

56-1568



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Nomination 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the 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 Indianola Carnegie Library
other names/site number Indianola Public Library

2. Location

street & number 106 W. Boston Avenue not for publication n/a
city or town Indianola vicinity n/a
state Iowa code IA county Warren code 181 zip code 50125-1836

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

[Handwritten Signature]

12 Jun 2017

Signature of certifying official

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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): _____

[Handwritten Signature]
Edson H. Beall

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

9.5.17

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 count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | _____ | buildings |
| _____ | _____ | sites |
| _____ | _____ | structures |
| _____ | _____ | objects |
| 1 | _____ | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/organizational

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT
other STONE/Limestone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1904-1967

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Keith & Beymer

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.362842 Longitude: -93.561948
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

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 Alexa McDowell email akaymcd@hotmail.com

organization AKAY Consulting date 07/02/2017

street & number 4252 Oakland Avenue telephone 515-491-5432

city or town Minneapolis state MN zip code 55407-3123

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Des Moines Metro Opera, Inc.

street & number 106 W. Boston Avenue telephone 515-961-6221

city or town Indianola state IA zip code 50125-1836

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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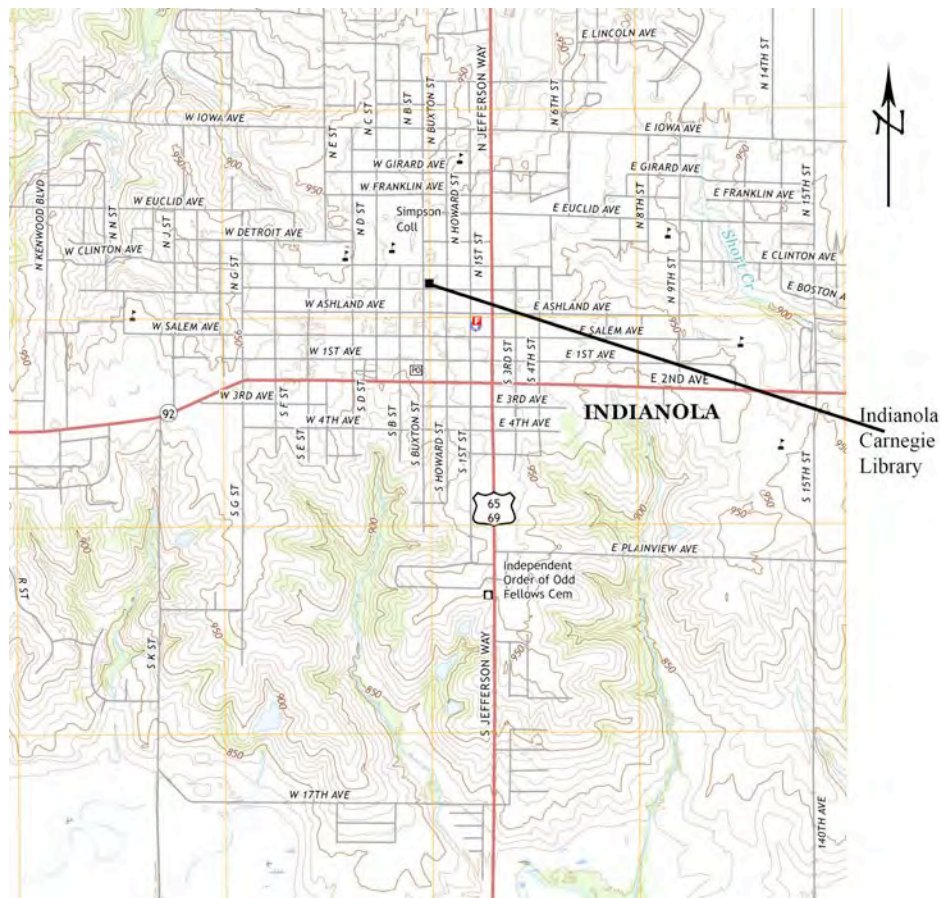
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7. Narrative Description

Site Description

The Indianola Carnegie Library is located in Indianola, Warren County, Iowa. Situated in south-central Iowa, Indianola is located just 18 miles south of the state capital at Des Moines. The community of some 15,108 persons is the seat of Warren County and is regionally known as the home of Simpson College – a small, private liberal arts institution.¹

Figure 1. USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map – Indianola Quad – 2015



(SOURCE: <http://store.usgs.gov>. Last accessed 12/27/2016.)

¹ U.S. Census, 2013.

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The library building is located in a transitional zone at the north edge of Indianola's downtown commercial area, which is centered on the Warren County courthouse just one block to the south (Figure 2). Commercial property types are largely concentrated along the perimeter of the blocks around the courthouse square, with residential and educational properties located in the transitional blocks surrounding that core.

Indianola's Carnegie Library was constructed in 1904 on Block 3 of Indianola's original town plat. At that time, single-family residences dominated the block – the library site having been occupied by two houses (Figure 4). Although the historic composition of the block (as well as those to the east and the west) have changed over time, the area remains a transitional zone between the downtown commercial area and what is now a mix of non-commercial property types to the north. Of specific note, the 1925 Indianola High School (NRHP) remains on its site immediately west across N. Buxton Street from the Carnegie Library building and Simpson College is located one block to the northwest.

Figure 2. Aerial – 2016



(SOURCE: maps.google.com. Accessed 10/31/2016)

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The 150- x 150-foot property parcel accounts for the southwest corner of Block 3 (Figure 3). The 54- x 49-foot library building is not centered on the parcel, rather it is set back approximately 30-feet from the property line on both the south and the west, with the yards on the east and on the north extending approximately 60-feet from the building to the property lines. The parcel is bounded by a private parking lot on the north, a driveway associated with a residential property on the east, W. Boston Avenue on the south, and N. Buxton Street on the west. The building is sited on the parcel with its façade facing south.

Figure 3. Parcel Map – 2016



(SOURCE: <https://beacon.schneidercorp.com>. Accessed 10/31/2016)

The outline marks the property boundaries, unchanged from the historic.

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Image 01. Site View



(Image by AKAY Consulting, 12/05/2016)

View of the Indianola Carnegie Library looking northwest across W. Boston Avenue.

Property Description

Carnegie libraries constructed in Iowa between 1900 and 1940 were categorized in the 1983 MPS “Libraries of Iowa” into six distinct types. The Indianola library is representative of plan Type III, which is typified by a rectangular form and symmetrical layout.² The MPS also examinations the architectural styles associated with the state’s Carnegie library buildings, including the Indianola Carnegie among those representative of

² Samuel Klingensmith and James E. Jacobsen, “Public Library Buildings in Iowa,” MPS National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. 1983, 7.3.

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the Classical Revival. The Indianola building retains the many elements that define its exterior design as Classical Revival as well as the major interior components that define it as a Type III plan.

Exterior

The exterior of the Indianola Carnegie Library is visually characterized by its brick construction, rectangular form, symmetrical arrangement, prominent entrance pavilion, elevated first floor, truncated hip roof, expansive fenestration, and various elements that define its architectural style as Classical Revival.

The Indianola Carnegie is a brick construction on a raised brick foundation. The brick is a muted terra cotta in color with bricks laid in a common bond using a raked joint with mortar color matching the brick. Every seventh brick course is laid with bricks alternated by header and stretcher – a slight variation on the typical common bond. Stone details are used with restraint, but provide important visual accents to character-defining features. With its raised first floor, the 49- by 54-foot building is nearly cubical in form. The truncated hip roof has a modest overhang. Today, the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

A centrally located entrance pavilion dominates the building façade –noted in the 1983 MPS as “perhaps the most characteristic feature of the libraries, both large and small.” Typical of the entrance pavilion, that of the Indianola library occupies the center bay of a three-bay façade and projects from the façade. Further, the entrance pavilion defines “the center ‘part’ of the sexpartite [interior] plan.”³

Accessed via a wide set of five steps, the pavilion is 18-feet wide, rises the height of the building, and advances from the main wall plane by 6-feet. The Classical Revival style is fully at play in the design of the pavilion which, typical of classical libraries, incorporates a pedimented gable end roof, a Roman arch entrance flanked by freestanding Doric columns, and corner piers complete with base and simple capitals. Stone details are used judiciously in the pavilion – the columns, arch trim and keystone, raked cornice and building nameplate (“Indianola Public Library”) all being executed in stone. Entrance doors are recessed within the shelter of the pavilion. The paired doors, today steel framed and fully glazed, retain a pronounced transom comprised of a stone header within which a bronze panel with “Carnegie” in raised letters is mounted. A Roman arch, glazed window with seven-lights is the uppermost element of the main entrance.

Windows dominate the façade walls on either side of the entrance pavilion. On the first floor, two large-scale windows, sit regularly within the wall plane. Smaller basement windows align with those of the first floor. All windows feature a simple, stone block header and sill that sit flush to the wall plane. The windows are original to the building with exterior storms being a non-historic addition (typical). Additional details include a stone running band marking the first floor level, a stone water table, brick and stone wing walls flanking

³ Klingensmith, 7.3.

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the staircase, corbeled brick detail within the entrance pavilion, and a simple change in the brick bond near the eave to provide a finish to the upper wall.

Image 02. Entrance Pavilion



(Image by AKAY Consulting, 12/05/2016)

A prominent, centralized entrance pavilion is typical of Iowa's public libraries. The classically derived design elements mark it as Classical Revival in style.

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The building's rear (north) elevation includes a 28-foot long bay that projects from the main wall plane by 7-feet to provide interior space for the bookstack. The bay is dominated by a series of seven tall and narrow windows set with less than a foot of wall space between them. Their scale and proximity to each other creates a virtual wall of window. The main wall planes on either side of the projecting bay are each punctuated by a single window of similar scale and proportion. Windows at basement level are confined to three, which are spaced evenly within the bay. Like the façade, windows of the rear elevation feature flush set, stone block headers and sills and, typical of all elevations, a stone running band, stone water table, and brick detailing in the upper wall. A small entrance is a ca.1970 addition. The addition, which is nestled within the inverted corner created by the projecting bay, provides sheltered entrance to the building's lower level. It is constructed of wood and brick with a pent roof that attaches to the wall just beneath a first floor windowsill.

A brick chimney rises from the roof near the rear elevation.

As a corner building, the west elevation fronting Buxton Street is considered a secondary façade. On the west elevation, a 14-foot wide central bay projects 3-feet from the main wall plane. The bay, which rises to the height of the building, is surmounted by a pedimented gable roof – similar to that of the façade itself. A large window fills much of the wall plane, providing abundant natural light to the interior and further accentuating the importance of the elevation. A window similar in scale and configuration to that of the bay is set in the main body of the building in flanking positions. Basement windows align with those of the west elevation's first floor. Remaining details are typical of the building.

Elements such as the horizontal banding and brick detail of the upper wall continue to the east elevation. Fenestration is likewise dominant, with a grouping of three windows flanked by paired windows. Again, each window features flush set, stone headers and sills and each has a non-historic storm window. Basement windows are arranged as singles, aligned with those of the first floor.

With its nearly cubical form, symmetrical arrangement, and strongly classically inspired design, the exterior of the Indianola Carnegie Library falls solidly within the description provided in the 1983 MPS of public library buildings designed as a Type III plan executed in the Classical Revival style.

Interior

The interior of the Indianola Carnegie Library is representative of what the 1983 MPS documents categorizes as plan Type III, a typology determined by overall layout, subdivision of interior spaces, and function of interior spaces of the library's first floor. Specifically, the plan Type III is larger than libraries falling under

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the Type I and Type II plan categories; the overall layout is of a “butterfly” type – meaning, a central axis symmetrically balanced by flanking spaces; the interior plan is split from front to back into two sections, each with three sub-divided spaces, and a bookstack behind the main delivery (aka circulation) desk for which the rear elevation has been extended to accommodate.

The first floor interior plan of the Indianola Carnegie is of a “butterfly” type, which is further divided into a sexpartite arrangement. As outlined in the 1983 MPS, the larger front space is occupied by an interior vestibule, the delivery desk in the center bay, and reading rooms in each of the flanking spaces. The rear space houses the librarian’s office in the northwest corner, a reference room in the northeast corner, and a bookstack at the rear, behind the delivery desk.

The building’s vestibule, entered into from the main entrance pavilion, houses a switchback staircase that provides access to both the main floor and the basement. The vestibule retains its historic oak millwork, including the round headed Roman arch of the entrance transom; wood panel beneath that transom; banister with turned spindles, square newel post, and handrail; 6-inch base board; 4-inch window trim; 4-inch cornice molding (painted); 4-inch dado trim; and millwork around the doorway from the vestibule into the library (the historic doors themselves have been replaced by a pair of fully glazed, steel doors). The header of that millwork, as well as associated with all windows, features a classically inspired arrangement of components (multiple elements combined to suggest a classical entablature) and an egg-and-dart molding. The vestibule stairs are iron or steel with bull-nosed treads, the floor is terra cotta tile, the ceiling is pressed wood composition tile, and the walls are plaster with a non-historic, wood paneled dado. The hanging light fixture is not original to the building.

The library’s delivery desk (now a modern desk attended by a receptionist) occupied the center of the first floor. The space features a high ceiling, original millwork and general sense of lightness. Like the whole of the main level, the floors are now carpeted, although the historic wood flooring very likely is retained beneath. Historically, the space was open to both of the large spaces on either side. Today, the sense of openness is retained despite the introduction of a wood and glass wall that has been sensitively installed between the delivery desk area and the large room (former reading room) on the west. The opening on the east remains unencumbered.

The west reading room (now the director’s office) remains a single, large space with its visual character tied to its tall ceiling, historic millwork (including that trimming the altered opening), and abundant windows. The room retains several historic bookcases that stand in place around the perimeter of the room. The room’s walls and ceilings are covered in non-historic, composition tile.

The east reading room (now office space) is a reiteration of the west reading room, with the high ceilings, historic millwork, and wonderful light from the large-scale windows defining its character. The room also

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retains historic bookcases and its walls and ceilings are covered in non-historic, composition tile. One variation from the west room is an angled wall located in the northwest corner of the room, which historically had a doorway accessing the rear bookstack. Today the opening is filled with a bookshelf, but the millwork has been retained.

The rear section, with three functional sub-divisions of space, accounts for the remaining pieces of the sexpartite plan. Typical of the plan Type III, the librarian's office is located in the northwest corner of the rear section. The office can be accessed from the west reading room and the rear bookstack. The room features a high ceiling, millwork typical of the building, historic bookcases, and dado molding (also typical). Both historic doors with original hardware remain, as do their functioning transoms.

A small reference room (now a copy room) is located in the opposite corner of the rear section. The room carries on the established character with finishes retained.

The central space of the rear section houses the bookstack with a ca.1970 mezzanine level above it. The bookstack space retains the historic bookshelves and historic finishes typical of the building, including the millwork around the windows of the north wall. The ceiling of the bookstack space is today stained plywood and the floor is carpeted. The mezzanine is reached via a staircase located next to the bookstacks. The non-historic mezzanine horizontally bisects the first floor, resulting in low ceilings for both the bookstack area and the mezzanine itself. Further, the windows of the north elevation were horizontally bisected. Despite the intrusion, because the mezzanine was carefully constructed, the windows and their millwork were minimally impacted.

The basement of the Carnegie is generally less finished relative to the main level – millwork is plainer, ceilings are lower, and windows are smaller. The basement is divided into three primary functional spaces: the former children's library (now the practice room), an office, and utility space. The basement also accommodates a restroom, storage, and a central vestibule. The public spaces, including the vestibule, feature carpet over wood floors, plaster walls, composition tile ceilings, 4-inch millwork with a simple profile, and a dado molding. A small, historic dais remains intact at the north end of the former children's library, though carpet now covers the historic wood.

Integrity Discussion

The Indianola Carnegie Library retains a generally high level of historic integrity.

Specifically, because the library remains on its original site, the level of integrity as it relates to *location* is high.

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Integrity of *setting* is considered very good. When constructed, the library was located in an area dominated by single-family residences. Overtime, that composition has shifted to include other property types like the ca.1925 fraternal society building located on the northwest corner of the block, but the composition remains generally representative of the historic. Most significant to integrity of setting is the retention of the oversized parcel with its large, grassy lawns that created a garden-like setting for the historic building.

Integrity of *association* is considered very good. In the case of this building, historic association relates to the building's position at the transition point between the historic downtown and the neighborhood that surrounds it – including the 1925 Indianola High School building and Simpson College. Although the composition of the neighborhood has changed somewhat, the resource's association with the historical evolution of the neighborhood is retained and as a result, integrity of association remains very good. Further, as a Carnegie Library, historic association is most significantly tied to the building's role as a representative of the movement to develop a system of public libraries – 101 of Iowa's public libraries being Carnegie funded. The retention of the Indianola Carnegie Library results in a high degree of historic integrity specific to its association with that movement and with Carnegie's philanthropic program.

As it relates to historic integrity of *design* specific to the building's exterior, it can be stated that integrity remains high. The design character of the building is derived from the form and design elements that define it as a representative of the Classical Revival style. No alteration has been made to the building's character-defining features with the exception of exterior storm windows. Given the visual prominence of the fenestration, it is important to consider the potential impact of this addition on integrity of design. While not historic, their configuration mirrors that of the historic windows. In that way, their addition is minimized while providing protection to the historic windows and increasing energy efficiency. Historic entrance doors have likewise been replaced.

It should be noted that a small rear entrance porch is a non-historic addition. The porch, which is nestled within the inverted corner created by an advancing bay, is constructed of wood and brick. Its pent roof attaches to the rear elevation just under a first floor windowsill. Due to its placement and diminutive scale, the rear entrance addition is not visible from the façade or the secondary elevation (west). As a result, it can be said that no significant adverse impacts to the historic integrity of design on the building exterior.

As it relates to historic integrity of design specific to the building's interior, it can be stated that integrity remains high. As categorized by the 1983 MPS, the Indianola Carnegie Library represents a plan Type III, which is defined by a butterfly form and two primary sections each sub-divided into three spaces, a rectangular footprint, autonomous interior spaces, and a rear space dedicated to the bookstack. Each of those type-defining elements remains intact.

The sole alterations of the interior first plan are the construction of a mezzanine level over the rear bookstack and the glazing of the opening between the center delivery area and the west reading room to create a closed

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office. Although the mezzanine presents a visual impact to the building interior, its construction was undertaken with care to limit the impact on the historic building. The mezzanine could be removed without significantly damaging the building. The glazed enclosure of the west reading room was undertaken without damaging the historic fabric of the opening and is reversible with minimal impact to the historic millwork.

No alterations of the interior basement plan have been made.

As it relates to historic integrity of *materials* specific to the building's exterior, it can be stated that integrity remains very high with no apparent loss of materials. Most significant is retention of all historic windows, which are important elements of the building's visual character both inside and out.

As it relates to historic integrity of materials specific to the building's interior, integrity remains very high. The first floor interior retains its historic finishes, millwork, windows, and historic wood floors (now carpeted). The retention of window openings and historic windows is particularly significant because their scale and character play a central role in the visual character of the building interior. Further, integrity of materials in the basement also remains very high with historic finishes, millwork, and windows retained, though wood flooring is in some cases carpeted over.

As it relates to historic integrity of *workmanship*, the condition of the building's masonry is testament to the skill of those who built it. The building stands as a representative of an era in which workmanship reflected the skills of an artisan. The execution of the character-defining entrance pavilion and the quality of the millwork on the interior stand as evidence of a high level of integrity of workmanship.

The Indianola Carnegie Library retains a very good level of integrity as it relates to *feeling*. Because the building retains integrity as it relates to location, setting, association, design, materials, and workmanship, visitors from the period of significance would readily recognize the resource today and experience it very much as they would have at the time of their individual experience there.

FUTURE PLANS

An historic rehabilitation of the Indianola Carnegie Library is currently in the planning stages. The building has served as the offices of the Des Moines Metro Opera since 1984. Central to the Metro Opera's plans to expand their impact on the state's cultural offerings is rehabilitation of the building to support their expanding mission. Initial plans for the historic rehabilitation, which anticipate use of State and Federal historic tax credits, includes a sensitively designed and constructed rear addition that, while respecting the character of the 1904 library building will address space shortages, thereby positioning the organization to utilize the historic building for decades to come. Per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation, the work will respect the character-defining features of the historic building.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Indianola Carnegie Public Library is locally significant under Criterion A in association with the late 19th and early 20th century development of the dedicated public library building, specifically related to the philanthropic program of Andrew Carnegie. The Indianola Carnegie represents the shift from the earlier period in which public libraries were typically housed in locations not dedicated to that purpose. In towns across the state, a community's first libraries were commonly started in a residence or in an upper floor of a downtown business – a necessary solution for poorly funded undertakings. With only limited financial support to be had from local governments, nearly all of Iowa's dedicated public library buildings were constructed using private funds. The Carnegie program lead the way in providing the funding required for small, fledgling libraries located in secondary spaces to build an architect-designed building that served the specific needs of a public library. Beginning in 1898 and extending through 1919, Carnegie provided funds for the construction of 1679 public libraries across the country. The Carnegie program particularly impacted Iowa, with 101 of the 126 public libraries built in the state between 1900 and 1940 being Carnegie funded.⁴

The Indianola Carnegie Public Library is locally significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a plan Type III public library executed in the Classical Revival style.⁵ As established in the 1980 Multiple Property Study (MPS) "Iowa Library Survey Report" and the associated nomination "Public Library Buildings in Iowa" submitted in 1983, the state's public libraries constructed in the late 19th and early 20th century "illustrate the emergence of the legible type of small to medium-sized library building that has since become an integral component of the physical structure of the Midwestern town."⁶ The hegemony of a consistency in scale and appearance is attributed in large part to the philanthropic program of Andrew Carnegie.

The Indianola Carnegie was identified in the MPS document as a plan Type III. Like the other plan types, the Type III is typified by a rectangular form and symmetrical layout. In contrast to the smaller buildings classified under Types I and II, plan Type III library buildings are larger with a squarer footprint. Interiors are divided into distinct rooms, with two primary zones containing three spaces each. The front zone is occupied by the central delivery room (including the entrance vestibule) flanked by reading rooms. The rear zone is occupied by a central bookstack adjoined on one side by the librarian's office and on the other by a reference room.⁷ The Indianola building retains the Type III plan with a minimum of alteration.

⁴ Klingensmith, 8.2. Although the MPS states that 100 Carnegie libraries were constructed in Iowa, the "Carnegie Libraries in Iowa Project" completed by the University of Iowa indicate that 101 public libraries in 99 Iowa communities plus 7 academic library were funded by Carnegie, <https://clip.grad.uiowa.edu>. Last accessed 01/12/2017.

⁵ Ibid., 7.3.

⁶ Ibid., 8.1.

⁷ Ibid., 7.3.

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The 1983 MPS also examined stylistic expressions found in Iowa's public libraries. Classically derived styles were identified in abundance, though in all but the largest of the state's public libraries, the classical expression was done in a simplistic manner. Although not directly addressed, the simplicity in application was likely a response to the financial constraints faced by small towns and imposed by the Carnegie Corporation, whose focus was on quality and function. In the case where the Classical Revival style was applied to a Carnegie library building, its character defining features were most liberally applied in the central pavilion. With its pedimented central pavilion, complete with Doric columns and raised podium, the Indianola Carnegie library clearly expresses that finding of the MPS.

The Indianola Carnegie Library does not represent a rare or vanishing property. Rather, the building is one of 101 Carnegie-funded public libraries built in the state of Iowa and, gratefully, the majority of Iowa's Carnegie library buildings remain extant although many are now used for other purposes; the beauty, utility, and scale of the buildings lend the former library buildings to functions such as professional offices and retail spaces (Table 1.). A significant number of the re-used buildings now house county museums and art centers. Rather than representing a vanishing breed, the Indianola Carnegie Library draws its significance as one of a larger group that, together, are representative of the historic impact of the development of the dedicated public library and the philanthropic contributions of Andrew Carnegie.

The Period of Significance for the Indianola Carnegie Library is 1904-1967, embracing the year the building was placed in service through the Secretary of the Interior's recommended 50-year window. The Significant Date is 1904, the year the building was placed in service.

Historical Background

The public library building in Indianola was constructed in 1904 – one of 101 Iowa public libraries established through gifts made by Andrew Carnegie. Known historically for his impact in the steel industry and what have sometimes been characterized as ruthless business practices, Carnegie also made a significant and lasting impact on American education in communities both large and small. Indianola was twice gifted funds to construct a library building – one on the campus of Simpson College (1905) and the second being the community's public library. The Simpson College building was razed in 2014 with the public library having served as the offices of the Des Moines Metro Opera Company since 1985.

Prior to the construction of the Carnegie Library on W. Boston Avenue, the citizens of Indianola relied on obtaining reading materials through book clubs, the first such club being established in ca.1870. The success of book clubs eventually led to the 1879 establishment of a central lending space that was monitored by a paid librarian. That club opened its space on the second floor of a commercial building situated on the south

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side of the town square (107 W. Salem Avenue). Waning interest resulted in closure of the book club within a couple of years and the books were placed in storage.⁸

Image 03. Indianola Carnegie Library – 1915



(SOURCE: Indianola Public Library Archives.)

View of the Indianola Carnegie Library looking northeast from the corner of N. Buxton Street and W. Boston Avenue.

Shortly thereafter, a group of young men and women interested in the creation of a free public library began the work of raising money for that purpose. The group was part of the Enterprise Club, an amateur company of musicians and actors. They plied their talents toward their goal, performing locally and in nearby communities. Despite their efforts over a two-year period, the money raised remained insufficient. The group adjusted their plan, turning their focus on gaining support for a local tax levy to establish a free public library; a large majority passed the tax levy on February 4, 1884. Seizing on the momentum of that success, members of the former book club voted to donate space to the City for use as the new library. The group also donated the club's book collection, which came out of storage as soon as the City accepted the offer. The new library opened in two large rooms on the third floor over what was at the time McCoy's Hardware on June 27, 1884, which was located at the northwest corner of the city square. The library operated from that space through 1894.⁹

⁸ Ryan Stumbo, "A Brief History of Indianola's Des Moines Metro Opera Building," (Prepared for the Des Moines Metro Opera Company, 2012), 2.

⁹ Stumbo, 4. The building, located on the northwest corner of the square, remains extant but significantly altered – the third floor, which housed the library, was removed.

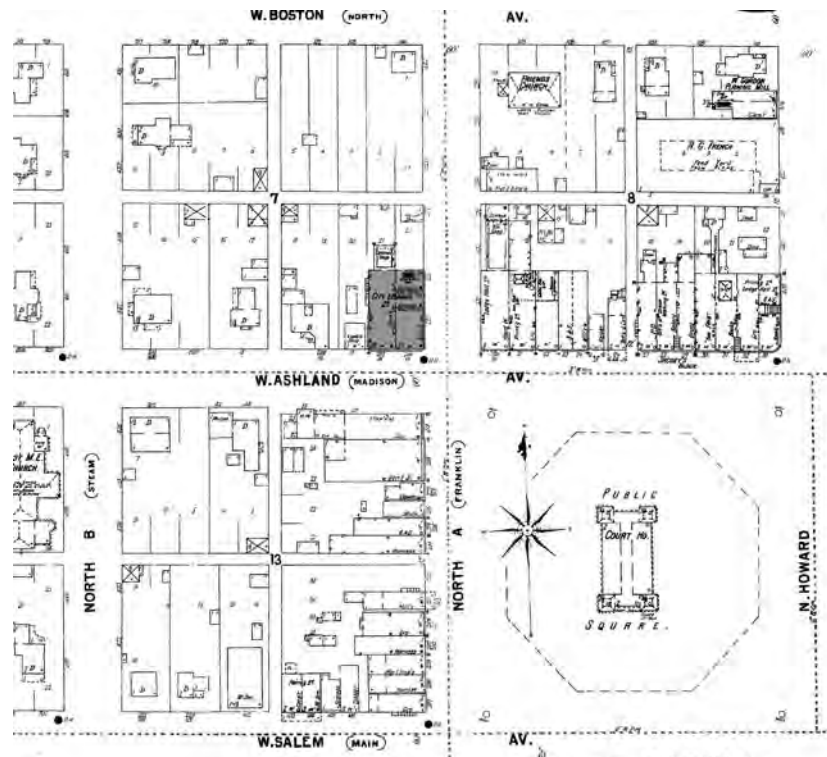
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Figure 04. Fire Insurance Map – 1899



(SOURCE: Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., 1890.)

From 1884 through 1899, the library was housed in the second story of a bank situated northwest from the county courthouse square.

Under the guidance of competent librarians, the library grew significantly during the period in which it was located over the hardware store. By early 1894 the space had become insufficient for the collection and, as a result, the library relocated to a second level space over the Indianola Bank (Figure 3). With the library on a path toward continuing growth, the librarian and newly established library board recognized the temporary nature of the new quarters.¹⁰

Within five years, the library had the funding available so that the previous practice of requiring an annual, fee-based membership was abandoned and it became a free circulating library. That transition made the

¹⁰ The bank building to which the library moved in 1894 is non-extant, Stumbo, 5.

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library's services available to a broader audience and, as a result, patronage and the collection grew at a greater pace. Discussion of a dedicated library building intensified as a result of the continued growth, coming to a head at November 11, 1902 library board meeting when the decision was made to contact Andrew Carnegie.¹¹

In a letter to the philanthropist sent by the library board that autumn, the history of Indianola's efforts to establish and maintain a free public was outlined as was a projection of population growth and the associated rising demand for a dedicated library. After a series of questions asked and answered, the library board received word from James Bertram, Carnegie's secretary, stating, "if the city will agree by resolution of the Council to maintain a free public library at a cost of not less than one thousand dollars a year, and provide a suitable site for the building, Mr. Carnegie will be pleased to furnish \$10,000 to erect a free public library building for Indianola."¹² A special meeting of the Indianola city council was held on January 26, 1903 to consider the proposition with agreement to Carnegie's requirements arrived upon and a committee assigned the task of conducting the search for an appropriate site.¹³ On February 23, 1903 the city council chose a site from among the 17 possibilities presented to them. The large lot on the northeast corner of the intersection of N. Buxton Street (then Franklin) and W. Boston Avenue was near the town square and, it appears, the most economical. The multiple-lot parcel was purchased from Hannah Babb and O.E. and Laura J. Copeland for a combined cost of \$3,550.¹⁴

With the purchase of the site settled, the Library Board turned their attention to the task of hiring an architect. In early June of 1903, six firms had submitted plans for the board's consideration: Keith & Beymer, Indianola; Proudfoot & Bird, Des Moines; Smith & Gage, Des Moines; J.C. & W. Woodward; Libbie, Nourse & Rasmussen, Des Moines; and Gilliland & Son.¹⁵ Although the logic of their decision was not noted in meeting minutes, the Library Board settled on the local firm of Keith & Beymer, agreeing to pay the firm \$250 for their plans.¹⁶ After receiving three bids for construction of the building, a contractor was hired in August of that year. With the low bid of \$11,345, George W. James was chosen over Jones & Johnson and E. Proudfoot. After further discussion, James' final bid settled at \$10,640.¹⁷

¹¹ Stumbo, 6.

¹² Ibid., 9 and Letter to W.H. Schooley from James Bertram, New ork, NY: January 13, 1903, Indianola Public Library Archives.

¹³ Ibid., 10 and "Dedication of the New Carnegie Library," *Indianola Herald*, June 9, 1904.

¹⁴ Ibid., 11 and Carnegie Project Box, Indianola Public Library Archives.

¹⁵ Ibid., 12 and Library Board Minutes, June 2, 1903, Indianola Public Library Archives.

¹⁶ Ibid. and Library Board Minutes, June 4, 1903, Indianola Public Library Archives.

¹⁷ Ibid. and Library Board Minutes, September 15, 1903, Indianola Public Library Archives.

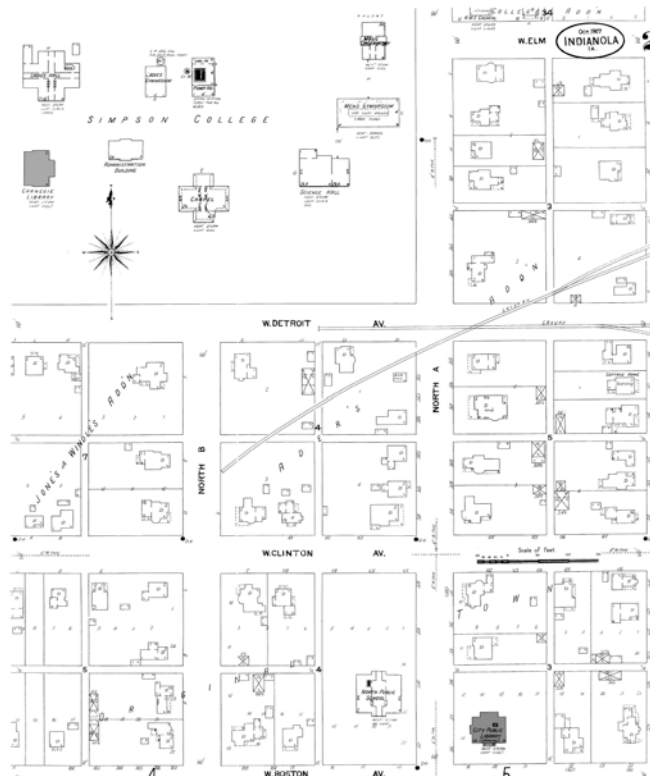
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Figure 05. Fire Insurance Map – 1907



(SOURCE: Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., 1907)

This 1907 fire insurance map documents the locations of both of Indianola's Carnegie-funded libraries. The public library is shaded in the bottom right (southeast) with that located on the Simpson College campus located just two and one-half blocks to the northwest (also shaded). The Simpson College Carnegie library building was razed in 2014.

A dedication for the new Indianola Carnegie Library was held on May 31, 1904. The new building was laid out and equipped following the professional standards of the day. Upon entering through the vestibule, the interior stairs took patrons up to the main floor where they were greeted by a large delivery (aka circulation) desk. Behind the desk, at the rear of the building, was the bookstack holding the adult book collection. The library's periodical collection was located in a balcony area above the bookstack.

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Image 04. Indianola Carnegie Library – ca.1904 – Delivery Desk



(SOURCE: Indianola Public Library Archives.)

The delivery desk was prominently placed in the center bay. In this view looking northwest from the east reading room, we see the bookstack sans the present mezzanine.

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Image 05. Indianola Carnegie Library – ca.1904 – East Children’s Reading Room



(SOURCE: Indianola Public Library Archives.)

In this view we see the children’s reading room, looking northwest. In the background, the door to the reference room stands open. The image also documents the opening from the reading room directly to the bookstack, which is now a bookcase. Also note the stenciling in the upper wall.

The east room housed the children’s reading room and was lined with freestanding, chest high bookshelves with a variety of adult and child-sized tables and chairs. The southwest corner of this room was used for children’s programming until 1974. The west room was the main reading room, which was likewise equipped with bookshelves and tables and chairs – all appropriately scaled for adults.

The librarian’s office was located in the northwest corner of the building.¹⁸

¹⁸ Stumbo, 15 and Carnegie Project Box, Indianola Public Library Archives.

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Image 06. Indianola Carnegie Library – ca.1904 – West Reading Room



(SOURCE: Indianola Public Library Archives.)

In this view we see the west reading room, looking northwest. In the background is the door to the librarian's office.

Image 07. Indianola Carnegie Library – ca.1904 – West Reading Room



(SOURCE: Indianola Public Library Archives.)

In this view we are looking east from the west reading room through the central bay with delivery desk and to the children's reading room. Note the original wood doors at the interior entrance (right).

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It wasn't until 1905 that discussion about completion of the building's basement was undertaken. At that time, the board again approached Andrew Carnegie to request financial support for the work needed to finish the basement. Once documentation was submitted showing that the requirements of the initial gift were met, additional funds in the amount of \$2,000 were offered with the provision that the City agree to increase their annual commitment proportionately. Although somewhat slow to act, the city council agreed to increase the annual support from \$1,000 to \$1,200 and, in late September, the Library Board was able to proceed.¹⁹

Bids for completion of the basement were let in December of 1905 with three responses including Geo. W. James, Elias Proudfoot, and W.J. Beymer. The low bid, from Beymer, was chosen and the work ensured.²⁰ The basement was completed on March 31, 1906.²¹

Although prevailing wisdom noted that library functions were best limited as much as possible to one floor, completion of the basement provided a room for community meetings, lectures, and other educational functions that were seen as a necessary adjunct to the library's primary function. The raised basement of the Indianola Carnegie Library typified those of the period between 1900 and 1940 after which time the basements were gradually lowered and the entrance to the building reach grade.²²

Once completed, the basement was used for club meetings, particularly those of the Indianola Women's Club. Although not noted specifically, the large room on the west was undoubtedly used as the meeting room. The basement also housed the heating and cooling plant and provided space for overflow storage. The basement was remodeled in 1974 and the meeting room became the children's section.²³

By 1980 the Indianola Carnegie Library, built in 1904 to serve 3,400 people, was struggling to properly serve a population that had grown to nearly 11,000. An expanded role in community programming created an additional drive toward a new and larger facility. In 1985 the need for a new building was fulfilled and the Carnegie building was vacated after 80 years of service. Shortly thereafter, the Des Moines Metro Opera purchased the building and have now been the sole occupant for more than 30 years.

¹⁹ Stumbo, 12 and Rev. W.C. Martin, *History of Warren County, Iowa: From Its Earliest Settlement to 1908*(S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1908), 281.

²⁰ Ibid., 14 and Library Board Minutes, December 18, 1905, Indianola Public Library Archives.

²¹ Ibid., 15 and Carnegie Project Box, Indianola Public Library Archives.

²² Klingensmith, 7.1.

²³ Stumbo, 15 and *Indianola Record-Herald*, February 7, 1974 and *Des Moines Register*, September 15, 1974.

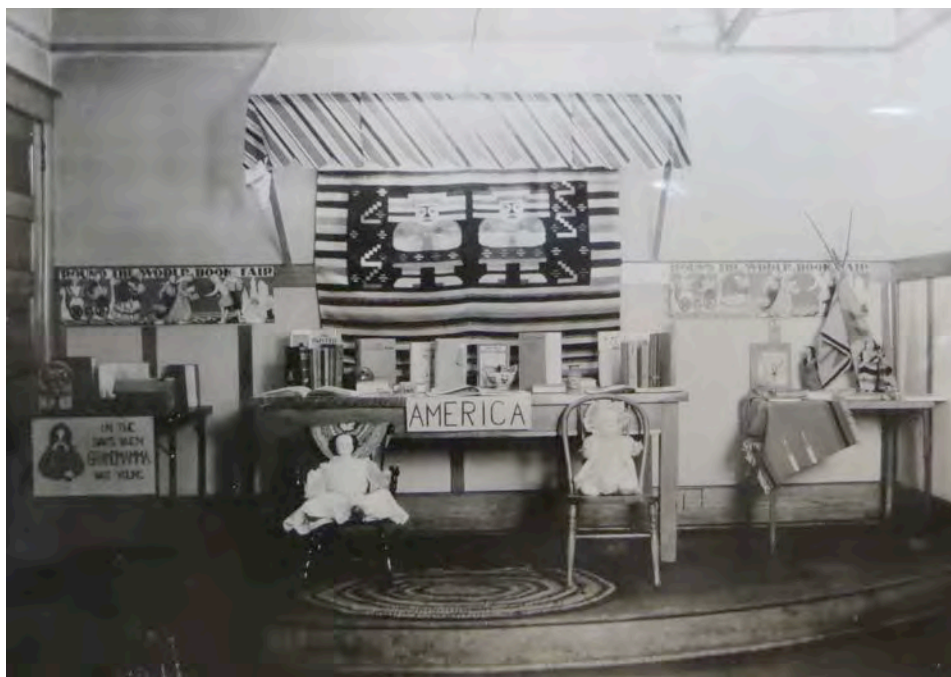
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Image 08. Indianola Carnegie Library – ca.1906 – West Room



(SOURCE: Indianola Public Library Archives.)

View of the north end of the basement's west room.

Project Architects: Keith & Beymer

Regionally known architects designed many of Iowa's Carnegie libraries, some of which earned reputations for their expertise in library design. Patton and Miller of Chicago, for example, designed 20 Iowa libraries between 1900 and 1915. The Des Moines firms of Liebke, Nourse & Rasmussen, various versions Proudfoot & Bird and Frank Wetherell also received a number of library commissions.²⁴ However, the ready availability of precedents, the widely disseminated guidance by library professional groups addressing interior layouts, and the guidance offered by the Carnegie Corporation made it possible for a city to turn to lesser known, fully capable local architects. While often a financial decision, that approach resulted in library buildings of beauty and quality equal to those within their classification.

²⁴ Klingensmith, 8.2.

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Such was the case in Indianola, where the contract for design of the Carnegie library building was awarded to a local firm simply noted as Keith & Beymer. Library board meeting minutes record that six firms provided bids on the project, they included: Keith & Beymer (Indianola); Smith & Gage (Des Moines); J.C. & W. Woodward; Libbie Nourse & Rasmussen (Des Moines); Proudfoot & Bird (Des Moines); and Gilliland & Son.²⁵ The board selected Keith & Beymer, paying them \$250.00 for their plans. Subsequently, contractor George W. James was assigned the construction contract, having underbid Proudfoot & Bird by \$1,205.00.²⁶

The work of finishing the library basement was not undertaken until early spring of 1906 with a separate contract let for bid. Geo. W. James, Elias Proudfoot, and W.J. Beymer submitted bids with the award made to Beymer, the lowest bidder by \$19.²⁷

A minimum of information has been located about the local firm responsible for the design of the Indianola Carnegie Library. William J. Beymer appears in in 1900 U.S. Census where he is noted as a carpenter. In 1910 the census indicates that Beymer is a contractor in "home building." The census records also record his birth in Ohio in 1858 and that his wife's name was Ethie or Etha. No record of Mr. Keith (including his first name) has been found.

Image 09. Indianola Carnegie Library – ca.1915



(SOURCE: Indianola Public Library Archives.)

²⁵ Stumbo, 12 and Library Board Minutes, June 2, 1903, Indianola Public Library Archives.

²⁶ Ibid., 12 and Library Board Minutes, June 4, 1903, Indianola Public Library Archives.

²⁷ Ibid., 14 and Library Board Minutes, December 18, 1905, Indianola Public Library Archives.

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Relevant Cultural Resource Documents

Multiple cultural resource documents were instrumental in the completion of this nomination. In 2012, the Des Moines Metro Opera had a history of their property prepared by a very capable history major at Simpson College. This National Register nomination of the Indianola Carnegie owes a debt to Ryan Stumbo for the thorough, well-researched, and clearly written history, "A Brief History of Indianola's Des Moines Opera Building." The 1980 "Iowa's Library Survey Report" and resulting 1983 multiple property nomination, "Public Libraries in Iowa," provided the central framework for understanding the statewide impact of the philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie as well as the typology and prevalent stylistic expressions of Iowa's late 19th century and early 20th century public libraries. The compilation of information completed by the University of Iowa for their "Carnegie Libraries in Iowa Project" (made available for reference on their website) was an important tool in identifying the current status of Iowa's Carnegie libraries. Finally, the Indianola Public Library, now housed in a 1984 building just down the street from the historic, was an important resource as it retains an archive of materials on the library including historic images and minutes of the Library Board meetings.

Potential for Historic Archaeology

The potential for historical archaeology was not assessed as part of the present National Register nomination. However, the presence of relatively undisturbed expanses of lawn surrounding the library building present the possibility that localized historical archaeological resources may remain intact in those areas.

Research Methodology

This nomination utilized the above noted resources as the central components of its case for registration. With the well-established framework of the MPS and the thorough historical groundwork of Stumbo's building history, the case for significance could be made. Because the MPS is now more than 30-years old, determining the present status of the state's Carnegie libraries was an important element in substantiating the associative context of the Indianola resource. The University of Iowa project provided the foundation for verifying the current statuses (extant versus non-extant) as well as the current function of extant buildings. Where any question of current status existed, the local library was contacted for verification. Table 1. records the findings of that investigation.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Bowers, Martha H. and Samuel J. Klingensmith. "Iowa Library Survey Report." Prepared for State Historical Department of Iowa, Division of Historic Preservation, 1980.

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Indianola Public Library Archives.

Iowa Library Quarterly. Vols. 1-4. The Commission, 1901.

Klingensmith, Samuel and James E. Jacobsen. "Public Library Buildings in Iowa." MPS National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. 1983.

Stumbo, Ryan. "A Brief History of Indianola's Des Moines Metro Opera Building." Prepared for the Des Moines Metro Opera, 2012.

Online Resources

University of Iowa "Carnegie Libraries in Iowa Project." <https://clip.grad.uiowa.edu>. Last accessed 01/10/2017.

Wikipedia "List of Carnegie Libraries in Iowa." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Carnegie_libraries_in_Iowa. Last accessed 01/10/2017.

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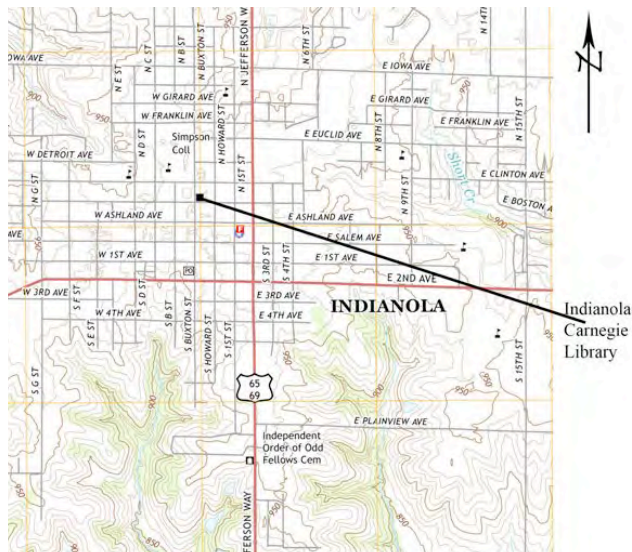
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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map – Indianola Quad – 2015



The property is located on Lots 12-17, Block 3 of the Original Town of Indianola



(SOURCE: <https://beaconschneidercorp.com>. Last accessed 12/15/2016.)

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Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the Indianola Carnegie Library and the side yards that comprise the site to which the building is associated from the time it was placed in service in 1904.

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- Figure 3. Parcel Map - 2016
- Figure 4. Fire Insurance Map – 1890
- Figure 5. Fire Insurance Map – 1906

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- Image 3. Historic Image – Exterior - 1915
- Image 4. Historic Image – Interior, Circulation Desk – 1904
- Image 5. Historic Image – Interior, Children’s Reading Room - 1904
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Indianola Carnegie Library
106 W. Boston Avenue
Indianola, Warren County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Minneapolis, MN
December 05, 2016

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Photo Key: Exterior



(SOURCE: Base map, <http://www.maps.google.com>. Accessed 01/10/2017.)

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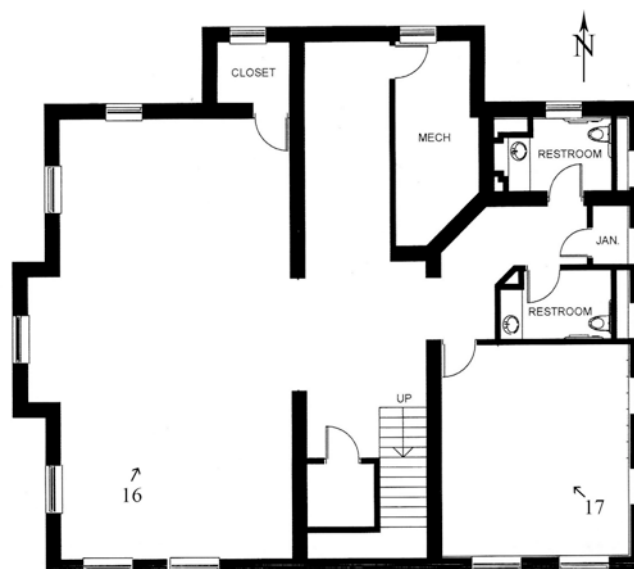
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Photo Key: Interior – First Floor



(SOURCE: Floor plan courtesy OPN Architects, Des Moines. 2016.)

Photo Key: Interior – Basest



(SOURCE: Floor plan courtesy OPN Architects, Des Moines. 2016.)

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- 0002. Exterior View: View of the façade (south) and west elevations, looking NE
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0002.tif
- 0003. Exterior View: View of the façade (south), looking north
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0003.tif
- 0004. Exterior View: View of the façade (south) and east elevations, looking NW
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0004.tif
- 0005. Exterior View: View of the rear (north) and west elevations, looking SE
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0005.tif
- 0006. Exterior Detail: View of the primary (south) entrance
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0006.tif
- 0007. Exterior Detail: View of the primary (south) entrance – pediment and brick work
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0007.tif
- 0008. Interior View – First Floor: View of the central room, looking NW from the east room
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0008.tif
- 0009. Interior View – First Floor: View of the central room, looking NE toward the east room
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- 0010. Interior View – First Floor: View of the east room, looking north
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- 0011. Interior View – First Floor: View of the west room, looking SE
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0011.tif
- 0012. Interior View – First Floor: View of the west room, looking north
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0012.tif
- 0013. Interior View – First Floor: View of the NW office, looking SE
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- 0014. Interior View – First Floor Bookstack, looking north
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0014.tif
- 0015. Interior View – Mezzanine: View looking NE
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0015.tif
- 0016. Interior View – Basement: View of the west room, looking north
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0016.tif
- 0017. Interior View – Basement: View of the SE office, looking NW
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- 0018. Interior Detail: Staircase banister and newel post
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0018.tif
- 0019. Interior Detail: Representative window header millwork with egg and dart molding
IA_WarrenCounty_IndianolaCarnegieLibrary_0019.tif

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Table 1. Current Status of Carnegie Libraries in Iowa – 2017

| Library | City | Date* | Style | Architect | NRHP | Status | Current Function |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------------------------|-------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| Carnegie-Evans Public Library | Albia | 1906 | Classical Revival | TBD** | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Alden Public Library | Alden | 1914 | Tudor Revival | Wetherell & Gage | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Algona Public Library | Algona | 1905 | Northern Renaissance Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Other |
| Ames Public Library | Ames | 1904 | Classical Revival | Hallett & Rawson | No | Extant | Library |
| Atlantic Public Library | Atlantic | 1903 | Italianate | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Audubon Public Library | Audubon | 1912 | Northern Renaissance Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Bedford Public Library | Bedford | 1917 | Northern Renaissance Revival | Wetherell & Gage | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Bloomfield Public Library | Bloomfield | 1913 | Tudor Revival | Frank Wetherell | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Britt Public Library | Britt | 1918 | Classical Revival | TBD | No | Razed 1968 | |
| Carroll Library Building | Carroll | 1905 | Prairie School | Thomas R. Kimball | Yes | Extant | County Museum |
| Carnegie-Dayton Library | Cedar Falls | 1903 | Classical Revival | William Robinson | No | Razed 2004 | |
| Cedar Rapids Public Library | Cedar Rapids | 1905 | Classical Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Art Museum |
| Chariton Free Public Library | Chariton | 1903 | Classical Revival | Patton & Miller | Yes | Extant | Art Center |
| Charles City Public Library | Charles City | 1904 | Northern Renaissance Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Art Center |
| Cherokee Public Library | Cherokee | 1905 | Classical Revival | Frank Wetherell | Yes | Extant | Library |

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| Library | City | Date | Style | Architect | NRHP | Status | Current Function |
|--|----------------|------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Clarinda Carnegie Library | Clarinda | 1909 | Classical Revival | W.W. Welch | Yes | Extant | Art Museum |
| Clear Lake Public Library | Clear Lake | 1918 | Classical Revival | J.H. Jeffers | No | Extant | Library |
| Clinton Public Library | Clinton | 1904 | Beaux Arts | Patton & Miller | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Colfax Public Library | Colfax | 1913 | Tudor Revival | C.A. Rawson | No | Extant | Library |
| Corydon Public Library | Corydon | 1919 | Northern Renaissance Revival | Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson | No | Extant | Storage |
| Council Bluffs Free Public Library | Council Bluffs | 1905 | Beaux Arts | Patton & Miller | Yes | Extant | Northern Pacific Railroad Museum |
| Cresco Public Library | Cresco | 1915 | Classical Revival | J.H. Howe | No | Extant | Library |
| Carnegie Library | Davenport | 1904 | Beaux Arts | Calvin Kiessling | No | Razed 1966 | |
| Denison Carnegie Library | Denison | 1904 | Classical Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Drake University Carnegie Public Library | Des Moines | 1908 | Classical Revival | C.E. Eastman | Yes | Extant | Offices |
| DeWitt Public Library | DeWitt | 1908 | Classical Revival | C.R. Spink | No | Extant | Event Venue |
| Carnegie Stout Public Library | Dubuque | 1902 | Beaux Arts | W.G. Williamson & John Spencer | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Dunlap Public Library | Dunlap | 1913 | Classical Revival | Barber & Glenn, Denison | No | Extant | Church |
| Eagle Grove Public Library | Eagle Grove | 1903 | Classical Revival | Smith & Gage | Yes | Extant | Museum |
| Eldon Carnegie Library | Eldon | 1913 | Northern Renaissance Revival | Wetherell & Gage | Yes | Extant | Library |

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County and State Warren County, Iowa

| Library | City | Date | Style | Architect | NRHP | Status | Current Function |
|--|---------------|------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| Eldora Public Library | Eldora | 1903 | Northern Renaissance Revival | Patton & Miller | Yes | Extant | Office |
| Emmetsburg Public Library | Emmetsburg | 1912 | Northern Renaissance Revival | A.T. Simmons | Yes | Extant | County Offices |
| Estherville Public Library | Estherville | 1903 | Beaux Arts | A.M. Jefferis | No | Extant | Library |
| Fairfield Public Library | Fairfield | 1893 | Romanesque | TBD | Yes | Extant | College |
| Parsons College Public Library | Fairfield | 1907 | Classical Revival | TBD | Yes | Non-Extant | |
| Upper Iowa University-David B. Henderson Library | Fayette | 1902 | Classical Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Fort Dodge Carnegie Library | Fort Dodge | 1903 | Beaux Arts | H.C. Koch | Yes | Extant | Apartments |
| Carnegie-Garner Public Library | Garner | 1914 | Classical Revival | Jeffers & Broaten | No | Non-Extant | |
| Glenwood Public Library | Glenwood | 1907 | Classical Revival | A.W. Woods | No | Extant | Library |
| Greenfield Public Library | Greenfield | 1916 | Colonial Revival | Lloyd D. Willis | No | Extant | Chamber Office |
| Carnegie Hall Grinnell College | Grinnell | 1905 | Classical Revival | H.D. Rawson | No | Extant | Classrooms |
| Grundy Center Public Library | Grundy Center | 1912 | Classical Revival | Eugene F. Gier | No | Non-Extant | |
| Hamburg Public Library | Hamburg | 1919 | Colonial Revival | Sawyer & Watrous | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Hampton Public Library | Hampton | 1905 | Classical Revival | Liebe, Nourse & Rasmussen | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Hawarden Public Library | Hawarden | 1903 | Italian Renaissance Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Humboldt Public Library | Humboldt | 1909 | Classical Revival | Hallett & Rawson | Yes | Extant | Library |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos **Page** 36 **Property name** Indianola Carnegie Library

County and State Warren County, Iowa

| Library | City | Date | Style | Architect | NRHP | Status | Current Function |
|---|--------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Indianola Carnegie Public Library | Indianola | 1904 | Classical Revival | Breymer & Keith | No | Extant | Office |
| Simpson College | Indianola | 1907 | Tudor Revival | TBD | No | Razed 2014 | |
| Iowa City Public Library | Iowa City | 1904 | Beaux Arts | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Carnegie-Ellsworth (College) Public Library | Iowa Falls | 1904 | Beaux Arts | TBD | Yes | Extant | Museum |
| Jefferson Public Library | Jefferson | 1904 | Classical Revival | Hallett & Rawson | No | Extant | Library |
| Knoxville Public Library | Knoxville | 1912 | Revival | O.A. Houglund | No | Extant | Library |
| Lake City Public Library | Lake City | 1909 | Northern Renaissance Revival | Edgar Lee Barber | Yes | Extant | Restaurant |
| Laurens Carnegie Free Library | Laurens | 1910 | Tudor Revival | W.J. Zitterell | Yes | Extant | Museum |
| Le Mars Public Library | Le Mars | 1904 | Classical Revival | John Werling | Yes | Extant | Art Center |
| Leon Public Library | Leon | 1906 | Classical Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Logan Public Library | Logan | 1920 | Prairie School | Charles Nye | No | Extant | Library |
| Malvern Public Library | Malvern | 1917 | Tudor Revival | F.A. Henninger | No | Extant | Library |
| Manchester Public Library | Manchester | 1903 | Classical Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Maquoketa Free Public Library | Maquoketa | 1904 | Classical Revival | Harry Nectcott | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Marengo Public Library | Marengo | 1905 | Northern Renaissance Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Marion Public Library | Marion | 1905 | Classical Revival | Dieman & Fiske | Yes | Extant | Church Office |
| Marshalltown | Marshalltown | 1902 | Beaux Arts | Patton & | Yes | Extant | City Offices |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos **Page** 37 **Property name** Indianola Carnegie Library

County and State Warren County, Iowa

| Library | City | Date | Style | Architect | NRHP | Status | Current Function |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------|------------------------------|-------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| Public Library | | | | Miller | | | |
| Mason City Public Library | Mason City | 1904 | Classical Revival | Patton & Miller | Yes | Extant | Office |
| Missouri Valley Public Library | Missouri Valley | 1911 | Classical Revival | F.E. Colby | No | Extant | Library |
| Montezuma Public Library | Montezuma | 1919 | Northern Renaissance Revival | Frank Wetherell | Yes | Extant | Museum |
| Monticello Public Library | Monticello | 1904 | Northern Renaissance Revival | Patton & Miller | No | Extant | Other |
| Mount Ayr Public Library | Mount Ayr | 1917 | Classical Revival | Frank Wetherell | No | Extant | Library |
| Mount Pleasant Public Library | Mount Pleasant | 1905 | Romanesque | Patton & Miller | Yes | Extant | College |
| Carnegie Library Cornell College | Mount Vernon | 1905 | Italian Renaissance | TBD | Yes | Extant | Museum |
| Nashua Public Library | Nashua | 1906 | Northern Renaissance Revival | John G. Ralston | No | Extant | Library |
| New Hampton Public Library | New Hampton | 1910 | Classical Revival | O.A. Hougland | No | Extant | Other |
| Newton Public Library | Newton | 1902 | Classical Revival | TBD | No | Non-Extant | |
| Carnegie-Field Library | Odebolt | 1905 | Classical Revival | George Burkhead | No | Extant | Library |
| Onawa Public Library | Onawa | 1909 | Prairie School | Patton & Miller | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Osage Public Library | Osage | 1911 | Classical Revival | O.A. Hougland | No | Extant | City Hall |
| Osceola Public Library | Osceola | 1911 | Northern Renaissance Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Oskaloosa Public Library | Oskaloosa | 1903 | Classical Revival | Frank Wetherell | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Ottumwa Public Library | Ottumwa | 1902 | Beaux Arts | Smith & Gutterson | Yes | Extant | Library |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos **Page** 38 **Property name** Indianola Carnegie Library

County and State Warren County, Iowa

| Library | City | Date | Style | Architect | NRHP | Status | Current Function |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Carnegie-Viersen Public Library | Pella | 1907 | Classical Revival | John Pas | No | Extant | City Hall |
| Perry Carnegie Library Building | Perry | 1904 | Classical Revival | Liebe, Nourse & Rasmussen | Yes | Extant | Museum |
| Red Oak Public Library | Red Oak | 1909 | Tudor Revival | Patton & Miller | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Reinbeck Public Library | Reinbeck | 1917 | Prairie School | Howard B. Burr | No | Extant | Library |
| Carnegie Free Public Library | Rockwell City | 1909 | Classical Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Other |
| Sac City Public Library | Sac City | 1913 | Northern Renaissance Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Chamber Offices |
| Sanborn | Sanborn | 1912 | Classical Revival | W.W. Beach | No | Extant | Other |
| Sheldon Carnegie Library | Sheldon | 1908 | Beaux Arts | Paul O. Moratz | Yes | Extant | Museum |
| Shenandoah Public Library | Shenandoah | 1905 | Beaux Arts | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Sibley Public Library | Sibley | 1917 | Prairie School | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Sigourney Public Library | Sigourney | 1914 | Colonial Revival | Patton, Holmes & Flynn | Yes | Extant | Office |
| Sioux City Free Public Library-Main | Sioux City | 1913 | Italian Renaissance Revival | Edward L. Tilton | Yes | Extant | Apartments |
| Sioux City-Leeds Branch | Sioux City | 1916 | Italian Renaissance Revival | Edward L. Tilton | No | Extant | Other |
| Spencer Carnegie Public Library | Spencer | 1905 | Northern Renaissance Revival | TBD | No | Non-Extant | |
| Spirit Lake Public Library | Spirit Lake | 1912 | Northern Renaissance | TBD | Yes | Extant | Office |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos **Page** 39 **Property name** Indianola Carnegie Library

County and State Warren County, Iowa

| Library | City | Date | Style | Architect | NRHP | Status | Current Function |
|--|--------------|------|------------------------------|------------------|------|------------|------------------|
| Storm Lake Public Library | Storm Lake | 1906 | Northern Renaissance Revival | Paul O. Moratz | Yes | Extant | Retail |
| Stuart Public Library | Stuart | 1908 | Classical Revival | TBD | No | Non-Extant | |
| Tama Public Library | Tama | 1907 | Craftsman | TBD | No | Extant | Other |
| Tipton Public Library | Tipton | 1904 | Northern Renaissance Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Traer Public Library | Traer | 1916 | Classical Revival | John G. Ralston | No | Extant | Library |
| Villisca Public Library | Villisca | 1909 | Classical Revival | O.A. Hougland | No | Extant | Library |
| Vinton Public Library | Vinton | 1904 | Northern Renaissance | Patton & Miller | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Waterloo Public Library-West Branch | Waterloo | 1906 | Classical Revival | John G. Ralston | Yes | Extant | Law Office |
| Waterloo Public Library-East Side Branch | Waterloo | 1906 | Beaux Arts | John G. Ralston | Yes | Extant | Library |
| Waverly Public Library | Waverly | 1905 | Classical Revival | TBD | No | Extant | City Offices |
| Free Public Library | West Liberty | 1905 | Northern Renaissance Revival | TBD | No | Extant | Library |
| Winterset Public Library | Winterset | 1905 | Classical Revival | Frank Wetherell | No | Extant | Other |
| Woodbine Public Library | Woodbine | 1910 | Prairie School | Eisentraut & Co. | Yes | Extant | Library |

- Dates indicate placed in service
- ** TBD = To Be Determined







INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY

CARNEGIE

DESIGNED BY METRO OPERA
SUMMER FESTIVAL SEASON
APRIL 27 - MAY 14, 2011
THE
WILSON
BAND
AUSTIN NIGHT MUSIC
BY
WALT BROWN







INDIANOLA PUBLIC LIBRARY

CARNEGIE

DES MOINES
METRO
OPERA

SUMMER FESTIVAL SEASON
JUNE 23 - JULY 16, 2017

Puccini
TURANDOT
Sondheim
A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC
Britten
BILLY BUDD









DES MOINES
METRO OPERA











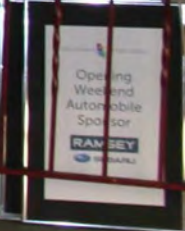
NOTICE

EMPLOYEE HEALTH AND SAFETY PROTECTION ACT

LOBBY

EAST LOBBY

ARTS AND OPERA 2016











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/21/2017 Date of Pending List: 8/16/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/31/2017 Date of 45th Day: 9/5/2017 Date of Weekly List: 9/7/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/5/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

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

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR
KIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR



IOWA
ARTS
COUNCIL

July 14, 2017

PRODUCE
IOWA

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmarks
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA

Dear Mr. Loether:

The following National Register nomination(s) from Iowa are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

STATE HISTORICAL
MUSEUM OF IOWA

Indianola Carnegie Library, Warren County, Iowa

The Indianola Carnegie Public Library is locally significant under Criterion A in association with the late 19th and early 20th century development of the dedicated public library building, specifically related to the philanthropic program of Andrew Carnegie.

The Indianola Carnegie Public Library is locally significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a plan Type III public library executed in the Classical Revival style.

STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Charles City Junior-Senior High School, Floyd County, Iowa

The Charles City High School is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The resource is locally significant in association with the history of education, specifically as an example of a "comprehensive high school" – a form that came out of the Progressive Era.

The Charles City High School is also eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The resource is locally significant as an example of the architectural manifestation of the principals of the comprehensive school as delineated by William B. Ittner.

STATE
HISTORIC
SITES

Thank you for your consideration.

STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE OF IOWA

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth Foster".

Elizabeth Foster
National Register Coordinator
State Historical Society of Iowa

IOWA
HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION