

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1326

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Loup City Township Carnegie Library

Other names/site number SM04-079

2. Location

Street & number 652 N Street

Not for publication

City or town Loup City

Vicinity

State Nebraska Code NE County Sherman Code 163

Zip code 68853

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Michael J. RP
Signature of certifying official

Nov 7, 2007
Date

Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

see continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

see continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall 12.27.07

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Loup City Township Carnegie Library

Name of Property

Sherman County, Nebraska

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- X Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: Buildings, Sites, Structures, Objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska, 1899 to 1922

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.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Neoclassical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Foundation Concrete block
Walls Brick Veneer
Roof Clay tile
Other

Narrative Description

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

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.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B Removed from its original location.
C A birthplace or a grave.
D A cemetery.
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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1917-1957

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Fiske & Meginnis, Architects

John Ohlsen & Sons, Builders

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 for additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local Government
University
X Other
Name of repository: Sherman Co. Historical Soc

Loup City Township Carnegie Library

Name of Property

Sherman County, Nebraska

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one

UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet).

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	14	502794	4569195	3.			
2.				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 Jill Dolberg, Historic Buildings Survey Coordinator
organization Nebraska State Historical Society date June 7, 2007
street & number 1500 R Street/Box 82554 telephone (402) 471-4773
city or town Lincoln state Nebraska zip code 68501-2554

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Paul Eureka
street & number 516 West 39th Street, Suite B telephone (770) 335-2869
city or town Kearney state Nebraska zip code 68848-2881

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determined 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, (15 USC 470 et seq.).

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

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Loup City Township Carnegie Library

Name of Property

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Loup City is located in the hilly dissected plains of Nebraska, approximately 200 miles directly west of Omaha, Nebraska's largest city. With a 2000 population of 996 (2000 Census), Loup City is a small tightly knit community with an active central business district, and is the county seat. Slightly less than one third of the county's population lives in Loup City. The main business street runs along one side of the block the courthouse sits upon, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the Loup City Township Carnegie Library sits one block off of the main street.

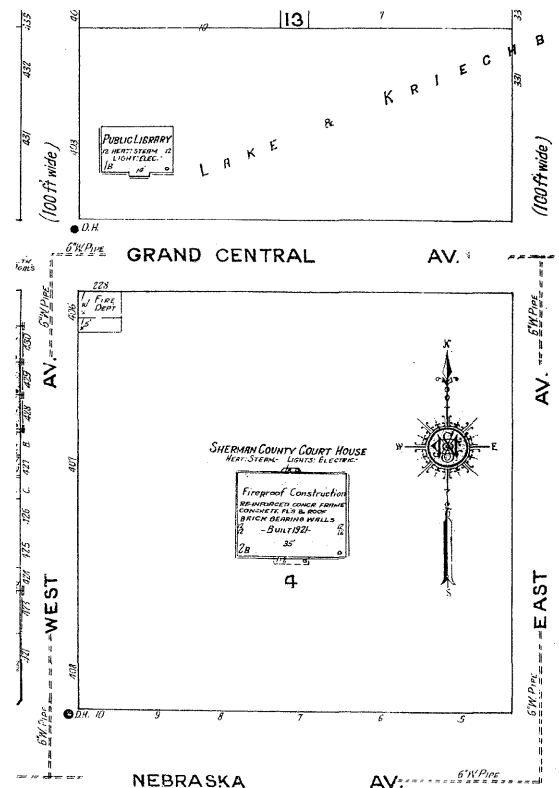
This Neoclassical Revival library is a rectangular shaped, one story brick-veneered structure with a clay tiled hipped roof. It has a concrete block foundation. The façade contains a central entrance located under a closed pediment with modillions. The decorative eaves also feature modillions. Decorative brickwork on either side of the entrance resembles the quoins at the corners of the building and mimic engaged columns or pilasters that give the illusion of supporting the pediment. The entrance is located under an arched opening with a sixteen light arched window. The door itself has been replaced with a modern glass door.

Windows are one over one, double hung windows with divided light transoms above to provide additional light to the reading room. Two pairs of windows are located on the main façade, one pair on each side of the entrance. They are arranged over a decorative sill, and the windows stretch up to the brickwork of the cornice. Windows on other elevations are more modest in size, but are still one over one, double hung. A decorative door allows entry into the basement level of the library from the west elevation of the building.

The building is 32 by 52 feet in footprint. The basement has a nine foot ceiling, and the space was used as a community rest room and meeting space, not simply for speakers or community organizations, but also city council meetings. The assembly room seated 140 people. There is a separate entrance from the outside of the building for these basement spaces so that meetings and the use of the restrooms would not be limited by the hours of the library.

The entrance from the main doors leads to stairs that admit the patron to steps to the basement on the left or steps to the library reading room on the right. This foyer has a tile floor with small round white tiles. The main library floor has a ceiling height of 11 ½ feet, and is embellished with a decorative tin ceiling with putti and swags, which remains intact. The upper floor had space for shelving for more than 10,000 books, although the majority of the shelving and furniture has now been removed. Some of the shelving on the west wall of the reading room is intact. The floor of the upstairs reading room is pine.

Despite being currently vacant and empty, the library building itself exhibits excellent historic integrity. The windows are all intact, and the roofing materials are original. The only changes that are readily apparent are the replacement of the front door with a glass door, and the side door with a steel door. The current owner plans to list the building in the National Register, and take advantage of Federal and State tax incentives to rehabilitate the building for commercial purposes.



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Loup City is located in central Sherman County in Nebraska. The county was organized in 1873, with Loup City selected to be the county seat during the first election, held April 4th of that year.¹ Loup City was incorporated in 1881, and proceeded to improve its facilities over the proceeding years, including building a water works system in 1884, a giant windmill near the 1887 reservoir for power, street paving in 1931, and so on. As with all budding communities, the ability of Loup City to offer more amenities than the next community might have meant keeping more business or more residents in the community, and they were, therefore, worth the investment. The same line of thought applied to a public library in 1917.

Prior to the construction of the Loup City Township Carnegie Library, Loup City had no formal library building, just space that was allocated for a bookshelf for the loaning of free books in various businesses, such as Bennett's Barbershop and later Draper's Photography Gallery. In 1914, the Woman's Unity Club felt a need for a more permanent reading room. As they worked toward this goal, they learned of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and broached the subject of seeking a grant from the Carnegie Corporation for a public library building with the Loup City Commercial Club and the Loup City Council.² Upon researching the issue, the town discovered that the requirements of the Corporation stated only that the community would have to provide a suitable location for the building, and would have to agree to provide for its continued future support.

At the annual meeting of the township on 7 March 1916, with 75% of the businessmen and citizens of the town and precinct in attendance, the proposition of applying for the grant from the Carnegie Corporation was voted upon, and the vote was unanimously in favor of a library. The *Sherman County Times* stated its approval for the proposal.

This paper is heartily in favor of the library and we believe that it is a good move... this library will place at the command of the reading public the best of books.³

An editorial a few weeks later continued to stress the importance of the library to members of the community.

Certainly such a proposition as a Carnegie library speaks well for people in its community. No library which has been built along these lines has ever proved a failure. Libraries are no experiment, and have proven their value by levys [sic] being increased in order to enlarge their usefulness.⁴

While it is a simple thing to see the benefit that a library can have for a community, those living outside a community may well wonder if they will directly benefit from having access to such an institution, yet still have the responsibility of having to pay for the privilege. Sherman County is largely rural in nature, and a large portion of the population, while technically living outside the limits of Loup City proper, would find themselves responsible for helping to pay for the upkeep of the library. The 23 March 1916 editorial continued on to quite convincingly sell the library to those living around Loup City by convincing rural school teachers that they might take a supply of books back to their schools for the benefit of their students, that the government continually issued pamphlets on agriculture and stock raising which would be made available to the farmers, and finally that there would be public meeting rooms and rest rooms that the public would have access to for meetings and debates. The library would serve the township, not simply the community of Loup City, therefore all county residents could fairly vote in favor of the levy and feel that they were going to get fair value for their tax dollar.

¹ Owens, Meroe, *A Brief History of Sherman County, Nebraska* (Norfolk, Nebraska: Norfolk Daily News, 1952) 205.

² Pamphlet, *Reception and Acceptance of the Library and Its Dedication to the People of Loop City Township*. 3 September 1917. Secretary's Report.

³ *Sherman County Times*, "Carnegie Library Now Assured", 9 March 1916.

⁴ *Sherman County Times*, "Library Important Institution", 23 March 1916.

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Soon after the vote to support a levy, the Loup City Council and the Loup City township board jointly pledged their support to the library, which was favorably received by the Carnegie Corporation and pledged the sum of \$8,000.00 toward the construction of the library building.⁵ A library board was soon appointed, composed of five members with the responsibility for forming a free public library for Loup City Township. The board included John W. Long, President, Dr. Samuel A. Allen, Secretary, W. F. Mason, Treasurer, Albert Johnson, and William Hancock. The library board asked members of several ladies' clubs, including the Unity Club, the P.E.O. and the Entre-Nous, to volunteer several of their members to form a special library committee to consult with the library board on the location of the library and to make site visits to other towns where libraries had been successfully established. Funds were raised to purchase the site for the library across the street from the county courthouse through public subscription, and it was said that \$1600 had never been raised in such a short amount of time in Loup City.⁶ On 17 June 1917, the land for the library was official deeded from the City of Loup City to the Loup City Township Library Board.⁷

Lincoln architects Fiske and Meginnis were selected to design the building. In November 1916, builders John Ohlsen and Son were awarded the contract for building the library, and were expected to begin construction within days of the contract being let.⁸ On 12 December 1916, and again on 11 January 1917, the president of the Library Board, John Long, wrote to the Grant Master of the Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. in Nebraska and requested that, as

...it is the desire of the Loup City Township Library Board, that in the building now being constructed at Loup City, to be used as a free public library, by Loup City Township, that all parts of this building be level, plumb and square in their different dimensions, and to that end, you, masters of these arts and sciences are respectively asked to place for us, in a prominent corner of the buildings [sic] walls, a stone, whose [sic] out-side [sic] markings indicate the year of our Lord in which we united to build, and the center of the stone hold a copper box whose [sic] written contents shall inform future generations that this building, while made with hands, stands, a sign of laudable desire of a people. Therefore on behalf of the Loup City Township Library Board we request that you now proceed with the time honored ceremonies of your ancient and honorable institution to grant this favor and place for us this corner-stone [sic] true to all the world.

The cornerstone was laid on 11 January 1917, by members of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, including Bishop Beecher.⁹ The ceremonies were held in the opera house to avoid the cold weather, and although the proceedings were long, the opera house was completely filled and the exercises were thought to be instructive and inspiring. Bishop Beecher spoke on the principles upon which the Masonic organization was founded.¹⁰

In spring, the library board met to form committees to select books and furniture in advance of the completion of the building. Mrs. Minnie Hansel had already been selected as librarian.¹¹ Many groups worked together toward the benefit of the library. The P.E.O. had a tag day to raise funds for furnishings.¹² The Loup City Dramatic Club landscaped the grounds, and hosted a benefit dance at Wichman's Pavilion with proceeds going toward the project.¹³ The newspaper

⁵ Pamphlet, *Reception and Acceptance of the Library and Its Dedication to the People of Loop City Township*. 3 September 1917. Secretary's Report.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Warranty Deed, 17 June 1917.

⁸ *Sherman County Times*, "Contract for Library Let", 9 November 1916.

⁹ *Sherman County Times*, "Cornerstone Laid With Appropriate Services", 18 January 1917.

¹⁰ *Loup City Northwestern*, 4 January 1917.

¹¹ *Sherman County Times*, "Library Board Has Meeting Wednesday", 5 April 1917.

¹² *Sherman County Times*, "Library Building Is Nearing Completion", 17 May 1917.

¹³ *Loup City: Celebrating 125 Years*, 2006 Yearbook.

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exulted that "The accomplishment of the establishing of this library goes to prove that to win anything there must be unity."¹⁴

A formal opening for the library was held Monday, 3 September 1917. Everyone was cordially invited to attend and "make this entertainment as impressive as possible."¹⁵ Booklets were handed out to all in attendance that included reports of the library board president, secretary and treasurer, and explained the rules for use of the library. The President's report provided many inspiring words regarding the benefits of a public library to society and to the individual.

This magnificent library is the public's university. It is not necessary that an education should be crowded into a few years of school life but continue all along life's journey and the best educated people are those who are always learning, always absorbing knowledge from every possible source and at every opportunity. Some people are always at the school of experience, always storing up precious bits of knowledge for special use and there is one advantage in self education, you educate yourself with special reference to your own particular needs. So many of our young people do not realize that a little persistent study and careful reading each day furnish a substitute for a good education which might otherwise be denied them and if they but make use of the advantages which are now offered in the library, the great benefits will be felt at once and be a power for good in the community.¹⁶

By accounts, the library was used a great deal by its community. In 1950, the library had 11,791 books, two daily newspapers and sixty-one magazines available for readers. The same year, 34,667 books were loaned out, 34,403 people made use of the facility, and fifty-four meetings were held in meeting spaces in the basement. The library had a list of 2,287 borrowers, which was more than a third of the population of the county in 1950.¹⁷

Fiske and Meginnis, Architects

Ferdinand C. Fiske came to Lincoln in 1890 from Iowa where he studied architecture at Cornell.¹⁸ He was a charter member of the Lincoln Country Club and designed the club building. He was responsible for many of Lincoln's public schools' designs, as well as the Y.M.C.A. building, the Brace Office building, the many prominent homes in Lincoln. He partnered with Dieman and Harry Meginnis by 1903, with Meginnis responsible for the Lincoln business.¹⁹ Meginnis had been with the company for some years in the Cedar Rapids office, and had been accountable for the office in Lincoln since the partnership opened it in 1901. Fiske and Meginnis worked together during two separate periods, from "pre-1901" to 1907 with C. A. Dieman, and later from 1915 to 1925.

During their tenure together, Fiske and Meginnis designed at least six libraries in Nebraska, and five of them were Carnegie libraries, found in Arcadia Township, Blair, David City, Loup City Township, Plattsmouth, and Ravenna. Their Auld Public Library in Red Cloud, Nebraska, although not a Carnegie library, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993. Additionally, the partnership of Fiske and Meginnis has been honored by having six other buildings listed in the National Register, including the Grant Watkins House (1907), the M. B. Reese House (1907), the Mayor Don Love House (1916), the John Moyer House (1918), and the C. H. Swallow House (1918) were all listed as part of the Mount Emerald and Capitol Additions Residential Historic District in 1980. In addition, their Antelope Grocery (1924) was individually listed in 1988.

¹⁴ *Sherman County Times*, "Loup City Township Is Proud of New Library", 6 September 1917.

¹⁵ *Sherman County Times*, "To Open Library", 30 August 1917.

¹⁶ Pamphlet, *Reception and Acceptance of the Library and Its Dedication to the People of Loop City Township*. 3 September 1917. Secretary's Report.

¹⁷ Owens, Meroe, *A Brief History of Sherman County, Nebraska* (Norfolk, Nebraska: Norfolk Daily News, 1952) 75.

¹⁸ *Lincoln Star*, 27 January 1930.

¹⁹ *Lincoln Trade Review* 1:40 (7 March 1903): 4.

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Ferdinand Fiske was involved in several other successful architectural partnerships that have been similarly recognized through the National Register listing of their designs. Over the years, he partnered with Jesse Boaz Miller from 1913 to 1915, and with Harry Meginnis and Ed Schaumberg in 1925. Because so much of their work was represented by high style residential construction, many of their National Register listed properties are listed as part of the prominent Mount Emerald Historic District mentioned above. Thirty-one buildings in total have been listed in the National Register that are associated with Fiske. They range in dates from 1890 to approximately 1930, and in building types from elegant houses to industrial water plants, from grocery stores and commercial blocks to schools. His work is most prolifically found in Lincoln, Nebraska, but his buildings, particularly public buildings, can be found throughout the state, as seen in his Carnegie libraries. Of the thirty-one buildings already listed in the National Register, all but two are in located in Lincoln. Ferdinand Fiske passed away after a long and successful career in 1930.

Harry Meginnis also continued to have a successful career, practicing architecture with Ed Schaumberg until 1950. This partnership also continued to be successful, and seven of their designs have been listed in the National Register, including three fraternity houses, the YWCA, the Federal Trust Company Building, the Masonic Temple, and the Lincoln Liberty Life Insurance Building.

Architecture

The Loup City Township Carnegie Library is an excellent example of Neoclassical Revival architecture, and a fine example of the work of Fiske and Meginnis architects. The building has a slightly projecting pediment with modillions that evokes the classical era that the architect was trying to demonstrate. The decorative brickwork beneath the pediment hints at engaged columns or pilasters that support the pediment. The Neoclassical Revival style may have appealed to the architects and the school board who gave its approval because it would have suggested the temples and lyceums of classical Greece, symbolizing the Greeks' love of the pursuit of knowledge. Certainly, the substantially built brick and building demonstrates the importance that was placed on the building by both designer and benefactor, and indicates the magnitude of the responsibility for preserving and making available information and knowledge on behalf of the public. The main purpose of the library was, of course, to provide shelter for books, not necessarily to be visually stunning with an excess of architectural detail. Still, a library building could inspire the reader to greatness as well as be a book repository. Fiske and Meginnis accomplished both goals without waste, which would have run contrary to the strictures of the Carnegie philanthropy, which required solid buildings without unnecessarily ostentation.

Multiple Property Documentation Requirements

According to the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska, 1899 to 1922*, in order to qualify for listing in the National Register, a Carnegie library must meet the significance requirements for Criterion A in that it meets significance requirements in that the library received Carnegie funding in order to undergo construction, and for Criterion C that it be a significant example of a style or work of a master.²⁰ The Loup City Township Carnegie Library did indeed take advantage of Carnegie funding to enable the funding of the project. The township would not have had the property funding without the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation. Criterion C is met through the architectural significance of the property as a fine example of Neoclassical Revival architecture, as well as the participation in the design of the architectural firm of Fiske and Meginnis, arguably a prolific and accomplish firm who designed many excellent public and private buildings that have already been amply recognized through multiple listings in the National Register of Historic Places.

²⁰ Dr. Kathleen Fimple, *Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska, 1899 to 1922* (1991), Multiple Property Documentation Form, Section F II, Page I.

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In terms of historic integrity, the Multiple Property Document requires the library to remain in its original location with an intact setting, which the Loup City library does. It also must retain sufficient historical appearance that it recalls its association as a library. The Loup City library retains its design, workmanship, feeling, association, and most of its materials. The only minor alterations include a change in its two exterior doors, and the loss of its library furnishings. Still, a person familiar with the typical arrangement of a Carnegie layout with an upstairs library reading room and a raised basement "restroom"/meeting room facility, with split steps between the two and a number of stairs on the front façade will recognize its familiar arrangement. They typically followed this pattern in order to symbolize the path the individual had to undertake to ascend to enlightenment. Even without a librarian's desk and a full set of bookshelves, the library could not be mistaken for anything but a Carnegie library.

The Loup City Township Carnegie Library is eligible at the local level for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the philanthropy of the Carnegie Corporation in donating funds that allowed small towns across the United States to be able to afford to have their own free standing public libraries. It is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance, as an excellent and essentially intact example of a Neoclassical Revival building. It was designed by a significant architectural design firm, Fiske and Meginnis, from Lincoln, Nebraska that designed not only five other Carnegie libraries in Nebraska, but many other public buildings and other striking residences and commercial buildings that have been recognized previously through listing in the National Register. The Loup City Township Carnegie Library retains very good historic integrity, with the exception of exterior doors and the furniture, and does an excellent job of conveying its history as a library, specifically a Carnegie library, and is most certainly eligible for listing in the National Register.

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Bibliography:

- Fimple, Dr. Kathleen, *Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska, 1899 to 1922*. Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1991.
- Lincoln Star*, 27 January 1930. "Ferdinand C. Fiske: Lincoln Architect is Taken By Death."
- Lincoln Trade Review*. 1:40 (7 March 1903) 4.
- Long, John W., President of Library Board, Loup City to Andrew H. Viele, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. in Nebraska, 11 January 1917, Sherman County Historical Society, Loup City, Nebraska.
- Loup City: Celebrating 125 Years*. 2006 Yearbook.
- Loup City Northwestern*, 4 January 1916.
- Owens, Meroe J. *A Brief History of Sherman County, Nebraska*. Norfolk, Nebraska: Norfolk Daily News, 1952.
- Pamphlet, *Reception and Acceptance of the Library and Its Dedication to the People of Loop City Township*. 3 September 1917.
- Sherman County Times*, 23 March 1916 – 6 September 1917.
- Warranty Deed, 17 June 1916. Conveys land for the library to the Library Board.

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Verbal Boundary Description

A tract of land in the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter in Section Eighteen, Township Fifteen North, Range Fourteen West of the 6th P.M., Sherman County, Nebraska and more accurately described as follows: Commencing at the Northwest corner of Block 4, in the Original Town of Loup City, Sherman County, Nebraska, thence Northerly along the East line of 7th Street, a distance of 100.00 feet, to a point on the North line of "N" Street and the POINT OF BEGINNING, thence Easterly along the North line of "N" Street a distance of 75.10 feet, thence Northerly a distance of 140.05 feet, to a point on the South line of Lot 9, Block 13, in Lalk and Kriechbaum's Addition to Loup City, Sherman County, Nebraska, thence Westerly along the south line of said Lot 9 a distance of 75.00 feet, to a point on the East line of 7th Street thence Southerly along the East line of 7th Street a distance of 140.22 feet, to a point on the North line of "N" Street and the POINT OF BEGINNING, subject to easements, restrictions and reservations of record.

Boundary Justification

The property includes all the land currently associated with the Loup City Township Carnegie Library.