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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

FEB 22 1994

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See ~~REGISTER~~ 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 Marion Carnegie Public Library

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1298 7th Avenue

N/A not for publication

city or town Marion

N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Linn

code 113 zip code 52302

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]
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/14/94
Date

State Historical Society of Iowa

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]
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

3/25/94

Entered in the
National Register

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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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

0

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)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Limestone

walls BRICK

roof TERRA COTTA

other STONE/Limestone

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.)

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Education

Period of Significance

1905-1943

Significant Dates

1905

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dieman and Fiske (Architect)

Conner, A.H. (Builder)

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:

Historic Preservation Bureau

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.4 ac

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	616230	4654220
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 By

name/title Leah D. Rogers/Consultant

organization _____ date June 11, 1993

street & number 217 NW 5th Street telephone (319) 895-8330

city or town Mount Vernon state Iowa zip code 52314

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 Marion

street & number 1100 8th Avenue telephone (319) 377-1581

city or town Marion state Iowa zip code 52302

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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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Marion Carnegie Public Library
Marion, Linn County, IA

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Marion Carnegie Public Library is located at the northwest corner of 7th Avenue and 13th Streets in the City of Marion, Linn County, Iowa. It is located at the east edge of the Marion commercial district just one block from the original Linn County courthouse square. The library was constructed between 1904 and 1905. It is a one story, essentially rectangular, hip-roofed edifice with raised basement and is constructed of brick with limestone trim. The design was influenced by the Classical Revival or Neoclassical style, which is exemplified in the monumental, pedimented portico flanked by paired Tuscan columns and having an entablature which exhibits a plain frieze and denticulated cornice. In addition to the entry portico, the original ground plan included a book stack room which projected out from the rear wall breaking from the overall rectangular plan.

In 1961 a two story, rectangular addition was made to the rear of the building. While the roof juncture of the addition and the original could have been more sympathetically executed, the addition overall does not obscure the original facade or sides of the library and is sympathetic to the original design in its use of similar building materials and similar window design. The only other modifications to the original library building have been the addition of aluminum storm windows, the addition of a metal railing down the center of the front steps, the installation of new exterior paired front doors, and the modification of one of the west-side basement windows into a fire exit. The latter, however, involved only the replacement of the window with a door of the same size and not an alteration of the window frame.

The interior has also been remodeled through the years, most notably in 1974 with a design by Brown, Healey and Bock of Cedar Rapids. Original elements that remain intact include portions of the entry vestibule, the fireplace and mantle in the original children's reading room (west side), the oak beams and columns which demarcate the delivery hall, the oak book shelf along the east wall of the adults reading room, and portions of the base board and picture rail.

The most prominent stylistic feature of the original library building is the slightly projecting, Classical pedimented entry with paired columns and pilasters, which is one of the two most common portico types observed in library designs in Iowa according to the Architectural and Historical Survey of Public Libraries in Iowa, 1870-1940 (Dennett et al. 1980). Notable features of the portico on the Marion Carnegie Library include: the circular window in the pediment with a carved panel with leaf motif below; the egg-and-dart and rope patterned bead and cornice molding; the round-arched, central doorway with tracery fanlight and stone architrave trim with keystone and a hoodmold enriched with an acanthus leaf motif; and the stone name plate inscribed in relief with "Carnegie Library/Free to the People" above the entry.

The portico primarily consists of stone elements with brick pediment infill and brick column bases, while the remainder of the facade and sides is primarily brick, with the stone trim confined to the water table, plinth, and window sills. Except for the foundation, which is rough-cut local limestone faced with cement, the stone used is white Bedford limestone. The brick veneer appears to be two slightly differing shades of pressed brick, with the basement level below the water table being a darker red and that above the water table being a lighter, more red-orange shade. The mortar has also been tinted a red-orange to blend with the brickwork. The polychrome effect is furthered by the use of red

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clay tiles as the roofing material. The brickwork on the facade repeats the plain frieze and denticulated cornice of the portico and is also used to impart a quoined effect to the corners. A stone cornerstone inscribed in relief with "A.D./ MDCCCCIV" is at the southeast corner. The Marion Sentinel noted that the cornerstone was laid in late September 1904 and contains a tin box which holds a history of the library, the names of the first library board, copies of local newspapers of the day, and a set of coins that were in circulation in 1904, among other unnamed items.

Other notable features include the symmetrical facade fenestration, with the central portico flanked by three tall, narrow windows on both the main floor and at basement level. The facade windows and the extreme northern side windows are double-hung sash windows with transoms, while the majority of the side elevation windows are double-hungs without transoms. A brick chimney pierces the west roof slope near the rear and has a plain cap. The regularly-laid clay tile roof has decorative tile ridge flashing, hip roll, and hip knobs. The tile ridge flashing has been capped with metal flashing in recent years.

The rectangular, two-story, flat-roofed addition to the rear of the building was necessitated in 1961 by the need for additional space. The addition measures 46 feet by 36 feet and is constructed of a slightly lighter shade of orange-red brick, with stone sills on the upper story windows and concrete sills and foundation at the ground level. The addition as a whole is narrower in width than the original library core and is, therefore, slightly recessed from the side walls of the original. This helps to diminish the scale of the addition, making it invisible from the front view and less obtrusive from the side views. The window configuration of the addition is similar to that of the original core windows in that the newer windows are plain, narrow, recessed rectangular windows, with the only trim being the stone sills. These windows and the use of compatible, but distinguishable brick make this addition sympathetic to the original building and does not impair the overall integrity.

The original configuration of the interior of the library was described in the Marion Sentinel on the occasion of the library's dedication on March 16, 1905. The basement housed the heating plant, the toilet rooms, a storeroom, and an "assembly room for the Women's Club which takes up the entire south half of the basement" (Marion Sentinel, March 16, 1905). The upstairs was entered from the vestibule, with the delivery desk directly opposite. To the rear of the desk were four book stacks. The adult reading room was to the right (east) side, while the children's reading room was to the left (west). Both rooms were furnished with "handsome desks and table lamps" and bookcases six feet in height. The librarian's room was on one side of the vestibule, while a "capacious" cloak room was on the other side. A study room was located in the northeast corner. The entire library floor was covered with cork to reduce noise. The cork floor may be intact and covered by carpeting from the 1974 interior remodeling, although this could not be positively determined for the present study (Tom Healey, personal communication 1994).

A floorplan of the library (see attached plan) drawn prior to the 1961 addition and 1974 remodeling shows the first floor configuration very near to that of the original plan as described in the above-noted article. A few notable modifications of the original plan include the use of both rooms flanking the vestibule as coat rooms, with the librarian's office in the northwest corner. Also of interest is the basement staircase on the south side of the study room and near the delivery desk.

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This interior floorplan was typical of libraries in Iowa in the early 1900s and conforms to a variant of the single parti, or "butterfly" plan, that has been termed as the Type III library plan by the Architectural and Historical Survey of Public Libraries in Iowa, 1870-1940 (Dennett et al. 1980). This type is described as consisting of a sexpartite plan comprised of two zones of three parts each. The front zone is composed of the central delivery room and entrance vestibule flanked by reading rooms on either side. The rear zone is composed of a central bookstack, flanked on one side by the librarian's office and on the other by a reference room. The 1961 addition and 1974 interior remodeling have modified the plan of the original core by removing the study room interior wall, moving the basement staircase to the addition, closing off the office entry into the original core and opening a new entry into the addition, and infilling the former doorway which connected the children's reading room (southwest corner) with the office (see attached floorplan). The front entry vestibule was also modified so that the stairs enter from the sides instead of the center, with the delivery desk moved to the north side of the vestibule. Despite these modifications, the original floorplan is still discernible, with the three-part front zone intact.

The 1974 renovation cost \$152,000, and included both interior and exterior updates, such as: "new entrances, new steps, some window replacements, storm windows, new restrooms, extensive interior rearrangement, an up-to-date electrical system and illumination, some new furnishings, and an elevator" (Douglass 1980:17). Earlier, in 1953, the stonework and columns had been cleaned by sandblasting, but, fortunately, the brickwork was left untouched. Other early improvements included the addition of a gas furnace, fluorescent lighting, and additional shelving (Marion Sentinel 1955).

The lot on which the library is located consists of two city lots, with the building placed on the east lot leaving a spacious lawn area to the west. The west lot was purchased by the Marion Federation of Women's Clubs 12 years after the building had been constructed and has been maintained as a green area for the beautification of the library lot. This lawn area and the area surrounding the building has been landscaped with shade and flowering trees and some shrubbery. A small portion of the northwest corner of the lot where it adjoins the rear alley has been paved for a library staff three-space parking lot. Concrete sidewalks provide access to the front and side entries, with the front sidewalk forming a circular pathway in front of the steps. This landscaping and curving sidewalk won the 1972 P.R.I.D.E. award for the city of Marion from the Project City Pride of Cedar Rapids. A flagpole has been placed to the southeast of the entry along the sidewalk by American Legion Post 298.

The neighborhood surrounding the library was originally a mix of commercial, residential, and church properties. This mix has been retained to the present day, while the number of commercial over residential properties has increased. The Daniels family home, where Adeliza Daniels was born and lived out her life, was located one block to the northeast of the library she helped found. This home, along with many of the other grand homes along 8th Avenue in this neighborhood, retain a high degree of historic integrity and provide a historic backdrop for the library environs. The rear alley of the library lot remains in use, while the original west alley was closed by city ordinance when the lot was purchased in 1917. In general, the vistas of the library building are relatively unchanged from those when the building was constructed, with the exception of the rear addition removing the open space at the rear of the lot.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Marion Carnegie Public Library is locally significant because of its architecture (Criterion C) and for its importance to the educational and civic development of the town of Marion and as a local expression of the larger, collective development of Iowa's free-public libraries (Criterion A). Architecturally, the library is significant as a relatively well preserved example of the sexpartite (Type III) library plan in Iowa and of the design work of Dieman and Fiske, a Cedar Rapids architectural firm, as well as the best example of Classical Revival or Neoclassical-influenced architectural design in Marion, a city which has lost a number of significant historic civic and commercial buildings over the past few decades. The library is also historically significant because of the role that the library has played and continues to play in the community's civic and educational development as well as the manner in which the local community, particularly individual women and the Marion Federation of Women's Clubs, used their influence and energies to obtain library funding and maintain its position in the community. The history of this library reflects that of a statewide movement to establish public libraries in Iowa in the early twentieth century where citizens were willing to build a center for public education and enjoyment at civic expense. This history also reflects the near complete reliance on private donors to finance the construction, in this case the beneficence of philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. The period of significance begins with the construction of the library in 1905 and ends in 1943, the arbitrary 50-year cut-off date for National Register eligibility, because the library continues to function in its original capacity to the present day. The library board is currently considering the construction of a new library at another location, with the present building to be sold for other purposes. It is hoped that this nomination as well as the wishes of the library board and interested citizens will encourage future owners to preserve the integrity of this historic building.

The history of the Marion Carnegie Public Library began in 1901 when the Marion Federation of Women's Clubs inaugurated a movement to secure and erect a library building (Marion Sentinel March 16, 1905). At that time, Marion was the Linn County seat of government, a position it would finally lose to Cedar Rapids in 1919, and could boast of all the political, economic, and commercial benefits which came with that designation. In addition, Marion had been the Division Point for the Milwaukee Railroad since 1887, a position which also boosted the economic health and population base of the community. It was in this prosperous climate that the movement began to establish a public library for the good of the community and to further its civic progress (Douglass 1980; Oxley 1946).

Earlier attempts at libraries in Marion included a reading room established by a young ladies club and a circulating library for pay that was started by Mrs. A.B. Bullington of Des Moines. Neither effort lasted due to a lack of funding; however, "the idea of a public library for Marion somehow persisted" (Douglass 1980:3). It was at this point that the General Federation of Women's Clubs entered the library movement nationwide. The main activities of this Federation were "social events and the study of books," but they "fostered some civic aims, too" (Ibid.), among which was the call for the establishment of public libraries. In 1895 the Cedar Rapids Federation of Women's Clubs was established with the founding of a public library in that city as its main goal. Miss Adeliza Daniels of Marion was "greatly encouraged" by their success in obtaining

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a library the next year and was prompted to organize the Marion Federation of Women's Clubs in 1901. Miss Daniels was "a leader in endeavors for improvements in the city in which she was born and lived a full life of 93 years" (Ibid.:4). She came from a prominent pioneer Marion family and used her influence and position as the president of the Federation to further the civic development of this community, with her initial prime objective being to open a library. The first library was established in a donated room in the Owen Block and funded largely through donations and proceeds from rummage sales. However, it was soon apparent that if a library was to succeed it would require a consistent income and a larger building (Ibid.).

To that end, Miss Daniels and Judge James D. Giffen both wrote to Andrew Carnegie requesting funds for a public library. The reply to Miss Addison read as follows:

Responding to your communications in behalf of Marion--If the City agree by Resolution of Councils to maintain a Free Public Library at cost of not less than One Thousand Dollars a year and provide a suitable site for the building, Mr. Carnegie will be pleased to furnish Ten Thousand Dollars to erect a Free Public Library Building for Marion (Bertram 1903).

The challenge was met by the citizens of Marion, who raised \$3,973 through public subscription to purchase the lot known as the "Mitchell Corner" on 7th Avenue and 13th Street and raised an additional \$150 from the sale of an old barn on that lot. At least another \$36 came from funds raised locally through such activities as plays (Marion Sentinel November 24, 1904). But the funding problems were not entirely settled, and "after some more correspondence, Carnegie donated another \$1,500 and the library supporters, determined to get municipal backing, petitioned the city council for an election to authorize a two-mill levy" (Douglass 1980:8). The council and the voters both approved this measure in 1903. A municipal board of trustees was then elected by the city council to oversee the library. Among the original trustees were Miss Daniels, Mrs. Dobson, and Mrs. Busby of the Marion Federation. Businessman, J.S. Alexander was selected as president. Mary Parkhurst was named the first librarian.

Andrew Carnegie made his fortune in the steel industry and by 1903 had an annual income of \$28,000,000. His keen interest in libraries started as a youth when a "Pittsburgh entrepreneur opened his 400-volume library to the youth of the neighborhood" (Douglass 1980:11). Beginning with his first gift of a library to his birthplace in Scotland in 1881, Carnegie embarked on a program in which he donated more than \$100,000,000 to the establishment of public libraries in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada. By 1919, his gifts had built 2,465 libraries, including three in Linn County. The latter included Carnegie libraries in Marion, Cedar Rapids, and Mount Vernon, all of which were completed in 1905. The Cedar Rapids library received a \$75,000 donation, while the Mount Vernon library, which was intended for both the town and Cornell College, received a \$50,000 donation (Brewer and Wick 1911; Douglass 1980).

In order to secure a design for the Marion library, the services of Dieman and Fiske, a Cedar Rapids architectural firm were contracted for \$200. This firm provided the plans and specifications for the building and superintended its construction. Charles A. Dieman ran the office in Cedar Rapids, while his

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partner Ferdinand C. Fiske ran the office in Lincoln, Nebraska (Iowa Architects File, State Historical Society of Iowa). The contractor's reports for the Marion library construction noted Dieman's participation in the project more frequently than Fiske's (Douglass 1980:13). The Cedar Rapids firm was responsible for a variety of construction projects in Linn County including schools, churches, commercial buildings, and residences (Iowa Architects File, State Historical Society of Iowa).

The library design was selected by the library board after "visiting a number of libraries in the State" and after many suggestions made by the building committee (Report from the President of Board 1905). From this process, a basic design was agreed upon and Dieman and Fiske employed to draw up the plans and specifications (Ibid.). The sexpartite plan is similar to at least 26 others in the state and conforms to the Type III library plan as defined by the Architectural and Historical Survey of Public Libraries in Iowa, 1870-1940 (Dennett et al. 1980). The Classical Revival or Neoclassical stylistic influence is also common to libraries of this period but was not common in Marion where most of the commercial, public, and religious buildings had been constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century during the city's boom period and show the stylistic trends of that time period, primarily Italianate, Late Victorian, and Romanesque. Therefore, the Neoclassical design of the Marion library building was rather progressive in the community and stands as a symbol of the progressive movement, which resulted in the establishment of the library and other civic improvements such as the town parks; a movement led largely by the women of the community.

On September 3, 1904, the library board selected A.H. Conner, of Cedar Rapids as contractor for the library construction. Conner's bid of \$9,898 won out over those of eight other contractors. The bid was "for the building complete, exclusive of electric light fixtures, desks and other interior furniture" (Marion Sentinel September 8, 1904). The work was to be completed by December 15, 1904; however, delays in obtaining materials and furniture slowed the completion until the spring of 1905. The cornerstone was laid on September 29, 1904, with the completed building dedicated on March 16, 1905. The first 1,105 books were donated from the old library in the Owen Block (Douglass 1980:13).

The people of Marion, from the beginning, took much pride in their fine, new library facility. The library corner has consistently been rated and maintained as one of the city's most attractive spots. The Federation, as always deeply concerned, raised funds and bought for the library the lot to the west of the building in 1917 (Douglass 1980:13).

The library's involvement in the education of Marion's children was exemplified at an early date, when in 1910, "branch libraries" were established in the city's schools. Teachers were allowed to check out and distribute books among their pupils to help spur the children's interest in reading. By 1911, it was reported "that the plan had proved 'highly successful' and cited a near doubling of book circulation as proof" (Douglass 1980:14). The city council continued their support of the library by increasing the library tax millage from two to two and one-half mills in 1913 (Ibid.).

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Some concern for the adequacy of the library facilities to meet future needs was expressed in the early 1920s. A relatively low population growth in Marion until after World War II and the use of funds originally set aside for an addition to the library for other projects delayed any new construction. The library's collection continued to grow, however, despite the limited budget of \$1,100 to \$1,500 allowed for purchases. Books were selected by a committee of the Board of Trustees (Douglass 1980:15).

A Children's Department was established in 1957 in the former basement auditorium, which had been the "scene of meetings of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the city council, and many other civic and public groups from 1905 on" (Douglass 1980:15). This room was remodeled through city funding and furnished by a gift from the Federation. Despite this "expansion," pressure continued to build for an addition to the library building itself. In 1959, the voters of Marion approved an \$80,000 city bond issue for an addition and other improvements. This addition, completed in April 1961, nearly doubled the size of the library adding needed stack space and a civic auditorium in the basement. The addition was followed by a major renovation in 1974 which ultimately cost \$152,000, only \$6,000 of which came from library funds and the remainder from Federal sources. The renovation consisted primarily of interior remodeling but included some exterior updating as well. The firm of Brown, Healey, and Bock of Cedar Rapids provided architectural and design services for the renovation, with B.A. Westbrook Construction, Inc., of Marion serving as contractor (Ibid.:15-16, 19).

The library's holdings have grown steadily since 1905, beginning with the first donation of 1,105 books and increasing to 80,000 by 1931, 105,052 by 1961, and 149,000 by 1978. A statement by the Board of Trustees at the occasion of the library's 75th anniversary noted the following:

The Marion Carnegie Library represents an irreplaceable educational and recreational opportunity for thousands of Marionites and it is imperative that they continue to support it through usage, suggestions, and adequate funding.

We, the trustees and staff, are dedicated to responding to the needs of the library patrons. With their support, we will be able to continue to provide free access to information important to them (Douglass 1980:18).

The anniversary slogan for the library: "Information, Education, Entertainment, Inspiration/We've got it all for you" (Ibid.:17) speaks to the role that the library has played in the civic, educational, and recreational development of the city of Marion over the past 88 years. It continues to serve in an ever expanding capacity and continues to grow to the point that, once again, additional space is becoming a critical need. This time, however, the additional space will come in the form of a new building, with the present library building sold for other uses. It is the hope of the library board and many of the library patrons that the historic library building will be preserved for future generations so that they can better appreciate their library's and city's heritage. It is in this spirit that the board decided to nominate the Marion Carnegie Public Library to the National Register.

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Marion Carnegie Public Library
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Bibliography

Published and Unpublished Histories and Surveys:

Brewer, Luther A., and Barthinius L. Wick
1911 History of Linn County, Iowa. Pioneer Publishing Company, Chicago.

Dennett, Muessig and Associates, Ltd.
1980 An Architectural and Historical Survey of Public Libraries in Iowa
1870-1940. Iowa City, Iowa.

Douglass, Cecil G.
1980 History of the Marion Carnegie Public Library, 1905-1980. Postal
Instant Press, Cedar Rapids.

Oxley, Marvin
1946 History of Marion, Iowa, Volume V. Copy on file at the Marion
Carnegie Public Library, Marion, Iowa.

Newspapers:

Marion Sentinel

1904 Article concerning awarding of library construction contract to A.H.
Conner, September 8.

1904 Article concerning laying of library cornerstone and its contents,
September 29.

1904 Notice of a play given for the benefit of the public library, November
and December.

1904 Article on the near completion of the exterior of the library,
November 3.

1905 Notice that the library furniture had arrived and a date set for the
dedication, March 9.

1905 Article entitled "Free to the People" describing the dedication and
history of the library and including a photograph of the completed
building, March 16.

Maps:

1905-26 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of Marion, Iowa.

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Bibliography (continued)

Other Sources:

Scrapbook containing original letters, newspaper articles, speeches, and photographs documenting the history of the library from 1903-1974 on file at the Marion Carnegie Public Library, Marion, Iowa. Includes:

Bertram, James

1903 Letter to Miss Adeliza Daniels on behalf of Andrew Carnegie regarding request for library funding, dated January 22.

Report of the President of Board

1905 History of library and its funding as reported to the Mayor and City Council of Marion upon the library's dedication.

Iowa Architects File, State Historical Society of Iowa, Historic Preservation Bureau, Des Moines.

Iowa Site Inventory Form for the Marion Carnegie Public Library prepared in 1983 by James E. Jacobsen of the State Historic Preservation Office, Des Moines.

Correspondence and review material of the Marion Carnegie Public Library by the State Historic Preservation Office and the State National Register Nominations Review Committee dating from the early 1980s.

Personal communication with Tom Healey of Brown, Healey, Stone and Sauer, Cedar Rapids, on February 3, 1994, concerning the 1974 remodeling of the interior and the status of the original cork flooring.

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Marion Carnegie Public Library
Marion, Linn County, IA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Marion Carnegie Public Library property consists of Lots 7 and 8, Block 15, of the Original Town Plat for the Town of Marion.

Boundary Justification

The boundary consists of the legal description of the entire property including the building and adjacent lawn area and parking lot that has historically been associated with the library since 1917.

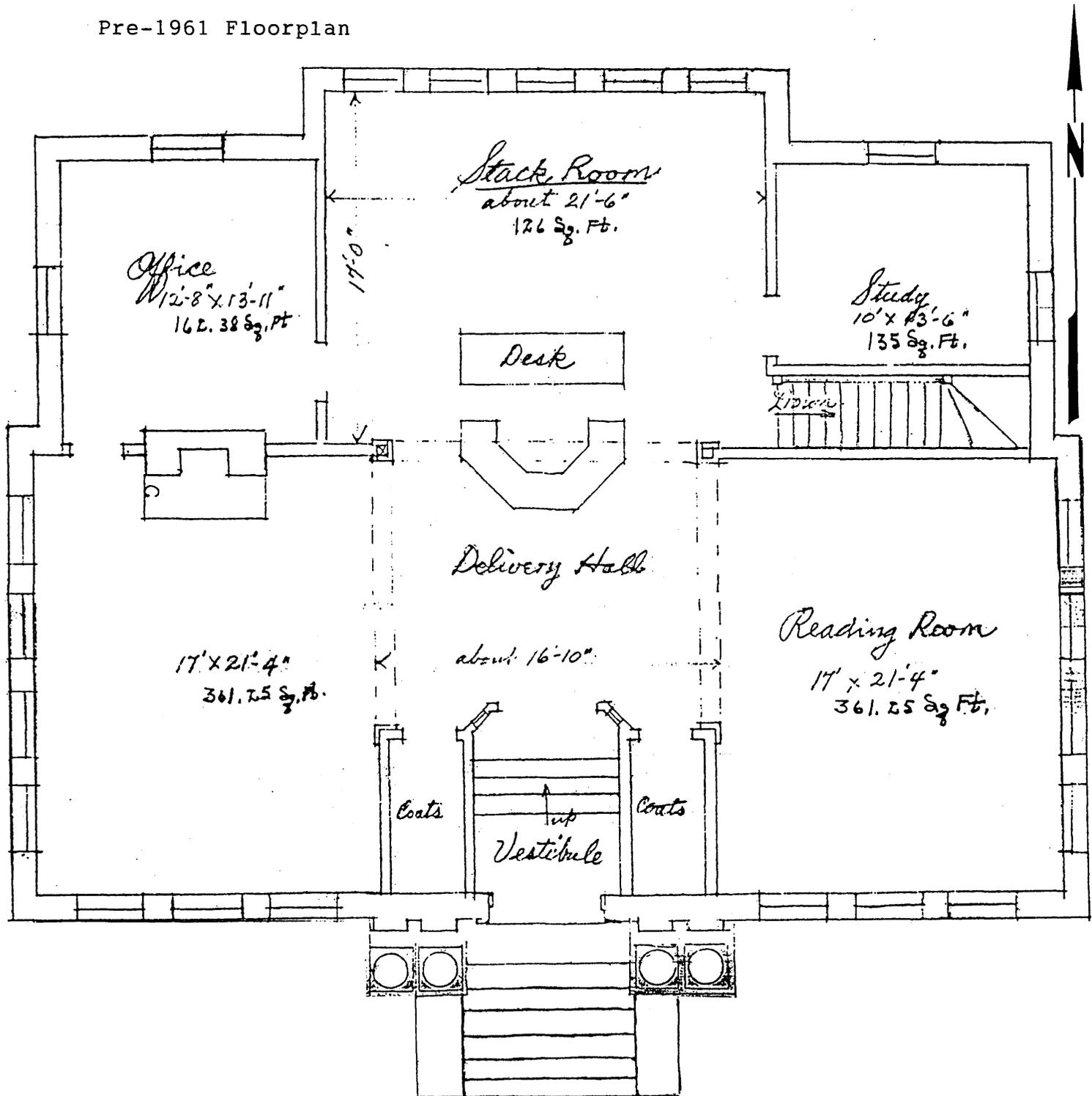
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Marion Carnegie Public Library
Marion, Linn County, IA

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Pre-1961 Floorplan



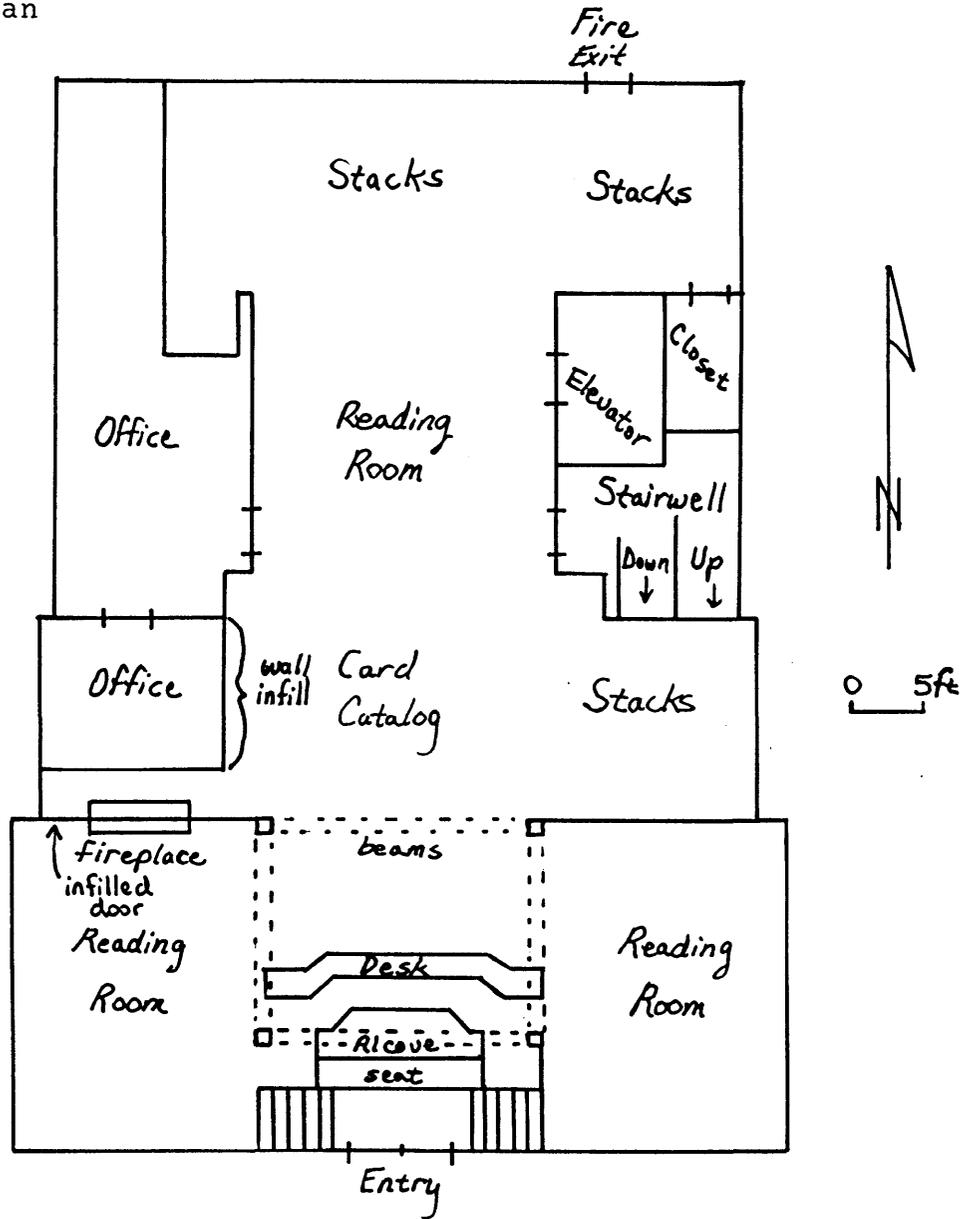
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Marion Carnegie Public Library
Marion, Linn County, IA

Section number Maps Page 13

Present Floorplan



First Floor
1993

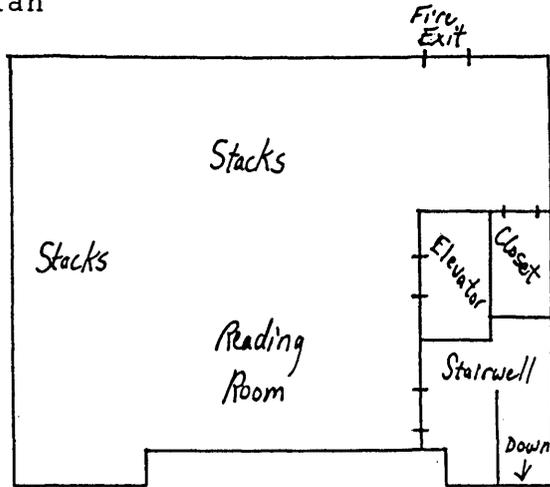
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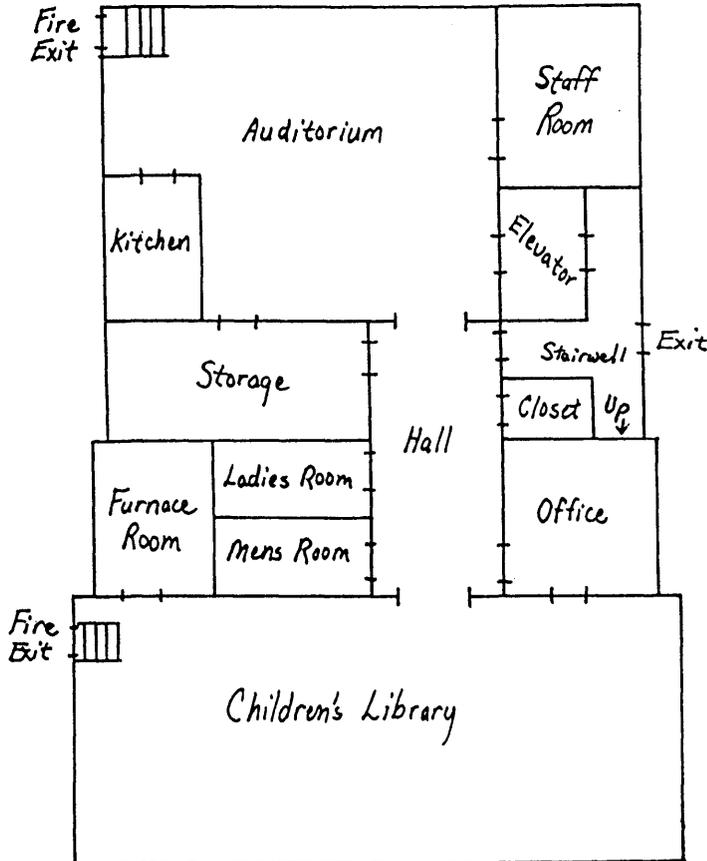
Marion Carnegie Public Library
Marion, Linn County, IA

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Present Floorplan



2nd Floor



Basement
1993



**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Marion Carnegie Public Library
Marion, Linn County, IA

Section number Photo
 Log Page 15

Photographs

Location of Original Negatives: Marion Carnegie Public Library, Marion, Iowa

Photo
No.

- #1 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-10-93
Front View of Library Looking North
- #2 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-10-93
Library, View to the Northwest
- #3 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-10-93
Library, View to the Southwest
- #4 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-10-93
Library, View to the Southeast
- #5 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-17-93
General View of Property, View to the North
- #6 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-17-93
General View of Property, View to the Northwest
- #7 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-17-93
General View of Commercial District West of Property Looking West-Northwest
- #8 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-10-93
Close-up of Front Portico, View to the Northeast
- #9 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-10-93
Close-up of Portico Details, View to the North
- #10 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-10-93
Close-up of Front Entry and East Side of Facade, View to the Northeast
- #11 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-10-93
Close-up of West Side of Facade, View to the Northwest
- #12 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-10-93
Close-up of Cornerstone, View to the North

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Marion Carnegie Public Library
Marion, Linn County, IA

Section number Photo Log Page 16

Photographs (continued)

- #13 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 6-10-93
Close-up of Oak Beams and Columns on Library Interior

- #14 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 6-10-93
Close-up of Decorative Bracket in Library Vestibule Interior

- #15 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 6-10-93
Fireplace and Oak Mantle in Reading Room in Library Interior

- #16 Photographer: Unknown
Date: c. 1905
Historic Photograph of Library Shortly After Completion in 1905

- #17 Photographer: Unknown
Date: c. 1920
Historic Photograph of Library in the 1920s

- #18 Photographer: Scott Hansen
Date: 1980
Photograph Taken of Library for Inclusion in 1980 History Book