dawn Ellis, Intern; Petra Knapp, Consultant
organization: Cleveland Restoration Society
street & number: 3751 Prospect Avenue
city or town: Cleveland state: OH zip code: 44115
e-mail: mfleenor@clevelandrestoration.org
telephone: 216-426-3109
date: 10/7/2014

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 this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Name of Property: Cleveland Public Library, Hough Branch

City or Vicinity: Cleveland

County: Cuyahoga County

State: OH

Photographer: Elizabeth Meinke, Michael Fleenor

Date Photographed: 2/27/2014, 9/2/2014, 11/3/2014 and 6/28/2016, (photos from 2014 still reflect the current appearance of the property)

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

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1 of 18 | Façade, view to southeast |
| 2 of 18 | Façade, entry, view to southeast |
| 3 of 18 | Façade, detail cornice and parapet, view to southeast |

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- 4 of 18 Southwestern elevation, view to northeast
- 5 of 18 Rear elevation, view to northwest
- 6 of 18 Northeaster elevation, view to southwest
- 7 of 18 Interior detail of elaborate door surround in small vestibule, view to southeast
- 8 of 18 Detail of door way from vestibule into foyer View to northwest
- 9 of 18 Interior detail of opening to Circulation Room from entry hall enclosed with drywall.
- 10 of 18 View of opening from Circulation Room which has been enclosed with drywall
- 11 of 18 View of skylights in Circulation Room
- 12 of 18 View of reading alcove from Circulation Room
- 13 of 18 View from Circulation Room to Foyer
- 14 of 18 View of historic Reference Room showing arched windows
- 15 of 18 View of fireplace in Reference Room
- 16 of 18 Lowell quote on Reference Room shelving
- 17 of 18 Fireplace in Children's Room
- 18 of 18 Damage to plaster Circulation Room

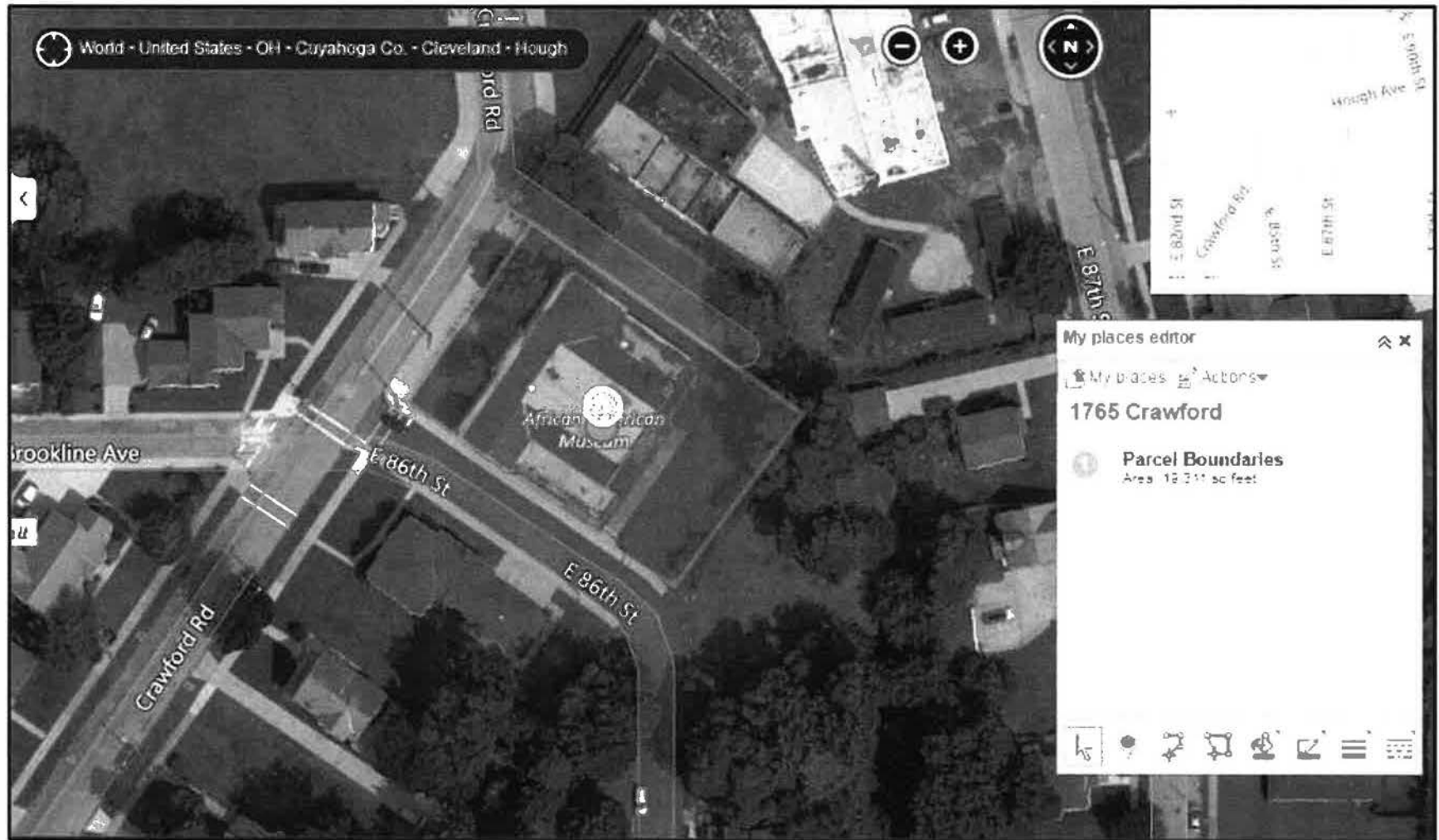
Figures

- Figure 1 Map 1 showing exterior photo views
- Figure 2 Map 2 showing interior photo views
- Figure 3 Floor Plan (1907)
- Figure 4 Historic view of library (1907)
- Figure 5 Historic view of circulating room (1907)
- Figure 6 Historic view of Children's Room (Junior library) (1907)
- Figure 7 historic view of Reference and Reading Room (1907)

OH_CuyahogaCounty_ClevelandPublicCarnegieLibraryHoughBranch

1765 Crawford Road, Cleveland, OH 44106

PARCEL 119-05-001



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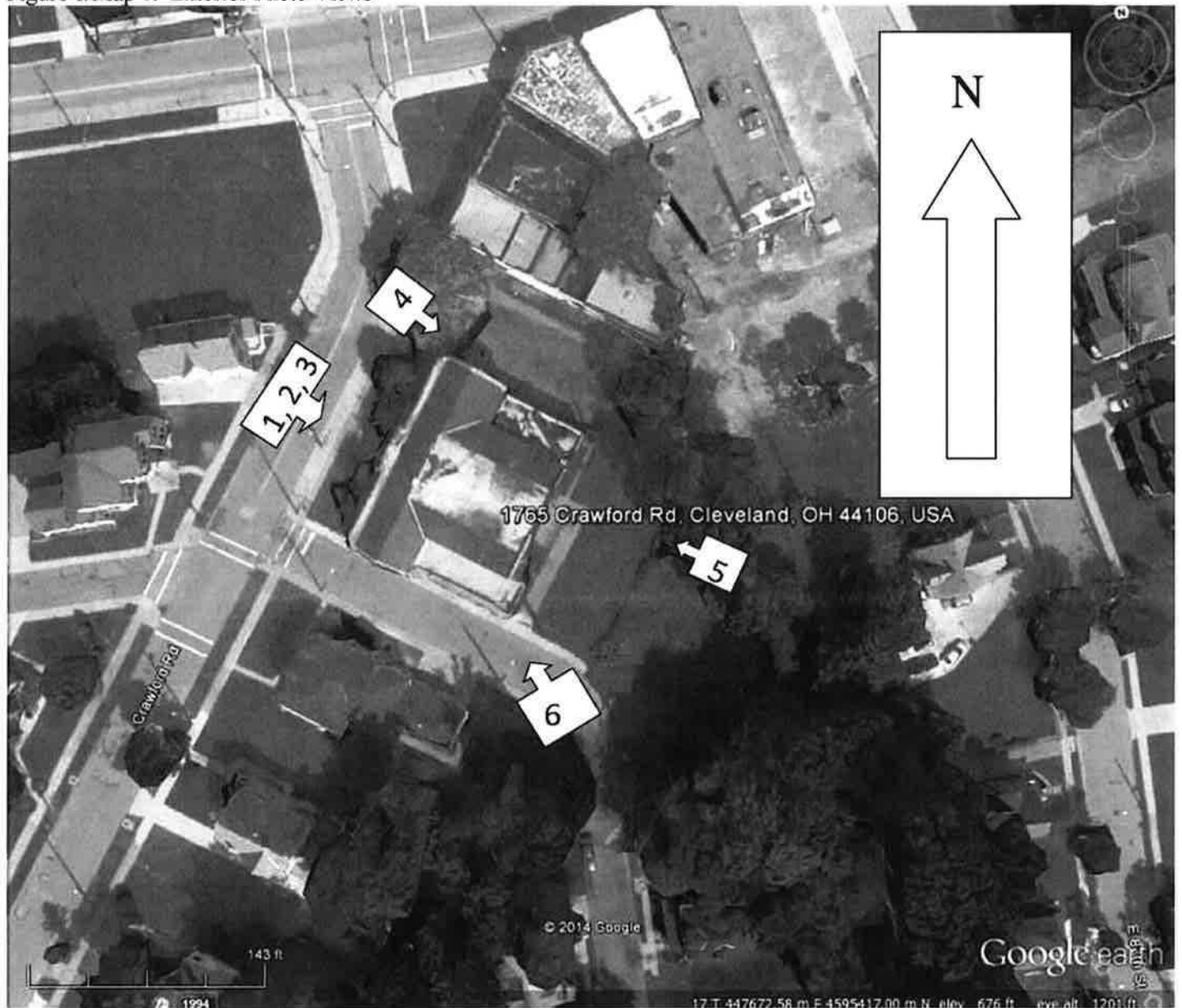
Name of Property
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Figure 1/Map 1: Exterior Photo Views



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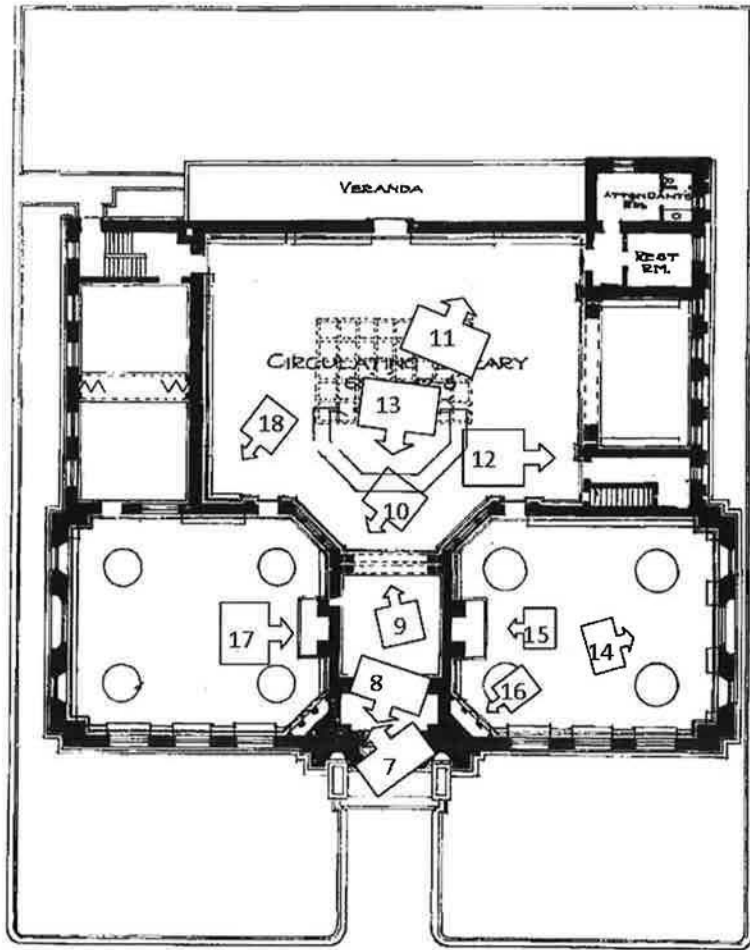
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Figure 2/Map 2: Interior Photo Views



HOUGH BRANCH—FLOOR PLAN

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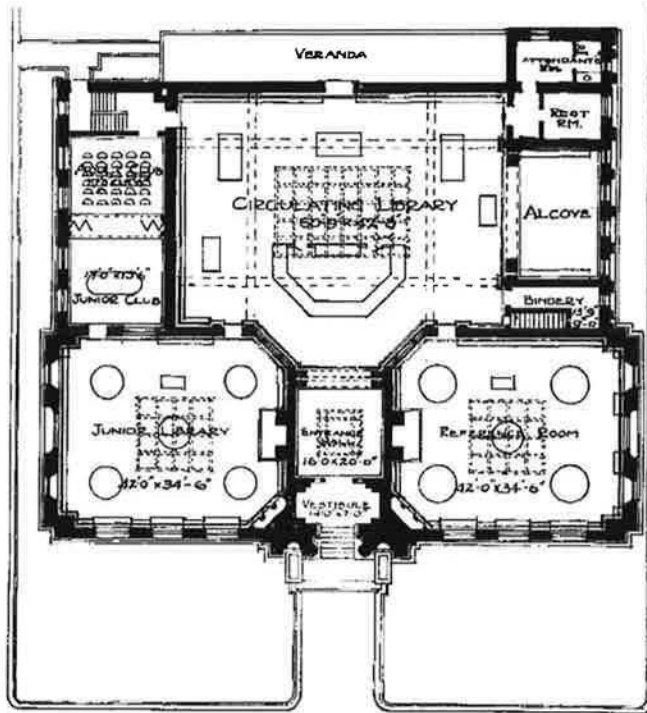
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Figure 3: Floor plan (1907)



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HOUGH BRANCH—CRAWFORD ROAD NEAR HOUGH AVENUE

Figure 4: Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch 1907. From the *Cleveland Public Library Thirty Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1907*; *Cleveland Public Library website*.

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HOUGH BRANCH—CIRCULATING ROOM AND ALCOVE

Figure 5: Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch circulating room 1907. From the *Cleveland Public Library Thirty Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1907*; *Cleveland Public Library website*

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HOUGH BRANCH—CHILDREN'S ROOM

Figure 6: Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch children's room 1907. From the *Cleveland Public Library Thirty Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1907*; *Cleveland Public Library website*

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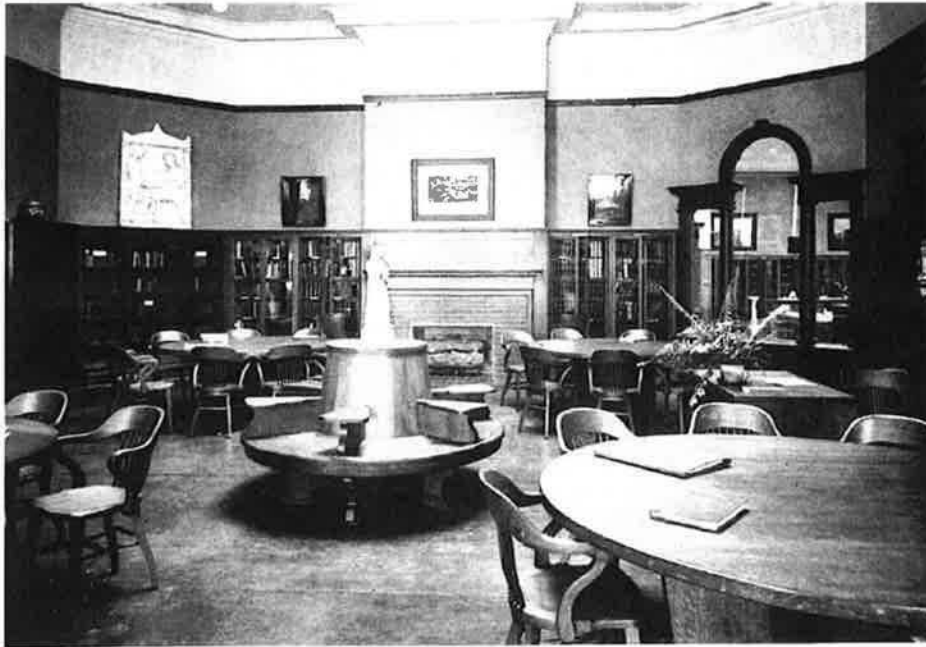
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HOUGH BRANCH—REFERENCE AND READING ROOM

Figure 7: Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch reference and reading room 1907. From the *Cleveland Public Library Thirty Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1907*; *Cleveland Public Library website*

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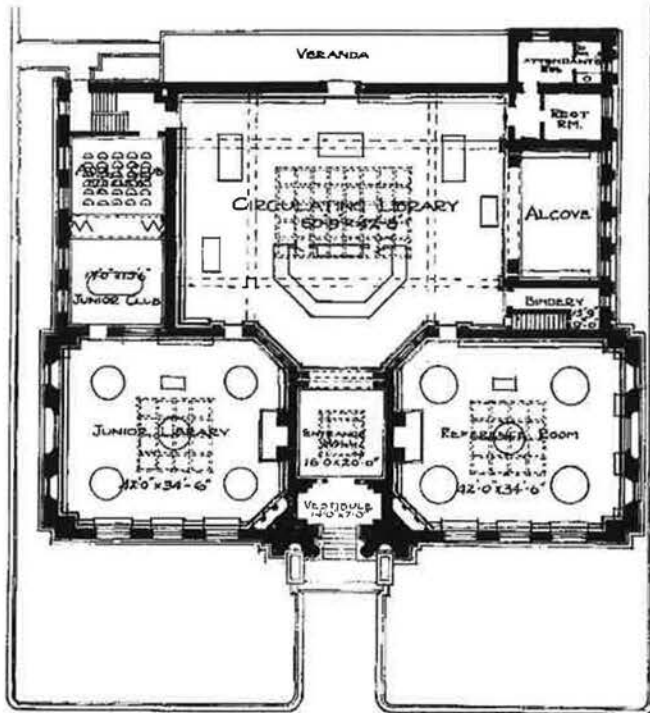
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Figure 3: Floor plan (1907)



HOUGH BRANCH—FLOOR PLAN

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HOUGH BRANCH—CRAWFORD ROAD NEAR HOUGH AVENUE

Figure 4: Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch 1907. From the *Cleveland Public Library Thirty Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1907*; *Cleveland Public Library website*.

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HOUGH BRANCH—CIRCULATING ROOM AND ALCOVE

Figure 5: Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch circulating room 1907. From the *Cleveland Public Library Thirty Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1907*; *Cleveland Public Library website*

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HOUGH BRANCH—CHILDREN'S ROOM

Figure 6: Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch children's room 1907. From the *Cleveland Public Library Thirty Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1907*; *Cleveland Public Library website*

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**National Register of Historic Places
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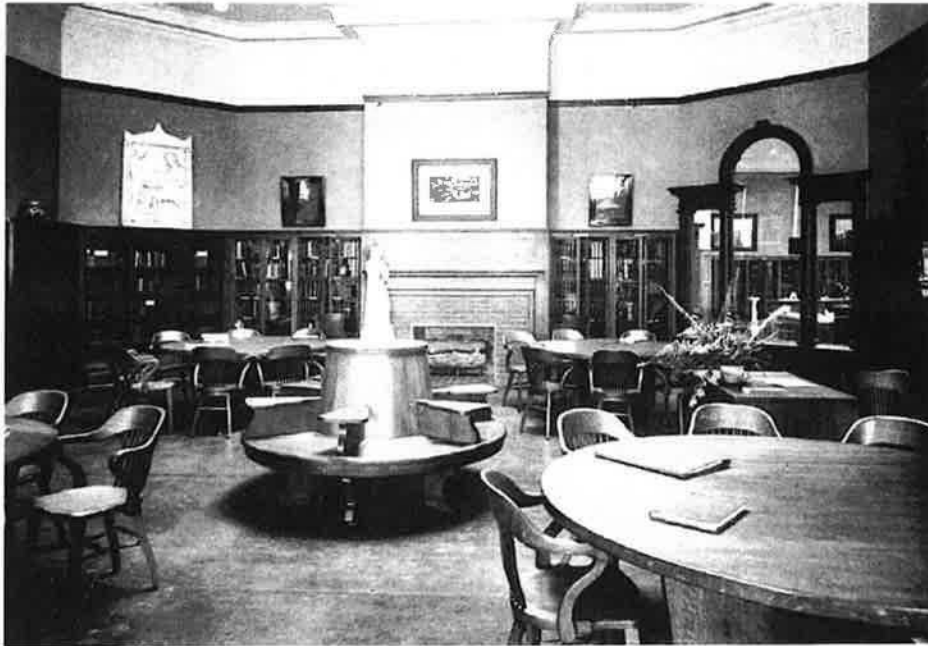
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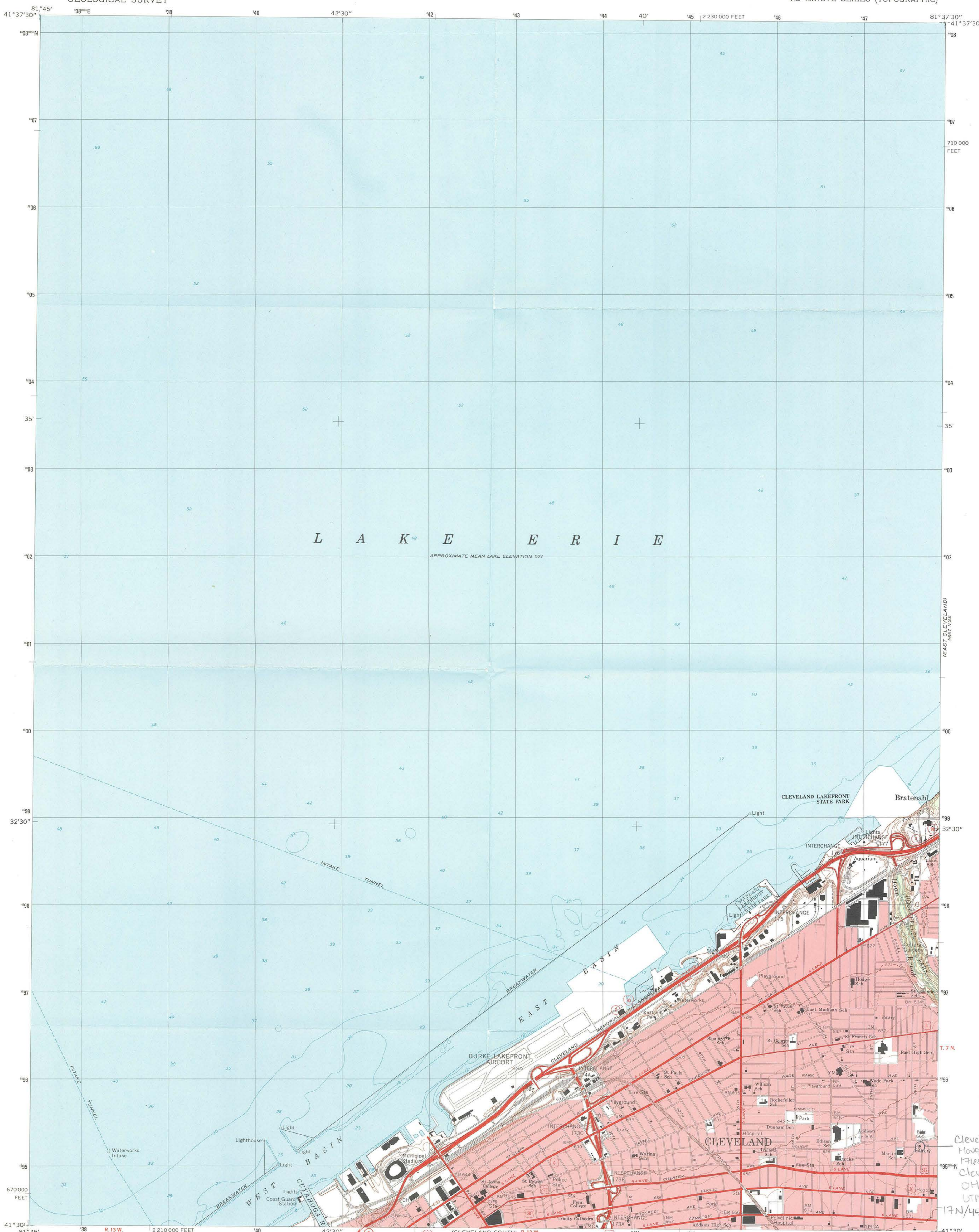
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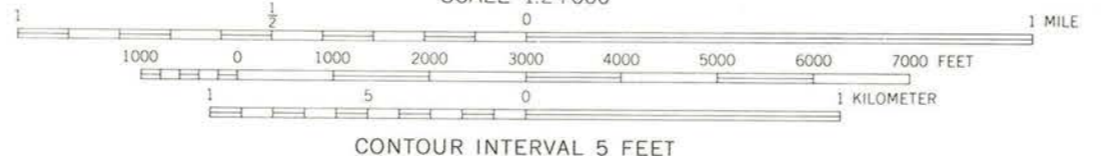
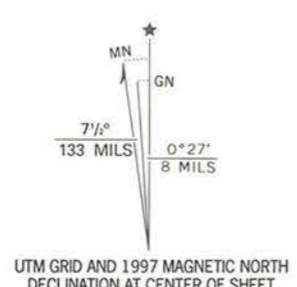


HOUGH BRANCH—REFERENCE AND READING ROOM

Figure 7: Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch reference and reading room 1907. From the *Cleveland Public Library Thirty Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1907*; *Cleveland Public Library website*



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1953. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1988. Photospectred using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1963 Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1997
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Selected hydrographic data compiled from U.S. Lake Charts 35 (1959) and 354 (1962). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Entire area lies within the Connecticut Western Reserve. Land lines established by private subdivision of the Connecticut Western Reserve
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS LOW WATER 570.5 FEET
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

CLEVELAND NORTH, OHIO

1994

DMA 4667 1 SW—SERIES V852

Cleveland Public Library
Hough Branch
7145 Crawford Road
Cleveland, Cuyahoga,
OH
UTM:
17N/4474038/4595220





LABRY FLEWELLEN BUILDING

LABOR FLEWELLEN BUILDING

African American
MUSEUM

1765
Central Street

FLEWELLEN BUILDING





NO
PARKING
ANY TIME
FIRE LANE









EXIT

DOG NO LONGER
'MAN'S BEST FRIEND'

Africa









Map of
AFRICAN CONTINENT

EXIT

DO
MA



THE AFRICAN CONTINENT



TIMBUKTU CROSSROADS OF AFRICA

A bulletin board titled "TIMBUKTU CROSSROADS OF AFRICA" featuring a collage of various items including:

- Small photographs and documents.
- A map of Timbuktu.
- Historical artifacts and illustrations.





TRAFFIC SIGNAL

INVENTED BY

Walter D. Morgan

1923

Cleveland, Ohio

HERE YOU ARE ADMITTED TO THE WHOLE WORLD
OF THOUGHT, OF FANCY AND IMAGINATION.







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Cuyahoga

DATE RECEIVED: 7/22/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/10/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/25/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000603

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.6.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on July 15, 2016
For nomination of the Cleveland Public Carnegie Library Hough Branch to the National Register of
Historic Places: Cuy 00, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____



RECEIVED 2280
JUL 22 2016
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

July 15, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl. (2280)
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find seven (7) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Cleveland Public Library Hough Branch
Commodore Hotel
Engine House No. 6
Bappert, Joseph and Cecilia House
Rauh, Frederick and Harriet House
L. N. Gross Company Building
City Savings Bank and Trust Company

COUNTY

Cuyahoga
Cuyahoga
Cuyahoga
Hamilton
Hamilton
Portage
Stark

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: Engine House No. 6, Franklin County, OH; Rauh, Frederick and Harriet House, Hamilton County, OH; L. N. Gross Company Building, Portage County, OH; and City Savings Bank and Trust Company, Stark County, OH.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for

Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures