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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Carnegie Public Library

other names/site number 5LA2179.21

2. Location

street & number 202 North Animas Street not for publication

city or town Trinidad vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Las Animas code 071 zip code 81082

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] March 10, 1995
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

[Signature] Edson H. Beall 4.14.95
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
National Register

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstone; Concrete

walls Sandstone

roof Metal/tin

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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1904

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Haskell, John G.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Carnegie Public Library, Trinidad

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property less than one acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>1</u> <u>3</u>	<u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Sara J. Murphy, Library Director (ed. HLW)organization Carnegie Public Library date November 3, 1994street & number 202 North Animas Street telephone (719)846-6841city or town Trinidad state CO zip code 81082**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Trinidadstreet & number 135 North Animas Street (Box 880) telephone _____city or town Trinidad state CO zip code 81082

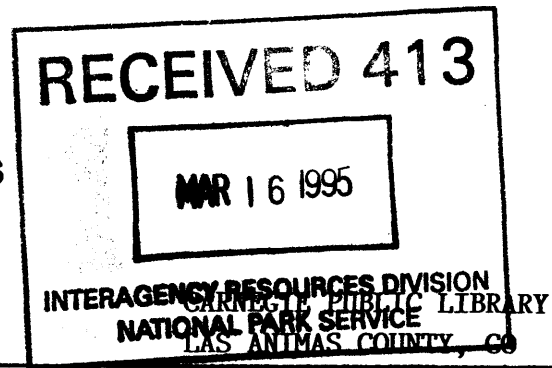
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

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

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DESCRIPTION

The Carnegie Public Library is located on the corner of North Animas and Church Streets within the Corazon de Trinidad National Register Historic District. Enclosed by a chain link fence and surrounded by a landscaped lawn and bushes, the building possesses symmetrically balanced facades, robust classicism, and a solid silhouette. A metal standing seam roof with a parapet wall tops the sandstone building, which is one story with a raised garden level. The complex roof line is comprised of hipped roofs and a gable extension. The regularly coursed ashlar building is predominately quarry-faced sandstone with smooth-faced sandstone liberally employed around the door and window bays on three elevations. Dominating the main facade is a full-height, pedimented portal with classical columns. A dentiled cornice and a water table provide horizontal divisions as they encircle the building. The Library is in good condition with only some minor alterations.

All the windows have their original wood frames. The round-arched window and door openings found on the upper level of three elevations have decorative moldings with keystones. Most of these windows are double hung sash; the smaller ones are a fixed sash. All the round arched openings have semi-circular transoms filled with stained glass. The upper level windows on the rear elevation and all the windows on the lower level are straight headed double hung sash. All the windows are single light sashes.

The building faces southwest onto Animas Street and, like so many Carnegie libraries, is a half level above grade. The entrance is marked with a gabled roof, pedimented projection centrally located on the facade. On each side of the quarry-faced stone projection is a small rectangular window with a small square window below it. Dentils outline the pediment which is partially supported by two unfluted columns with ionic capitals. Quarry-faced sandstone walls capped with concrete frame the six steps that lead to the round arched portal. Pilasters and an arch with keystone comprise the door surround. Metal framing divides tinted glass into a door, sidelight and transom, while a transom bar separates the original wood-frame, semi-circular transom light with its stained glass. Above the door surround, the words "PUBLIC LIBRARY" appear in the smooth sandstone. On each side of the projecting entrance bay within an expanse of smooth sandstone is a large round-arched window with a stained glass transom, decorative molding, and keystone. Directly below each of these windows are two narrow windows that punctuate the quarry-faced sandstone of the lower level.

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LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, CO

DESCRIPTION (continued)

The Church Street elevation continues the symmetry. Evenly spaced within the smooth sandstone are two round arched windows. These fixed sash windows, while smaller than those on the front of the building, have the same transom and molding treatment. The lower level windows repeat the pattern established previously in terms of type, size and placement. The round-arched windows on the quarry-faced portion of the building have smooth-faced sandstone framing the transoms and forming the keystones. A small, flat roof covers the lower level entrance to what was originally the caretaker's quarters (now used for storage). With the exception of the lower level entrance, the northerly elevation mimics its Church street counterpart. The rear elevation consists of quarry-faced sandstone punctuated by six evenly spaced windows with transoms. A fixed sash of translucent glass serves as the transom for these tall, narrow windows. A 1904 Chronicle-News article noted that "one of the great beauty points of the building is its soft light. There are windows everywhere."

The unusual metal roof, two layers of tin, has never been replaced. In 1924 changes were made to the guttering system as the external drains were causing the basement to flood. Architects Rapp and Hendrickson drew up plans for new gutters and an internal drainage system from the roof to storm drains which are deep underground and eventually drain into the Purgatory River, one block north. All other work on the roof has just been cleaning and painting, the first time in 1910 and the last time in 1982. A 1962 newspaper article discussed completion of a two year project of overall general improvements to the buildings and the grounds that included applying waterproofing to the walls, a coat of paint to the window frames and doors, the removal of old trees and the installation of new plantings. The only other exterior alteration was the replacement of the front door in 1965. These minor changes have done little to impact the building's overall integrity.

The interior of the building has also remained remarkably unchanged over the years. The floor plan and functions of the rooms have remained constant. The librarian's desk, like all the woodwork is the original oak. The crown molding, window and door trim remain intact. Minor changes include the replacement of light fixtures and the water fountain; the marble steps are now covered with carpet. The bookcases that were installed in October 1904 were deemed inadequate in 1905 and new ones were ordered from the Library Bureau of Chicago in August. These are still in use today.

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CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, CO

SIGNIFICANCE

The Carnegie Public Library in Trinidad meets criterion A in the area of social history because of its association with the nationwide public library movement sponsored by Andrew Carnegie. The building also meets criterion C for its architectural significance as a good, intact example of Neoclassicism. Designed in 1904 by a prominent Kansas architect, the building represents an early expression of the Classical Revival style in Trinidad.

In addition to the important role he played in the history of this country's railroad and metals industries, Andrew Carnegie became known in his later years as the "patron saint of libraries." Between 1889 and the mid-1920s, Carnegie funds constructed 1,679 public library buildings in 1,412 United States communities. The public library concept in America that began in 1849 and was spreading slowly throughout the country realized its most significant growth with Andrew Carnegie's benefactions. Carnegie's benevolence also influenced hundreds of local philanthropists. In 1896 there were 900 public libraries in this country; by 1925, that number rose to over 3,873. A 1990 study by George Bobinski indicated that there were 31 Carnegie libraries constructed in Colorado. Four of these libraries were demolished and eleven of them were either vacant or being used as something other than a library.

The Carnegie Public Library is the only library building that the City of Trinidad has ever had. Las Animas County was created in 1866 and Trinidad was chosen as the county seat. Ten years later the town, with a population of 2,000 was incorporated. In 1882, the Trinidad Public Library and Reading Room was incorporated. Books and operating capital were raised and a room was leased in the John Block on Main Street.

The library was moved a number of times to various rooms in public buildings. In 1901, it was decided to build a permanent library building. The library board applied for and received a \$15,000 donation from Andrew Carnegie for this purpose. After much haggling, a site was finally selected in 1903 and J. G. Haskell of Topeka, Kansas was selected as the architect for the native stone building.

Contracts were let in October 1903 with Crouch & Smith, a local firm, being awarded the overall contract. The sandstone was cut at the nearby James Radford Quarry and by May 1904, the two ten-foot high columns were placed at the entrance with the capstone stating "Public Library." The stone mason was William McDonald who also built the local Presbyterian church in 1902.

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CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
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SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

During the summer of 1904, the solid oak interior woodwork and the stained glass windows were completed and the library was scheduled to open in late September. Unfortunately, a freak flood devastated all of the area early that month and it was not until October 3rd that it was determined that the foundation going down 22 feet had saved the building and only the front steps needed to be replaced. The moving of the shelving and the books began the next day (October 4, 1904). The exact date that the library was opened to the public is not known, however October 24th is used as the date of celebration.

The Carnegie Library's architectural significance emanates from its Neoclassical design by the prominent Kansas architect, John G. Haskell. Neoclassicism relies heavily on the Greek, and to a lesser extent the Roman, architectural orders. The solemnity of the style suited it perfectly for the public buildings and banks for which it was frequently designed. Although it shares characteristics with the Beaux-Arts style, Neoclassicism is simpler in its effect. It is distinguished by a symmetrical arrangement of monumental proportions with large pedimented porticos, single light sash windows, and parapets. The Library's Neoclassical elements include its symmetrically balanced windows and dominant central entry porch. Extending the full height, but less than the full width of the facade, the pedimented entry porch is supported by classical columns with Ionic capitals. Because Neoclassicism is based primarily on the Greek orders, the arch and enriched moldings are not often employed. Haskell's use of round-arched openings with decorative moldings is a distinctive variation on the style.

With its robust detailing and the combination of quarry-faced and smooth sandstone, the 1904 Carnegie Library represents an early and distinctive appearance of Classical Revival styling in Trinidad. Another prominent Neoclassical building is the Post Office located on Main Street and listed in the National Register as part of a thematic nomination in 1986. However, this building with its massive proportions and rigid symmetry was constructed in 1910 of tan brick. Two years later, the cornerstone for the Las Animas County Courthouse was laid. This three story Courthouse is an expression of Beaux Arts Classicism with an exuberance of detailing that includes enriched moldings, elaborate entablatures and a balustraded roof line. The grandiose composition of the Courthouse is in direct contrast with the restrained classicism of the library.

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CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
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Trinidad, CO: n.p., 1882 to present [volumes 1-7].

Bobinski, George S. Carnegie Libraries; Their History and Impact on American
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-----, "Carnegies." American Libraries, April 1990.

Blumenson, John J.-G. Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to
Styles and Terms, 1600-1945. 2nd ed. Nashville: American Association for
State and Local History, 1981.

Chronicle-News (Trinidad). 5 May, 15 September 1904.

Louden, Willard C. The Historic Buildings of Central Trinidad. n.p.: 1970.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York:
Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Trinidad, Colorado. Carnegie Public Library. Various deeds and papers on file.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 4, block 128, original townsite of Trinidad.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

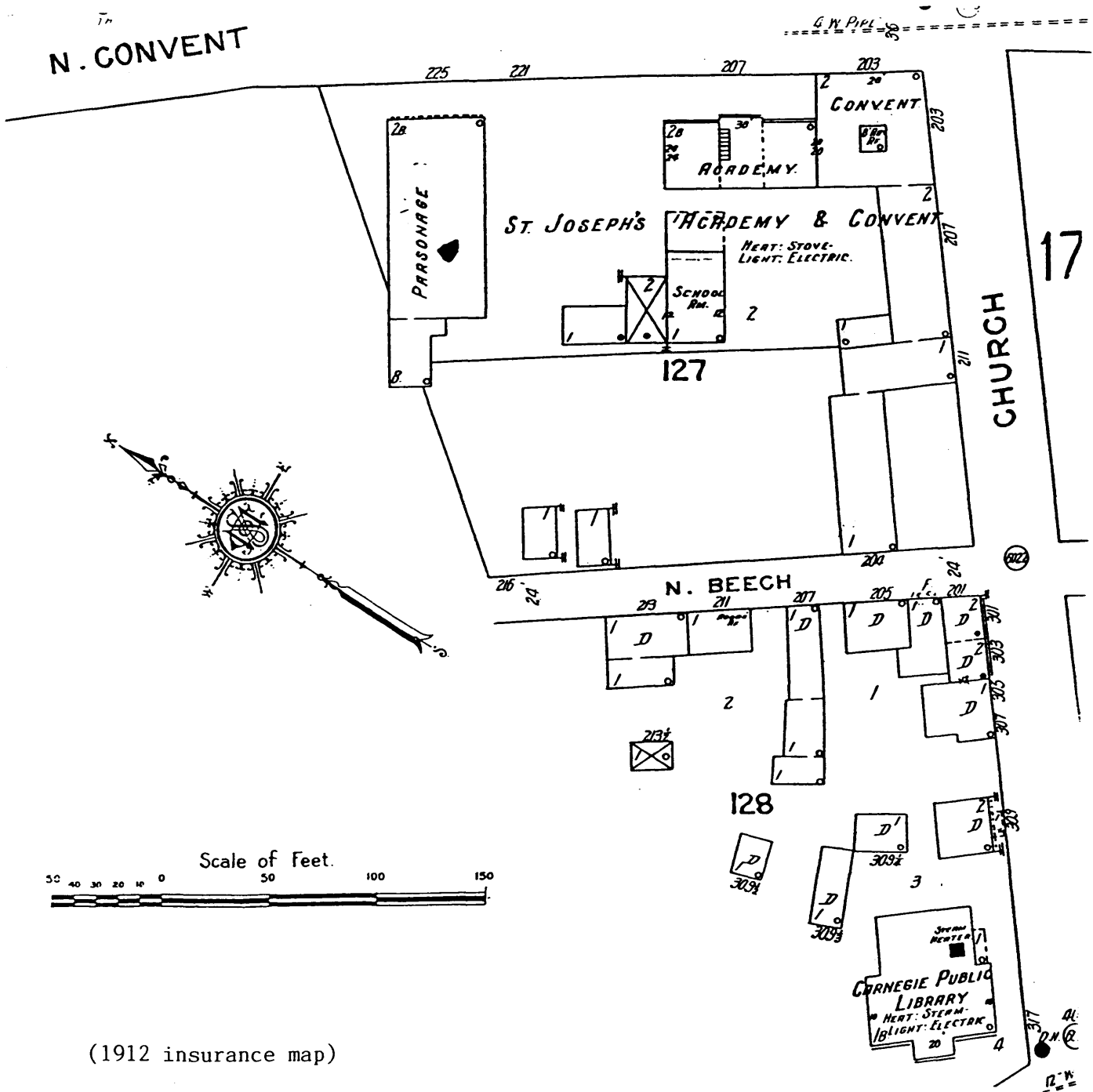
The nominated property includes the entire parcel of land historically associated
with the building.

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LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, CO



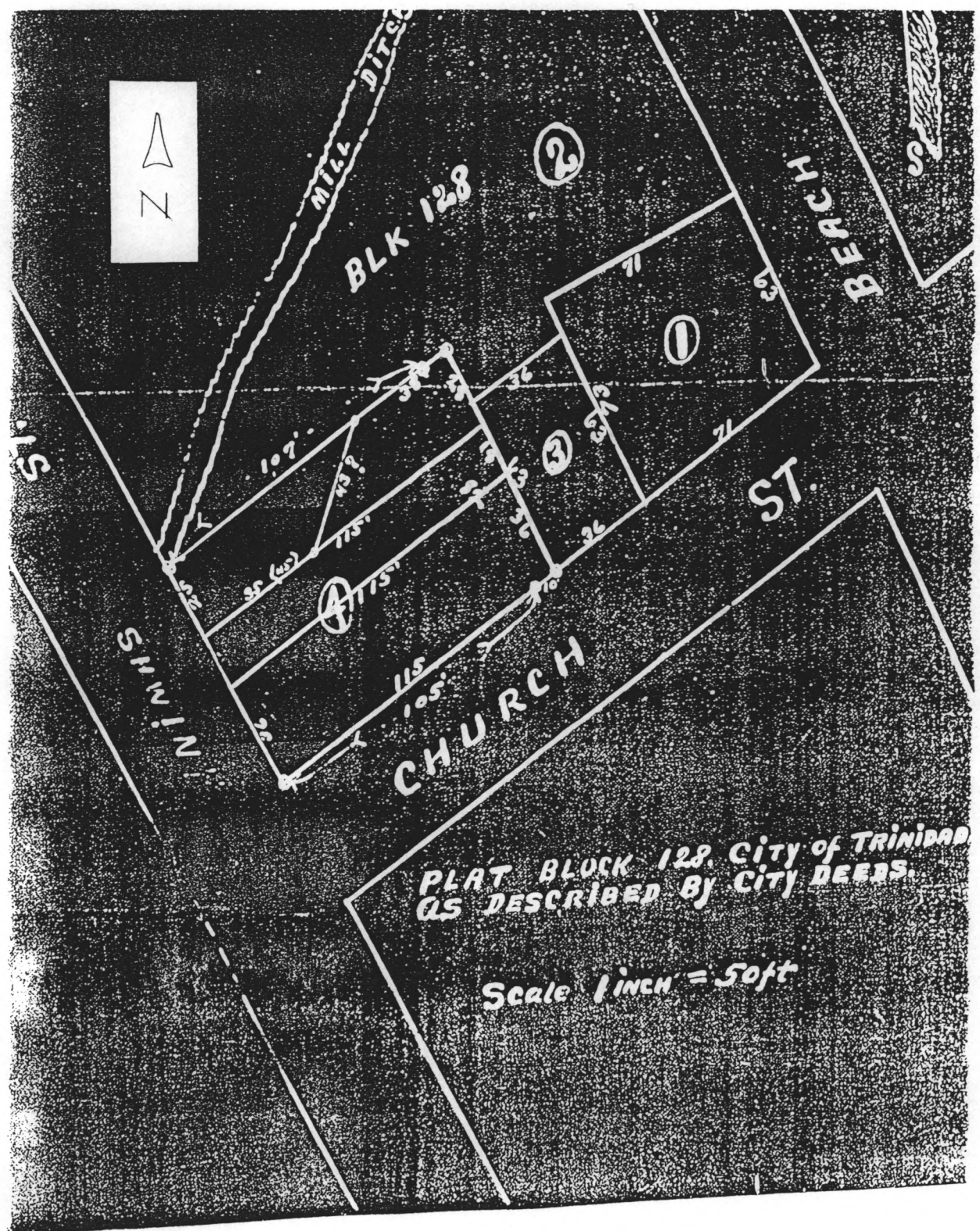
(1912 insurance map)

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CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs:

name: Carnegie Public Library
Trinidad, Las Animas County, CO
photographer: Sara Murphy
date of photograph: March 1994
location of negative: SHPO - Colorado Historical Society

photograph	description
#1	Front of building facing Animas Street (southwest elevation); camera facing northeast
#2	South corner showing front and side (southeast) elevations; camera facing north
#3	Church Street (southeast) elevation; camera facing northwest
#4	Northeast corner showing side & rear elevations; camera facing west
#5	Northwest elevation; camera facing east
#6	Front and side elevations; camera facing east
#7	Entrance; camera facing north
#8	close-up of front window; camera facing northeast
#9	interior
#10	interior
#11	interior

