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DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 9 1976

DATE ENTERED

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1977

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	SEE IN		COMPLETE APPLICABLE		·
1	NAME , ,				

	Pittsbug PUBL	IC LIBRARY			
	AND/OR COMMON				
					Carlos de la carlo
	LOCATION				
:	STREET & NUMBER	Southeast corner, I	Fourth and Walnut		
	CITY, TOWN			NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
	CITT, TOWN	Pittsburg	_ VICINITY OF	No. 5 Joe Ski	
-	STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
·		Kansas 66762	20	Crawford	037
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	CATEGORY	OWNEDCHID	CTATUC	DDCC	FNTHOE
		OWNERSHIP X_PUBLIC	STATUS X-OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	ENT USE MUSEUM
	X BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	MOSEUM PARK
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	SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
	OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
		BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
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6 1	PEDRESENIT	ATION IN EXIST	INC SURVEYS		
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7	TITLE				
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•		1970	FEDERAL X_ST	ATECOUNTYLOCAL	
	DEPOSITORY FOR				
	SURVEY RECORDS	Kansas State His	torical Society		
(CITY, TOWN	Tonoka		STATE	



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

_XEXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

__UNALTERED X_ALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

__GOOD

__RUINS

Interior

__MOVED DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The style of the Pittsburg Public Library has been influenced both by the Art Nouveau Movement and the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright. The building has been constructed of dressed Carthage stone and has a truncated hip roof covered with red tile. The foundations are covered with dressed Carthage stone above the ground line and set out slightly from the walls of the building. The library measures 90 feet long, 60 feet wide, and is 30 feet high. There are two stories and a basement, though the exterior window arrangement makes the building appear to have only one story. The library faces north and is located on a corner lot one block west of the main commercial district in Pittsburg.

The main entrance has been centrally placed on the north facade. It has been accented by a cantilevered metal canopy which is supported by wrought iron brackets and chains which connect to the large, coupled wood brackets supporting the roof. A metal plaque with the words "Public Library" cut in stencil has been attached to the front of the canopy. A wide flight of steps lighted by period fixtures leads up to the main entrance. Entrance is through a single, wood door with a glass panel. To either side of the door, separated by stone mullions are geometrically designed, stained glass sidelights. A fanlight window with a truncated keystone and recessed spandrels which have been incorporated into the frieze between the brackets complete the central bay.

The north facade has been divided into five bays. To either side of the main entrance is a grouping of windows with four lights divided by stone mullions and with a fanlight above the stringcourse. The stringcourse runs along the base of the brackets which support the roof. The windows themselves have been set in stained wood frames. The stone lintels are rounded and are supported by small corbels under each vertical mullion. There is a larger window grouping which is divided by the stone mullions into six lights in the outer bays. Aligned below each of the window groupings are the windows which light the basement. These windows have large shaped lintels.

The east and west facades have similar configurations, each having three bays. The window in the center and the one to the north of it on each facade have six square lights and a fanlight like those on the north facade. The southern windows on these facades do not have fanlights, and the one on the west facade has four lights while that on the east has six lights.

Two wings with a hipped tile roof extend from the south facade of the building. The facade steps back slightly between the two wings and this section of the building has a flat roof. The cornice line has been treated simply with a strip of squared stone molding. There are four strips of windows on this part of the facade. There is a secondary entrance with sidelights at the basement level on the east wing. Above this doorway is a large window with six lights. There is a triple window at the basement level of the west wing. Above this is a small rectangular window and a grouping of four windows. Two wide brick chimneys with stone caps rise above the roofline where the wings intersect with the main building.

Historic Stans furyw

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE		
	Kansas	
COUNTY	7	
	Crawford	
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(Number all entries)

7.

There have been very few alterations to the major public areas of the Pittsburg Public Library. The entry hall on the first floor remains particularly impressive with its mosaic floor and the ornamental columns which support the arched steel ceiling. The main stairway, which is located in this entryway, is carved oak and is lighted by the stained glass windows in the central bay of the north facade. The stack room, general reading room, study room and librarian's office are located on the first floor. The second floor contains additional stacks and a reading room. The heating plant, janitor's room, unpacking room, newspaper storage room and a meeting room are located in the basement. The children's room which was originally located on the first floor has been moved to the attic, which was converted from storage space to this new function in the early 1970's. Some of the ceilings have been lowered and fluorescent lighting has been installed.



Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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7.

The library is interesting because it fuses two contemporary stylistic trends into a simple and dignified solution. The exuberance of the Art Nouveau is seen especially in the wrought iron brackets which support the entrance canopy and also in the graphics. The influence of Frank Eloyd Wright shows in the patterning of the stained glass, the wide overhanging eaves and the great care to detail.

8.

A contract with the architectural firm was signed in February, 1910; plans for the building had already been approved. Bids were opened May 26, 1910. All exceeded \$40,000 so all were rejected. Normand S. Patton, who was present, was instructed to modify the plans. On June 13, 1910, the bid of S. S. Geatches for \$37,000 was accepted. A contract was made with Geatches on June 22, calling for completion in ten months. On June 29 the board selected G. J. Munn to be superintendent of the building construction.

The cornerstone laying ceremony was held September 7, 1910, with the local Masonic lodge in charge. The principal address was given by Dr. G. W. Trout of the State Normal College at Pittsburg. Problems in securing materials and other delays hampered construction of the building. As early as December 10, 1910, Superintendent Munn was reporting to the board on the contractor's inability to obtain acceptable stone for the window sills. At their April, 1911 meeting the board took action to notify the contractor's bonding company that he would not have completed the work by the contract expiration date. No explanation could be found in board minutes of any further action taken against the contractor. In meetings during the summer months the board acted on the purchase of a bronze plaque thanking Carnegie for his donation, purchase of steel stacks, hiring a janitor and landscaping.

The library building was opened to the public at 3:00 p.m. on January 1, 1912. A reception line with library board and staff, an orchestra, and floral decorations greeted the hundreds of visitors. The total cost of the library, excluding books, was \$50,385.21.

Most of the citizens of Pittsburg were very proud of their facility, but there were some negative comments. The editor of one of the local papers, the Pittsburg Kansan, expressed opposition to accepting "blood-stained gold" from the man he blamed for the violence, death and starvation resulting from the Homestead strike. Since Pittsburg's economy was at that time to a great extent dependent on coal-mining, smelting and other industries in which unions were active, he may have been reflecting the view of some of the working men of the city.

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8.

The building has continued to be used as the Public Library. It is significant to the community for its 64 years of service. In addition it is one of the best of the Carnegie libraries in Kansas from an architectural viewpoint. It is an early example of modern, Chicago-influenced architecture in the state.

9.

- Connelley, William E., editor, <u>History of Kansas and Kansans</u> (Chicago, The American Historical Society, Inc., 1928), v. 3, p. 1358.
- "Corner Stone of Library Was Laid Today," Pittsburg Daily Headlight, September 7, 1910.
- Pittsburg Daily <u>Headlight</u>, May 26, July 15, August 16, September 16, November 4, 1909; February 15, April 29, May 9, 1910.
- "Pittsburg's Public Library Promoted by a Book Club," Pittsburg Daily <u>Headlight</u>, May 9, 1926.
- "Select the Library Site," Pittsburg Daily <u>Headlight</u>, September 14, 1909.
- Vequist, Betty, "The History of Pittsburg, Kansas, Public Library, 1896-1915" (Unpublished manuscript filed at the Pittsburg Library).

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	X_EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIA
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
_X1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		•

SPECIFIC DATES 1910-1911

BLUEDER/ARCHITECT Normand S. Patton and Grant C. Miller

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Pittsburg Public Library was erected with Carnegie funds in 1910-1911 from plans prepared by the Chicago architectural firm of Normand S. Patton and Grant C. Miller.

The city of Pittsburg was established in 1876. The chief reason for its founding was the extensive coal deposits in the area and the potential for manufacturing activities. For a time it was simply a coal-mining camp, but as the mining and industrial potential of the area materialized, the town began to grow and became one of the largest in southeastern Kansas.

No public library was available in Pittsburg until the closing years of the 1890's. Some of the leading men of the community had formed the Academic Literary Club in 1894. Its purpose was to circulate books for the use of members and for lending to friends. In 1896 the members began to talk of a public library; in 1898 the voters of Pittsburg approved a tax levy for maintaining a library. The mayor appointed a library board, and operations began on a small scale where space was available. In January, 1902, a corner of the City Hall was opened as a library.

In 1907 the library board began planning for a permanent library building. With the support of the Pittsburg Commercial Club, correspondence was begun with Andrew Carnegie concerning assistance for construction. On June 25, 1909, word was received that Carnegie would give \$40,000 to the city when his conditions had been met. Accordingly on July 14 the library board agreed to provide the site, and on the same date the city council voted to provide the annual financial support. On September 13, 1909, the library board approved the purchase of the building site at the corner of Walnut and Fourth for \$7,000.

Immediately the board set in motion steps for securing plans and specifications. In October a circular letter was prepared for sending to a number of architects suggested by board members and to others who inquired, asking them to present sketches and other materials to the board by mail or in person on November 4, 1909. On that date the board heard 30 minute presentations from 17 architects, and it was not until 11:00 p.m. that they made their decision. The firm of Patton and Miller was selected largely because they had made a specialty of erecting Carnegie libraries and other educational buildings. The firm had prepared plans for 68 Carnegie libraries in all parts of the country.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES	
"Ask Carnegie for Library," Pittsburg Daily Headlig	ght, March 24, 1909.
"The Carnegie Library," Pittsburg Kansan, January 2	20, 1912.
"Chicago Firm Lands Contract," Pittsburg Daily Head	llight, November 5, 1909.
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ONE UTM REFERENCES	
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STATE CODE COUNTY 11 FORM PREPARED BY NAME/TITLE Richard Pankratz, Director, Historic Si	tes Survey
Cornelia Wyma, Architectural Historian ORGANIZATION	DATE
Kansas State Historical Society street & NUMBER	October 12, 1976
120 West Tenth	e i 913-296-3251
city or town Topeka	STATE Kansas 66612
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE STATE X	
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation in the National Register and content of the National Register and	
criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	H. miller
criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	H. miller