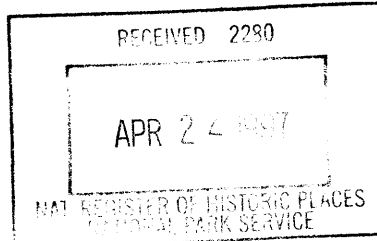


APR 7 1997

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



462

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Woodbine Public Library

other names/site number Carnegie Public Library

2. Location

street & number 58 5th Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Woodbine [N/A] vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Harrison code 085 zip code 51546

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).

Patricia Olsen Kim 4-16-97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
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):

Edson H. Beall 5/23/97
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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
1	2	objects
2	2	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 EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

STONE

roof ASPHALT

other 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.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Community Planning and Development
- Education
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1910-1947

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Eisentraut and Company
White, F.X.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

State Historical Society of Iowa

Woodbine Public Library
Name of Property

Harrison County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	[1][5]	[2][7][5][1][9][0]	[4][6][2][3][9][0][0]	2	[][]	[][][][][]	[][][][][]
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	[][]	[][][][][]	[][][][][]	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 April 1, 1997

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

city or town Mt. Vernon state IA zip code 52314

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete 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 Woodbine

street & number 517 Walker Street telephone 712-647-2550

city or town Woodbine state IA zip code 51546

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

Narrative Description

The Woodbine Public Library is located at the southwest corner of 5th Street and Lincolnway in the town of Woodbine, Harrison County, Iowa. Facing north towards 5th Street, the building was constructed between 1909-1910 and reflects the influence of the Prairie School and Mission styles of architecture. It is a one story, rectangular, hip-roofed edifice with raised basement. The walls are a veneer of buff-colored, pressed brick with textured stone trim. The hip roof is presently covered with asphalt shingles, a replacement of the original clay tile roof. The central front (north) entryway has a curvilinear or eyebrow-shaped porch hood and is flanked by two large, round-arched windows. The porch and corner pilasters flare out from the building at the water table, while a curvilinear-shaped parapet with a "CPL" (Carnegie Public Library) emblem juts up from the roof over the front entry. A side entry faces east toward Lincolnway. The overall plan and design of the Woodbine Public Library conforms to the Type II library plan as defined by the *Architectural and Historical Survey of Public Libraries in Iowa, 1870-1940*.¹ According to that study, the Type II plan consists of a simple rectangular building that has an open interior, with a bookstack behind the central delivery desk, a librarian's office in one rear corner behind the children's reading area, and a reference or study alcove in the opposite rear corner behind the adult's reading area. The Type II building is commonly entered through a closed vestibule, with the delivery desk facing the entrance. In the case of the Woodbine Library, the rear stack projects slightly out from the rear of the building imparting a rounded-bay effect to the rear wall.

While most of Iowa's public library buildings are either classical or medieval in stylistic influence, a few, such as the Woodbine Library, show the influence of the Prairie School and "are almost free of historical reminiscence."² Interestingly, the examples of Prairie School-styled libraries in Iowa are situated mainly in the western part of the state including Woodbine in Harrison County, Onawa in Monona County, Carroll in Carroll County, Sutherland in O'Brien County, and Sioux City in Woodbury County.³ The influence of the Prairie School can be seen in the Woodbine Public Library in the building's low, horizontal emphasis; wide overhanging eaves with modillion blocks; and contrasting wall materials and trim.⁴ Additional influence can be seen of the Mission style, specifically in the original clay tile roof, the use of curvilinear forms for the parapet and entry porch hood, and the large, round-arched windows.⁵ Both the Prairie School and Mission styles of architecture were nationally popular in the early twentieth century.

The exterior of the Woodbine Public Library has seen few modifications through the years, with the major alteration having been the removal of the original tile roof and its replacement with asphalt shingles. This was necessitated by hail damage from a storm in June 1980 and the inability to afford the high cost of a new tile roof. Other modifications have included the addition of new oak doors to the north entrance in 1986 and the application of storm windows. The trim and accent details on the exterior have also been painted a dark brown, and while giving too much emphasis to some of the original design flaws (such as the proportion and scale of the front windows), is not inappropriate to this style. Painting the trim a lighter shade in the future is recommended.

¹ Samuel J. Klingensmith and Martha H. Bowers, *Public Libraries in Iowa* (National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1980).

² *ibid.*:7-8.

³ *ibid.*

⁴ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984).

⁵ *ibid.*; John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture* (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981).

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

The interior has been updated in recent years, with the addition of acoustical ceiling tile and new bookstacks being the major changes. The original floor plan and layout remains the same with the central delivery desk facing the front vestibule (which retains the original Prairie-style art glass windows on the interior set of doors), the librarian's office enclosed to the left rear of the building, and a reading alcove in the opposite rear corner behind the adult reading area (see attached floor plans). The latter area has a brick fireplace, a common feature to libraries of this period in the attempt to impart a "home-like" feeling to the interior.⁶ The interior woodwork is original but has been painted except for that in the front vestibule. Several older light fixtures also remain.

The Woodbine Library is sited on a large corner lot and is surrounded by a grass lawn landscaped with deciduous shade trees and evergreens (see attached site plan map). The property consists of two lots, with the library building occupying the easternmost lot and the western lot graced by a fountain donated by the ladies of the Civic Improvement Club on June 14, 1917, and the Honor Roll of World War I veterans added to the property circa 1950-1952. In the northeast corner of the lot stands a small replica of the Statue of Liberty donated by the Boy Scouts in 1950. Of these three objects, the fountain is considered contributing to the nominated property because it dates from the period of significance and reflects the involvement of the Civic Improvement Club in the support of this library, while the Honor Roll and Statue of Liberty are presently considered noncontributing because they post-date the period of significance (i.e., they were added after 1947). Both the Honor Roll and the Statue of Liberty will become eligible as contributing objects once they reach the 50 year age plateau, and the nomination can then be amended. At present, there are not sufficient contextual data available pertaining to these objects in order to meet the exceptional significance required for properties that are less than 50 years of age (i.e., Criteria Consideration G).

In order to comply with the mandate of the Americans with Disabilities Act to make this building handicapped accessible, the Woodbine Public Library Board has decided to build an addition to the original building on the western lot with plans to move the fountain to the rear of the building. Both the Honor Roll and the Statue of Liberty will remain in place. The addition is designed in such a way as to complement the original building without compromising its exterior historic integrity (see attached schematic plans). Some interior modifications will be necessitated, however, in order to make the original building more accessible including the infill of the east-side door with a window, the removal or relocation of the delivery desk, and the insertion of two connecting doorways in the west wall. It is presently planned to make the original building into the children's reading area, with the adult section and the work rooms and offices in the new addition (see attached floor plans). It is in the Library Board's overall desire to maintain as much as possible of the historic integrity of the original building and to help insure its preservation in the future that they are pursuing this National Register nomination.

⁶Klingensmith and Bowers, 1980, 8-3.

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Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Woodbine 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 Woodbine 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 Type II library plan in Iowa and of the design work of the architectural firm of Eisentraut and Company of Sioux City, Iowa, as well as the best local expression of the Prairie School style of architecture in Woodbine. 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 in addition to the manner in which the local community, particularly the Commercial Club, used their influence and energies to secure library funding and maintain the building. 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 completion and dedication of the library in 1910 and ends in 1947, 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 history of the Woodbine Public Library began in 1907 when it was first organized in the town hall located on Main Street. Unfortunately, it had to be located in the jail section of the hall, necessitating its closure whenever the jail was occupied. Finding this arrangement unsuitable, the City Council appointed the Library Board of Trustees on July 31, 1908, to begin securing funds for the benefit of the library and the purchase of lots for the purpose of building a library. On August 7, 1908, the Board instructed the Secretary to "correspond with Andrew Carnegie with a view to securing [a] library building."⁷ By March 1909, the local newspaper informed the town's citizens that:

an opportunity is offered to get a Carnegie [sic] building for the town, and with very little additional cost. The library board have been making a little investigation and find that \$5,000 of the Carnegie [sic] money is ready for Woodbine, the only stipulation being that the town provide a suitable site and a 2 mill levy for the maintenance of it.⁸

The city council had recently approved a 1-1/2 mill levy for library purposes, so it was felt that an extra 1/2 mill was not out of reach.⁹

In April 1909, the Woodbine Commercial Club "voted unanimously to lend its influence and co-operation to the move now under way by the library board to secure a Carnegie library for the town."¹⁰ A committee was appointed to work with the library board to secure a site and "otherwise furthering the preliminary work."¹¹ That same month, the Boyer Township trustees approved a one mill levy for the township for the Woodbine library that with the extra 1/2 mill that the city council would pass in August of that year, was more than enough to satisfy Carnegie's requirement. Since Woodbine is located in Boyer Township, and the library would be a benefit to the township as a

⁷ Minutes of Woodbine Library Board, August 7, 1908.

⁸ *The Woodbine Twiner*, March 26, 1909.

⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰ *The Woodbine Twiner*, April 2, 1909.

¹¹ *ibid.*

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

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whole, it was felt to be an appropriate action and demonstrates the willingness of the whole community, both town and rural residents, to further the cause of a library.¹² It was noted in the newspaper article concerning this action that:

in the past the library, started about three years ago, has been maintained by popular contributions, entertainments, etc. It has been accessible to country people the same as town people. In a short time - without reference to the Carnegie feature, the expense of operating will be met with money coming from the levy made upon town property. The law provides that in such case the use shall be restricted to the district in which the levy is made. That is, unless a fee is paid by each person taking out books. In the past quite a number outside the town have availed themselves of the library, which is right and proper. The arrangement for the Carnegie library will let everybody in the township in without fee or ceremony...[a library building] will be a good thing for the country the same as the town.¹³

In addition, the extra mill over the required 2-mill levy meant that the community could request more money of Carnegie for building purposes. In other words, the amount they could ask for was raised from \$5,000 to around \$7,500-\$8,000.¹⁴

By mid-April 1909, the campaign by the library board building committee and the committee from the Commercial Club to raise local funds to purchase the library site was well underway and had received subscriptions totalling \$1,300, close to the estimated \$1,600 required for lot purchase. It was noted that "people locally are responding very generously toward the fund."¹⁵ By late April \$1,912 had been pledged.¹⁶ The board also instructed the Secretary to correspond with the architectural firm of "Eisentraut Co." in regard to plans for the library building.¹⁷ It is uncertain as to whether "Eisentraut Co." is actually the firm of Sioux City architect, John Philip Eisentraut, who was working in western Iowa in the early 1900s, because all of the references to the architectural firm in the Woodbine Library Board's minutes failed to indicate Mr. Eisentraut's first name. Furthermore, the one reference to the location of this firm looked more like "Kansa City" than Sioux City. However, given the popularity of J.P. Eisentraut in western Iowa, and the fact that he was designing public buildings in this region in 1909-1910 suggests the probability that he was the architect for the Woodbine Public Library.¹⁸

In May the board selected a lot on which to build and at their June 2nd meeting approved employment of Mr. Eisentraut "to make plans and specifications at a cost of 2%."¹⁹ Preliminary plans were ready by June, and on July 19, 1909, the construction contract was awarded to F.X. White of Eldora, Iowa, for a total bid of \$7,715.²⁰ It was noted that the plans required the approval of Mr. Carnegie, a requirement that he had added to his corporation's granting procedures in 1908. By 1911 Carnegie felt that even further direction was needed, and his corporation

¹² *The Woodbine Twiner*, April 9, 1909.

¹³ *ibid.*

¹⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁵ *The Woodbine Twiner*, April 16, 1909.

¹⁶ Board Minutes, May 12, 1909; *The Woodbine Twiner*, April 30, 1909.

¹⁷ Board Minutes, May 12, 1909.

¹⁸ *ibid.*; Constant R. Marks, editor, *Past and Present of Sioux City and Woodbury County, Iowa* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1904), 284-287.

¹⁹ Board Minutes, June 2, 1909.

²⁰ Board Minutes, July 19, 1909.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

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published a leaflet of minimum standards for library buildings.²¹

The plans for the Woodbine Library were approved and a total of \$7,500 was granted to the community by Mr. Carnegie for the construction of the library.²² The building was completed by February 1910, with the formal dedication held on March 9, 1910.²³ This was the first library to be built in Harrison County.

Miss Maude Van Scoy was the first librarian to hold office in the new building.²⁴ She was followed by Mrs. Belle True, Mrs. C.L. Beebe, Mrs. Ethel Elston, Mrs. Ruth Adams, and the present librarian, Mrs. Connie Ball. The original trustees were O.L. Mickel, Mrs. Edgerton, A.J. Coe, M.A. Reed, F.L. Hupp, B.R. Mills, G.N. Young, Mrs. H.C. Ford, and Mrs. F.G. McEuen.²⁵

By 1913 the library had circulated a total of 7,233 books, with 900 borrowers and a total stock of 3,078 books and periodicals. The library was open three weekdays, with the reading room open on Sunday.²⁶ By 1938 the total circulation was 21,368 volumes, with a total of 1,194 registered borrowers and a total of stock of 6,289 volumes.²⁷ In 1946 the totals stood at 13,325 total circulation, 1,193 registered borrowers, and 6,637 total volumes on hand.²⁸ At present, the library has 1,518 registered borrowers, a total circulation of 19,559 books, and an annual attendance of 7,985 patrons.

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."²⁹ Beginning with his first gift of a library to his birthplace in Scotland in 1881, Carnegie embarked on a program in which he eventually 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, 1,679 of which were located in the United States.³⁰ Of the 126 libraries built in Iowa between 1900-1940, 100 were built with Carnegie funding.³¹

In Iowa, the growth of the free public library movement was part of a larger, national phenomenon that flourished in the first three decades of the twentieth century. Having begun slowly in the late nineteenth century, the movement received its greatest boost through the largess of Carnegie because with his "'wholesale' library philanthropy, funds for the construction of library buildings suddenly became available on a scale previously unknown."³² For the first time, a library building built solely for that purpose and that could stand as a symbol of progress and civic pride was within the reach of most communities that had a desire to broaden and enhance the educational opportunities of their citizens.

In the late nineteenth century, Librarianship "was then first achieving status as a profession and librarians took considerable initiative in defining and solving the problems of library design that were arising."³³ The emergence of

²¹ Klingensmith and Bowers, 1980, 8-2.

²² Charles W. Hunt and Will L. Clark, *History of Harrison County, Iowa* (Chicago: Anderson Publishing, 1915), 323.

²³ Board Minutes, February 16, 1910; *The Woodbine Twiner*, March 11, 1910.

²⁴ Hunt and Clark, 1915, 323.

²⁵ Board Minutes, July 31 and August 7, 1908.

²⁶ Hunt and Clark 1915, 323.

²⁷ Public Library Report, Woodbine Public Library, April 8, 1938.

²⁸ Public Library Report, Woodbine Public Library, April 8, 1946.

²⁹ Cecil G. Douglass, *History of the Marion Carnegie Public Library, 1905-1908* (Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Postal Instant Press, 1980), 11.

³⁰ *ibid.*

³¹ Klingensmith and Bowers, 1980, 8-1.

³² *ibid.*

³³ *ibid.*

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Section number 8 Page 6

Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

the small library type in the first decade of the twentieth century was the culmination of the evolution of design based on librarians' ideas and Carnegie's influence. State library commissions also played a role in this process, with Iowa's commission founded in 1900. In 1908 the American Library Association published a collection of plans entitled *Small Library Buildings* in which it was noted that "the buildings are nearly all of one type."³⁴ The Carnegie Corporation furthered the process of building plan standardization by first requiring approval of all plans prior to the granting of funds (after 1908) and then by the publication of a leaflet that "sought to provide certain minimum standards for functional buildings and illustrated seven model floor plans intended to embody these standards."³⁵ All of the plans were variations on the basic rectangular building featuring a central delivery area with flanking reading rooms. "The small library should be a building of simple, inexpensive dignity and project the character of warmth, openness and intimacy that would induce the public to enter and, once inside, remain."³⁶ The design of the Woodbine Public Library embodies all of these characteristics on both the exterior and interior, with the use of the Prairie School and Mission styles of architecture adding to that overall projection since these styles were popular styles for homes of that time. It was noted by Samuel Klingensmith in the 1980 inventory of the Woodbine Public Library that this building succeeds in "capturing the qualities of welcoming openness and warmth."³⁷

The large front windows open the interior to view, the earthbound stoop suggests ease of entry, and the building, in scale and proportion, strikes a note of comfortable domesticity. The Woodbine Library may be regarded as an excellent embodiment of the architectural intentions of librarians and library planners of the first decades of the 20th century.³⁸

As for its role in the local community, the Woodbine Public Library served the public not only by providing access to books and knowledge but by serving as a community center as well, a function which also continues to the present day. For years the library basement was used by local groups as a meeting room and for storage of supplies. These groups included the "local welfare committee" and the Women's Club, among others.³⁹ It was not until the fall of 1985 that the Children's Library was moved to the basement.

In the 1920s, the library also induced the trustees of neighboring Douglas and Lincoln townships to support the library through a tax levy indicating an expansion of the territory that the library was serving.⁴⁰ It was obviously more than a town library and served a broad rural base as well. Situated along what was the Lincoln Highway, now named "Lincolnway" in Woodbine, the library was easily accessible to both residents of this community and non-residents using this major thoroughfare.

As the Woodbine Public Library moves into the next century, the library board is in the midst of raising funds to construct an addition to the original building in order comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. By nominating the original building to the National Register the board hopes to insure its preservation in the future.

³⁴ Cornelia Marvin, Introduction to *Small Library Buildings* as quoted in Klingensmith and Bowers, 1980, 8-1.

³⁵ Klingensmith and Bowers, 1980, 8-2.

³⁶ *ibid.*

³⁷ Iowa Site Inventory Form, Woodbine Public Library, 1980.

³⁸ *ibid.*

³⁹ Board Minutes, July 20, 1934 and October 10, 1934.

⁴⁰ Board Minutes, July 15, 1929.

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Continuation Sheet**

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Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

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

Other Sources

- The Woodbine Twiner*, 1909-1910, Woodbine, Iowa.
- Woodbine Public Library, Board Minutes, 1908-1972, Woodbine, Iowa.
- Public Library Statistical Reports, Woodbine Public Library, 1938-1971, Woodbine, Iowa.
- Iowa Site Inventory Form, Woodbine Public Library, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1980. Form prepared by Samuel J. Klingensmith.
- Family History Data on J.P. Eisentraut of Sioux City, Iowa, researched by Ruth Olson of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 **Page** 8

Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Woodbine Public Library property consists of Lot 10 and the north half of Lot 9, Block 48, Original Town Plat of Woodbine, Harrison County, Iowa.

Boundary Justification

The boundary consists of the legal description of the entire property including the building and surrounding lawn area that has historically been associated with the Woodbine Public Library since 1910.

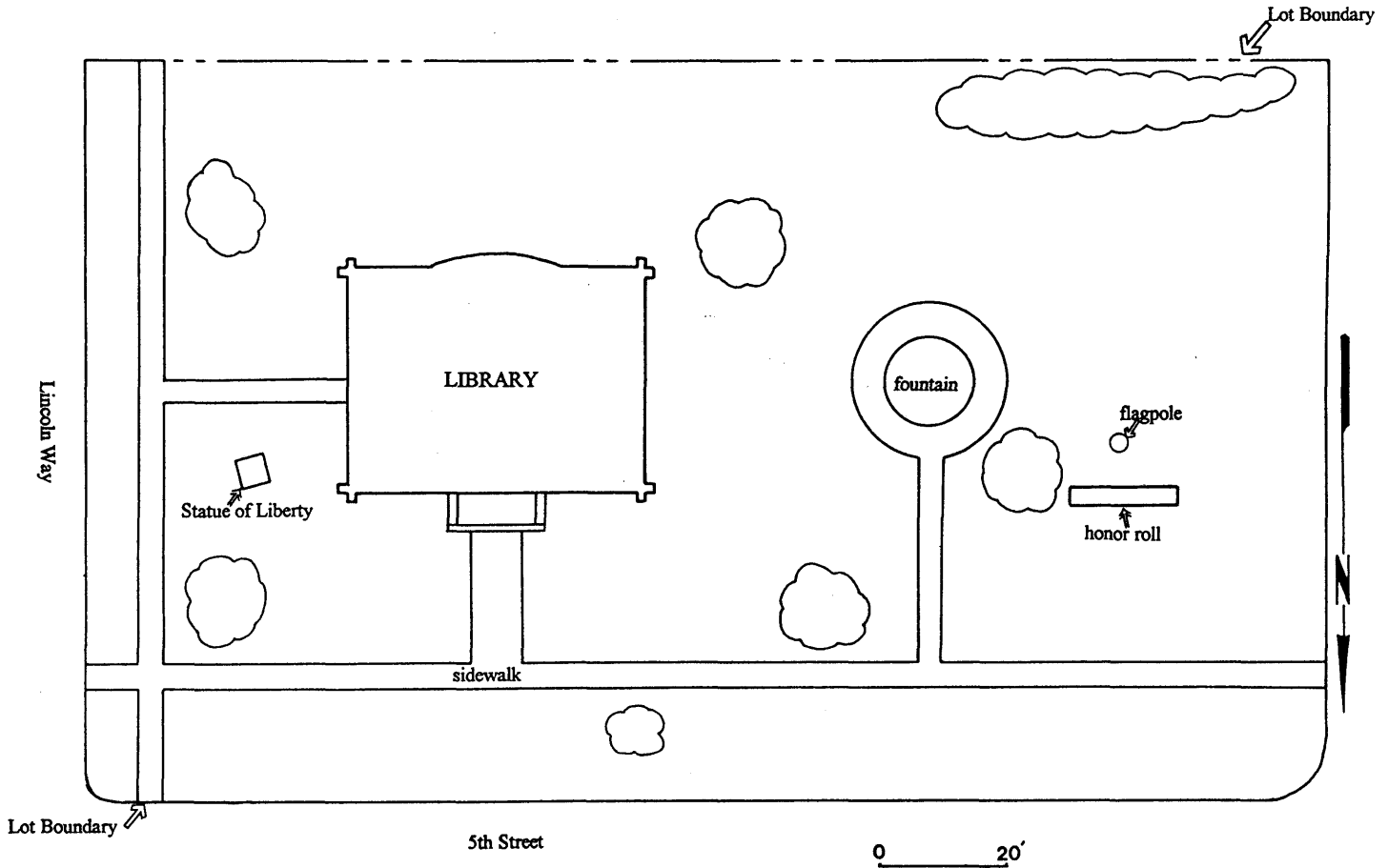
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation Page 9

Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

Site Plan Map



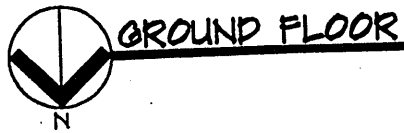
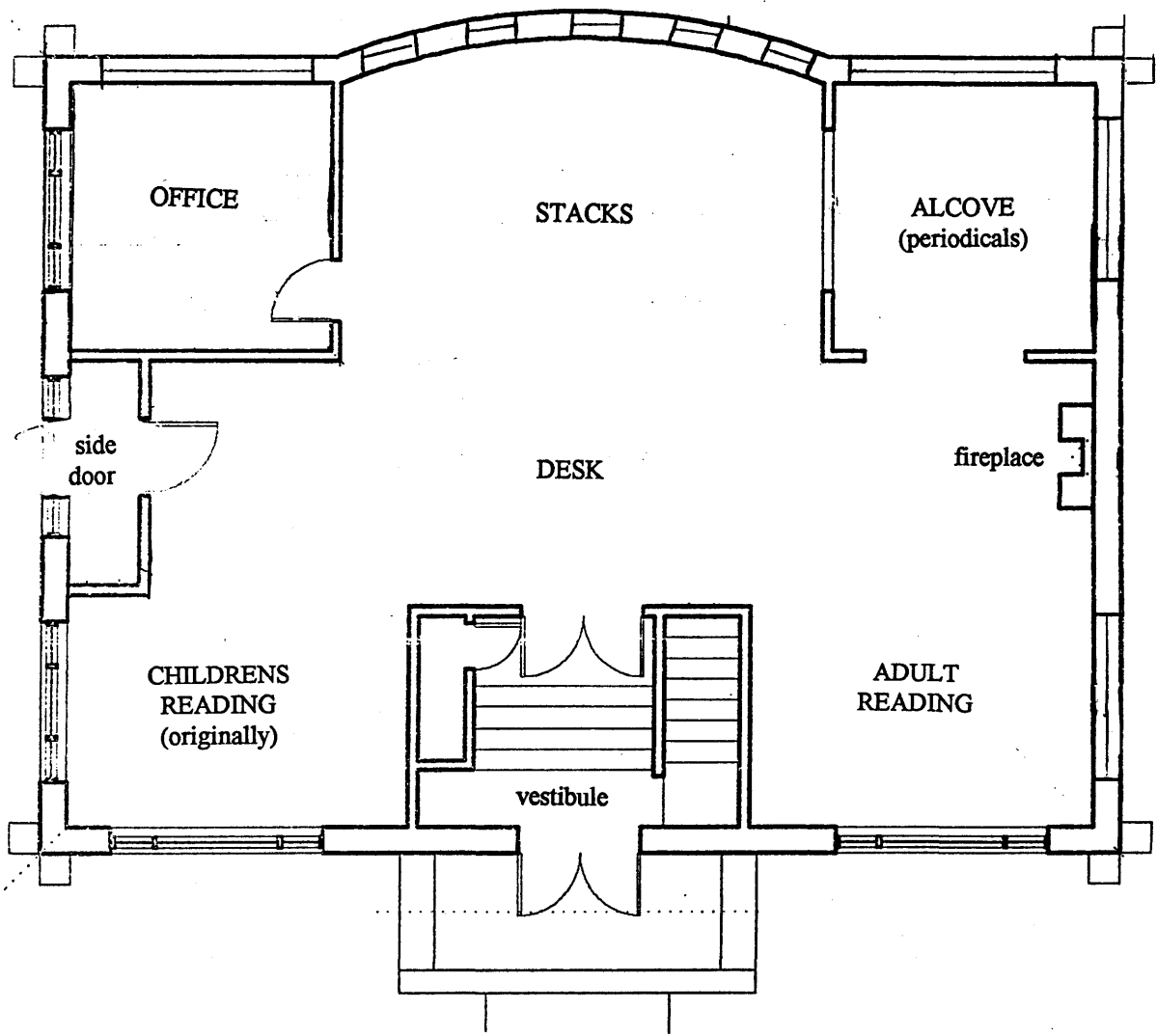
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Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

Floor Plan of Library



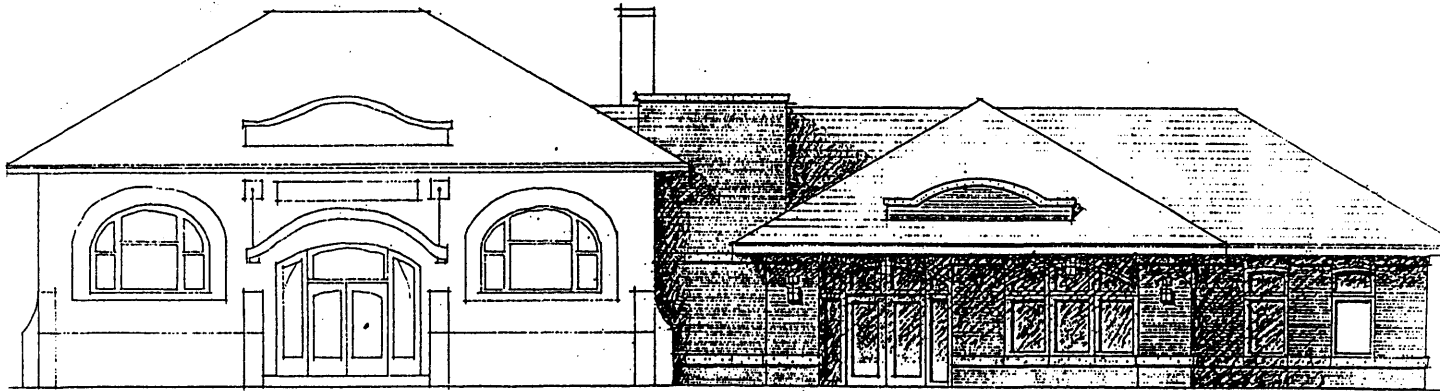
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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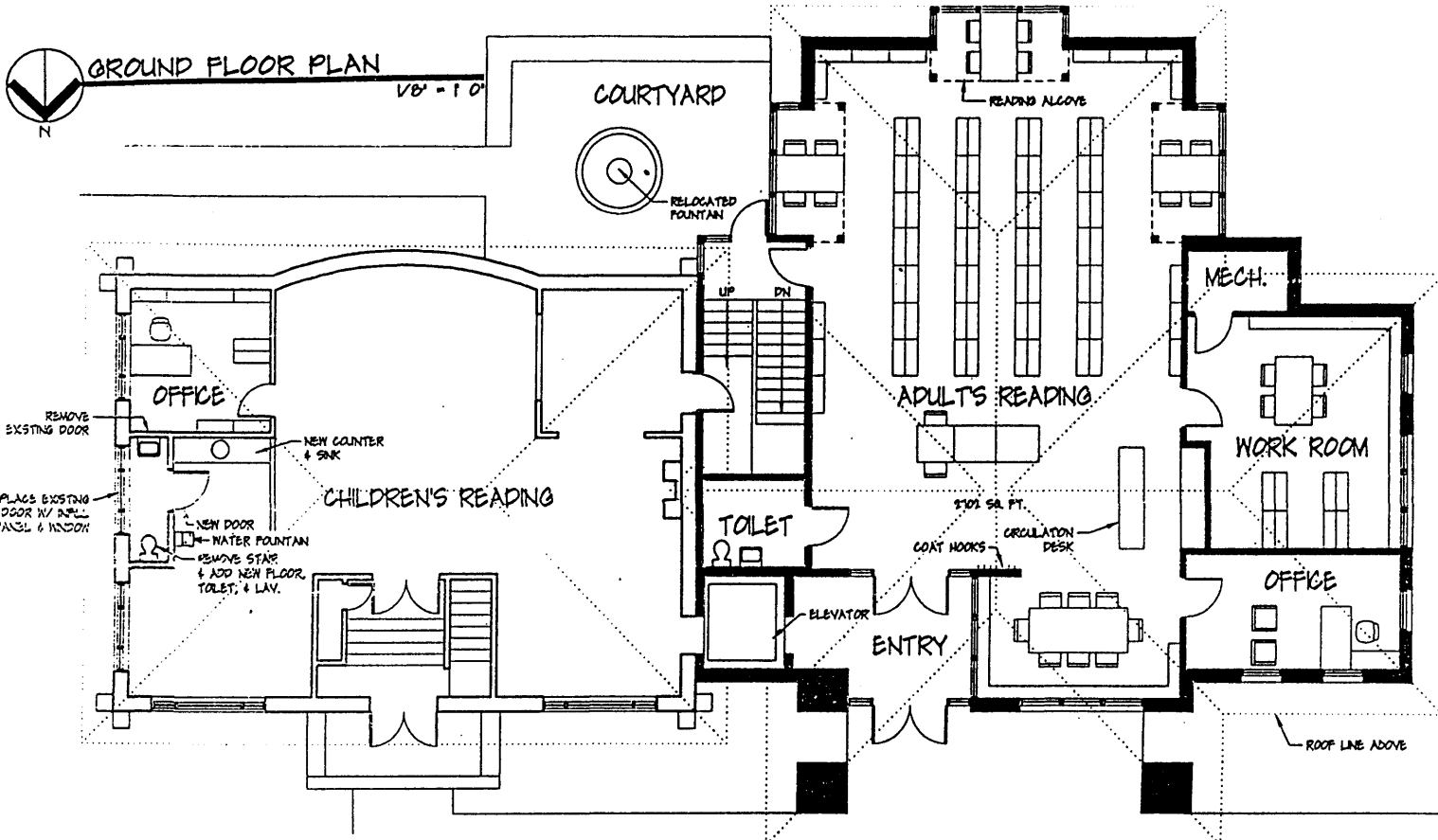
Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

Schematic Design and Floor Plans of Proposed Addition to Library



BROOKS BORG AND SKILES
ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS

NORTH ELEVATION



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Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

Photographs:

The following applies to all photographs except where indicated:

Photographer: Leah D. Rogers
Date of Photographs: November 9-10, 1996
Location of Negatives: State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines

Photo No.

- 1 Photographer: unknown
Date of Photograph: c.1910
Location of Negative: State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines
View: Historic view of Library, view to the SW
- 2 Photographer: unknown
Date of Photograph: 1910s
Location of Negative: State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines
View: Historic view of Library, view to the SW
- 3 General view of Library, view to the SW
- 4 Front (north) facade of Library, view to the SSW
- 5 General view of Library and Honor Roll, view to the SE
- 6 West side of Library and Fountain, view to the ENE
- 7 General view of Library, view to the NE
- 8 Rear (south) facade of Library, view to the NE
- 9 East side of Library, view to the SSW
- 10 Statue of Liberty on east side of Library, view to the SW
- 11 Central delivery desk, library interior, view to the SW
- 12 Interior vestibule doors showing original art glass windows, view to the NW
- 13 Interior fireplace, view to the WSW
- 14 Alcove in southwest corner of library interior, view to the SW
- 15 Photographer: Jackie Leaders
Date of Photograph: Summer 1996
Location of Negative: State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines
View: Fountain on west side of library, view to the South

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Woodbine Public Library
Harrison County, Iowa

Site Plan Map Showing Direction of Photographs

