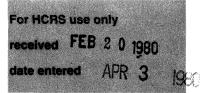
#### United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic Carnegie Public Library and/or common Cabell County Public Library Location street & number not for publication 900 Fifth congressional district Fourth vicinity of city, town Huntington West Virginia code state county Cabell code 011 Classification 3 Status Present Use Ownership Category X\_ occupied \_ district  $\underline{X}$  public agriculture museum X building(s) private unoccupied \_ commercial park both work in progress \_\_ structure X educational private residence **Public Acquisition** Accessible entertainment religious \_ site \_ object in process \_ yes: restricted \_ government scientific being considered X yes: unrestricted \_\_ industrial transportation no military other: 4. **Owner of Property** name Board of Directors, Cabell County Public Library street & number 900 Fifth Avenue city, town Huntington vicinity of state West Virginia Location of Legal Description 5. courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cabell County Court House street & number 8th Street and 4th Avenue Huntington state West Virginia city, town **Representation in Existing Surveys** 6. title has this property been determined elegible? \_\_\_\_ ves \_\_\_\_ no date federal state \_\_\_\_ \_\_ county \_\_ \_ local depository for survey records

city, town

# 7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent _X_ good	deteriorated	unaltered
fair	unexposed	

Check one original site moved date

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Carnegie Public Library of Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia, was built in 1902, in a style incorporating the then fashionable Beaux Arts classicism. Although the Huntington library building is modest in size compared to a famous counterpart, the New York Public Library by Carrere and Hastings (1895–1902), it nevertheless exhibits certain similarities of detail and proportion characterizing many public buildings of the period now rapidly disappearing from the streetscapes of late twentieth century America.

Precise symmetry and academically correct placement of classical detail distinguish the two major elevations of the Carnegie Library. The sense of mass is purveyed, in part, by the rusticated raised basement carrying pedimented pavilions on the south (front) and west (side) elevations. The pedimented central pavilion of the front elevation is especially forceful in its conveyence of monumentality as seen in paired Ionic columns of its portico. Triangular pedimentation of the ground floor entrance tabernacle is echoed on a grand scale by the greater porticoed pediment articulated with raking cornices, acroteria, and a garland-enriched cartouche all fashioned of terra cotta.

The smooth, gray ashlar wall surfaces of the building are evenly divided by pileasters carrying an entablature carved with rondels and the names of classical and literary fugures. The paneled wall surfaces thus created by the pilasters are filled with windows elaborately framed at the second level with shouldered stone trim and headed at the ground level with triangular pediments.

General overall condition of the exterior is good, though water erosion of upper wall surfaces and efflorescence appearing in the entablature may require possible future stabalizing or restoration efforts.

The interior of the library building was renovated in the 1930's under the direction of local architect Albert F. Tucker. Among significant interior features that survive are the large oaken double stairway with its fine newel posts and the large, broadly proportioned windows enriched with egg and dart moulding. The building also retains, for the most part, its original hardwood floors.

Constructed on the corner of what was called Government Square in Huntington, the monumentality of the building has been reduced in appearance by the construction of two buildings, to the rear and east side, that are of equal height. Nonetheless, the building's stature is still plainly evident from the front (south) and west elevations.

The Carnegie Public Library in Huntington, West Virginia, ia a public building of local distinction, built at a time when Beaux Arts classicism was an architectural style at the height of popularity. FHR-8-300A (11/78) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Carnegie Public Librarv,	Huntington.	Cabel1	County,	West	Virginia	
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leading to the second floor. This stairway features elaborate newel posts spaced at intervals from the top to the bottom of the staircase. Another significant interior feature are the large, broadly proportioned windows which are enriched on the interior with egg and dart moulding. The building also retains, for the most part, its original hardwood floors.

Originally constructed on the corner of what was called Government Square in Huntington, the monumentalism of the building has been reduced somewhat by the construction of two buildings, to the rear and east side, that are of equal height. Nonetheless the building's stature is still plainly evident from the front and west elevations.

# 8. Significance

		heck and justify below	*	
1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899	X_architecture art	<ul> <li> community planning</li> <li> conservation</li> <li> economics</li> <li> education</li> <li> engineering</li> <li> exploration/settlement</li> </ul>	Iandscape architecture Iaw Iiterature military music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)

#### Specific dates 1902-03

Builder/Architect James B. Stewart, Architect

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Carnegie Public Library, located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 9th Street in Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia, stands as a significant example of Beaux Art Classicism in a small town setting.<sup>1</sup> It is also significant as an example of the philanthropy practiced by many of the late 19th century "robber barons"<sup>2</sup> and as an early center of educational activity in this part of the state.<sup>3</sup>

#### Explanatory Notes

1. As described in some depth in the Description (Part 7) the Carnegie Public Library in Huntington is a significant example of Beaux Art Classicism in a public building erected in a small town setting. The Library was constructed in 1902–03, from the plans of a prominent Huntington architect, James B. Stewart. At its completion, it was "the most outstanding edifice of which Huntington can boast", and was "the most pretentious building on Government Square". Even today, despite intrusions on the rear and east elevations as well as many nearby buildings of equal or larger proportions, the Library is one of Huntington's most striking buildings. In addition, it is felt by some individuals that the erection of such an imposing structure in what was then a relatively small city of 10,000 contributed to the rising prestige of Huntington that helped to raise the city to become West Virignia's largest municipality.

2. In 1901 the City of Huntington, indeed the entirety of Cabell County, had no public library as such. The only existing library was the one found in the First Congregational Church of Huntington, which had been founded primarily with books donated by various New England individuals and institutions, including the historic Winthrop Church of Charlestown, Massachusetts. In 1901 the famous industrialist-turned-philanthropist Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) offered to donate \$25,000 to the City of Huntington for the erection of a public library on condition that the city provide a lot and promise to provide \$2,500 annually for its maintenance and upkeep. The city immediately agreed. A lot on Government Square, 90 x 90 feet, was conveyed by the city to the Board of Education on February 18, 1902. As soon as the spring weather broke, construction began. In March of 1902 Mr. Carnegie agreed to make an additional gift of \$10,000.00, raising the cost of the building to \$35,000.00, with the Board of Education agreeing to raise their annual appropriation for maintenance from \$2,500.00 to \$3,500.00.

It took all summer and into the fall for workmen to excavate the basement and to lay the elaborate rusticated base and foundation (described in Part 7). A lavish cornerstone laving ceremony was held on November 14, 1902. and presided over by W.H.H. Holswade, President of the Board of Education, and Mayor H.C. Gordon of Huntington. Despite overcast skies, a large multitude turned out for the occasion.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

June 29, 1929; April	10, 1902.		ough 1904; November 25, 1923, tion of Louisiana Purchase	
10. Geograp	ohical Data	IITM N	INT VERIFIED	
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of land, 90' by 90', Lots 26, 27, and 28.	situated on Huntin The parcel is loc	agton City block eated on the corn	lic Library stands on a parce 116, taking up portions of er of Fifth Ave., and Ninth S	
List all states and count state	t <b>ies for properties overl</b> code	apping state or cour county	n <b>ty boundaries</b> code	
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The building was further enhanced when, at a meeting of the Board of Education on December 12. 1902, it was decided to veneer the rear wall and 40 feet of the east wall with stone rather than the original plan of using bricks and cemented into imitation stone.

On April 12, 1903, an Examiner from Carnegie's organization came to Huntington to check on the progress of the Library. According to the <u>Huntington Advertiser</u>, the examiner was "very much pleased" with the progress of the building.

After nearly two years' labor, the Carnegie Public Library was completed in December of 1903 and formally dedicated in a lavish ceremony held on January 1, 1904.

3. The Carnegie Public Library opened its doors on January 1, 1904, with Miss Adrianne Burns as the first librarian. The Library opened to the public with a mere 750 books on its shelves. By the time Miss Burns was replaced as librarian by Miss Lewis Harvey in 1908, the collection had grown to 6,000 volumes, many of them donated by the citizens of Huntington. Initially. the executive offices of the Board of Education were also located in the Library building. but this situation did not endure long into the century's second decade.

In 1912 a Juvenile Section was added to the Library, which has gained in proportion over the years.

Miss Lewis Burns, second librarian, had the longest tenure of any Cabell County Librarian. and one of the longest in the State's history, her service spanning 35 years (1908–1943).

It has been said that Huntington has produced more Rhodes Scholars than any other city of its size in the United States. Certainly, the existence of a free public library has contributed in no small measure to the high degree of educational achievement of the citizens of Huntington.

The Carnegie Public Library is, therefore, significant, not only as a locally distinguished example of Beaux Art Classicism, but as an example of the effect of philanthropic activity on the educational affairs of a community. It is a building that has been not only a source of pride for Huntingtonians during this century, but one with which their lives have been intimately linked.

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Carnegie Public Library, Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia

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Miller, Doris C. <u>A Centennial History of Huntington</u>. W. Va., Huntington, 1971

Wallace, George Seldon, <u>Cabell County Annals and Families</u>, GArrett & Massis, Richmond, Virginia, 1935

Correspondence of the Carnegie Corporation of New York regarding the Huntington, W. Va. Library, November 11, 1901 to December 22. 1902 (microfilm. box no. 14) Carnegie Corporation of New York, 437 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022.