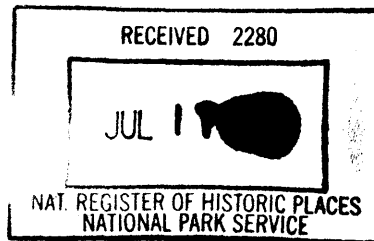


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1048

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mishawaka Carnegie Library

other names/site number _____ 141-597-53104

2. Location

street & number 122 North Hill _____ N/A not for publication

city or town Mishawaka _____ N/A vicinity

state Indiana _____ code IN _____ county St. Joseph _____ code 141 _____ zip code 46544

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 36CFR 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

5/21/98
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that 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

8-14-98
Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

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, district, site, structure, object

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values: 1, 0, 0, 0, 1.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: Library

VACANT

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS:

OTHER: Jacobethan Revival

foundation CONCRETE, walls BRICK, TERRA COTTA, roof STONE: Slate, other WOOD, GLASS

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1916-1947

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wickes, A.F. Architect

Young, Ernest W. Architect

Moe, Ingwold. Builder

9. Major Bibliographic 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:

Mishawaka-Penn Public Library, Mishawaka

Mishawaka Carnegie Library
Name of Property

St. Joseph IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property <1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6 Zone	5 6 7 8 9 0 Easting	4 6 1 2 3 0 0 Northing	3			
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Adrian Scott Fine, Field Coordinator II
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date 11-24-97
street & number 520 East Colfax Avenue telephone 219/232-4534
city or town South Bend state IN zip code 46617

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 Beiger Heritage Corporation, Inc.
street & number 900 Lincolnway West telephone 219/255-5353
city or town Mishawaka state IN zip code 46544

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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Carnegie Library
St. Joseph County, Indiana

Narrative Description

Mishawaka's Carnegie Library is located west of the downtown business district and situated on a small corner lot at the intersection of First and Hill Streets. Surrounding the library are modest residential houses, the former Mishawaka High School, and, several blocks to the north, the former Mishawaka Woolen & Rubber Industrial complex (now Uniroyal). Built in 1916, the Carnegie Library represents the "public library" as an entirely new, evolving building type of the Twentieth Century. Its interior arrangements and layout adhered to the most modern standards in library design, as recommended by both the Carnegie Corporation and the American Library Association. Mishawaka was, however, an exception to the standard approach in the exterior design of a public library. With an individualized architectural statement, the Carnegie Library rejects an imposing entrance, raised basement feature, or massive flight of steps. Instead, it was designed at-grade and in the non-characteristic Jacobethan Revival style of architecture. The majority of communities receiving funds from the Carnegie Corporation designed their new library to portray the essence of prestige and distinction. Most achieved this goal by mimicking Grecian temple forms and using Classical architectural styles. Professional journals, postcards, and even librarians helped promote this style which has come to be known as "Carnegie Classical." When the Mishawaka Carnegie Library was constructed, the Jacobethan Revival architectural style was most often used for educational buildings. Perhaps the architect, A. F. Wilkes (or Wickes), wanted to maximize the role of the Mishawaka library as an educational resource. Notable characteristics of this ornate style and the Carnegie Library are Flemish gable end walls; ivory-colored terra cotta; slate roof shingles; quoins; leaded glass mullion windows; parapet walls; and, a massive chimney. The May 12, 1916 edition of *The Mishawaka Enterprise* described the new library as "of old English type of architecture, built of oriental brick with terra cotta trimmings and Queen Anne windows." Through its involvement with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and subsequent history, the Mishawaka Carnegie Library also represents the physical changes in the use and growth of public libraries nationwide.

West Facade

The west or front facade of the Carnegie Library is visually divided into three primary parts with the central portion and entrance projecting forward toward the street (photo 1). With the exception of the entrance, the building is arranged with a horizontal emphasis, accentuated by a prominent, roof ridge line; water course of molded brick; parapet wall; and, projecting cornice entablature featuring terra cotta dentils. Framing each end are Flemish gables with decorative terra cotta coping and quoins. The design is asymmetrical with three window bays to the left of the entrance and two bays to the right. Each window bay features leaded glass casement windows divided by mullions into three unequal sections. Terra cotta frames each window. The top of each window bay is slightly arched

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and includes a small terra cotta crest in both corners. A decorative panel of brick and tile as wide as the window is located below each sill. The panels alternate in rows of headers and stretchers with tile accents and are outlined in brick soldier coursing (photo 3). The overall brick masonry gives the false appearance of age with a decorative English cross bond pattern. Located beneath each window bay are two basement windows with curved limestone walls framing the window wells.

Front Entrance

Leading to the front entrance is a brick sidewalk and a concrete platform. Flanking the sidewalk are pipe rail bike racks which were installed in 1937 by the Works Progress administration. The entrance to the library features the highest concentration of ornament (photo 2). Framing the entrance are four, aligned limestone columns supporting a cornice entablature and broken segmented pediment. Flanking the columns are terra cotta pilasters with three lozenge motifs. At the center of the broken pediment is a modified cartouche panel with an open book at its center. Over the two double doors is, "PVBLIC LIBRARY." Although many are commonly referred to as the "Carnegie Library," only a third of the Carnegie-funded libraries officially carried Andrew Carnegie's name (Jones) as part of the title. Above the pediment is a panel trimmed in terra cotta and filled with brick. Originally a terra cotta plaque was located here and read, "An Idle Book Never Loses in Power. An Idle Man Does." The plaque was removed and relocated to the new library in 1969. With inward curving sidewalls, accented by terra cotta quoins, the entrance features a small Flemish gable wall trimmed in terra cotta coping and topped by finials and an obelisk. Each side wall of the entrance has an arched leaded glass window and terra cotta keystone. The gable roof is exposed by a cutout in the parapet wall above the window and bisected by a small copper gutter and downspout.

North and South Facades

The north facade features a Flemish gable end wall and has a slightly sloping elevation leading towards the rear of the library (photo 4). At the center of this facade is a large window opening divided into three unequal sections and framed in terra cotta (photo 5). The top section is divided horizontally into eight panels of terra cotta ornament. Taking cues from the Gothic Revival style, each panel has diagonal lines, a smooth crest, and an arch divided into two. Four arched, leaded glass windows are located in the two remaining sections. Windows at this facade also include a series of stained-glass depictions which partially includes a scale, an open book, and a hourglass. Below the window is a decorative brick panel similar to those found on the west facade. One notable difference is an unusual pinwheel design of brick and tile at the center of the panel. A large attic vent is located near the top of the wall. Above the vent are three terra cotta, diamond-shaped elements.

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The south facade, also featuring a Flemish gable end wall, is divided at the center by a massive chimney incorporating decorative brick work, terra cotta coping and diamond-shaped elements (photo 6). Two windows flank each side of the chimney. The windows are similar to those found on the front facade however are divided into two horizontal sections only. Below the sill on each window is molded brick corbelling. At the base of this facade is a flat-roofed structure (15'6" by 43') which rises approximately three feet from the ground. In 1937, local laborers employed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed this addition to house a new coal bin and furnace room.

East Facade

The east or rear facade is the least decorative and most representative of the Works Progress Administration (photo 6). A two-story addition was constructed across the rear of the building to provide extra space for the growing stacks of books, offices, and a book repair room. The addition, designed by prominent South Bend architect Ernest W. Young, is simple and delineated as two separate flat-roofed "boxes." Both feature brick masonry with an English cross bond pattern. Windows are steel casements with limestone sills. Both feature limestone coping. The addition at the center of the rear facade however features two decorative elements (photo 7). Wrapping around the structure and connecting with the original structure is a cornice entablature. Although its profile matches the original, the newer entablature is made of sheet metal rather than terra cotta. The other decorative element is a limestone door surround at the basement level. The surround has a gothic arched motif with modified quoin design.

Vestibule Entrance

The vestibule of Mishawaka's Carnegie library is the most intimate and decorative area of the building (photo 8). Although a relatively small space, the vestibule features a barrel-vaulted ceiling giving the sense of greater volume. Flanking each end of the vestibule is one round arched leaded glass window with plaster keystone. Outlining the windows and covering three fourths of the wall area is square-shaped Arts and Crafts tile varying in color from matte greens to oranges, and browns. Terrazzo is used for flooring and base moldings. A decorative grill covers the radiator. Lining the space are oak wood pilasters and a cornice entablature. A large swinging door with leaded glass leads to the main library space.

Main Floor

From the vestibule to the main floor is an open stair landing. Facing east are marble steps leading up and, to the right, is a staircase to the basement level. Although no longer in place, it appears that a balustrade once was located around the perimeter of this space. The entire space features a large barrel vaulted ceiling and includes three, evenly spaced

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Carnegie Library
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air grates. The two end walls act as focal points. To the south is a massive fireplace flanked by two windows (photo 9). The wood paneled fireplace surround or mantel is unusually large and characteristic of the Jacobethan Revival style. It features deeply recessed panels and a cornice entablature. Carved limestone surrounds the opening and decorative brick in a herringbone pattern is located within the hearth. At the north end of the room is a large leaded glass window which is nearly floor-to-ceiling in height (photo 10). Wainscoting with plaster panels is located along the stairway landing. Book stacks (no longer remain) originally lined all other walls.

The main floor was historically separated by a large front desk at its center (no longer in this location, however reportedly stored in basement). Part of the reason for this was that the space was separated into an adult and children's reading rooms. The adult reading room, divided by glass partition walls (no longer remain), originally had space for six reading tables and was located at the north end of the room. To the south was the children's room which, in addition to the fireplace, featured a lavatory (no longer remains; location unknown). Shortly after the library's opening, *The Mishawaka Enterprise* stated, "{i}n this room the little people will have every convenience and will enjoy a story hour every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock" (May 12, 1916).

Several changes were made to this space in 1937 along with the addition constructed by the Works Progress Administration. Reportedly, the remodeling of the original building took more time and share of the labor cost than the addition. Minor changes included an electric clock mounted above the entrance (opening still remains), painting walls in "pleasing" pastel colors, and revamping the heating system. Other changes are more apparent, such as covering the wood floors with asphalt tile and covering over two window openings with plaster. In the adult reading room, the glass partitions were removed. The children's reading room was described as being "{w}recked and rebuilt" (Open House pamphlet, 1938). It was enlarged by 420 square feet (this possibly includes the removal of the lavatory and a temporary book storage area). Other changes included removing oak beams and adding two murals by Crewes Warnacut (no longer remain).

The addition provided a large space leading off of the main reading areas. Features include a segmental arched ceiling, large steel casement windows and brick window ledges. Along one wall is a grouping of three doors of unequal size. One door leads to a narrow, enclosed staircase which provides secondary access to the basement. A center door or opening was used for a "dumb-waiter" system of carrying the books from the basement to the main floor. The third door leads to a large room which included the librarian's office and catalog and stack space.

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Basement

The Carnegie Corporation's *Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings* recommended specific uses for the basement level of an appropriately-designed public library. Nearly half of the space was to be devoted to a lecture room with the remainder of the area for restrooms, boiler room, and, if space allowed, a staff or trustee's room. When it opened, Mishawaka's Carnegie Library had a social room at the north end of the basement, and it initially served as a meeting place for the Women's Club and other civic and social groups. The remainder of the space was used for storage, an overflow area for the children's area upstairs, and mechanicals. Separate restrooms for men and women are located near the front stairs. The women's restroom is located to the south of the staircase and appears to be original. The men's restroom was reportedly moved during the 1937 expansion to a space underneath the vestibule. Floors are concrete in most areas. One exception is a half bath and vestibule entrance which feature Terrazzo flooring (in 1937 addition).

The original design and use of the Carnegie Library are evident with nearly all of the primary features and materials intact. The Mishawaka Carnegie Library does retain the level of integrity necessary to convey its historic and architectural significance. The Carnegie Library has been occupied only periodically since its closing in 1969. The building is currently for sale. Deterioration and minor vandalism have occurred, visible primarily in plaster damage caused from roof leaks and by broken windows.

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Carnegie Library
St. Joseph County, Indiana

Statement of Significance

The Mishawaka Carnegie Library, located at 122 North Hill Street, west of downtown Mishawaka, Indiana, is a significant example of a Carnegie-funded library. Unlike many other Carnegie libraries in Indiana, Mishawaka's library does not feature the traditional "Carnegie Classical" architecture style or the typical raised basement feature. Its architectural design is unique, incorporating elements most characteristic of the Jacobethan Revival style. The Flemish gable end walls and entrance are particularly noteworthy. The building represents Mishawaka's first public library and the efforts of many early residents who promoted the need for a permanent, spacious facility. The Carnegie Library also represents one of Indiana's original 164 Carnegie-funded libraries; Mishawaka's library is number 147. Compared to all other states, Indiana lead in the number of grants received by the Carnegie Corporation and represents nearly ten percent of the total (1,689) number of Carnegie libraries constructed (Jones, 1997). Since its construction in 1916, the Mishawaka Carnegie Library has remained an important community landmark; this despite its closure as a library in 1969 with the construction of a new facility east of the downtown. In the 1995 Historic Sites and Structures Inventory of the City of Mishawaka, the Carnegie Library was rated as an Outstanding resource (141-597-53104). Although now vacant for many years with only periodic occupancy, nearly all of the original exterior and interior features of the Carnegie Library are intact. The Carnegie Library retains the level of integrity necessary to portray the sense and feeling of the original design and use. The Carnegie Library is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

Historical Background and Significance

Mishawaka's local library history is relatively recent. Prior to the formal establishment of a public library in 1907, there were several library "movements" with donations and book collections. The earliest-known collection was known as the Maclure library which was destroyed by fire in 1872. Later a subscription library (\$1 annually per patron) called the Ladies' Library was housed in numerous downtown buildings where free space was provided. When space was no longer available, the books were given to a local church annex and ultimately the collection ended up in the restrooms of the Mishawaka Woolen & Rubber Company. Many libraries across the country began under similar situations. The Chatfield, Minnesota library was also located in a public restroom where the attendant was responsible for, among other duties, looking after the books. A 1906 tax levy by the Mishawaka Board of Education provided the necessary start-up funds to establish a public library by September of 1907. Usually municipalities were unable to provide financial aid, however did give space, often rent-free, in civic buildings. In Mishawaka, a second floor

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room in the City Hall was set aside to house the library and its part time librarian, Miss Olive Long, for the next nine years from 1907 to 1916.

The existing library conditions were clearly inadequate at meeting the needs of Mishawaka's citizens. The obvious solution was a building to house the growing collection of the public library. In the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries, public libraries started representing more than just a depository of books. Some communities believed a public library would solve social problems, mainly targeting young men who were "prone to drinking" (Jones). Documentation from the Carnegie Corporation now shows that many communities also viewed the library as more than an educational facility. The public library was a primary symbol demonstrating prosperity and considered a necessity for a community's success.

Mishawaka received its first permanent public library relatively late. The majority of Carnegie libraries constructed in Indiana and across the country were built before or within the first decade of the Twentieth Century. In many instances, this included communities the same size of Mishawaka or smaller. The administration of the City of Mishawaka began courting the Carnegie Corporation in 1914 to provide \$35,000 towards building a new library facility. The existing City Hall space was cramped and included, at this time, 6,000 volumes and no room for reading tables. In January of 1915 the City of Mishawaka received notification from the Carnegie Corporation committing \$30,000 towards the new facility. Although newspaper accounts report that officials were attempting to re-negotiate for the full \$35,000, the Carnegie Corporation rarely amended its grant amount and, in this case, did not provide the additional \$5,000 as requested. As part of the grant agreement, Mishawaka was required to provide for an annual maintenance fund for the new library with the determined amount based on the current population of the city (\$2 to \$3 per resident). In February, to comply with the requirements of the Carnegie Corporation, the City Council passed a resolution to guarantee a ten percent maintenance fund (\$3,000.00) for the new library.

Each community requesting funds for a public library was also required to provide a suitable building site. The only requirement of the Carnegie Corporation was that the site be approved by most of the citizens in the community. Many communities situated their library within an overall City Beautiful plan. Often sites were prominent or centrally located along the community's main street, usually near schools and other civic buildings. Where land was scarce, communities sacrificed parks, school yards, and sometimes even cemeteries. Some communities thought the ideal site was adjacent to, however far enough away from the noise and activity of a main thoroughfare. Site choice frequently

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amounted to what was being donated. Mishawaka's site for a new library consisted of two lots, donated by community leader Fred G. Eberhart, at the corner of First and Hill Streets. The location is west of the downtown business district and off of the main thoroughfare, Lincoln Way East (then Lincoln Highway). Surrounding the site, then and now, are modest residential homes with two notable exceptions. The Mishawaka High School (now used as a furniture store) was located directly across the street was an ideal companion for the public library. The proximity of the Carnegie Library to the Mishawaka Woolen & Rubber Company directly prescribed to Carnegie's goal of serving the labor class. The industrial complex still dominates the neighborhood with its location only several blocks to the north and situated along the St. Joseph River. Many of the simple frame houses surrounding the library were the residences of workers employed at this factory and its intricate complex of buildings dating to the 1860s.

To oversee the construction of the new public library, an executive board and building committee of fifteen members were formed with the Superintendent of Schools, J. P. Nuner, as the chairperson. By May of 1915 architect A. F. Wickes of Gary was chosen to design the library. The history on the architect and previous commissions is unknown as is the reason for choosing an out-of-town architect from Gary. The majority of Carnegie libraries constructed were built at a cost of \$20,000 or less. The contract for Mishawaka's library was awarded to the lowest bidder of \$19,900 and went to Ingwold Moe, also of Gary. Construction of the new library reportedly began in mid-September and was guaranteed to be completed within the next 110 to 125 days.

In March, *The Mishawaka Enterprise* reported that the new library was nearly ready. The dedication of any Carnegie library was a significant community event. Officially, Mishawaka's Carnegie Library opened on May 5, 1916 with an invitation for a public reception stating that everyone should "...show their appreciation of the royal gift by attending in masse" (*The Mishawaka Enterprise*, May 5, 1916). A newspaper account of the evening described all of the features of the library and stated, "{t}he library is something long desired and needed by Mishawaka, and our citizens should be profoundly grateful to the great philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, for the generosity which has made its acquirement possible..." (*The Mishawaka Enterprise*, May 12, 1916).

Between 1886 and 1919, Andrew Carnegie donated more than \$40 million for the construction of 1,679 public library buildings across the country (Indiana represents nearly ten percent). Carnegie valued the role of the free public library and the opportunities it could provide for the less fortunate, particularly the labor class. Carnegie did not consider

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Carnegie Library
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his grants for public libraries to be charity or a handout. He stated, "this was not philanthropy but a clever stroke of business" helping those who would help themselves.

Carnegie and James Bertram, Carnegie's confidential secretary from 1897-1914 and secretary of the Carnegie Corporation from 1911-1934, were actively involved in reviewing all applications and critiquing submitted architectural designs. Generally designs were left up to the individual community, however every Carnegie library was required to avoid wasted space and be "functional, giving straightforward service." Prior to 1904, the Carnegie Corporation had no design requirements or review process and allowed communities to construct libraries in the method and design of their choice (Jones). Later Carnegie and Bertram determined that expensive materials, vaulted domes, and impressive lobbies were actually taking away from the original purpose of the library. In a 1911 leaflet called *Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings*, produced by the Carnegie Corporation, minimum standards were outlined for acceptable library designs and layouts. Several guidelines included a warning against wasting space at the entrance; the advantage of locating the circulation desk near the entrance for proper supervision; and, separate reading areas for adults and children. State library associations also issued pamphlets warning against architectural excess and suggested planning the interior before the exterior in order to insure maximum library convenience.

The Carnegie Corporation recommended six floorplans for small library buildings. Each floorplan suggested a one-story building with partially exposed basement and a flight of steps leading to the main floor. The main floor in each design was divided into separate reading rooms for children and adults and typically included an area for reference and delivery. The basement level featured restrooms, staff room, mechanicals, and a large lecture room. The Mishawaka Carnegie library generally adhered to all of the guidelines outlined by the Carnegie Corporation. Its layout is very similar to the suggested floorplans. However, in Indiana and elsewhere, a large number of Carnegie libraries were designed in Classical architectural styles and, like the most popular method of choosing a building site with civic prominence, were usually inspired by the City Beautiful movement. Two trademarks of the Carnegie Classical architectural style are raised basements with ceremonial entry steps and colossal columns, usually supporting an elaborate pediment. Typical designs are also symmetrical. Few Carnegie libraries feature entrances at grade or asymmetrical facades like the Mishawaka library. Only a handful of Carnegie libraries defy the standard architectural approach and, at the same time, were successful at achieving the goal of a well-organized library, as specified by the Carnegie Corporation. The design

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Carnegie Library
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of Mishawaka's library in the Jacobethan Revival style is also unique, especially the Flemish gable end walls and entrance outlined in ivory terra cotta ornament.

Within six years after Mishawaka's Carnegie Library opened its doors, the number of volumes doubled to 12,000 and more than 4,300 borrowers were checking out books at an average of 2,000 per month (South Bend Tribune, March 8, 1922). Mishawaka's population was growing steadily and, like many Carnegie libraries, future growth or expansion was not considered at the time of construction. Many libraries were considered too small even before they were officially dedicated. Although rare, some Carnegie libraries were expanded with a subsequent grant from the Carnegie Corporation. However by the 1920s, the Carnegie library program was no longer in place and many communities simply had to make do with a shortage of space and overcrowded stacks.

By 1937, Mishawaka's population was more than 28,000 which was nearly double the amount when the Carnegie Library was first constructed. The book stack had also swelled to an estimated 26,166 volumes. Like many of the New Deal programs of the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) brought needed relief to those without a job and, in this instance, the Carnegie Library with a much-needed expansion. More than one hundred fifty Carnegie libraries took advantage of the WPA program. With \$20,000 spent on labor and architect Ernest W. Young of South Bend hired to oversee the project, Mishawaka's Carnegie library gained a small addition on the south and a large two-story addition on the east. A new coal bin and furnace room were added as well as a children's room, two staff rooms, and a space for book repair. For the first time, the librarian, Ella Hodges, was provided with an office and separate catalog and stack rooms. The expansion was touted as providing enough space for the growing stacks for the next ten years. On May 7 and 8, 1938, the public was invited to an open house at the library to unveil the new changes. The library was described as, "{a} more modern looking library radiating a live and useful spirit" (Open House pamphlet, 1938). Remodeling included the addition of two murals by Crewes Warnacut (no longer in place); custom bicycle racks at the entrance (still in place); and, a completely revamped children's reading room. Alterations primarily consisted of taking down glass partitions in the adult reading section, relocating the men's restroom in the basement, installing asphalt floor tile, and removing oak beams in the children's reading room.

History After Period of Significance

On September 25, 1957, the Mishawaka library celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with an open house and reception at the Carnegie Library. At this time, the library was serving a population of approximately 40,000 (including Penn Township and two branches). The book stack had reached 58,325 volumes. The compact corner site at First and Hill Streets

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allowed no easy method of expanding the existing Carnegie library again. As Carnegie libraries aged and technology advanced, many of these buildings were vacated or demolished. Nearly three hundred (eighteen percent) of the original Carnegie libraries are estimated to have been lost to date (Jones). By 1969, at age 53, the Mishawaka Carnegie Library was officially closed and vacated with the opening of a new facility to the east of the downtown. Ownership of the library went to the City of Mishawaka who then transferred it to Beiger Heritage Corporation, a Mishawaka-based not-for-profit preservation organization. With two protective easements assuring its protection, Beiger Heritage sold the Carnegie library to George Kilbey in February, 1976. Although it never occurred, Kilbey proposed using the library as an aircraft museum. Later Mark Kilbey owned the building and attempted to sell the property to Carnegie Properties, Inc. in 1995 for use as a meeting and banquet facility. Ultimately, Beiger Heritage Corporation filed suit against Carnegie Properties, Inc. because it was not allowed to exercise its right of first refusal on the sale. In June, 1996, the Indiana Court of Appeals awarded Beiger Heritage Corporation, now the owner of the Carnegie Library, the right to purchase the building. The Carnegie Library is currently for sale.

Despite deterioration caused by its prolonged vacancy, general disrepair and vandalism, the Mishawaka Carnegie Library remains virtually unchanged from its original design. Nearly all of the interior and exterior features are intact. One exception is a terra cotta plaque which was located above the main entrance and read; "An Idle Book Never Loses in Power. An Idle Man Does" With bricks in its place, the plaque was removed in 1969 and relocated to the new library. The Mishawaka Carnegie Library represents one of 164 libraries in Indiana which were funded and made possible through Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation. It also represents a significant departure in the traditional approach towards designing a Carnegie library by rejecting the standard Carnegie Classical style. Through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) the Carnegie Library also demonstrates the impact of the New Deal and the growth and advancement of public libraries. To plan for its future preservation and provide a level of protection, local designation of Mishawaka's Carnegie Library is currently pending with the Mishawaka City Council. The Carnegie Library retains the integrity to portray its significance as a unique building type and role as a important historic resource of Mishawaka.

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St. Joseph County, Indiana

Bridges, Janice. Indiana's Princess City: The History of Mishawaka 1832-1932.
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Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory: City of Mishawaka. 1994.

Jones, Theodore. Carnegie Libraries Across America. Preservation Press. 1997.

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September 3 and 10, 1915; March 24, April 21, May 5, May 12, 1916; June 16,
1994; June 20 and 30; July 19, 1996.

*Open House and Reception In Observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the
Mishawaka Public Library, pamphlet, September 25, 1957*

Public Library of Mishawaka Holds Open House, pamphlet, 1938.

South Bend Tribune (News-Times). October 15, 1929; May 20, 1994; August 3,
September 10, 1995; June 23, 1996.

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Carnegie Library
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Verbal Boundary Description

See attached map. The address for the Carnegie Library is 122 North Hill Street, Mishawaka, Indiana. The legal description for the Carnegie Library is more particularly described as:

Lots Numbered Ten (10) and Twelve (12) on Hill street, as shown on the recorded plat of the Addition to St. Joseph Iron Works, now the City of Mishawaka, excepting from the Northeast corner of said Lots Numbered Ten (10) and Twelve (12) combined, the tract of land Sixty-Six (66) feet East and West by Eighty (80) feet North and South; also all the rights of the grantor in that part of the West Half (½) of the vacated alley lying East of and adjoining the real estate hereinabove described; which property is commonly described as the Carnegie Library, 122 North Hill Street, Mishawaka, Indiana.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the original boundaries of the Carnegie Library.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all of the photographs:

Carnegie Library, Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, Indiana
Adrian Scott Fine, photographer
Summer, 1997, period of photographs
Location of negatives: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
520 East Colfax Avenue

1. Carnegie Library, front facade, camera facing east.
2. Carnegie Library, entrance, camera facing northeast.
3. Carnegie Library, front facade, camera facing northeast.
4. Carnegie Library, north facade, camera facing southeast.
5. Carnegie Library, north facade, camera facing south.
6. Carnegie Library, south and east facades, camera facing northwest.
7. Carnegie Library, east facade, camera facing south.
8. Carnegie Library, vestibule, camera facing north.
9. Carnegie Library, main floor, camera facing south.
10. Carnegie Library, main floor, camera facing north.