

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89000405

Date Listed: 5/25/89

Mason City Public Library
Property Name

Cerro Gordo
County

IA
State

Multiple Name

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.

Beth Boland
Signature of the Keeper

5/25/89
Date of Action

===== Amended Items in Nomination:

Item #8:

The period of significance is 1903--1939

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 11 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mason City Public Library
other names/site number Penn Avenue Building

2. Location

street & number 208 East State Street not for publication
city, town Mason City vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Cerro Gordo code 033 zip code 50401

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> objects
			<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 3/30/89
Signature of certifying official Date
Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:) _____

Beth Roland 5/25/89

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)Education: Library

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)Commerce/Trade: Business - Office
Building.

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)foundation Stonewalls Limestone and brick

roof Asphaltother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The former Mason City Public Library is a two-story, rectangular ediface constructed of limestone and designed in the classical revival style. Constructed between 1903 and 1905, the building features a monumental portico flanked by paired fluted Doric columns with a heavy entablature with a plain frieze and dentilled cornice, an entryway with a carved stone pediment and stained glass stairway windows. Although used for nonlibrary purposes since 1939, much significant interior fabric remains including the interior lobby decorated with fluted wood columns and paneled beams, the former east and west reading rooms with their original fireplaces, a two-story stack room, two second floor reading rooms with fireplaces and a large community room with fireplace on the lower level.

The configuration is essentially rectangular (90' x 65') in plan with modest detailing. Symmetry is well maintained about the entry portico. Breaking from the rectangular plan, along with the entry portico, the former book stack room projects out at the north elevation opposite the entry portico.

Softened by its beveled corners, the entry portico is the recipient of the greatest amount of detailing. Pairs of two-story columns flanking the entrance are detailed in a Roman-Tuscan style. The echinus portion of the column capitol is detailed in an egg and dart pattern. The column shaft is fluted from just below the entrance doorhead to the capitol. The lower portion of the column is unfluted. The column base departs from the Tuscan order slightly, possessing a second bead above the torus--more like an Ionic base. The building entablature above the column is modest in detail containing no engraving except for the "Public Library" Roman lettering which once appeared over the entry. These letters were unfortunately grouted in after the building changed function beyond 1939. The cornice is detailed beneath with dentils around the entire building, providing the greatest detailing on the building face of the subordinate elevations.

The buildings main entrance rises above the grade on a grand stair. Its carved pediment is arched rather than gabled with scrolling within. The copper and brass front double doors are the original.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

The window placement is symmetrical with a pair to each side of the entry portico and a pair of windows on each side elevation. First floor windows are grander with arched transome windows that are not present on the ground floor or second floor windows. The original windows are intact.

Building massing is very pleasing and in good proportion holding well to the Palladio Renaissance Theories and displaying a 2:3 ratio in plan and a 1:2 ratio in the front elevation.

Certain architects had earned reputations as experts in library design and the Chicago firm of Patton and Miller was selected to provide the plans and specifications. Bids were let on September 10, 1903 and the general contract was awarded to F.M.Garthwaite of Chicago for the sum of \$25,793. Henry Struble and Son of Chicago was awarded the contract for the Bedford Stone for the exterior at \$8,000. Brice Gas and Electric of Mason City was let the contract for the gas and electric fixtures for \$259.30 and W.J.Daly of Mason City had the contract for sewerage, plumbing and gas fitting for \$615.92. The Glanville Company of Mason City was awarded the contract carpeting. Work began in October 1903 completing the stone foundation and laying the corner-stone on December 11, 1903. The walls were completed up to the water table and work ceased until spring 1904. The original building is of white Bedford limestone exterior with load-bearing (Mason City) brick backup and plaster interior. The oak woodwork came from a Cedar Rapids millworks. Problems in getting seasoned oak caused delays. The floor and roof structure is of wood joist and wood deck. The roof is sloping to roof drains with asphalt built-up roof covered with gravel.

The plan of the building is the sexpartite, (Type III) library plan. The building is clearly divided into two zones of three parts each: a front zone composed of central delivery room and entrance vestibule, flanked on either side by a reading room; and a rear zone composed of the central book stack, flanked on one side by the librarian's office and on the other by the reference room. Doorways connect the delivery room to the reading rooms and the radiating book stack which projected from the rear of the building. The original and current floor plans vary little with the original exterior being unchanged.

Interior detailing carries the same features as the exterior, only in wood. The first floor lobby is surrounded in wood columns at the four corners. The capitols possess the egg and dart at the capitols and the crown mould resembles the entablature, complete with lentils. Each of the four former reading rooms has a fireplace displaying

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

varying degrees of ornatation. The most elegant fireplace is in the former adult reading room to the right of the lobby on the first floor. It again repeats the column details described earlier. The former childrens reading room has a more modest fireplace. The fireplaces on the second and lower levels are quite simple and of basic plan. Wood door are raised panel with wide frame casing and head with a crown mould carried throughout the building.

Alterations to the plan have been minimal and none have been damaging to important detailing. Recent remodelling by Henkel Construction, the present owners, was sympathetic to former spaces with the owners following the Secretary of Interiors' standards for rehabilitation and receiving Investment Tax Credits on his 1987 return.

All of the original woodwork has been refinished and new woodwork has been milled in the original shapes.

The board room within the former adult reading room on the first floor is held below existing ceiling, leaving the wood beams untouched. The wall crown mould is detailed in like manner to the fireplace.

The first floor reading room on the west (childrens room) includes the addition of an elevator for handicap requirements. The reading area by the fireplace has been retained with the remainder of the space divided for offices.

The first floor lobby retains the original marble and terrazo flooring with the reception area designed to be compatible to the former checkout desk. Room dividers from a previous remodelling were removed, restoring the area to its former open space.

The stack room area was left as a two story height. The restroom facilities have been expanded to allow handicap access. The floor area over the restroom space became a mezzanine accessible by a bridge spanning the space from the east side. New carpet installed throughout and the woodwork and doors were patterned to duplicate existing units.

The first floor addition on the northeast corner was originally office space, then a kitchen during the restaurant era. The interior walls were restored, floors carpeted, with the quarry tile left in place in the corridor. New doors were patterned after existing doors with frames to match. The window openings had no windows, so replacement windows of bronzed aluminum were introduced in this area only.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

The stairway to the second floor and stained glass window remain intact. The area is carpeted to match the rest of the decor.

The second floor east room had suffered heavy water damage from the roof leaking. All woodwork was refinished. The 1940 strip lighting was removed and replaced with salvaged, reconditioned pendant fixtures that reflected the earlier period. Built-in furniture was introduced for the new drafting room function. Detailing was patterned after existing shapes and profiles of the wood trim. New vinyl tile and carpeting was installed on the floor. The fireplace area enhances a meeting room adjacent to the work area.

The second floor northwest room had earlier been partitioned off. These were removed with the walls being restored and the doors and frames salvaged for reuse.

The storage mezzanine area was enlarged with new steps constructed. Access is by bridge spanning the two-story accounting area.

The ground floor meeting room had been remodelled around 1940 when the building housed an insurance firm. The area was largely unfinished and featured cast iron column capitols and bases. The area was restored, installing private offices along the north wall. Doors and trim are patterned after the original with a suspended ceiling concealing the existing and rerouted mechanical systems. Carpet was installed; with the existing fireplace left as a meeting area.

The ground floor storage area was treated for mildew and painted. A suspended ceiling was installed to enclose the mechanical system and fluorescent lighting was added. Storage shelves held the archives of the present owner, Henkel Construction.

Site Description and Landscaping

The original neighborhood around the Mason City Public Library was a blend of schools, churches and business at the intersection of two busy streets, State and Superior (now Pennsylvania).

The library building is situated on a raised block with busy streets on the south and west and an alley on the east. The high site provides a measure of isolation from traffic noise. Behind, is the YMCA building. The old High School building, currently housing a variety of offices is adjacent to the east with residential housing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

CFN-259-1116

beyond. To the south, a service station and retail store and the city police headquarters. The southwest corner is the site of the Baptist Church, dating from the same era, with nearby office buildings. Directly to the west is a large parking lot which formerly was the site of school buildings. To the northwest are two churches, a television station, a funeral home and nearby residential area.

The topography appears relatively unchanged from the time of construction. Some earth has been removed to provide parking space on the east side of the building. The original stone steps and concrete are intact.

Photographs taken over the years show no change to the building exterior, with trees and foundation planting growing or being replaced with new. The last plantings were around 1950 with foundation plantings of juniper and evergreens that have since been pruned and shaped to enhance the area.

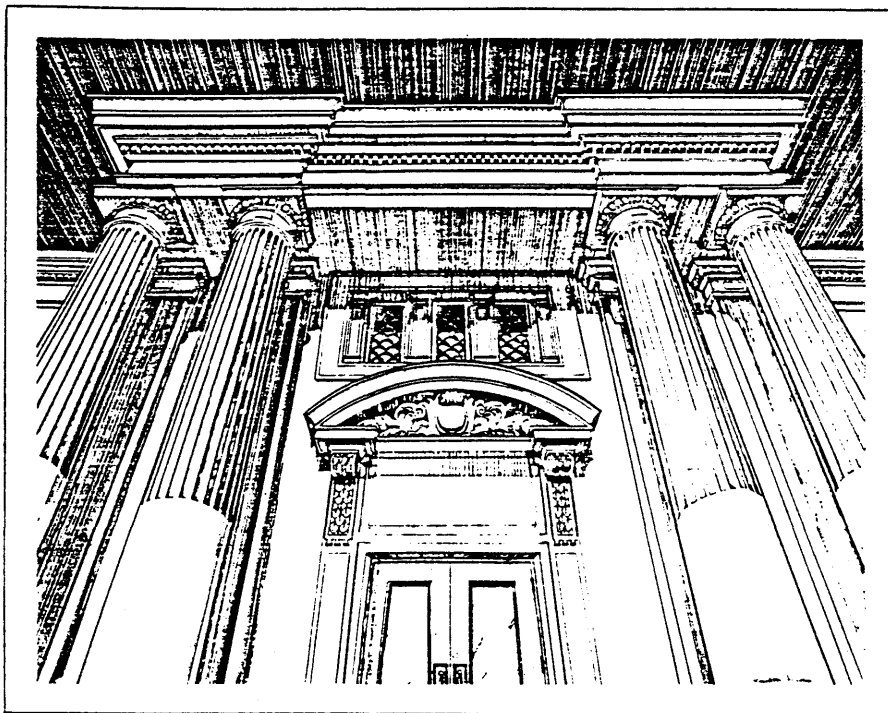
The Architectural and Historical Survey of Public Libraries in Iowa 1870-1940 reveals a listing of 26 other Iowa libraries of the sexpartite (Type III) plan. The Carnegie library at Charles City and the Carnegie library at Clinton (slightly larger) were the work of Patton and Miller and built around the same time (1903-04).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

CFN-259-1116



THE CARNEGIE BUILDING

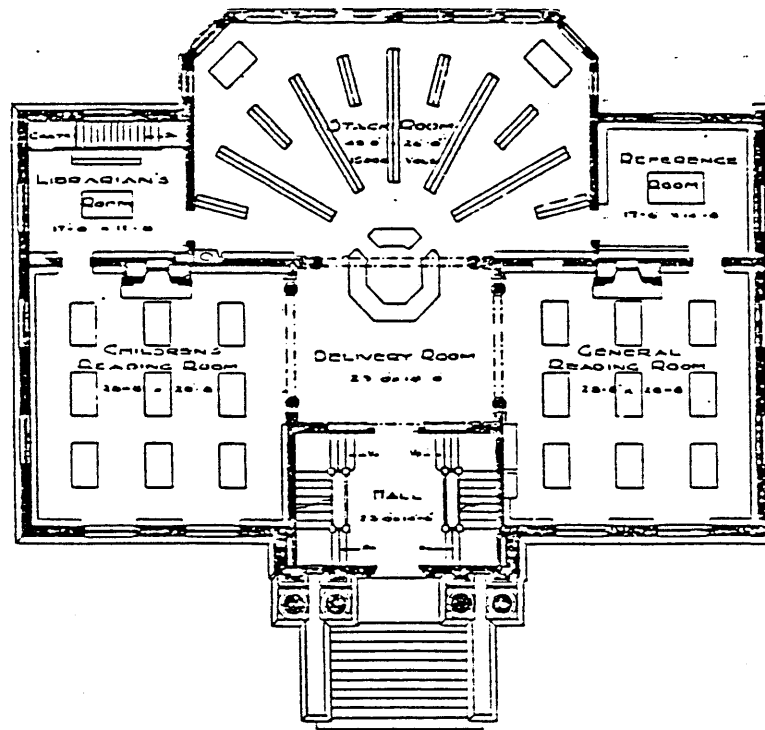
208 East State Street, Mason City, Iowa 50401

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

CFN-259-1116



ORIGINAL LIBRARY FLOOR PLAN AS PUBLISHED IN HISTORY OF
CERRA FORDO COUNTY VOL. 1 BY J. H. WHEELER LEWIS
PUBLISHING CO. CHICAGO-NEWYORK 1938, PP. 233-235.

THE CARNEGIE BUILDING
208 EAST STATE STREET
MASON CITY, IOWA 50401
REUBEN E. SCHAEFER OWNER
504-05-1102

9. Major Bibliographical References

Books

Bobinski, Geo. S. Carnegie Libraries, Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development, American Library Association. Chicago: 1969 (pp-187-188, 191-192, 266.)

Wheeler, J.H., ed. History of Cerro Gordo County, Chicago-New York Lewis Publishing Company, 1938 (Vol. 1, pp. 353-355.)

Periodicals and Journals

Bowers & Klingsmith, Iowa Site Inventory, Iowa City: DHP, 1980.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property .22 acre

UTM References

A

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

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

City of Mason City; Subdivision - Paul Felts; Block - 31; Parcels 6 & 7.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The above description of boundaries consists of the legal description of the entire property, including the building and adjacent parking lot.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jo A. Brandt, Historical Consultant

organization Brandt & Associates date January 9, 1989

street & number 4 Regency Lane telephone (515) 423-8681

city or town Mason City state Iowa zip code 50401

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

The building is not only one of the best local examples of classical revival architecture, but was the first building in the city erected specifically to house a library. The Chicago architectural firm of Patton and Miller, specialists in library design, had numerous commissions in Iowa from Council Bluffs on the western edge with a concentration of a dozen of their commissions in north central and south eastern Iowa. The classical revival styling is typical of what this firm utilized for their larger libraries in the state. In terms of plan, massing and elevation, it is almost identical to their Clinton library of the same date, but is smaller and lacks the rear plan-zone seen in the former building. It was identified in the Architectural and Historical Survey of Public Libraries in Iowa 1870-1940 among a listing of 26 other Iowa libraries of the sexpartite (Type III) plan.

Two aspects of unfolding events make the library of historic significance as well. First, the extent to which the \$20,000 Carnegie gift owed itself to more than the simple and earnest local appeals for Carnegie monies that other Iowa communities made. In 1902, this was a thriving, bustling community of 6500 based on railroads, retail services and stone quarries. In the case of Mason City, influential Iowan brought their influence to bear for gaining personal access to Andrew Carnegie in order to increase the size of the city's grant. James E. Blythe, a Successful Mason City attorney and brother of the railroad attorney Joseph W. Blythe--the head of a small group of men who controlled the state's Republican party organization--found an intermediary through Senator William B. Allison to secure time for an interview. The editor of Mason City's Cerro Gordo County Republican then related what happened:

"Armed with the card of introduction, Mr. Blythe went alone to the great mansion. While others were turned away, he gained an audience. Mr. Carnegie said he had made a rule to give on a basis of \$2 for each person in the city based on the last census. This would have given Mason City \$13,000. Mr. Blythe made a strong talk for the city, both to Mr. Carnegie and his secretary Mr. Bertram, asking for \$25,000. Before leaving, he secured the promise that Mr. Bertram would recommend \$20,000.

Thanks are due to the great master manufacturer Carnegie for his gift and to Mr. Blythe whose action gained the library at the time and the sum of \$7,000 more than was possible without his personal pleading. The city now has a fine site and so it need no be long before the building will be underway." (Cerro Gordo County Republican, April 17, 1902, p.1).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

Second is, that once the library board secured its financing and began dealing with the construction matters, the question of what kind of stone to use quickly moved beyond the quiet purview of the board to assume dimensions of public debate that soon pushed other issues aside. Throughout the summer of 1903, a three month struggle ensued over the issue, pitting those favoring the use of local stone against those willing to defer to the architect's choice of Bedford, Indiana stone.

Support for Mason City stone came early from both the Mason City Times-Herald and the city's Cerro Gordo County Republican and soon other citizens and the labor unions joined in. "Bedford never saw the day," said the Times-herald editor, "When it could put out better stone than Mason City, a stone that looked nicer in a building." And, assuming that local stone would be used, the editor of the Republican asserted that "imported stone may be used for trimming, but pride in the city's stone industry, loyalty to our workmen, and the general fitness of things will dictate that Mason City stone will be decided upon." (Times-Herald, June 23, 1903, p.4; Republican, June 25, 1903).

Opinion sharpened as the battle assumed greater proportions and upon learning of the library board members' reluctance to using local stone based upon arguments of its being difficult to work to a smooth surface and that, "if the Grecian form of architecture is followed out nothing but smooth-surfaced Bedford must be used." (Times-Herald, June 30, 1903).

Before the city council, the chairman of the library board acknowledged that "this matter had been the subject of a great deal of discussion and delay on the part of the board." The board had, nevertheless concluded that "although they had wished to use Mason City stone in the construction of the building, architects had advised them that smooth-faced stone was by far the best adapted and that they had finally decided upon Bedford stone as the material." Mrs. McNider --judged to be the Portia the the case--made brief but very persuasive arguments to the effect "that they had authoritatively been informed that is (Mason City stone) was not fitted to the purpose desired." The city council, after considerable discussion, accepted the boards view of the matter, but the fight went on. (Times-Herald, August 18, 1903, p.4)

"Those who are in favor of Bedford want it simply to get the Grecian effect to the building." wrote the Times-Herald editor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

"We say in unvarnished English 'hang the style'. We know that Mason City stone can not be worked successfully to a smooth finish but we believe the essential elements of a Grecian structure can be secured by the use of Mason City stone. But Grecian or no Grecian, what we object to is this: far and near, the worth of Mason City stone has been heralded by its friends. Now how would it look to have a visitor come here interested in building material, and among the most prominent buildings shown him would be the Carnegie library built of Bedford? It would be a standing rebuke to one of our most hopeful industries, and it should never be allowed to exist." (Times-Herald, August 25, 1903).

But notwithstanding the heated rhetoric, labor union resolutions and public petitions, the battle was near over. The library board had stood fast against the public clamor. It also had chosen to ignore L.L.Klinefelter's letter to the editor alleging that the design perpetrated "sham expressed in veneer" by using Bedford stone as a "veneer" to give a Grecian effect, which mocked the Greeks' "thorough and uncompromising honesty" in their buildings and, as those who knew from reading Ruskin and William Morris, failed to show an "appreciation of honesty as the first principle of art." (Times-Herald, August 29, 1903).

Bids for the building of the library were received on September 10th, with the general contract awarded to F.M. Garthwaite of Chicago for \$25,793. Bedford stone was to be used for the exterior walls. The Times-Herald commented, "Haven't the people of Mason City taken their defeat philosophically in the material to be used in the construction of the Carnegie library? It was always thus. Mason City can exert a lot of activity in soming together as well as getting apart." (Times-Herald, September 28, 1903).

Despite several delays in construction, the building was completed in December 1904. The library board began making plans for the dedication of the structure in January 1905, as the rent on the present building being used covered the rest of the month. The board asked the city council to allow the library \$100 for the dedicatory services which were set for January 10th. The board accepted the building from the architect on December 19th, and the work of moving in began. The dedication was set for 8PM on January 10th at the Wilson Theater with the dedicatory address being given by A.B. Sturms, President of the State Agricultrual College at Ames. An interesting footnote: Evangelist Billy Sunday's revival meetings were to begin in the new

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

CFN-259-1116

tabernacle on the same date and time. Attempts were made to coordinate the two services as one--including both--but the board of trustees decided it was too late to achange from one meeting place to another.

The librarians' report for January 1905 showed 152 new cards issued and 2300 books out on loan, the largest number ever.

The city continued to grow in industry and population from 6500 persons in 1900 to 27,000 in 1940. The building which brought them so much pride was simply too small to answer to the needs of the community. In 1939, the city erected the present Mason City Public Library.

The Carnegie library had given the community meetings rooms for the public, resources for the public and private schools and the local college; it brought an infusion of new information through books, magazines, records and films, developing collections for information and research. The children's and adult reading rooms were very popular and provided important aids to further education; but the space available to the community had remained the same.

In September 1938, the library board of trustees reported that in the 35 years since the library was built: public schools had increased from 5 to 15; the number of teachers had increased from 42 to 190; the community had access to 4,250 volumes in 1903 to the current 200,000 volumes. The size of the library had remained the same, while the needs had grown 400%. The new library was built in 1939 at a cost of \$308,000.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

CFN-259-1116

Ownership	Date	Function
City of Mason City	August 21, 1900	Library
To Iowa Hardware Mutual by special warrenty	Nov. 17, 1945	Office Building
To Peter Children and A.D. Bowers from Iowa Hardware Mutual (name changed)	June 7, 1974	Restaurant
To Penn Avenue Investment from Children and Bowers (Penn Avenue Investment: David Lees, Reuben E. & Thomas R. Schaefer)	March 10, 1981	Office Building
To Reuben E. & Thomas R Schaefer (Penn Avenue Investment)	January 3, 1987	Office Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

Periodicals and Journals

"Carnegie - The Benevolent Builder." Wilson Library Bulletin.
Vol. 59, September 1984. (pp. 16-23.)

Dennet, Meussig & Associates, Ltd., An Architectural and
Historical Survey of Public Libraries in Iowa 1870-1940. Iowa City:
1980. (pp. 7-17, 20-22, 30-37, 41-46, 48-54, 60.)

Environmental Planning and Research, Inc., Historic Buildings
& Sites Field Survey, Mason City, Iowa. Chicago: 1976

Environmental Planning and Research, Inc., Mason City, Iowa.
An Architectural Heritage. An Inventory of Historic and
Architecturally Significant Buildings. Chicago: 1977 (pp.3-5, 10,11,
41,72 (map), 78.)

Iowa School Report, Biennial Report of the Superintendent of
Public Instruction of the State of Iowa. Des Moines: 1894-95 (pp. 188.)

National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Historic
Preservation Certification Application. "The Carnegie Building."
Washington, D.C.: 1988.

Maps

American Architect. Vol. 83, Jan. 16, 1904. Plate of architect's
rendering.

City of Mason City Sub-Division Book, Romey Realty Co.,
Art Fischbeck. (Undated)

City of Mason City - Teleconnect Primary Directory, 1988.

DHPFIR, S. Dennett, P. Eckhardt. Iowa City, 1979.

Iowa Library Commission, 1900-1903, Map of Main Floor. (p. 29.)

Plat of Mason City, Iowa, Paul Feldt Addition. Book "A",
Romey Realty Co., Art Fischbeck. (p. 220.)

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Mason City, Iowa, 1924. Art Fischbeck.

Wind, K., Architect's rendering of "The Carnegie Building" 1987.
Mason City Public Library., "The Library Restaurant, 1973-80." 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

Photographs

Dennett, S., "South Facade, MCPL." Negative located at Iowa SHPO, 1979.

Fischbeck, A., "South Facade MCPL from SW Corner." Negative Located at A Fischbeck, Mason City. 1936. "South Facade, 1945." Same. 1945.

Klingensmith, Samuel J., "Interior and exterior views of Mason City Public Library, Site No. 17-012-094," Rolls 580,582 & 365. Negatives located at SHPO. 1980.

ISHS, "MCPL as Kemper Mutual Insurance." NE view. 1968.

Wind, K., Color Slides, interior and exterior MCPL, "The Carnegie Building." Negatives located at Henkel Construction, Mason City. 1986-1988. Photographs, interior and exterior MCPL, "The Carnegie Building." Negatives located at Henkel Construction, Mason City. 1986-1988.

Newspapers

Newspaper articles on the construction of the Mason City Public Library appeared in the Cerro Gordo County Republican, (weekly) the Times-Herald, (daily) and are on microfilm located at the present Mason City Public Library. They are catalogued as rolls 27-29, 45, 46, 69, & 71-76.

"Local News." Cerro Gordo County Republican, Jan. 16, 1902.

"Public Library Building." Cerro Gordo County Republican, March 27, 1902.

"Carnegie Library For Mason City." Cerro Gordo County Republican, April 17, 1902.

"After A Little Money." Times-Herald, Aug. 8, 1902.

"The Mason City Way." Cerro Gordo County Republican, Feb. 5, 1903.

"Local News." Cerro Gordo County Republican, April 9, 1903.

"Local News." Times-Herald, May 1, 1903.

"Local News." Times-Herald, June 1, 1903.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

Newspapers

"Local News." Cerro Gordo County Republican, June 25, 1903.

"Home Material." Times-Herald, June 30, 1903.

"No More Talk." Times-Herald, July 21, 1903.

"Local News." Cerro Gordo County Republican, July 23, 1903.

"Proposal for the Erection of the Public Library." Times-Herald,
Aug. 18, 1903.

"Minicipality." Times-Herald, Aug. 18, 1903.

"Editorial." Times-Herald, Aug. 20, 1903.

"Fight Begins." Times-Herald, Aug. 25, 1903.

"Mason City Stone." Times-Herald, Aug. 26, 1903.

"Editorial." Times-Herald, Aug. 27, 1903.

"Fight Goes On." Times-Herald, Aug. 27, 1903.

"The Stone Question." Cerro Gordo County Republican, Aug. 27. 1903.

"Get Together." Times-Herald, Aug. 28, 1903.

"Is It Too Late." Times-Herald, Aug. 31, 1903.

"Settled Soon." Times-Herald, Sept. 1, 1903.

"Some Doings." Times-Herald, Sept. 2, 1903.

"Union Mass Meeting." Cerro Gordo County Republican, Sept. 3, 1903.

"Local News." Times-Herald, Sept. 9, 1903.

"The New Library Will Be Constructed of Bedford Faced Stone."
Times-Herald, Sept. 11, 1903.

"Carnegie Library Building." Cerro Gordo County Republican,
Sept. 17, 1903.

"Local News." Times-Herald, Sept. 28, 1903.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 5

CFN-259-1116

Newspapers

"Cornerstone Laying." Times-Herald, Dec. 11, 1903.

"Library Building." Cerro Gordo County Republican, Jan. 21, 1904.

"To the Trustees of the Public Library and to the Mayor and City Council of Mason City, Iowa." Times-Herald, Jan. 16, 1904.

"Council Busy." Times-Herald, Jan. 11, 1904.

"Town Topics." Times-Herald, Feb. 2, 1904.

"Local News." Cerro Gordo County Republican, March 31, 1904.

"City Engineer's Report." Times-Herald, April 6, 1904.

"Work On The Library." Times-Herald, April 6, 1904.

"City Engineer Wilson." Cerro Gordo County Republican, April 6, 1904.

"Improvements." Times-Herald, April 16, 1904.

"Additional Local." Cerro Gordo County Republican April 21, 1904.

"Improvements." Times-Herald, April 28, 1904.

"Improvements." Times-Herald, May 9, 1904.

"Improvements." Times-Herald, June 22, 1904.

"Improvements." Times-Herald, July 21, 1904.

"Local News." Times-Herald, Aug. 2, 1904

"Improvements Progressing." Times-Herald, Aug. 4, 1904.

"Local News." Times-Herald, Aug. 8, 1904.

"Construction Work." Times-Herald, Aug. 9, 1904.

"Local News." Times-Herald, Aug. 31, 1904.

"Local News." Times-Herald, Sept. 27, 1904.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 6

CFN-259-1116

Newspapers

- "Local News." Times-Herald, Sept. 29, 1904.
- "Local News." Cerro Gordo County Republican, Oct. 13, 1904.
- "City Firm Gets Contract." Times-Herald, Dec. 5, 1904.
- "Library Collections Made." Times-Herald, Dec. 6, 1904.
- "To Be Given Assistance." Times-Herald, Dec. 13, 1904.
- "Local News." Cerro Gordo County Republican, Dec. 15, 1904.
- "Dedicate Library." Times-Herald, Dec. 16, 1904.
- "Library Board Met." Times-Herald, Dec. 19, 1904.
- "Accepted The Building." Times-Herald, Dec. 20, 1904.
- "Accepted The Building." Times-Herald, Dec. 22, 1904.
- "Library Dedication Jan.10." Cerro Gordo County Republican,
Dec. 22, 1904.
- "Editorial." Times-Herald, Dec. 24, 1904.
- "Dedicatory Services." Times-Herald, Dec. 28, 1904.
- "Dedication of Library." Times-Herald, Jan. 3, 1905.
- "Dedication of Library Building." Cerro Gordo County Republican,
Jan. 5, 1905.
- "Want Library Dedication." Times-Herald, Jan. 5, 1905.
- "Dedicated Tuesday." Times-Herald, Jan. 7, 1905.
- "Reception At Library." Times-Herald, Jan. 10, 1905.
- "Library Dedication." Times-Herald, Jan. 11, 1905.
- "Local News." Cerro Gordo County Republican, Jan. 26, 1905.
- "Librarian's Report." Times-Herald, Feb. 14, 1905.