

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

## Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100002548

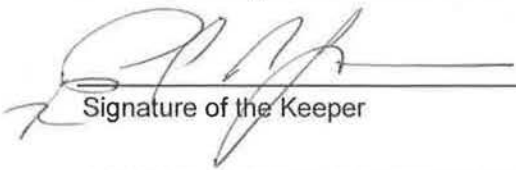
Date Listed: 6/13/2018

Property Name: Carnegie Library

County: Nez Perce

State: ID

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

  
Signature of the Keeper

6/13/2018  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

**Description**

Clarification--the main portion of the rear addition dates from 1951 and is considered historic; the 1979 addition (non-historic) is only comprised of the redesigned entry projection appended to the 1951 addition.

**Geographical Data**

The nomination did not contain a map showing the location of the four coordinates provided in the nomination form. As the property is less than one acre a single coordinate point will do. The point identified on the attached nomination maps (page 31-32) will suffice -- Lat 46.420169, Long. -117.026576.

The Verbal Boundary Description is revised to add: *see attached scaled map*. [Tree lines are not appropriate for use as verbal boundary demarcations as they may change with time, but can be used when augmented with scaled maps.]

The IDAHO SHPO was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

SG 2548

Carnegie Library  
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho  
County and State  
**RECEIVED 2280**  
**APR 30 2018**  
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 Bulletin.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Carnegie Library  
other names/site number Children's House Montessori School  
Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

#### 2. Location

street & number 101 5<sup>th</sup> Street  N/A not for publication  
city or town Lewiston  N/A vicinity  
state Idaho code ID county Nez Perce code 069 zip code 83501

#### 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  
[Signature] 4-27-18  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date  
Idaho State Historic Preservation Office  
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

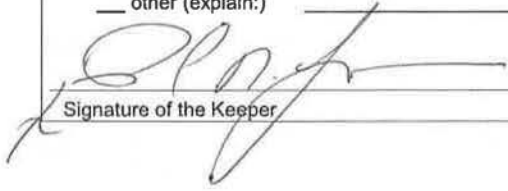
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

6/13/2018  
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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1		<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from Bulletin.)

EDUCATION/Library  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from Bulletin.)

EDUCATION/School  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from Bulletin.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY  
 REVIVALS/Renaissance Revival  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from Bulletin.)

foundation: Stone, Basalt Rocks  
 walls: Brick  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 roof: Asphalt  
 other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

### Summary Paragraph

The Carnegie Library is located at 101 5th Street, in Lewiston, Idaho<sup>1</sup>. The prominent Renaissance Revival-style building dates to 1904 and sits atop and at the edge of a steep grade overlooking Downtown Lewiston.<sup>2</sup> Occupying a triangular lot adjacent to the north of Pioneer Park, the library anchors the north end of the surrounding residential neighborhood along Park Drive<sup>3</sup>. Character-defining Renaissance Revival features include: the symmetrical arrangement of the façade; projecting, pedimented center bay; high water table parged and scored to suggest rustication/ashlar stone; the center Palladian entry, complete with cast stone round arch, keystone, and fanlight; wide eaves with decorative modillions; full-height cast stone Corinthian columns flanking the entrance bay; splayed lintels with keystones over each window opening, which contain the historic one-over-one wood sashes; and the cast stone corner quoins contrasting with the red brick walls.

The integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association are unaltered. Integrity of design and workmanship are intact, though somewhat hindered by the loss of the original dome and nonhistoric introduction of the lift. Though the rear wing is not original, it dates to within the period of significance, reflects important information about the development of the library over time, and has gained significance in its own right. These alterations do not compromise the building's overall ability to clearly convey its historic architectural and educational associations. The building is in good condition and retains its historic integrity.



1. Historic photo of Carnegie Library from *The Lewiston Teller* (Lewiston, Idaho) 1905-03-07<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Fifth Street (5<sup>th</sup> Street) is the main thoroughfare onto Normal Hill. However, Park Drive is the street that travels around the interior of Pioneer Park.

<sup>2</sup> Lewiston Historic District, Listed in 1975, National Register of Historic Places Reference Number: 75000637. Lewiston Historic District (Boundary Increase), listed in 1984. National Register of Historic Places Reference Number: 84003852.

<sup>3</sup> Park Drive is the name of the interior road that follows along the edge of the park. However the address for the Carnegie Library is properly 5<sup>th</sup> street according to City records.

<sup>4</sup> See *bibliography* for access information from the *Library of Congress*.

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## Narrative Description

### Location and Setting

Bordering Washington State, Lewiston rests at the convergence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. While the downtown development is along the Clearwater River the remaining city expands southward up into the plains. The elevation changes roughly 800 feet between the River and the outer parts of the city. The Carnegie Library building sits atop a steep grade in the northernmost section of a triangular lot adjacent to Pioneer Park in a residential Normal Hill neighborhood. Much of the north portion of the property is fenced with a low, unpainted wooden fence. Pioneer Park features a plush green landscaped lawn with non-native grasses and mature trees. The landscaping continues into the Normal Hill residential area with many non-native grasses, trees, and shrubs. There are several mature trees within Pioneer Park some of which line the rear entrance to the Carnegie Library. A road, Park Drive, wraps around the building and along the interior of the park. Due to the large elevation change, Pioneer Park has a sweeping, unobstructed view across the Snake River Valley. Arguably one of the most prominent sites in town, set aside for a public education building.

### General Characteristics

The Carnegie Library building is one story with the basement partially above grade. The original one-story 1904 block had a rectangular footprint; the 1979 rear addition relocated the main entrance and created the current square footprint. The north and south elevations feature projecting entrance bays centered in both. The north façade is divided into three bays, of which the east and west bays contain three windows, and the central bay features a Palladian entrance with Corinthian columns. The original portion of the Carnegie Library has a hipped roof with a gabled portico on the north façade. The roof is of moderate pitch and is covered with asphalt shingles.

The City approved an addition to expand the library footprint in 1951; the first addition was then replaced by another addition in 1979 which has a flat roof and a single-bay protruding entry. The 1979 addition also creates a new rear protruding entry and interior stairwells allowing for the installation of a wheelchair lift. Primarily, the building is constructed of load-bearing masonry with running bond brick walls, and a lava-rock and cast stone foundation which is scored to look like stone blocks. The north (front) façade is symmetrical and features the Renaissance Revival-style. The basement is made of cast stone and constructed so that half of the basement is above grade. The entablature is of the Corinthian order and consists of a simple frieze, cornice, and pediment, all made of wood. Two cast stone and masonry Corinthian columns support the wooden entablature. One specifically Neo-Classical feature was the large dome, which was removed later.<sup>5</sup>

The windows are one-over-one, double-hung that feature a singular concrete lintel connecting to each window and flat-horizontal concrete hoods divided into five segments with elaborated keystone. An addition was added to the rear elevation in 1912, but was replaced when a larger wing was added to the same elevation in 1951 following a small fire. A wheelchair lift was added to the east elevation in 1979.

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<sup>5</sup> The date of the removal of the dome is not certain. There are speculations that the dome was removed after the building caught fire in circa 1950s.

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### North (Primary) Facade

The north façade is symmetrical and features a pedimented full-height entrance bay with a front-facing gabled roof that projects from the center bay reaching the full height from the ground to the roofline. A set of three concrete steps acts as the foundation for the front portico. A wooden entablature continues around the original portion of the building. Two interesting details are the fretwork in the pediment and the coiled brackets also along the original portion. The entry reflects a Palladian arrangement, with a central round arch flanked by two rectangular windows. The round arch spans the recessed original pair of three-quarter light, wood doors over which a fan light features decorative muntin webbing. Connecting the door and windows is a geometric concrete window hood scored into segments with a prominent keystone. Accenting the doorway above the hood are two rounded concrete triangles.



2. Close up of the door detailing

On either side of the portico are three one-over-one windows, each with a concrete hood scored into five segments with prominent keystone and connected by a singular concrete lintel. Some of the windows



3. Facade, photo taken 2016

have been replaced with Pella windows in the early 2000s.<sup>6</sup> Following the rhythm of the three main-floor windows are three basement windows set back within the tapered walls. One of the six basement windows on the north façade has been enclosed. The east and west elevations are divided into two portions - the original historic building and the rear addition. The historic portion emulates the front façade with three one-over-one windows, each with a concrete hood and connected by a singular concrete lintel.

### East and West (Side) Elevations

Both the east and west elevations are divided into two portions – the original historic building and the rear addition. On the historic portion there are one-over-one windows, each with a concrete hood scored into five segments with prominent keystone and connected by a singular concrete lintel. The frieze, brackets, and quoins continue wrapping around the historic portion of the building, as well as the basement. The addition is stepped back slightly from the original portion. The upper brick level of the addition features four one-over-one windows, each with a singular concrete lintel. There are no decorative elements on the addition. Also constructed of brick and concrete, the addition is very simple with only a defined concrete lintel under each window. The foundation of the addition does not taper, but is flat against the adjoining

<sup>6</sup> The current owners and Montessori School have documents from the recent window replacements.

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brick wall. The historic portion and the addition are divided through the use of materials – the bricks and mortar have a different texture and consistency - as well as the methods of construction used for the concrete foundation. There is no date or reason available to determine when the original historic addition was removed from the building.

The east elevation features a descending stepped entryway under the second of four windows leading into the basement level. Two one-over-one windows on the south side of the door align directly under the third and fourth windows, all of which are aluminum framed. Additionally, there is a simple metal railing protecting the stairway at ground level and connecting to a handrail leading down the stairs.

The west elevation is asymmetrical with a singular door joining the historic portion and two windows on the far right side of the elevation. The joining door has a wooden neoclassical pediment and brackets that separates the historic portion from the addition.



**4. West elevation, original portion, and addition joined**

### **South (Rear) Elevation**

Similar to the north façade, the south elevation is of concrete and constructed so that half of the concrete is above ground with the brick raised a few feet above ground. Although the divide between materials – concrete and brick – is clearly defined, the addition is configured like a split-level, so the main entry is aligned with the ground and not raised. The addition is also T-shaped with a cantilevered pediment roof over the entry and exit doors. The projecting portion of the addition is symmetrical and features within the upper brick half two small fixed windows flanked by two large one-over-one windows.

The roof's pediment point reaches between the two small windows; the ends reach below each of the large windows, forming a large triangle in the middle of the elevation. Beneath the pediment roof are two doors flanked on either side by a single fixed window. The recessed portions of the addition feature one-over-one Pella windows with individual concrete lintels and accented brick-soldier style caps. A singular brick chimney sits along the southwest side of the addition.

### **Interior**

The original entrance lobby leads into a single large central room with additional rooms flanking around the edges of the space, making one internal square surrounded by smaller rooms. The main entrance to the Library is centered on the north façade. Entering through the front door is a small rectangular vestibule with seven steps. The vestibule features wainscoting and a coved ceiling. The vestibule leads into a grand room, also coved, flanked on either side by two large rooms. The historic portion of the building is divided into thirds; the central section is a grand hall, the east and west sections are large rooms. The interior retains decorative details only in the original portion. The front rooms feature simple wood framing around the windows and picture molding/railing roughly a foot above the windows. There are Corinthian pilasters supporting an entablature, mimicking the front portico, which continues through the entire historic portion of the building.



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The original plan for the Library has been altered due to the two additions. The addition connects to the historic portion in this grand open room. Also divided into thirds, the addition features one large open grand hall. The east side features one large open room with windows on the exterior wall, now used as a classroom. The west side has a stairwell immediately adjacent the original portion. Succeeding the stairwell are two smaller rooms, one



5. Historic interior space facing original lobby doors and entrance

bathroom, and one staff room. The addition features no decorative details except where it meets the original. The basement mirrors the main floor level. Starting at the south entrance is a small vestibule that descends to the lower level and enters a large open room. On either side of the large room are smaller classrooms and workspaces. The interior rooms and walls are finished spaces with plaster and wood trim around the windows and doors.

**Integrity**

The Carnegie Library retains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity in the original portion of the building. While the integrity of design and workmanship has been modified to accept an addition, they still remain intact in the original portion of the building. Additionally, the alterations that occurred to increase the size of the library (1920s and 1950s) - due to public demand - contribute to the overall significance of the structure as the city's only public library. Its historic identity is clearly conveyed through the retention of the original character defining features, and its original location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. It is an excellent example of a Renaissance Revival building in Lewiston, Idaho.

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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.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B Removed from its original location.
- C A birthplace or grave.
- D A cemetery.
- E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F A commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance Within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from B.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1904-1968

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation** (if applicable)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Galbraith, Isaac J.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1904, the year the Carnegie Library was constructed and continues until 1968. The building was placed in service on April 15, 1905, and continued to be used as the only public library until 1999. The 50-year guidance was used as an end date for the period of significance because there is no exceptional significance to justify ending the period in 1999. Additionally, closing the period in 1968 allows for the alterations that occurred in the 1920s and 1950s to be considered contributing to the historic significance of the structure.

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Carnegie Library, located at 101 5<sup>th</sup> Street in Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Constructed in 1904 by Isaac J. Galbraith, the building is one of the free public libraries across the United States to receive a grant from Andrew Carnegie and his representative James Bertram. The building is locally significant in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of the Renaissance Revival in Lewiston, Idaho. Also, the building is locally significant as an excellent example of a public library constructed with grants funds to provide educational opportunities to the public. The Carnegie Library remained the heart and hub of the community as a free public educational facility until 1999, when the city relocated the library to the downtown core. The period of significance for the Carnegie Library begins in 1904 with its construction and ends in 1968.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### Historical Context

The city of Lewiston is located in the northern region of Idaho, at the convergence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. Prior to the city's founding, the Nez Perce had used the land as a winter camp and had called the area "She-me-ne-kem," which translates into the "meeting of the waters." Lewiston began as a mining center in 1861 when the E.D. Pierce expedition discovered gold in the northern Idaho territory, sparking a gold rush.<sup>7</sup> News spread quickly, and merchants and miners from the area flocked to northern Idaho in search of gold. The most popular way to reach northern Idaho was by steamboat; this would remain the way of life for Lewiston for the next forty years until railroads and towns reached the city. A steamer by the name of *Colonel Wright* was the first to land in the area, and discharged the first settlers of Lewiston in May 1861.<sup>8</sup>

Even though the settlement was little more than a grouping of tents, a merchant by the name of Vic Trevitt suggested that the new settlement be called "Lewiston" in honor of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805.<sup>9</sup> An issue remained for the settlers, however, as they had chosen a spot for their colony that was within the Nez Perce Indian Reservation. The Treaty of 1855 with the Nez Perce stated no non-Indians could settle within the

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<sup>7</sup> Moore, M. C. (1980). *Frontier Lewiston: 1861-1890*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

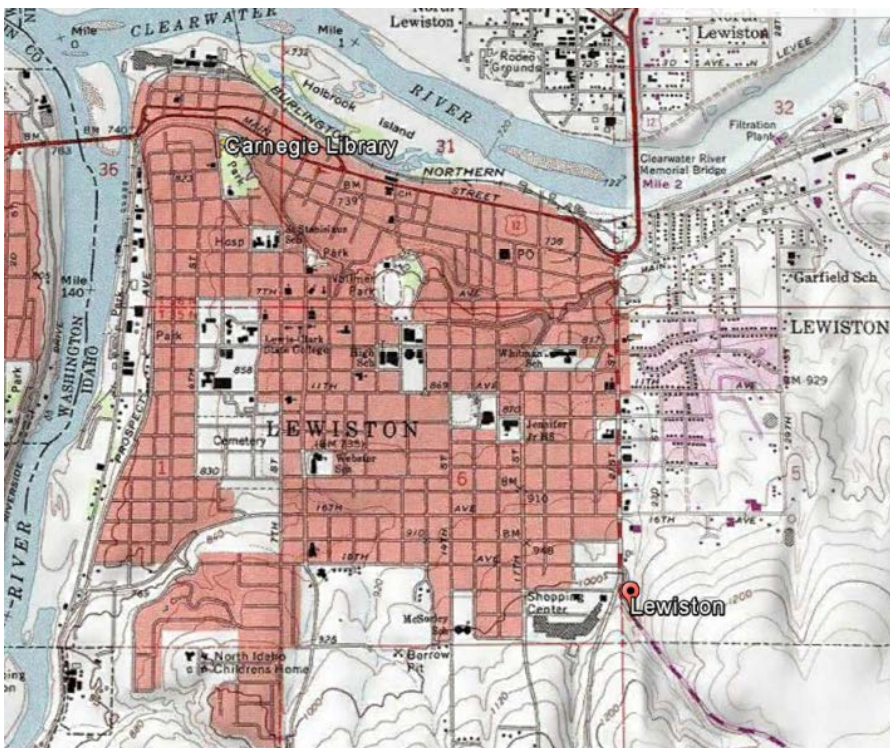
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reservation boundaries. By 1861 with the finding of gold, numerous miners and prospectors had headed to the Nez Perce Reservation to begin mining and the assurances that no permanent structures would be built was forgotten.<sup>10</sup> Alvin Josephy states in his book *Nez Perce Country*, "By June 1862 more than eighteen thousand whites were on the reservation, and friction had become so commonplace that some miners were calling on the government to move the Indians somewhere else."<sup>11</sup> While some Nez Perce bands reached informal agreements with miners and settlers, these deals were never formally acknowledged by the Nez Perce Tribe as a whole and were not agreed to be true tribal leadership.<sup>12</sup> By 1862 there were 120 tent houses in Lewiston and construction of permanent buildings began the same year.<sup>13</sup>



**6. Topographic Map of Lewiston, 2017**

As the city's population grew, there was a rush between territories to claim it. Washington had hoped to expand its borders and incorporate Lewiston; Oregon sought to absorb the settlement to take the territory away from Washington. The people of Lewiston were ambitious and desired to create a new state called Lafayette, which would have consisted of eastern Washington and modern day Idaho and Montana.<sup>14</sup> Instead the United States Congress chose to create the Idaho territory; Washington State's borders were reduced to present boundaries. In 1863, territorial governor William Wallace declared that the new territorial government was to be temporarily placed in Lewiston; the first legislature was assembled there in December of 1863.<sup>15</sup> Immediately following, the territorial

capital was moved to Boise in 1864 as the territory continued pursuing statehood.

By the 1890s, western development breathed new life into Lewiston. Nez Perce Tribal territory was opened to agriculture, railroads tied the region together, and the timber industry revitalized the economy. Women's organizations arrived during this time, the first being the Alpha Rebekah Lodge in 1885, a branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows that sought to improve life in the city.<sup>16</sup> The Tscemicum Club was founded a little over a decade later in 1898; the women's group supported education and cultural pursuits as well as social issues in the town.<sup>17</sup> Such centers of activity and a varied community were often the target for libraries that would be funded by Andrew Carnegie; the idea being that a public library would offer more wholesome

<sup>10</sup> (Josephy 2007)

<sup>11</sup> (Josephy 2007) p. 86

<sup>12</sup> (Josephy 2007) p. 84-87

<sup>13</sup> Moore, M. C. (1980). *Frontier Lewiston: 1861-1890*.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> Branting, S. D. (2012). *Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness*. P. 84

<sup>17</sup> Mueller, G. (1980). *Natives, migrants, and immigrants: Lewiston's cultural heritage and early society*. Lewiston, Idaho.

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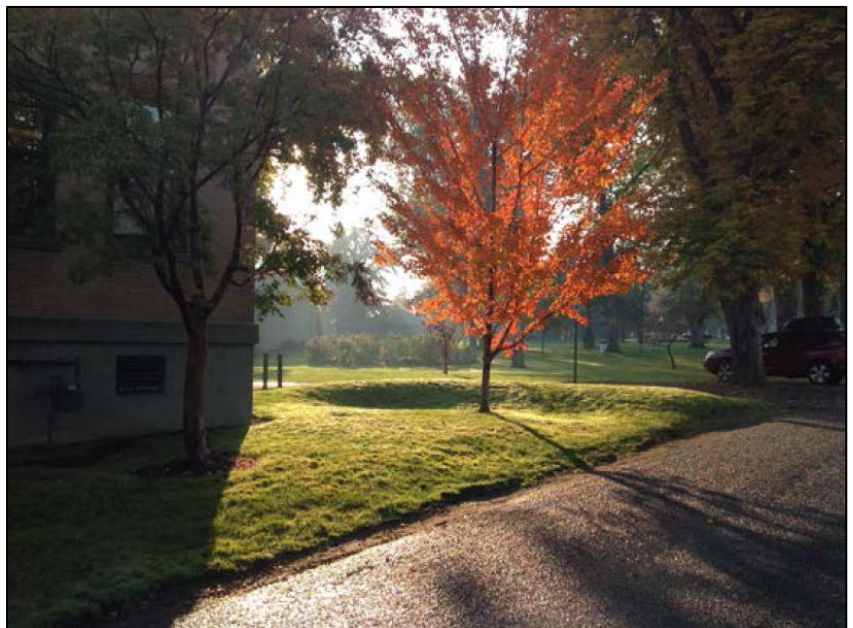
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recreational activities for those who were staying in the town temporarily and permanently.<sup>18</sup> Andrew Carnegie's Library grant program led to the construction of 1,689 libraries throughout the United States.<sup>19</sup>

### **Criterion A: Education – Summary of Significance**

For ninety-five years, the library provided educational services and access to its collection of books until it closed in 1999.<sup>20</sup> The Tsceminicum Club played a major role in the library's history, when a charter member of the club petitioned Andrew Carnegie for grant funds so that a library could be built. From the settlement era, Lewiston's Carnegie Library serves as an example for civil service and the promotion of education and culture. The Tsceminicum Club desired to provide an educational and wholesome recreational activity: a free, public lending library open to the city's whole population – whether temporary or permanent. Prior to the construction of the Carnegie Library the collection of books had expanded and the public education efforts evolved to include resources for children through adults. Lewiston is not only the location of the first completed Carnegie Library in Idaho, but also the town that hired the first professional librarian in Idaho. Margaret Guyer served as Lewiston's librarian for over thirty years.<sup>21</sup> Under Guyer's supervision, the collection of books in the city went from the small collection in City Hall to the 10,000 volumes in the Carnegie Library.

On May 21, 1900 Guyer was hired by the City and given a salary; she continued her work and assisted the people of Lewiston until she retired at the age of eighty.<sup>22</sup> The Carnegie Library in Lewiston continued to be a source of literature, culture, and education for the people of the city until it closed on September 30, 1999.<sup>23</sup> Used by local residents and those outside of the city-limits for access to the free educational programs provided by the Library, the Carnegie Library remained the only library in Lewiston for ninety-five years. The creation of the Library brought a sense of stability and permanence to a town founded on illegal plats and temporary structures. It



**7. West elevation looking out into Pioneer Park**

has since been renovated and the building continues to serve the community, currently

being used as a day school for children. The building meets Criterion A for Education at the local level because of its important ninety-five year history as a publicly accessible educational resource.

<sup>18</sup> Swetnam, S. H. (2012). *Books, bluster, and bounty: Local politics in the Intermountain West and Carnegie Library Building Grants, 1898-1920*. P.51

<sup>19</sup> Jones, T. (1997). *Carnegie libraries across America: A public legacy*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press. P. 105

<sup>20</sup> In 1973, the main branch of the public library was moved to a separate building on Thain Grade. This was a huge deal for the citizens when the bulk of the library moved out of Pioneer Park.

<sup>21</sup> Branting, S. D. (2012). *Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness*. P.106

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., P.106 -107

<sup>23</sup> Branting, S. D. (2012). *Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness*. P.117

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### Andrew Carnegie and Public Libraries

The Carnegie Library in Lewiston is one small piece of robust national legacy left by steel industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. He was passionate about education in the form of a free library and the belief in a moral obligation to help those less fortunate. Carnegie provided funds to libraries to provide educational access to people without the means, but also so that the people could improve themselves and move up through society so as to not be a drain on society. Lewiston's Carnegie Library is one of 1,689 free public libraries across the United States constructed with grant funds from Andrew Carnegie. In order to be awarded a grant, the community had to meet thresholds. The City had to own a piece of land where the library could be built, and the City had to provide a budget of ten percent of the cost of construction for staffing and maintenance every year.

Architects working on Carnegie Libraries faced unique challenges such as spatial relationships between storing and displaying library collections.<sup>24</sup> Carnegie discouraged the addition of other amenities like meeting rooms and community event spaces.<sup>25</sup> Eventually, Carnegie became more involved in the designs of his buildings so that he could ensure a functional space and building. James Bertram, Carnegie's secretary, became very involved in the design of the interior plans to remove any unnecessary design flaws. George S. Bobinski wrote in his book, *Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development*, "Conferences with leading authorities from the library and architectural professions brought about agreement on certain standards in library architecture. The result was a leaflet entitled, 'Notes on Library Buildings,' which was sent from 1911 on as a guide to each community along with the promise of funds. These 'notes' and 'judicious pressure on architects and communities' usually resulted in a desirable building."<sup>26</sup>

### Lewiston Carnegie Library Development

During the Progressive Era (1890s-1920s), Carnegie Libraries became a treasured institution that would provide opportunities to children and adults who had little to no access to educational materials. Around 1900 in Lewiston, a women's club founded a free library when they installed a few books on a crude shelf in the council chamber of Lewiston City Hall. This club known as the Tscemicum Club is the oldest women's civic organization still in existence in Lewiston. When the club was formed in 1898, the town of Lewiston was not many years removed from its turbulent adolescence as a supply town for the gold rush, and there were only a few homes on Normal Hill. The downtown was bustling, the opening of the Nez Perce Indian reservation promised a flood of homesteaders to the area, and the Northern Pacific Railroad had finally made it to town. The initial members of the Tscemicum Club were mainly young matrons with growing families. They were not long out of college and felt the need for greater mental stimulus. The original objective of the club was to promote general literature, science, and the arts. By the second year of the club, members also had focused on a project for civic betterment – a free public library in Lewiston. The group was also known for creating scholarships for deserving students and numerous city beautification projects including a large ornamental fountain topped with a stone sculpture of Sacajawea built in 1911.

Following the establishment of the library in 1900 at Lewiston City Hall, the Tscemicum Club members then began holding teas, entertainments, and sales of various sorts to raise money for more books.<sup>27</sup> Gradually the

<sup>24</sup> George S. Bobinski, *Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969).

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> George S. Bobinski, *Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969).

<sup>27</sup> "Few Books on A Crude Shelf Were Start of City Library." *Lewiston Tribune*. December 27, 2011

Carnegie Library

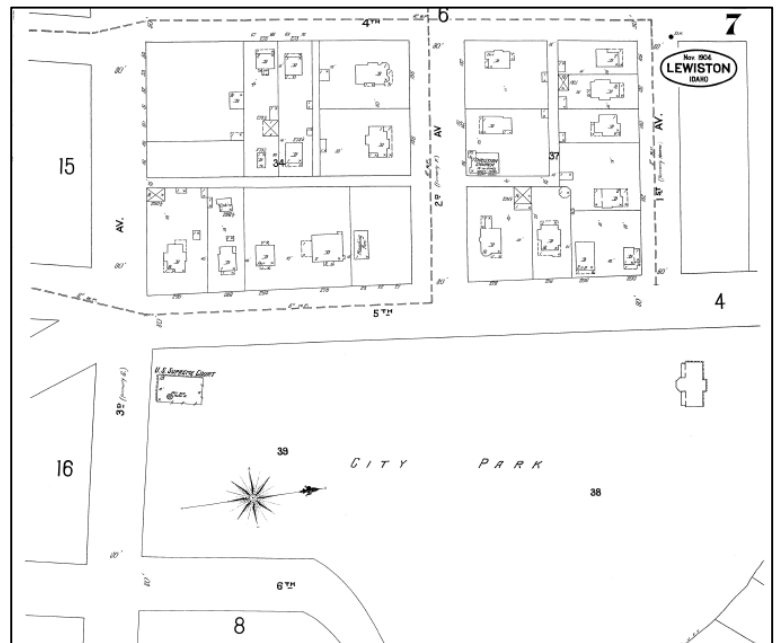
Name of Property

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shelf of books at Lewiston City Hall lengthened, and before long the little library had outgrown its quarters and had to be moved to the building's main room. The library remained at Lewiston City Hall for two years as the club continued to raise money and the book supply continued to multiply. All while the Tscemicum Club was creating a library in Lewiston, Andrew Carnegie was establishing a granting program for public libraries across the U.S.

Having learned about the Carnegie library grant program, the president of the Tscemicum Club, Mrs. Shaff<sup>28</sup>, wrote a letter to Carnegie and described the need for a library in Lewiston. Mrs. Shaff mentioned in her letter that the population was approximately 5,000 permanent residents at the time; it was a conservative estimate that did not include the hundreds of miners that wintered in the city. It is believed that Mrs. Shaff wisely chose to leave them out of the estimate and only mention them in passing, this way she would not appear as another "boomtown booster" appealing to Carnegie.<sup>29</sup> Carnegie promptly replied with an offer of \$10,000 provided the city would guarantee funds for the maintenance of the library.<sup>30</sup> Mrs. Shaff took Carnegie's proposal to the city council, and the city agreed to \$1,000 per year to maintain the free library. The library commission was named to handle the Carnegie fund, an architect and contractor were engaged, and a site was chosen on the brow of Normal Hill in Pioneer Park.



**8. Lewiston, Nov. 1904 Sanborn Map**

The building with a capacity of holding 10,000 volumes was finished in early July 1904, and the books were moved up from Lewiston City Hall. In early July 1904, the Lewiston Evening Teller reported that

“decidedly the greatest feature of success in the undertaking is the rapid increase of patronage. At first the library was open only two afternoons each week but so great was the demand for books that after only a few months it was opened from one to nine every day and two to five Sundays at present. During the last year the books of the librarian show that she has given out 23,000 volumes for home reading and over 2,000 for reference use in the library. This is a record almost incredible in a town of this size, and is most positive proof that the library is a popular and useful public institution.”<sup>31</sup>

The Lewiston Evening Teller article also reported on the number of people using the library, including the number of patrons totaling 2,231; “Maximum daily attendance at 184” and “Minimum daily attendance at 40” people in 1904.<sup>32</sup> At the opening ceremonies, the Lewiston Inter-State News reported the City Attorney

<sup>28</sup> Mrs. Shaff has been referred to as: Mrs. S. Shaff; Mrs. C.W. Shaff; and Mrs. S.W. Shaff in several newspaper articles.

<sup>29</sup> Swetnam, S. H. (2012). Books, bluster, and bounty: Local politics in the Intermountain West and Carnegie Library Building Grants, 1898-1920. P.51

<sup>30</sup> For more details on the library opening see: Lewiston Inter-State News from the Lewiston Teller Volume 1, Date April 14, 1905.

<sup>31</sup> (Lewiston Evening Teller 1904)

<sup>32</sup> (Lewiston Evening Teller 1904)

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commented that “the achievement of the ladies of Lewiston in having been able to bring to this city a public library. He dwelt at length on the value and needs of a public library to people in all the walks of life. He said that were he to inscribe a word as a monument to be placed at the library door that he would inscribe the word ‘opportunity.’”<sup>33</sup> The article continues as Mayor Kress spoke on the benefit of having the new building:

Mayor Kress said “I can appreciate the tremendous changes that time has brought to us and the great development that we have accomplished. So for that reason I probably appreciate the advantages of this splendid library and handsome building more deeply than I otherwise would, and I feel how much we are indebted to the ladies of Lewiston whose efforts have procured these things for us. I believe that I express the sentiments of all citizens of Lewiston when I say that we honor them highly for their disinterested public work.”<sup>34</sup>

In her book, *Books, Bluster, and Bounty*, Susan Swetnam says that the success of these small mining communities and their potential of approval for a Carnegie grant was based on their resilience. These communities experienced boom-town activities, but they survived the bust and in Lewiston’s case they survived the loss of the territorial capital designation.<sup>35</sup> By the time the communities applied for Carnegie Library grants, the towns provided many other essential professionals like lawyers, doctors, engineers, professors, teachers, businessmen, and more. At the time, Lewiston’s Mayor proclaimed “The conditions under which we are now living are so different from the conditions that confronted us [in the earliest days of settlement] that it is almost like a story of another age or another land.”<sup>36</sup>

In 1912, less than ten years after the construction of the Lewiston Carnegie Library, the Tscemicum Club requested an addition to the original structure from the Andrew Carnegie, as the community was quickly outgrowing the Library and a small addition was added to the building. It was not until December 5, 1951, however, that City Council approved funding for another addition. With much protest from citizens, in 1973 a new branch opened on Thain Road named for the Tscemicum Club and all their efforts to established the first library in Lewiston. In 1979, another minor addition created a new rear protruding entry and stairwells allowing for the installation of a wheelchair lift. Finally, in 1999 the original Carnegie Library closed its doors. (The Tribune 2013)

### **Criterion C: Architecture – Summary of Significance**

The Carnegie Library is also eligible at the local level under Criterion C, as an excellent example of the Renaissance Revival style in Lewiston. The building is unique for the City of Lewiston because of its location in a public park, its symmetrical façade, its pedimented and prominent entry portico, and its Renaissance Revival design. Few other buildings from this period match the Library’s particular style and presence in Lewiston as the community began with illegal land plats and temporary structures. Although a common trend in American cities during the turn of the century, the establishment of this ornamental and masonry building signified the permanence and stability of the community. Opening two months before the Carnegie Library in Boise, Idaho, the Carnegie Library in Lewiston is the first Carnegie library in Idaho.<sup>37</sup> Even though the library was not the largest or most expensive Carnegie Library built in Idaho, it possesses high-ornamentation, high-quality

<sup>33</sup> (Lewiston Inter-State News 1905)

<sup>34</sup> (Lewiston Inter-State News 1905)

<sup>35</sup> Swetnam, S. H. (2012). *Books, bluster, and bounty: Local politics in the Intermountain West and Carnegie Library Building Grants, 1898-1920*. P.140

<sup>36</sup> Underwood, *Town building*, 51-63; *Lewiston (ID) Tribune*, Apr. 15, 1905

<sup>37</sup> Branting, S. D. (2012). *Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness*. P.117



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craftsmanship, and great attention to detail. The building was designed by regional architect Isaac Galbraith and constructed by local builders and masons. The interior spaces are a sophisticated design, ornamental, and open. During the period in history when Carnegie-library grants were issued across the county, towns transformed because of this newly gained place of education and enlightenment. Although not constructed during the regimented Carnegie Library grant plan and design phase, the library is among the few highly-ornate and Revival style buildings in Lewiston and is a local expression of a nationwide trend. Knowledge, education, and public or civic duty were the understanding of prominent buildings featuring the Corinthian order in columns and entablature.

Renaissance Revival Style



**9. Downtown Lewiston. Photo taken by Jennifer Attebery on April 12, 1984. From the National Register Nomination 84003852**

window opening, which contain the historic one-over-one wood sashes; and the cast stone corner quoins contrasting with the red brick walls. Additionally, in her book *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia Savage McAlester states:

This revival of interest in classical models dates from the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. The exposition's planners mandated a classical theme, and many of the best-known architects of the day designed dramatic colonnaded buildings arranged around the central court. The exposition was widely photographed, reported, and attended; soon these Neoclassical models became the latest fashion throughout the county.<sup>38</sup>

Neoclassical was not the only Revival Style to come to fashion. With the emphasis on classical styles, the ideas behind Classicism were reinvented and reborn. Among the architectural designs at the World's Columbian Exposition were combinations of styles like Georgian, Federal, early Classical Revival, and Greek Revival. This movement became known as "the Eclectic movement" which lasted from 1880s until 1940.<sup>39</sup> The

<sup>38</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *The Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* (New York: Knopf, Borzoi Book, 2013), 446.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 406

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first phase began in 1880 and faded in 1900. This phase was heavily influenced from European-trained architects whose new focus was designing prominent homes for prominent citizens. These European-influenced styles include Italian Renaissance, Chateausque, Beaux Arts, Tudor, and Colonial Revival.

The second phase of the Eclectic movement began in 1920, after World War I, and lasted until the 1940s. American soldiers were returning home from Europe after spending time surrounded by historic residences and buildings, which unquestionably inspired the second phase. McAlester points out that two changes facilitated the adoption of the styles: first, more affordable methods for reproducing photographs became available; and second, the technique for adding a veneer to buildings was perfected.<sup>40</sup> Architects were now able to connect and engage with photographs of historical buildings and reinvent the Classical styles. Likewise, constructing masonry buildings became more affordable for the average American by using a thin veneer of brick or stone to appear and mimic Classical styles.

The Carnegie Library is a free educational resource for the public and is designed in a style reflective of ancient Greece and Rome, which represent knowledge, education, and public/civic duty. Most of the library buildings that Carnegie funded were unique, constructed in a number of styles, including Beaux-Arts, Italian Renaissance, Baroque, Classical Revivals, and Spanish Colonial. Each style was chosen by the community, although as the years went by, James Bertram, Carnegie's secretary, became less tolerant of designs which were not to his taste.

The architecture was typically simple and formal, welcoming patrons to enter through a prominent doorway, nearly always accessed via a staircase. The entry staircase symbolized a person's elevation by learning. Similarly, outside virtually every library was a lamppost or lantern that meant as a symbol of enlightenment. The Carnegie Library in Lewiston shows architectural symmetry, proportion and geometry that are traits of classical antiquity, which is present in ancient Greek and Roman architecture. An orderly arrangement of columns, pilaster, lintels, triangular pediments and domes are also characteristics of Renaissance Revival architecture and these are present within the architectural design of the Lewiston Carnegie Library. The full-height entry portico with Corinthian columns is one of the important character defining features.

In her book, *Free to All: Carnegie Libraries and American Culture 1890-1920*, Abigail Van Slyck writes, "...the classical orders and the written rules governing their requisite components, proper proportions, and appropriate deployment provided a theoretical baseline against which professionals could assess one another's designs."<sup>41</sup> The Carnegie Library is of the Renaissance Revival style. On Normal Hill, within the green landscape of Pioneer Park, sits the large brick library with elaborate entablature and pediment. Historically, the library featured a large dome, rounding out the symmetrical appearance of the style. Few buildings in the region match its particular style and presence. At the turn of the century, the classical revivals were the trend and this Renaissance Revival style building is very reflective of the ancient Greek and Roman ideals. Knowledge, education, and public or civic duty were the understanding of prominent buildings featuring the Corinthian order in columns and entablature.

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<sup>40</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *The Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* (New York: Knopf, Borzoi Book, 2013).

<sup>41</sup> Van Slyck, Abigail A. *Free to All: Carnegie Libraries & American Culture 1890-1920* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1995): 46.

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In the late 1890s as the community was developing a permanent settlement, the downtown began to take shape with several masonry buildings consisting of various Revival Styles. The Lewis-Clark Hotel, the Kettenbach, Weisgerber, and Wildenthaler buildings, and the Vollmer-Scott and Goldstone Buildings are all in the commercial downtown core and feature Revival styles such as Mission, Romanesque, and Classical.<sup>42</sup> The original primary settlement is concentrated along the river and possesses “a set of harmonious and compatible structures from one historic era.”<sup>43</sup> The area in which these



10. Carnegie Library oblique, September 2015

buildings are located is clearly bound on the north by “the Clearwater River, with its accompanying industrial developments, and on the south, the steep Normal Hill rim, an area of pretentious turn-of-the-century residences and institutional buildings.”<sup>44</sup> The commercial core features a range of masonry structures and Revival styles all in close proximity to each other. The Carnegie Library is unique because of its prominent location, in Pioneer Park above the historic core of the city. Much like the commercial downtown, the Carnegie Library is a masonry structure constructed in a Revival Style signifying the permanence and settlement of Lewiston.

More on the Architect – Isaac J. Galbraith

Although the Architect is known, there is not enough information available to argue for significance under “works of a master.” Therefore, the information provided herein is contextual until further significance can be substantiated. Local architects, builders, and masons designed and built the Carnegie Library. Regional Architect, Isaac J. Galbraith of Spokane, designed the Carnegie Library for the City of Lewiston. Isaac Galbraith was born on November 1, 1895 in Monongahela, Pennsylvania. His formal architectural training started at the Wesleyan Institute with an apprenticeship in Pittsburgh. He later formed a partnership with fellow architect Robert McBride and they practiced in Pittsburgh until 1882. He moved from Pittsburgh to Yankton, South Dakota. Then, due to ill health, Galbraith moved to Livingston, Montana, in 1887 and opened a practice with J. R. Fuller. Some known projects of this practice include the Kootenai County Jail in Rathdrum, Idaho, in 1892; the Montana State Building for the Chicago World’s Fair of 1893; the Elks Lodge in Moscow, Idaho; and the Nez Perce School. In Missoula, Montana, the firm built the St. Joseph’s Academy and Hospital and several business blocks and schools. Also, Galbraith designed various prominent buildings such as the Yankton National Bank in 1893; the Ward Science Hall at Yankton College in 1893; the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in St. Helena in 1894 and the High School in Lead, South Dakota in 1895.<sup>45</sup>

Over a ten-year period, the firm grew and opened satellite offices in Bozeman and Missoula. Galbraith was known for designing prominent buildings such as the Ward Science Hall at Yankton College and the Yankton

<sup>42</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Lewiston Historic District, Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho, 75000637.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Lewiston Historic District Boundary Increase (1984), Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho, 84003852.

<sup>45</sup> In February 2012, the Washington State Historic Preservation Office created a webpage dedicated to Spokane architect, Isaac J. Galbraith. See bibliography for reference information.

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National Bank in 1893, both in Yankton, South Dakota.<sup>46</sup> Galbraith worked with a man named J. R. Fuller when he designed the Kootenai County Jail in Rathdrum, Idaho.<sup>47</sup> Galbraith's attention to detail and ornamentation can be seen through the design of the Carnegie Library.

### Closing Points

The building with a capacity of holding 10,000 volumes was finished in early July 1904, and the books were moved up from Lewiston City Hall. Members of the Tscemicum Club were surprised to see hundreds attend the opening of the new library.<sup>48</sup> Susan Swetnam mentions in her book *Books, Bluster, and Bounty*, that many of the people originally responsible for the advocacy in applying for a Carnegie Library were not interested in reading. Yet, there was a deep belief that libraries were practical institutions "catalysts that could make a wide range of things happen. They were institutions that functioned as powerful symbols both internally and externally, buildings that stood as proud testimony to 'who we are.'"<sup>49</sup> The Carnegie Library in Lewiston continued to be a source of literature, culture, and education for the people of the city until it was closed on September 30, 1999.<sup>50</sup> It has since been renovated and the building is continues to serve the community, currently being used as a day school for children.

Opening two months before the Carnegie Library in Boise, Idaho, the Carnegie Library in Lewiston is the first Carnegie library in Idaho.<sup>51</sup> During the period in history when Carnegie-library grants where issued across the country, towns transformed because of this newly gained place of education and enlightenment. The building's design and important character-defining features remain mostly unaltered and still features the Renaissance Revival style. Many Carnegie Libraries throughout the United States, constructed during the turn of the century, are representative of the Revival styles. The building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Education, and Criterion C for Architecture. Sitting in Pioneer Park on Normal Hill overlooking the historic city, the Carnegie Library remains in its original location and retains its historic integrity and character defining features.

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<sup>46</sup> "Isaac J. Galbraith," Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, last modified February 2012, accessed November 30, 2017, <https://dahp.wa.gov/isaac-j-galbraith>

<sup>47</sup> National Register of Historic Places Reference Number: 1000834, listed in 2001

<sup>48</sup> Branting, S. D. (2012). *Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness*. P.117

<sup>49</sup> Swetnam, S. H. (2012). *Books, bluster, and bounty: Local politics in the Intermountain West and Carnegie Library Building Grants, 1898-1920*. P.227

<sup>50</sup> Branting, S. D. (2012). *Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness*. P.117; Another library branch opened in 1973, which relocated the majority of the Carnegie Library collections to Thain Street.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, P. 117

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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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: \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map)

NAD 1927       NAD 1983

1	<u>11 T</u> Zone	<u>497944.90 m E</u> Easting	<u>5140754.72 m N</u> Northing
2	<u>11 T</u> Zone	<u>497963.30 m E</u> Easting	<u>5140761.40 m N</u> Northing
3	<u>11 T</u> Zone	<u>498007.43 m E</u> Easting	<u>5140729.89 m N</u> Northing
4	<u>11 T</u> Zone	<u>497946.40 m E</u> Easting	<u>5140700.79 m N</u> Northing

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: Google Earth  
(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>46.420362°</u> Latitude	<u>-117.026754°</u> Longitude
2	<u>46.420434°</u> Latitude	<u>-117.026506°</u> Longitude
3	<u>46.420143°</u> Latitude	<u>-117.025932°</u> Longitude
4	<u>46.419877°</u> Latitude	<u>-117.026723°</u> Longitude

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

The Carnegie Library boundary follows around the building along Park Drive making a u-shape, and ends along the row of mature trees directly behind the building, forming a rounded triangle. The building lies within Nez Perce County Parcel # RPL03400810101 and RPL03400810101A.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Located in the northwest section of Pioneer Park the nominated property boundary includes the footprint of the building and some of the landscape of the park. Historically, the library has always been in a park setting and it is important to convey that setting within the property boundary. As the building is located within a public park

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there are many features that are not relevant to the history or importance of the library such as: other buildings, structures, and objects. Only the significance and history of the Carnegie Library building itself is discussed in this National Register of Historic Places nomination. Therefore, the boundary follows along Park Drive and ends behind the building along a row of mature trees, forming a rounded triangle.

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Commission Members: Anne Marie Emmerson, Tara LeGresley	date	September 1, 2016
organization	Commission Liaison: Jacqui Gilbert	telephone	(208) 746-1318 x 7261
street & number	City of Lewiston Historic Preservation Commission	email	<a href="mailto:jjgilbert@cityoflewiston.org">jjgilbert@cityoflewiston.org</a>
city or town	215 D Street, PO Box 617	state	Idaho
	Lewiston	zip code	83501

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### Form Updates Prepared By

name/title	SHPO National Register Coordinator Jamee Fiore	date	December 1, 2017
organization	SHPO Intern: Erik Cordes	telephone	(208) 488-7461
street & number	Idaho State Historic Preservation Office	email	<a href="mailto:Jamee.fiore@ishs.idaho.gov">Jamee.fiore@ishs.idaho.gov</a>
city or town	210 Main Street	state	Idaho
	Boise	zip code	83702

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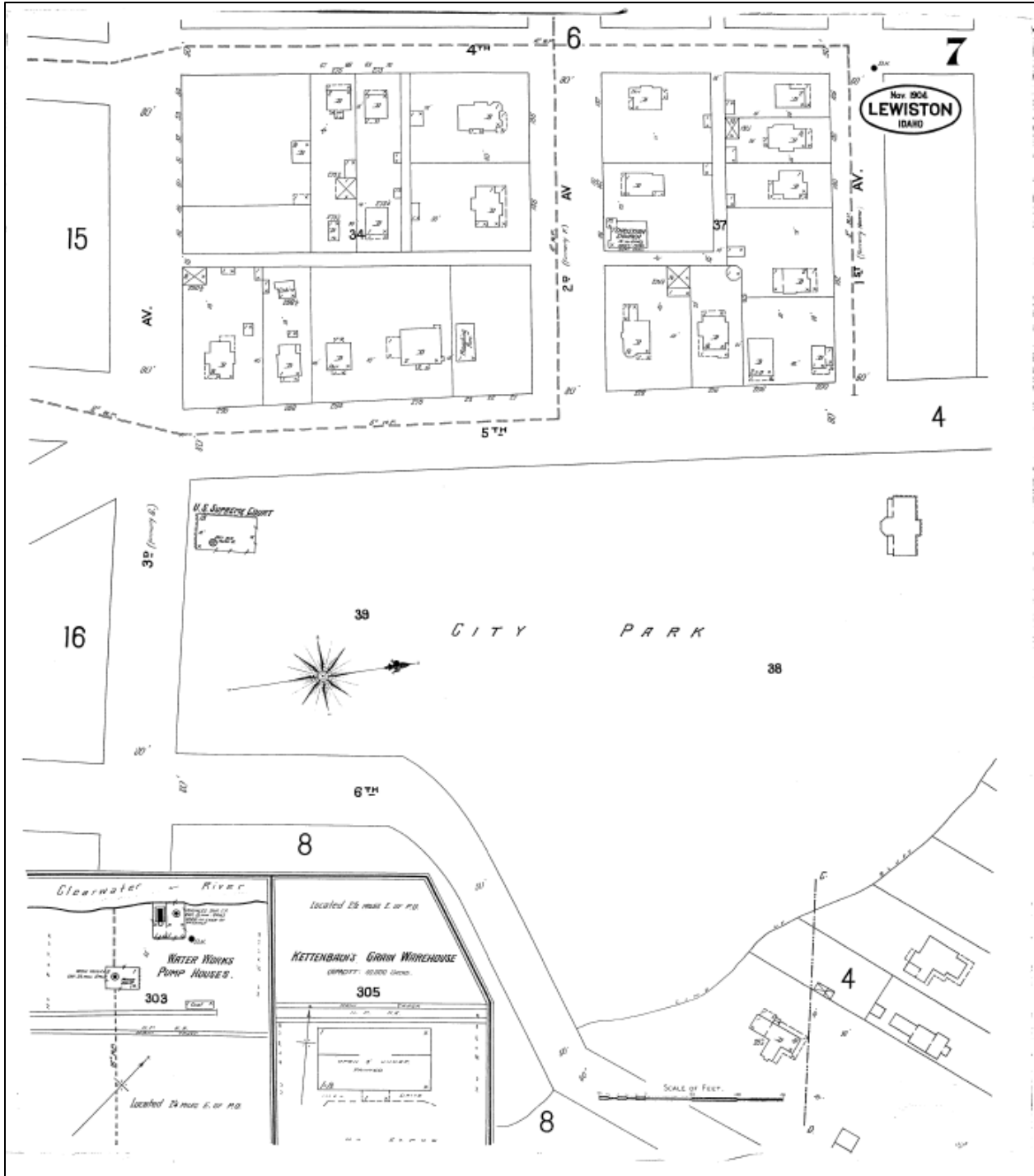
### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

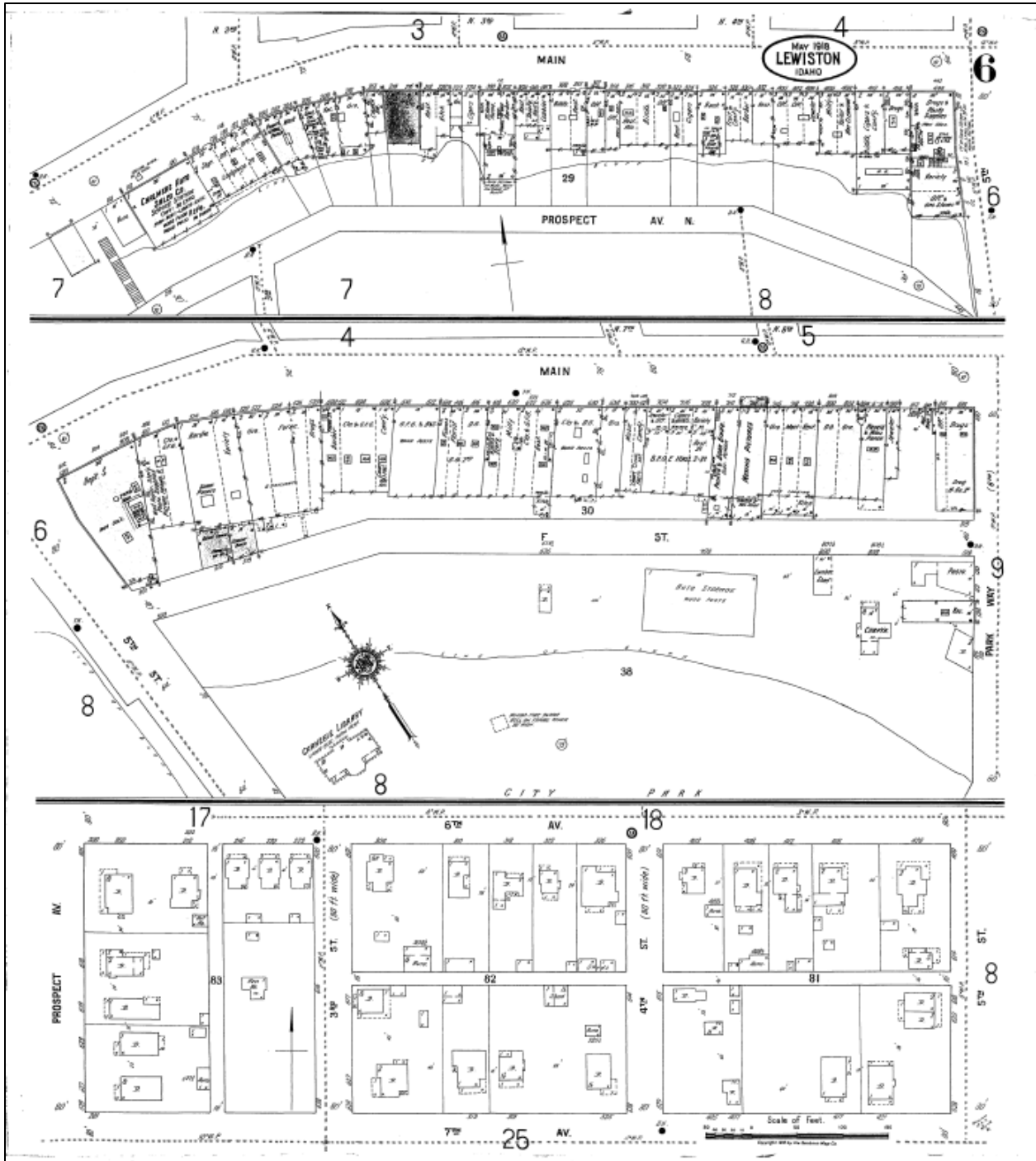
- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).



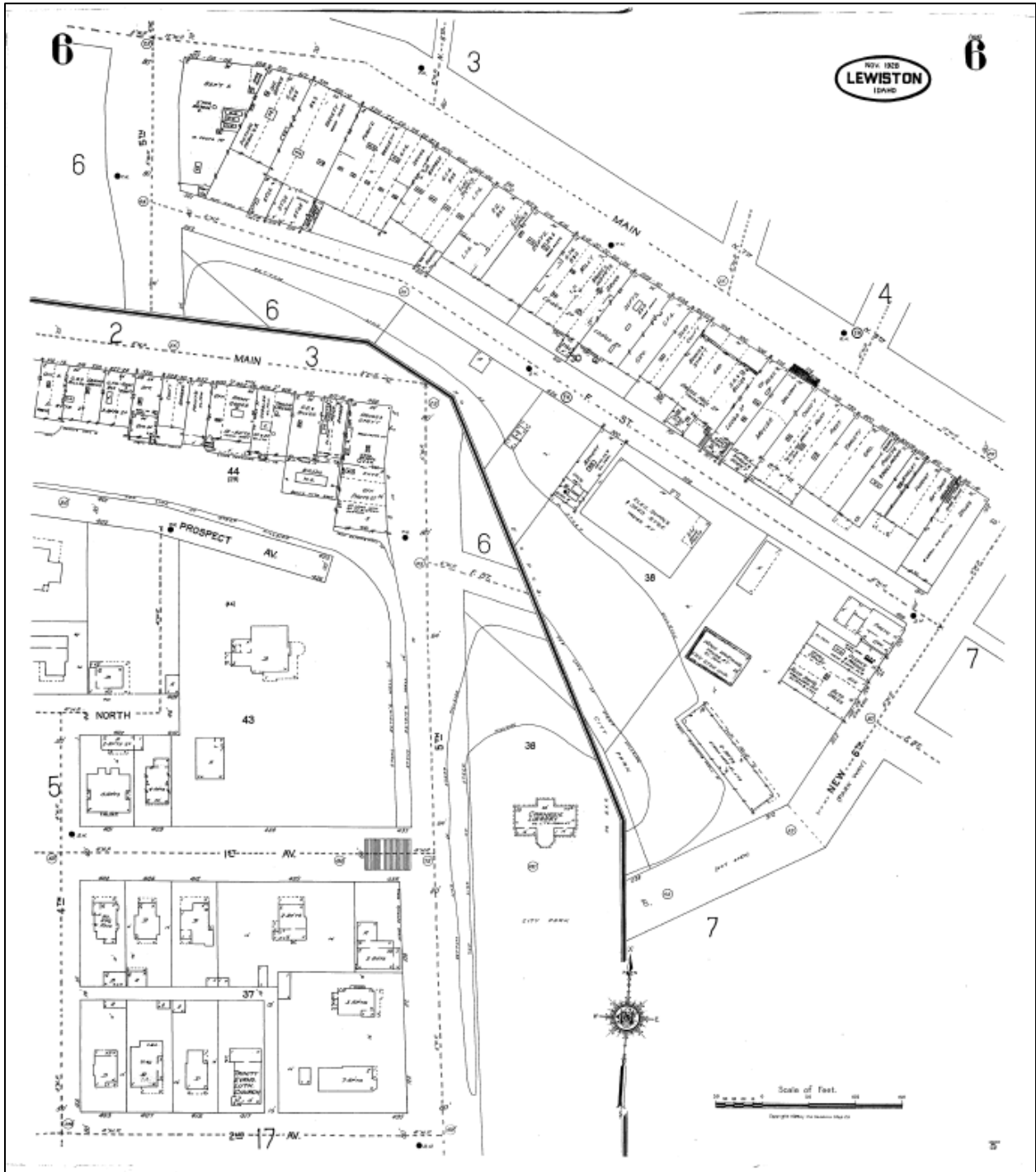
Sanborn Maps:



11. Sanborn, November 1904, Lewiston, Idaho



12. Sanborn Map 1918, Lewiston, Idaho



13. Sanborn Map 1928, Lewiston, Idaho

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**Photographs:**

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log** ID\_NezPerceCounty\_CarnegieLibrary  
**Name of Property:** Lewiston Carnegie Library  
**City or Vicinity:** Lewiston  
**County:** Nez Perce **State:** ID  
**Photographer:** Tara LeGresley, Jacqui Gilbert  
**Date(s)**  
**Photographed:** March 19, 2016

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

Photo	#1	North façade, partial west elevation and setting/ surroundings, camera facing south.
Photo	#2	North façade, camera facing south.
Photo	#3	South elevation, camera facing north.
Photo	#4	East elevation, camera facing west.
Photo	#5	North and west elevation, camera facing northeast.
Photo	#6	West elevation, camera facing east.
Photo	#7	North façade detail, camera facing southeast.
Photo	#8	North façade detail, camera facing south.
Photo	#9	North façade, camera facing south.
Photo	#10	North façade, detail of the entablature and soffats, camera facing south.
Photo	#11	North façade, detail of Corinthian column capital, camera facing south.




**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.460 et seq.).

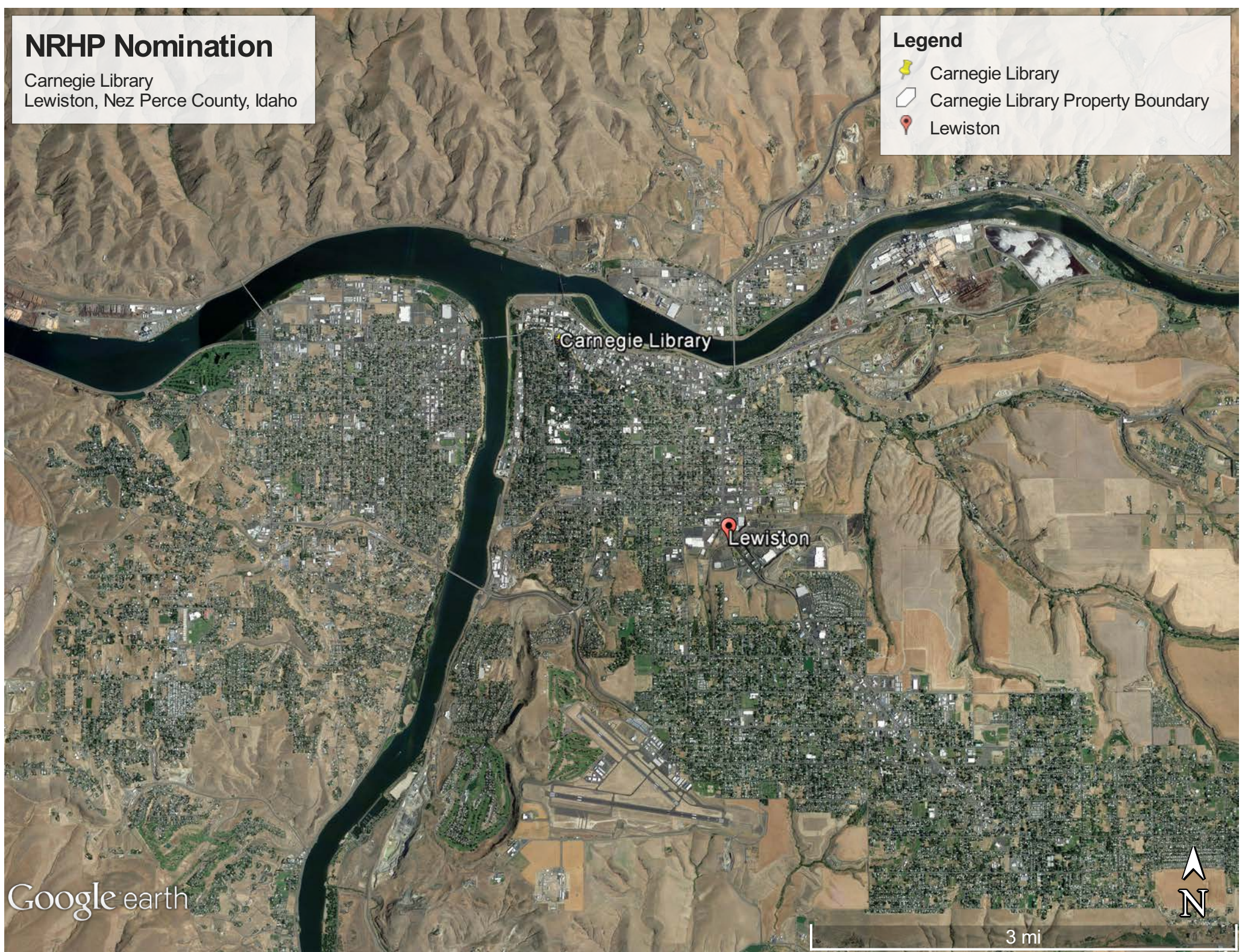
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

# NRHP Nomination

Carnegie Library  
Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

## Legend

-  Carnegie Library
-  Carnegie Library Property Boundary
-  Lewiston



Google earth

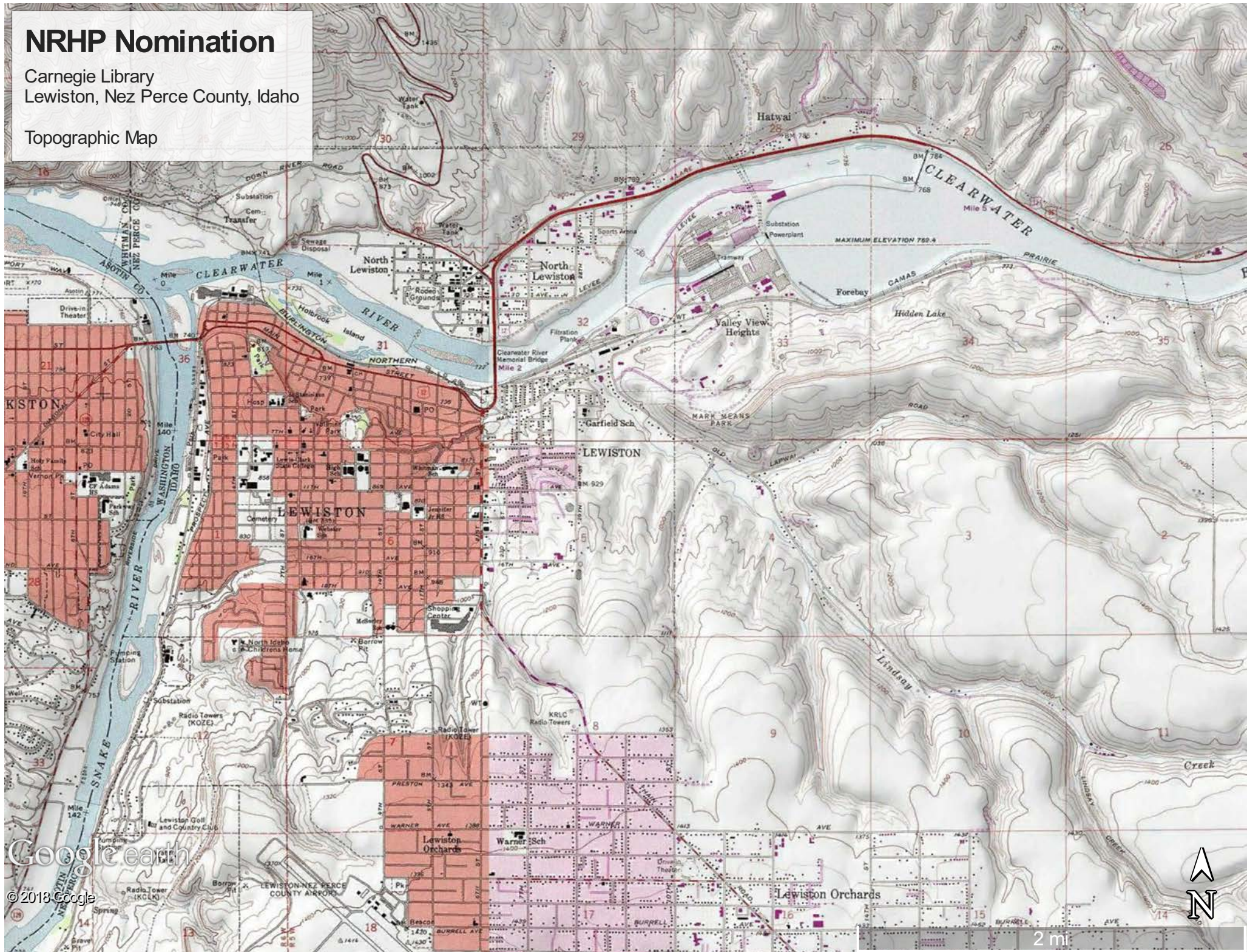
3 mi



# NRHP Nomination

Carnegie Library  
Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho

Topographic Map



Google Earth

© 2018 Google



2 mi

# NRHP Nomination

Carnegie Library  
101 5th St  
Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho  
Lat: 46.420169°  
Long: -117.026576°  
Boundary Map



Google earth

© 2018 Google




500 ft

# NRHP Nomination

Carnegie Library  
101 5th St  
Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho  
Lat: 46.420169°  
Long: -117.026576°

## Legend

 Carnegie Library Property Boundary







# Nez Perce County, City of Lewiston, Carnegie Library

## Community Development



1 inch = 167 feet



This drawing is only a visual aid  
 Information and locations are  
 approximate. There is no guarantee  
 or warranty is expressed or implied  
 for its accuracy.



# Nez Perce County, City of Lewiston, Carnegie Library

## Community Development



1 inch = 21 feet



This drawing is only a visual aid  
Information and locations are  
approximate. There is no guarantee  
or warranty is expressed or implied  
for its accuracy.













8  
MINUTE  
UNLOADING  
ZONE













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination  
Property Name: Carnegie Library  
Multiple Name:   
State & County: IDAHO, Nez Perce

Date Received: 4/30/2018      Date of Pending List: 5/24/2018      Date of 16th Day: 6/8/2018      Date of 45th Day: 6/14/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100002548  
Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

X Accept       Return       Reject      6/13/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The (Lewiston) Carnegie Library is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Education and Architecture. Completed in 1904 to the designs of prominent regional architect Isaac Galbraith, the building is a fine local example of Classical Revival/Renaissance Revival style civic design. The Carnegie-funded building served as Lewiston's primary library building and was a major cultural and educational institution in the growing community.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criteria A and C.

Reviewer Paul Lusignan      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229      Date 6/13/2018

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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January 22, 2018

Ms. Jamee Fiore  
National Register Coordinator  
210 Main Street  
Boise, ID 83702

Dear Ms. Fiore,

By this letter, the City of Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho and the Lewiston Historic Preservation Commission agrees with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office to expedite the notification process regarding the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Lewiston Carnegie Library. This action is agreeing to the submitted nomination to the State Historic Preservation Office, indicating approval of the nomination.

The nomination was prepared by a professional historian, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for a Historian provided by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Lewiston Historic Preservation Commission worked closely with SHPO on the completion of the nomination and we feel that documentation meets the National Register Criteria.

Public participation opportunities have been ongoing throughout the process, as all discussions regarding this nomination were held at open, public meeting. These discussions ranged from conception of the idea to nominate the Lewiston Carnegie Library, to a site visit by the State Historic Preservation Office, to review of the final submitted product.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Collins".

Michael Collins  
Mayor, City of Lewiston

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Garry Bush".

Garry Bush  
Chair, Lewiston Historic Preservation  
Commission



IDAHO STATE  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY



Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

April 26, 2018



**C.L. "Butch" Otter**  
Governor of Idaho

**Janet Gallimore**  
Executive Director  
State Historic  
Preservation Officer

**Administration:**  
2205 Old Penitentiary Rd.  
Boise, Idaho 83712  
208.334.2682  
Fax: 208.334.2774

**Idaho State Museum:**  
610 Julia Davis Dr.  
Boise, Idaho 83702  
208.334.2120

**Idaho State Archives  
and State Records  
Center:**  
2205 Old Penitentiary Rd.  
Boise, Idaho 83712  
208.334.2620

**State Historic  
Preservation Office:**  
210 Main St.  
Boise, Idaho 83702  
208.334.3861

**Old Idaho Penitentiary  
and Historic Sites:**  
2445 Old Penitentiary Rd.  
Boise, Idaho 83712  
208.334.2844

HISTORY.IDAHO.GOV

**RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for  
Carnegie Library, Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho**

Dear Keeper,

The enclosed materials are being submitted for the following nomination property:

***Carnegie Library  
Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho***

- Original signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format (11 photos) – Disk 2
- Letters of Support from City/Owner – Disk 1
- Kml google earth file of property boundary – Disk 1

Additional Comments:

In addition to the maps, the SHPO has created a Kml file that marks the boundary of the property. If there are any problems with the records, please don't hesitate to contact me at: [Jamee.fiore@ishs.idaho.gov](mailto:Jamee.fiore@ishs.idaho.gov) or (208) 488-7461.

Sincerely,

Jamee Fiore  
National Register Coordinator