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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1078

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Clarinda Carnegie Library
Other names/site number Clarinda Public Library
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number 300 N 16th Street
City or town Clarinda State Iowa County Page
Not for publication [N/A] Vicinity [N/A]

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 at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Benny H. Bruntz SHPO/Director Date 11/21/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title
State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of Commenting Official Date

Title State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____

Jon Edson H. Beall Date of Action 1.15.14
Signature of Keeper

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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
		Objects
1		Total

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.)

VACANT / NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: *Classical Revival*

Materials

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: concrete, Walls: brick, Roof: clay tile

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Name of Property**County and State****Description Summary Paragraph**

The Clarinda Carnegie Library is located on the northwest corner of north Sixteenth and Chestnut Streets, one block north of the town square in Clarinda, Iowa. Designed by local architect, William W. Welch, the building was constructed in 1908-1909 after the city was given a \$15,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation.

This one story brick building with a raised basement exhibits design elements of the Classical Revival movement, an architectural style commonly employed in the Carnegie library building type. The materials used to construct the building are durable and the extant detailing both on the exterior and interior helps to define the building's high level of historic integrity. Dominant exterior features include classical pediments, a full height entry porch with Doric columns, stained glass windows around the main entrance featuring educational and floral figures, and a leaded art glass transom, also detailed in a floral design. Interior features such as the Doric columns surrounding the librarian's desk, the split-staircase, and the dumb-waiter also contribute to the building's significance.

Welch arranged the interior layout of the building to accommodate a variety of uses. The first floor consisted of reading rooms, while the basement was primarily used for an auditorium, children's department, and storage. The spatial layout was derived from Welch's interpretation of "Notes," a pamphlet issued to architects and city officials by Carnegie's secretary, James Bertram, which offered design suggestions.

Narrative Description**Site**

The library is located on the northwest corner of north Sixteenth and Chestnut Streets and oriented with its main entrance facing east. It's positioned at the rear of two lots on a 150'x140' site and located one block north of the town square. Directly north is the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Across the street, to the east, is the First Christian Church which shares the library's architectural style. Both the library and churches face Sixteenth Street and have semi-circular sidewalks on their front facades. Across Chestnut Street, to the south, are the Beverly Arms Apartments and a filling station. Another semi-circular sidewalk remains on the south side of the library, and connects to a straight sidewalk which runs parallel to Chestnut Street. On the west, rear side of the building are a few parking stalls connected to an alley, which separates the library from a commercial building on the next lot to the west.

Construction

The library, approximately 62'x50', is a one-story building with a raised basement. The building was constructed with a concrete foundation, exterior brick load-bearing walls, and a wood framed interior. Originally, the hipped roof was framed using a wood truss roof system and covered by slate tiles. At an unknown date, the roof was recovered with red, ceramic clay tiles. The primary building material is brick; however, there is a stone watertable separating the raised basement from the first floor. Also, each exterior pilaster has a stone capital and base.

Exterior***Primary (East Façade)***

The main body of the façade is clad in light buff, pressed, brick laid in a stretcher bond. Facing Sixteenth Street, the primary facade consists of three equal bays. The middle bay consists of the main entrance and features a full height portico with a recessed entry. It is flanked on each side by a band of three windows on each floor. Originally, the entrance featured double wood doors with a rectangular glass pane spanning three fourths the height of each door. Those doors have since been replaced with one, modern mill finished aluminum door and frame with narrow sidelights. The doorway continues to be accompanied by tall, stained glass windows on each side. Created from many panes of glass, these windows utilize a natural color palette of greens and browns. The bottom two-thirds of the windows have floral and plant motifs surrounded by a border, while at the top of each window (within the arch) are figures of an open book and the lamp of knowledge situated within a circular border. A leaded art glass transom is situated directly above the front door. Centered within the transom is a floral design, framed by a tan border. Carved in stone above the transom is "A.D. 1908." Originally, a pair of mid-level, brick knee walls with concrete caps flanked the main entrance stair, which consisted of seven concrete risers with a metal guardrail in the center. Before the 1940s, an additional set of brick knee walls were placed in front of the

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existing knee walls. When the additional knee walls were added, the concrete stair was adjusted, creating ten concrete risers each individually shorter in height than before. The original iron lampposts, which rest on the outer edge of the mid-level knee walls, and the metal guardrail remain today. The full-height entry portico has Doric columns which frame the main entrance. Resting next to each column is a brick pilaster with a Doric capital and base. The outer corners of the façade also have brick pilasters. Similar to other Classical Revival examples, the library utilizes a classical inspired pediment above the entry porch. Until recently, the words "Public Library" were attached to the base of the pediment. The raised, individual letters were likely removed when the library became a private business in 2004. The cornice line of the roof is emphasized with a wide band of trim, which is undecorated. A copper gutter runs around the entire building. A stone watertable runs parallel with the top of the basement windows. The basement level consists of dark vitrified brick laid in four-course bands, equally spaced. The window bands on both the first and basement floors consist of three, one-over-one, double-hung wood windows. On this façade only, the basement windows located in the public restrooms and corner storage rooms utilize "white maze glass" which is a textured glass that is less transparent than a regular glass pane. Small, divided light transoms with a crisscrossed pattern adorn the tops of the first floor windows. These divided light transoms occur above the first floor windows on the remaining three facades as well. In addition, decorative stone heads are situated above each first floor window. All of the windows, basement and first floor, have stone sills. All of the windows, basement and first floor, are original wood windows.

Side (South Façade)

Overall, the materials and banding of the east façade wrap onto the south, west, and north façades. The south façade is divided into two bays. Brick pilasters, spanning from the watertable to the cornice line, define the edges of each bay. The west bay is slightly recessed and contains two, one-over-one double-hung wood windows on each level. Both sets of windows are offset within the bay. Within the east bay on the basement level is a wood paneled door flanked by wood paneled sidelights, all of which have been painted white on the exterior. Spanning above, is a rectangular divided light transom with a crisscrossed pattern. Six concrete risers lie next to the southeast corner of the building and allow access down to the egress door which connects to the north/south corridor in the basement. The basement landing is constructed of bricks. The original metal guardrail remains around the stairs and landing. A metal awning was installed sometime during the 1940's to shelter this entrance.

Side (West Façade)

Since construction, the west façade has been associated with the alley on the rear side of the building. This façade is flat and is composed of eight, one-over-one double-hung wood windows on the basement level and nine, one-over-one double-hung wood windows on the first floor. The windows are grouped with seven windows in the middle and a single window on each side. With the absence of a ninth basement window on the far south end, a blank brick wall takes its place. All of the windows share similar characteristics to those found on the other facades and have window openings which align vertically with one another. Centered at the top of this façade is a classical pediment similar to the one on the east side of the building. However, rather than projecting out over a porch, this pediment remains flush with the façade. Designated for patrons, seven parking stalls are situated along the entire length of this façade.

Side (North Façade)

This façade is divided into two bays, which are defined by brick pilasters. Centered in the east bay is a one-over-one double-hung wood window at the basement level and three, one-over-one double-hung wood windows on the first level. The west bay is slightly recessed and has a one-over-one double-hung wood window and a wood door located near the west facade of its basement level. Six concrete risers allow access down to the boiler room, through a wood, paneled door painted white. The basement landing is constructed of bricks. The original metal guardrail remains around the stairs and landing. Aligned with the openings below, two one-over-one double-hung wood windows are centered in the west bay on the first floor. The building's brick chimney is mostly seen from this façade. All of the basement windows on the north, south, and west facades have been covered by wire mesh.

Interior**First Floor (Main)**

Based on the building's footprint, the library consists of two rectangular masses resting next to one another, with the east mass slightly more elongated than the west. Occupied by library patrons and staff for 95 years, the first floor of the library has undergone few changes due to its open floor plan. The main entrance, which is centered along the east exterior wall, opens into an impressive lobby with a wood split staircase. Upon entering the

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building, a patron is greeted by an ascending central stair flanked by two descending stairs on each side. The lobby's wood stairs and banisters are intact. An elaborate light fixture, provided by the Lee Electric Light Company, was installed before the library opened. Originally hung in front of the librarian's desk, this fixture now hangs above the lobby. In addition, a metal inscription tablet which reads, "Presented by Andrew Carnegie," remains mounted above the main entrance next to a portrait of Andrew Carnegie.

The main floor of the library was dedicated to four different uses. The first area is the librarian's desk, which is embraced by six, round, Doric columns and situated at the top landing of the central stairs connected to the lobby. Historically, the librarian's "U" shaped desk would have been placed facing the entrance. In 1959, Hilton Grimes built a new "U" shaped wood desk. Today, the Grimes desk remains on the first floor and is painted white.

The second area is the northeast and southeast reading rooms. Located along the primary façade in the front corners of the building, the reading rooms are each equipped with six tall windows which allow natural light in for comfortable reading. With each reading room within sight of the librarian, patrons were allowed adequate privacy. In 2004, after the public library moved to a new building, a private gift shop business added wood-paneled wall partitions in the reading areas to create four changing rooms. The changing rooms were erected with one pair on the north side of the lobby and another pair on the south side. The changing rooms do not entirely consist of new construction. In fact, the back wall of each utilizes a historic, wood wall partition which separates the lobby from the reading rooms. Both historic, wood wall partitions remain intact and undamaged.

The third area encompasses the middle portion of the west mass and includes the stacks. The stack area, consisting of freestanding bookshelves, was located in a large open space directly behind the librarian's desk. For many years, bookshelves were orientated in parallel rows, running east and west. Built-in wood shelves and cabinetry were placed on the north and south walls for additional storage and remain in good condition.

The last area on the main floor includes the reference and staff rooms, which are long and narrow and located north and south of the stacks within the west mass. South of the stack area is the reference room which has two glass-paneled wood doors with operable glass transoms above. The doors are located in the northeast corner of the room and provide access to the stack area and southeast reading room. Since construction, a lay-in acoustic ceiling tile system has been installed to hide modern mechanical equipment above. North of the stack area is the staff room. A glass-paneled wood door with an operable glass transom above allows access from the southeast corner of the room to the stack area. Situated in the northeast corner of the room is a wall cavity which contains the dumbwaiter and chimney. A modern sink rests behind a wooden wall partition in the southwest corner. A lay-in-acoustic ceiling system also remains suspended in this room. Nestled between the staff room and west exterior wall is a storage room with a ceiling hatch for roof access. Similar to the staff room door, the storage room door remains in good condition and has its door, wood frame, glass pane and transom intact.

Basement Floor

The basement of the library is structurally divided into three bays, running north to south. It is likely that the original design of the basement included a corridor running north to south in the east bay, with a split staircase for circulation, restrooms, and storage rooms along the east exterior wall and a large, open auditorium in the west and central bays.¹ Today, the basement plan remains the same with the exception of the auditorium's open floor plan which has been subdivided into four separate rooms. The east bay consists of a corridor running north to south for the entire length of the bay. The north end of the corridor has a one-over-one double-hung wood window, while the south end has an egress door with a divided light transom above. Centered along the east exterior wall in this bay is a split staircase. Constructed of wood, the railings and end posts have decorative details illustrating a classical style. Between the two stairs, which lead up to the first floor, is a wood paneled door which provides access to an unfinished storage area situated beneath the entrance lobby. The men and women's restrooms are located directly north and south of the split staircase. In the northeast and southeast corners are storage rooms with several wood shelves. Each restroom has one, one-over-one double-hung wood window, while the storage rooms each have two along the east exterior wall. The north restroom continues to have a toilet and sink located along its south wall. The plumbing fixtures in the south restroom no longer remain. A long and narrow boiler room is situated along the north exterior wall in the west and central bays. Designed also for the janitor, this room includes a shallow closet in the southeast corner and a utility sink in the southwest corner of the room. Centered along the north exterior wall in this room is a dumb-waiter with the chimney located in an adjacent

¹ Existing plan compared to Bertram's six recommended plans in his *Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings*. See continuation sheets.

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wall cavity. A door for egress purposes remains in the north wall near the northwest corner. Another original wood door remains in the south wall. One window is located between the door and chimney cavity on the north wall and another window is located on the west wall.

In 1930, the south half of the auditorium was converted into a children's department, which had three windows on the west wall and two on the south wall. In December of 1955, steel cables were run through the basement, over the north/south corridor, to help stabilize the foundation. A portion of this work can be seen on the exterior over the south basement door and north corridor window, where a wood plate anchor was installed to provide extra lateral force. In 1959, Helen Sunderman was hired to paint murals illustrating fairy tales on the walls. Additional remodeling did occur at a later unknown date. Two rooms were created in the north auditorium, one of which was located in the west bay with four wood windows along its west wall. Changes were also made to the children's department. Although its north wall stayed in place, a new wall was installed 3 feet south of it, creating an east/west corridor with a window at its west end. Then, a wall running north to south was added, splitting the remaining portion of the children's department into two separate rooms. A lay-in acoustic ceiling tile system has been installed everywhere besides the storage and boiler rooms. Most of the original wood doors and trim remain.

Additional Interior Features and Finishes

Overall, at least one or more radiators remain within each area of the library. Decorative pilasters are situated at the northeast and southeast corners of the reference and staff rooms and near the main entrance. Almost all of the original millwork, including hardware, remains. In 1958 the library shelving and furniture were stripped and stained a lighter shade to make the library brighter. A wide, wood baseboard remains in all areas on the first floor, except the northeast reading room where a small portion was removed. Originally, the ceiling in the reading rooms and stacks area had a stenciled, floral border at its perimeter. Further stenciling, near the top of each wall, wrapped the first floor in a leaf and flaming torch pattern. Since construction, the original plaster ceiling in those areas has been coated with a spray-applied fireproofing material. As for flooring finishes, the reading rooms and reference and staff rooms have grey carpet. Modern, white-speckled linoleum covers the librarian's desk area and the northern half of the stacks area. A linoleum path, about 3 feet wide, leads to the north door of the reference room. In the basement, both corridors are covered with linoleum flooring and the four rooms in the west-central bays have grey carpet. The floors of the storage and boiler rooms are exposed concrete. The south bathroom has blue carpet and the north bathroom has linoleum.

Split Staircase

In addition to being a dominant feature of the library, the interior split staircase remains in excellent condition. Upon entering the building, a patron is greeted by an ascending central stair flanked by two descending stairs on each side. Designed to endure high traffic levels, the central stairs' six risers were covered with granite. The original ceramic floor tile remains at the base of the lobby with a hexagonal pattern in the center surrounded by a decorative green and white border created with square tiles. On the north and south ends of the tile is another strip of granite. Covered with carpet, the side stairs each have twelve risers which allow access to and from the basement. All of the original wood banisters and end posts remain in good condition and further express the classical style which includes a honeysuckle leaf design carved into the end posts in the basement.

Integrity and Present Condition

The Clarinda Carnegie Library maintains a high level of integrity to illustrate its association with the educational history of Clarinda and the Classical Revival style. The building's integrity is recognized by seven aspects:

- **Location:** Considering this was going to be the first free-standing library building in the city of Clarinda, city officials placed importance on selecting the proper site. The chosen location remains unique because the property was donated rather than purchased. Although the city library decided to move into a new building in 2004, the location of the original building has been preserved because it has not moved. The building remains located on the northwest corner of north Sixteenth and Chestnut Streets and oriented with its main entrance facing east along Sixteenth Street, which is a major thoroughfare. The library resides one block north of downtown Clarinda which allows for easy access to the city square.
- **Design:** The library's form, massing, materials and detailing have been well maintained. Local architect, William W. Welch, was able to manipulate James Bertram's recommended library plans to create a unique example of a Classical Revival Carnegie library in rural Iowa. On the exterior, dominant features

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such as the stained glass and leaded art transom windows, the full height entry portico, brick pilasters, and classical pediment have been preserved. Additional interior features, such as the split staircase, Doric columns, and open floor plan have been maintained and contribute to the integrity of the building.

- **Setting:** In addition to the axial and architectural relationships between the property and its surroundings, the setting reinforces an observer's sense that the library building is indeed historic. During the period of construction, the property was bound on the west by a residence, to the north and east by churches, and to the south by an apartment building and commercial block. Despite the commercial building to the west, the immediate setting has changed very little over time. In fact, the First Christian Church to the east (which shares the library's architectural style and form) and the Beverly Arms Apartments to the south, both of which were constructed around the same time as the library, are extant and share a similar level of integrity. Directly to the north is the Westminster Presbyterian Church, whose original building has since been replaced by a new one on the same site. However, both churches and the library face Sixteenth Street and have semi-circular sidewalks which lead to their main entrances. The library's front and side lawns (East, North, and South), which include mature trees and shrubs, have remained open as originally designed. At the rear, or west side of the building, is an alley which has also been maintained.
- **Materials:** Except for some minimal repairs, most of the building's original materials such as the concrete foundation, brick load-bearing walls, and wood framed interior remain intact. The three colors of brick chosen for the main body of the exterior walls, basement level, and pilasters enhance the character and form of the building. Limestone accents at the window heads and sills, column capitals and bases, and waterable also highlight the buildings features. Not only does the choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of the architect, the local building committee and the community, but they also indicate the availability of materials and technologies in this area during a specific period in history.
- **Workmanship:** The excellent workmanship and quality materials used on this building have guaranteed its endurance against weathering and deterioration. The custom stained glass and leaded art transom windows are proof of the skill and talent of the craftsman who designed, assembled, and installed them.
- **Feeling:**
The property's feeling as a library remains intact because modern development has not encroached on its sight lines. In addition, the building continues to convey the feeling of a Carnegie library through surviving physical features which include the one-story over raised basement form, a dominant entrance, and a staircase leading up to the main entrance door.
- **Association:** The property's association with the historic events, which occurred in connection with it, also remains intact. The Clarinda Carnegie Library remains as one of the most distinctive buildings in Clarinda. The fact that the Carnegie library has been so well preserved is a testament to how wonderful the building is, how important it is to the history of the community, and how worthy it is of preservation. A historical contemporary would recognize the building if he/she were to walk by it today.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition. All of the building's original wood windows, an essential element of the building's design, remain extant and in good condition. Exterior storm windows were installed at an unknown date but have helped to preserve the building's original wood windows. Although yellowed over time, acrylic protective glazing has helped to preserve the stained glass and leaded art transom windows from weathering and vandalism. Careful maintenance and improvements, such as re-stabilizing the foundation, continue to preserve the building's condition. The front and side lawns (including sidewalks) have also been well maintained.

Future Plans

Planning is in progress for this building to be used as an art museum for Clarinda and southwest Iowa. It will participate in the State and Federal Historic Tax Credit Programs. The rehabilitation project will include the removal of the metal awning on the south façade, window air-conditioning units and the non-historic wire mesh over the basement windows, which will return the exterior of the building to its historic appearance. A small addition is planned for the rear side of the building to accommodate accessibility requirements and building utilities. The spatial layout of the first floor will remain unchanged, while the basement is returned to an open auditorium, beyond the north/south corridor.

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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.)

- x 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.
x 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.
A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
E 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

1909 - 1963

Significant Dates

1909

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Welch, William Wesley

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Clarinda Carnegie Library is locally significant from 1909 to 1963 (placed in service date to the "50-year rule") and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of education for its contribution and important role in the educational history of Clarinda and its rural vicinities. The Clarinda Carnegie Library is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a structure that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Carnegie library building type featuring the Classical Revival style.

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Narrative Statement of Significance**Criterion A: Educational Role of Clarinda Carnegie Library**

As the United States continued to develop throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a desire to share knowledge and educate people led to the broad public support of free libraries. Generous financial donations by private philanthropists, particularly Scottish-American businessman Andrew Carnegie, provided the capital needed to start many libraries across the nation. After retiring from the steel industry, Carnegie became the leading supporter of public library construction to the point that the "Carnegie Library" became a cliché, especially in small towns. Similar to his rival John D. Rockefeller, Carnegie sought to stimulate public spirit, to raise standards, and to provide for social betterment, not by way of by-products, but as a chief aim.²

Between 1892 and 1917, Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation provided grants for 1,689 public library buildings in 1,419 American communities at a cost of \$41,378,689.³ Eligibility for Carnegie library funds rested on several factors. Primarily, each community was required to provide a building site, books, staff, and it was to tax itself yearly at a tenth of Carnegie's grant to support its operation and maintenance costs. Although Carnegie had the final word, he assigned his secretary, James Bertram, to coordinate with local officials in regards to requirements and design decisions. More than half of all grants (768) went to Midwestern communities. In fact, Iowa ranked fourth in number of grants and libraries by state, as shown in Figure 1 of the continuation sheets.

Carnegie library authority, George Bobinski, divided Carnegie's donations into two periods: "retail" and "wholesale." 1886 to 1896 can be viewed as the retail period, in which Carnegie gave \$1,860,869 for 14 endowed buildings in six communities in the United States.⁴ Commonly, these buildings were community centers that contained recreational facilities such as swimming pools and libraries. After 1896, during the wholesale period, Carnegie stopped supporting urban multi-purposed buildings and instead funded buildings in smaller communities which had limited access to cultural institutions. These Carnegie libraries created public space that was devoted to middle-class users and that met middle-class demands for educational opportunity. Carnegie's gifts provided 1,406 towns with buildings devoted exclusively to libraries and amounted to \$39,172,981. More than half of the grants given by Carnegie throughout both periods were less than \$10,000. (See Figure 2 in continuation sheets).

History of Iowa Carnegie Libraries

A series of events placed the state of Iowa in a position to benefit greatly from Carnegie's donations. In 1873, Iowa had become the 10th state to enact legislation that allowed towns to establish and maintain public libraries through taxation. This provided the potential to supply funds for the cost of books and overhead fees. Many libraries, which began as subscription libraries, were turned over to the town to form a basis for the new public library supported by taxation. Then, in 1894, the state had granted partial suffrage to women allowing them to vote on "yes" and "no" issues such as the establishment of a public library.⁵ Finally by 1900, the Code of Iowa provided governance for the public libraries as well as the establishment of the Iowa Library Commission which was responsible for encouraging library growth across the state.⁶

The first Carnegie grant in Iowa was given to the community of Fairfield in 1892. For communities across Iowa, this gift to Fairfield provided a powerful incentive to acquire a similar cultural landmark. Often led by women's organizations, 104 Iowa communities applied for grants from Carnegie; 5 towns eventually chose not to accept

² Koch, Theodore Wesley, *A Book of Carnegie Libraries*. New York: The H.W. Wilson Company (1917), vii.

³ Jones, Theodore. *Carnegie Libraries Across America: A Public Legacy* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997), 3, 130. Jones' numbers are cited as the more current figures but they do differ slightly from those of George Bobinski in *Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969). Both men utilized the records held by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and Durand R. Miller, *Carnegie Grants for Library Buildings, 1890-1917* (New York: Carnegie Corporation, 1943), 8-20.

⁴ "Carnegie Libraries: The Future Made Bright". National Park Service.

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/50carnegie/50carnegie.htm>

⁵ *Code of Iowa*, 1894.

⁶ *Code of Iowa*, 1897.

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their grants.⁷ The other 99 communities accepted their Carnegie grants and built 101 public libraries (Waterloo received money for 2 libraries, and Sioux City received money for a main library and a branch). Overall, the participation of the Iowa communities in the Carnegie program was remarkable: Iowa ranked 4th in the number of grants received, ranked 6th in the number of libraries built, and Carnegie's gifts of \$1,495,706 for the 101 Iowa public libraries had it ranked 8th in terms of funding.⁸ These rankings are also made significant by the fact that 4th ranked Iowa had a population in 1910 of 2,224,771 when contrasted with 1st ranked Indiana (2,700,876), 2nd ranked California (2,377,549), and 3rd ranked Illinois (5,638,591).⁹ Additionally, 7 Iowa colleges and universities received funding to build academic libraries between 1901 and 1906.¹⁰

The Carnegie grants from 1892 to 1917 inspired a period of remarkable library expansion in Iowa. In 1903, in the first publication of the State Library Commission, Iowa had 77 public libraries; 44 of which were funded by Carnegie.¹¹ By 1918, there were 136 public libraries; 97 of which were funded by Carnegie. Despite these numbers, the distribution of the public libraries across the state was not systematic. In 1920, there were still 10 county seats without a public library, 5 counties without a library altogether, and 20 counties that had received 2 or more Carnegie grants. The uneven distribution of Carnegie libraries across the state demonstrates that Iowa communities took the initiative to pursue the Carnegie funds individually.

Clarinda's Carnegie Dream and Reality

In the late nineteenth century the free library movement began to sweep across the nation. Advocates recognized that free public libraries provided people the opportunity to improve themselves and advance their community. And for an era that had limited means of entertainment, libraries also could provide recreation. As early as 1890, there was talk about opening a reading room in Clarinda for public use as a library. Preliminary arrangements were made and a committee consisting of William Orr, Judge Thomas Stockton, and Charlie Lisle were appointed to seek suitable rooms and estimate the cost of furnishing and operating it for one year. A town meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church and the topic generated significant interest. Senator Talton Clark even gave a speech to persuade citizens to donate money. However, this attempt failed to generate the required funds and the matter was dropped for several years. In 1899, another attempt was made towards operating a free public library in Clarinda. "It is hoped that this library will not suffer the fate of the ones that have preceded it, and that Clarinda citizens have advanced mentally to appreciate such a thing as a public library." The library was to be located in the rooms under the Page County Bank and run by librarian, Thomas Toll. Library hours were to be each evening from seven o'clock until nine or half past. This library was promoted by Senator Lester Lewis, who donated several volumes of books from his personal library.

Beginning in 1904, discussions of a public library in Clarinda took place between Mary Berry, principal of the high school, and Rev. Wayne Fisher and Rev. Roy M. Spurgeon, pastors of the Second United Presbyterian Church. Amid organizing a Young Men's Christian Association in Clarinda and acquiring funds to build a Y.M.C.A, the two pastors were approached by Mary Berry. She mentioned her desire to have a library for the young men who would become members. The two pastors agreed with the idea and eventually the Y.M.C.A. proposition was relegated to the rear and efforts were put forth to build up a circulating library.¹²

On February 20, 1905, a movement was established to found a free public library in Clarinda. Alice S. Tyler and Horace M. Towner, members of the State Library Commission, came to Clarinda and addressed the women of the city at the courthouse in the afternoon and at a mass meeting held in the Presbyterian church that same evening. The two women put forth the needs of a library and the advantages that it can have to a community. There was so much enthusiasm and interest that a library association was formed that night under their direction. A few weeks later the constitution and by-laws of the Clarinda Library Association were adopted stating, "the

⁷ George S. Bobinski, *Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969)

⁸ Bobinski, 16-21.

⁹ *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910*, Vol. 2 Population 1910 Reports by States Alabama-Montana, 1915, California on p.140, Illinois on p.438, Indiana on p.520, and Iowa on p.582.

¹⁰ Durand R. Miller, *Carnegie Grants for Library Buildings, 1890-1917*. New York: Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1943, 38-40.

¹¹ Iowa Library Commission. *First Report of the Iowa Library Commission*. Des Moines: State of Iowa, 1904, 13.

¹² Kershaw, W.L., *History of Page County, Iowa*. Chicago: S.J. Publishing Co., 1909.

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organization shall consist of all persons who have subscribed themselves to the membership roll and paid the annual membership fee of \$1.00."¹³ Within the first year of the association, about three hundred members were secured. A meeting of this association was called together and an organizing board was selected for the purpose of creating a library by raising funds for the purchase of books and securing a suitable building. That board consisted of the following: Annie Loran; Mary Park; Anna Powers; Rev. Fletcher Homan, then pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church; Frank Hensleigh, cashier of the Page County State Bank; Senator Lester Lewis; John Miller, president of the Page County State Bank; Rev. John MacLean, then pastor of the Presbyterian church; and Rev. Wayne Fisher, pastor of the Christian church.

Following the establishment of the library association was the task of securing funds for the enterprise. Another committee, consisting of Frank Hensleigh, William Orr and John Miller, were appointed to solicit \$1,000 for the purchase of books and magazines. The venture turned out to be successful, raising more than \$2,000 in subscriptions. When adequate funds became apparent, a book committee began to select books. On July 1, 1905, the first bundle of books was ordered and by September a room was found on the southeast corner of the town square in the Brown building. (See Figure 6 in continuation sheets). A rate of \$11.00 a year was charged for the rent of the room and Clara B. Willis was appointed librarian for \$12.00 a month.¹⁴ The first new books arrived at the library in November. After establishing a reading room, the Clarinda Free Library was formally opened on December 5, 1905. A large number of people were there to consult reference books and to read, which resulted in 83 books being taken out.¹⁵ In the evening there was a general reception which featured discussions by Senator Lester W. Lewis, Rev. John N. Maclean and Clara B. Willis.

This library, under the organization as given above, continued to run until April 1906, when it was transferred to the city on consideration that the city levies a tax to perpetually maintain the library. A two-mill levy was approved by the city council and by July 1906 assets of the library were turned over to the city. By this time, the library had over 1,500 volumes as well as documents and pamphlets. The tax, however, was not available until January 1907, and in the meantime the conduct of the library remained in the hands of its predecessors.

In early 1907, William Orr began written negotiations with Bertram about a new library building. In only a few months the authorities of Clarinda received word from Carnegie who asked to state their exact intentions. A letter on February 21, 1907 from Carnegie to Orr stated he would give the city of Clarinda the sum of \$10,000 for a library building if the city would obligate itself to contribute, through taxation, the sum of \$1,000 yearly toward its maintenance. It was then learned that under the law the city was permitted a levy for library purposes and that this could produce more than \$1,500 annually.¹⁶ In January of 1908, Orr again wrote to Carnegie, this time announcing Clarinda's ability to contribute \$1,500 yearly towards the maintenance of a free public library. At Orr's request, acting for the library board, Carnegie increased his donation from \$10,000 to \$15,000.¹⁷ By the time Clarinda received its Carnegie grant, the city was in charge of the library.

George W. Richardson, a notable business man in Clarinda, donated two lots, one of which was on the corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut Streets, for the construction of the library. Richardson was one of the leading lumber merchants in southwestern Iowa. He had large and well-appointed lumberyards, dealing in lumber and builder's supplies in Clarinda and Shambaugh, Iowa.¹⁸ He was also involved in other fields of work including: Shambaugh Savings Bank (president), Lee Electric Light Company (vice president), and Page County State Bank (director).

Local architect William W. Welch was chosen to design the new Carnegie library building. William Orr, Frank Hensleigh, and Ed Rose provided input and supervision of the erection of the new library. Constructed in 1908-1909, the new building was faced in buff pressed brick and situated just one block north of the town square. The main entrance faced east along north Sixteenth Street, a major street running north to south which ran through the downtown.

¹³ "Clarinda Free Library," *The Clarinda Journal*, March 1905.

¹⁴ Witt, John M., *The Carnegie Libraries of Iowa*. Washington, MO: Robidoux Books, 2003.

¹⁵ "We and our neighbors," *Malvern Leader*, 21 December, 1905, 8.

¹⁶ Kershaw, W.L., *History of Page County, Iowa*. Chicago: S.J. Publishing Co., 1909.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Kershaw, W.L., *History of Page County, Iowa*. Chicago: S.J. Publishing Co., 1909, 350.

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Prior to the opening of the library, many local businesses helped to rally support for the new building. Local department stores, Rumbaugh's and Hewett's, held benefit days in which 5% of the cash sales were donated to the library. "A number of people have already given all the cash they can afford, but you can further this good cause by buying your summer needs Monday. Come and help swell the amount to be given to an institution that is worthy of your help."¹⁹

The old library, located downtown, was ordered closed April 1, 1909, so that library materials could be transferred into the new building before its grand opening. The new library was formally dedicated on April 15, 1909. The day began with four Story Hour groups, with Ruth Gatch, children's librarian in the Des Moines Public Library, in charge. Mary Berry, one of the trustees, organized the event. In the afternoon, Mary Park supervised the program which consisted of discussions by Alice Tyler, State Directory of Library Extension and Ruth Gatch. The evening portion, which was held at the Christian church, was devoted to the formal dedication program. George MacLean, president of the University of Iowa, made a dedication speech. MacLean was very complimentary of Clarinda and expressed particular delight to find that the country people were so helpful and appreciative of the library. Then a history of the library was given by Annie Lorenz along with a report of the building committee by Frank Hensleigh. The local high school glee club provided music for the program. Mayor Edgerly Bailey addressed the crowd as he presented the keys to the library board of trustees saying:

Outside of the technical and specialized institutions, we find our greatest help and assistance in our public libraries. Here is a place where the eager student may find the silent and faithful tutor, the book, at his/her services. The great work of the public library is next to our school and any community that is fortunate enough to possess a library is to be congratulated. Clarinda has appreciated this fact and has supported a creditable public library for some time, but we have lacked many of the conveniences and comforts found in the libraries of larger cities, where a regular and large building is provided. It would have been some years before we, as a city, would have taken this advanced step, had it not been for the magnificent gift from Andrew Carnegie, who is scattering his wealth among the American people. The citizens have accepted this splendid gift, which is today completed, and as mayor of the city I now entrust you with its care and I charge you as the representative of the trustees of this beautiful edifice, to guard it as one of our choicest jewels.²⁰

In 1909 the library board decided to extend the use of the library to neighboring towns and townships within Page County, by placing groups of books in branch stations more easily accessible to rural readers. Interested parties included the Harlan, Nodaway, East River, and Nebraska townships, and the towns of Yorktown, College Springs, Hawleyville, Coin, Braddyville and Shambaugh, which typically voted for a tax of one half mill. In its' prime, the Clarinda Carnegie Library had the distinction of being more active in rural extension than any other library in the state.²¹ A common method of rural extension at the time, particularly in cases where a township had no small towns, was to utilize social centers such as country schools and churches throughout the district to send small groups of books. This process was similar to the traveling libraries loaned by the Library Commissions, in that books were sent out and exchanged at regular intervals. This was the type of plan adopted by Clarinda in 1910. William Orr commented,

In view of the far-reaching possibilities which it opens up, we believe that the Township Extension Library Law is the most important library legislation in the state since the original library act was passed. It authorizes township trustees and town councils in territory adjacent to the city having a free public library, to make a contract with the board of library trustees by which all the inhabitants of the township or town can have the same use of the library that the citizens of the city have, upon condition that they levy a tax not exceeding one mill on the dollar of the taxable value of all the property in the township or town, to be paid to the board of library trustees. In addition to bringing the same library benefits to the country that the city folks have, it also brings the increased revenue necessary to make the library a growing and useful institution.²²

For the next several years, the Clarinda Carnegie Library was able to obtain and renew contracts with townships and nearby towns utilizing the rural extension program. This program increased the library's funds available for

¹⁹ "Rumbaugh's Library Benefit Sale," *The Clarinda Journal*, 10 April, 1909.

²⁰ "Clarinda Library is dedicated," *The Clarinda Journal*, 22 April, 1909.

²¹ "Library News of the State - Clarinda," *Iowa Library Quarterly* Vol. 6 Num. 2 April-June 1909.

²² Orr, William, "Township Extension of Libraries: Observations from Experience in Page County," *Iowa Library Quarterly*. Vol 6. Num 5. Jan-March 1910.

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books, after the fixed expenses of the library were paid. In fact, it practically doubled the capacity of the library in book purchases and brought the benefits of the library to all classes of people.

Permission to use the auditorium in the basement of the library was granted to several organizations over time. During the first year of the United States' participation in World War I, the local chapter of the Red Cross had used the auditorium as a work room. In 1930, the south half of the auditorium in the basement was converted into a children's department. Previously, the children's books were placed in a corner of the main reading room and caused much congestion. During a crowded condition of the public schools, the kindergarten had been held there. Later, the Presbyterian and Christian Churches were permitted to hold their services in the basement, during the erection of their respective new churches. In 1933, the Clarinda Woman's Club together with the Chamber of Commerce requested a room to hold historical relics. It wasn't long before a story hour was inaugurated, which was often run by the children's librarian and occasionally by primary teachers from the public schools. The library also began to broadcast book talks over the KSO radio station every Monday.²³

In 1947, the *Clarinda Journal* declared Clarinda one of the "best read" cities in Iowa. It discussed a recent survey of Iowa libraries in cities under 10,000 people that showed Clarinda to be "tops" in service, even though it was the smallest in population of the entire 231 libraries tabulated.²⁴ Only one library in the group surveyed had a larger book circulation. Cedar Falls, with state teachers, a college, and a population over 9,000 topped the list with 101,049 books circulated. Clarinda had 78,434, Webster City 76,150, Shenandoah 73,337, and Spencer 55,125. At that time, all of the cities in the survey, except Clarinda, had a population over 6,500. In 1967, the library joined the Southwest Iowa Library Cooperative, with the Clarinda Carnegie Library being the first member.

The Clarinda Carnegie Library was in use as a public library until 2004 when the library board decided to move the library into a new building located south of the town square (now called Lied Public Library). The Carnegie library building and property were then purchased for \$12,500 by Alan and Denise Hutchison and became used for a private business.²⁵ In March of 2011, the Hutchison's sold the property to the Grow Iowa Foundation Inc. A public auction was held on August 13, 2012, in which the property was sold to the Clarinda Carnegie Library, LLC. Robert and Karen Duncan of Lincoln, Nebraska submitted a winning bid of \$33,000 for the property.²⁶

Criterion C: Building Type and Architectural Style

The Clarinda Carnegie Library is significant under Criterion C as a structure that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of library building and style of architecture. The library was built in the Classical Revival style in 1909 by William Wesley Welch for the city and surrounding vicinity of Clarinda, Iowa.

Reform of American Library Architecture

In America, the history of public library buildings began during the second half of the nineteenth century. Before this time, a majority of libraries were subscription, private or attached to schools. As book collections grew, so did the need for larger spaces and eventually buildings to contain these materials. One of the earliest and most influential architects of small library design in America was Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886). His education and exposure to library design in France prepared him to design five small library buildings in America between 1879 and 1885.²⁷ These libraries remain important in library design because the interior spaces were compartmentalized and intended for specific uses such as reading rooms, stack areas, and a central reception space. Richardson's interior spaces were roughly configured along a longitudinal and latitudinal axis. The importance of the librarian's desk was emphasized by its location at the intersection of the two axes. Richardson's arrangement of interior spaces and overall form of libraries would soon serve as models for many Carnegie library architects.

²³ *The Mail-Moville Iowa*, 22 January, 1931

²⁴ *The Clarinda Journal*, 23 January, 1947.

²⁵ Page County Assessor. Accessed <http://beacon.schneidercorp.com>

²⁶ "Duncan's consider converting library to art museum," *Southwest Iowa News*, August 17, 2012.

²⁷ Richardson's five libraries included: Winn Memorial Library (1879), Ames Free Library (1879), Crane Library (1882), Billings Memorial Library (1883), and Converse Memorial Library (1885).

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During the construction of Richardson's library buildings, library architecture expanded in both size and quantity. The Lenox Library in New York (1877), Peabody Library in Maryland (1878), and the Boston Public Library in Massachusetts (1887) by McKim, Mead and White advanced library design. These buildings were monumental in character and incorporated many decorative elements; however, library shelves were usually closed and patrons had no direct access to books. Concerned about the construction of library buildings, William Poole, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, wrote a paper which pointed out the faults in the popular style of library architecture and provided suggestions on how such issues may be avoided. He referred to the Baltimore Peabody Institute, Boston Public Library and Library of Congress as the 'conventional American library building.' He further stated, "All these buildings have lofty rooms and a large open space surrounded with alcoves and galleries which are used for the storage of books." "The smaller libraries are constantly copying and perpetuating the confessed faults and worst features of the larger libraries."²⁸ In place of galleries and alcoves, Poole proposed small subject-oriented rooms grouped around a central courtyard. Each room should be 16 feet tall with freestanding bookcases no taller than the reach of the average person, the remaining space between the top of the shelves and the ceiling would help to dissipate excess heat and dry air. He read his paper at a meeting of librarians in Washington, which attracted much attention. The library association commented, "The time has come for a radical modification of the prevailing typical style of library building, and the adoption of a style of construction better suited to economy and practical utility." In 1889, with the start of the Carnegie library program in America, interest in library reform was encouraged by Andrew Carnegie who called for better layouts, more public access, and professional staff.

Carnegie Library Building Type

Carnegie libraries were innovative designs that helped revolutionize the small public library as a building type because they changed how public libraries functioned. Before Carnegie libraries, many public libraries were closed stacks (books shelved in locked rooms), which restricted free access to information. In contrast, the Carnegie program promoted an open floor plan which allowed for easy access of library materials. Architectural standards were not developed by Carnegie or required for his library grants; instead, importance was placed on economy and efficiency. General suggestions were given, which later helped to define the characteristics identified with the Carnegie building type.

Many Carnegie libraries adopted the one-story and raised basement rectangular type of building, with a small vestibule entering into one large room subdivided as required by means of bookcases. During the early twentieth century, the high basement was favored on the grounds of economy in construction since a building of one story plus habitable basement was deemed cheaper than a two story building. Typically, the basement was four feet below grade and about nine to ten feet tall while the main floor rose from twelve to fifteen feet tall.²⁹ Brick was also recommended as the least expensive fireproof building material and had the advantage of being less severe in character than stone. Other recognizable exterior features include large windows at the first floor which extend high onto the façade and a flight of steps leading up to the main floor. On the interior, Carnegie libraries typically feature large, open stack spaces, perimeter book shelves, and open reading rooms. Although less dramatic than the monumental spaces of nineteenth century libraries, the rooms were more inviting and less intimidating. More importantly, readers were allowed to fetch their own books directly from the shelves lining the walls which surrounded them.³⁰ The new interior arrangement was based on the concept of accessibility and trust which allowed patrons more freedom. The desire for a home-like interior led to the frequent use of fireplaces, natural woodwork and many small reading tables rather than fewer long ones.³¹ The librarian's desk is a special feature of Carnegie libraries too. To minimize the personnel required, the control (librarian) was centralized by locating the desk where it had a clear view of the readers, bookshelves, and entrance.³² A comparison of the plans of Carnegie and non-Carnegie libraries reveals that Carnegie-financed buildings tended to put greater emphasis on rooms devoted to public service. For instance, Carnegie libraries were more likely to include children's rooms,

²⁸ Poole, William Frederick, "The Construction of Library Buildings," Washington: Bureau of Education, 1881, 7.

²⁹ Hadley, Chalmers. *Library Buildings: notes and plans*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1924, 27.

³⁰ Van Slyck, Abigail A., *Carnegie Library Architecture*

³¹ Bowers, Martha H. and Samuel J. Klingensmith. *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Public Libraries in Iowa, 1870-1940*, MS. State Historical Department of Iowa, Division of Historic Preservation, 1980.

³² Tilton, Edward L. "Library Planning," *Architectural Forum*, XLVII, no. 6 (December 1927): 499

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reference rooms, and lecture halls, and less likely to reserve a room for the use of their trustees than libraries funded in other ways.³³

Overall, Carnegie's open stack approach was in keeping with the latest American library thinking, as expressed by John Cotton Dana in his 1899 *A Library Primer*, which discusses library architecture: the interior comes first and then the exterior, the stack layout and height should not be too high, the decoration should be simple, there should be as much natural light as possible, and furniture should not include arm chairs because they are heavy to move and appeal to loafers.³⁴ Although the Carnegie libraries changed the way public libraries were planned and presented to the public, they were not designed to expand in response to patron growth and changes in information materials. As a result, many public libraries have had to move out of the old Carnegie buildings because the structure is too small to support modern technologies such as computers while maintaining a functional layout.

Before 1904, Andrew Carnegie never issued working blueprints, design requirements, nor did he favor a single architectural style. It wasn't until Carnegie and his secretary, James Bertram, became aware of obvious architectural excesses did a change occur in the Carnegie library program. They saw large vaulting domes dwarfing tiny \$10,000 libraries, grand colonnades, impressive entry halls, broad use of expensive materials, and features such as marble, stained glass, and fireplaces as deterring from the actual purpose of the library. In response to these elements, Bertram began to review all Carnegie library blueprints in 1904. Between 1904 and 1911, Bertram reviewed plans, offered suggestions, and sometimes demanded changes. Then in 1911, Bertram issued a pamphlet called "Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings" to help guide small communities and their architects with the design process. "Notes" was based on a combined analysis of critique from architects and librarians and recommended six floor plans for small library buildings.³⁵ The floor plan chosen for Clarinda mostly follows plans A and B in terms of the buildings' overall form and spatial layout. (See Figures 8-10 in continuation sheets). No suggestions were given for the façade, for Bertram said, "The community and architect may express their individuality." However, for the interior he stated "The main floor should be devoted exclusively to housing the books and their issue for home use; the comfortable accommodation for reading them by adults and children. The basement should contain the lecture room, necessary accommodation for the heating plant and all conveniences for the library patrons and staff."³⁶ Although "Notes" was written after three-quarters of all Carnegie libraries were constructed, the library construction funded by the Carnegie program initiated an evolution in modern library design. The primary importance of "Notes" was to serve as an account by Bertram, by then a library design expert, of the evolution of the program from 1886 through 1911.³⁷ Paul Goldberger, architecture critic for the *New York Times*, summed up Carnegie library buildings: "They were earnest in design and planning and are well crafted. They were built in the belief that the library is a special place in the community and should not look like another storefront."³⁸

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

Carnegie libraries come in a wide variety of architectural styles. However, the majority of them are classical in nature (Beaux Arts, Classical Revival, or Renaissance Revival). The Clarinda Carnegie Library is a great Midwestern example of a Carnegie library built in the Classical Revival style. The exterior of the building illustrates influences of classical styling, while the interior of the building showcases a careful regard for functionality. The Classical Revival or Neoclassical style became a dominant style nationwide in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The first wave of these buildings occurred from 1900-1920 and displayed hipped roofs, elaborate classic columns, and pediment entries. The later phase occurred from 1925-1950, and included side-gabled roofs and simple columns. The style gained momentum following the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the 1898 Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, the 1901 Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo, and the City Beautiful Movement, which motivated interest in civic architecture and classical styles.

³³ Van Slyck, Abigail A. *Free to All: Carnegie Libraries and American Culture 1890-1920*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1995.

³⁴ Murray, Stuart A. P. *The Library: An Illustrated History*. New York: Skyhorse Publishing & American Library Association, 2009.

³⁵ See continuation sheet for six plans.

³⁶ Hadley, Chalmers. *Library Buildings: notes and plans*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1924, 27.

³⁷ Jones, Theodore. *Carnegie Libraries Across America: A Public Legacy*. Hoboken: Wiley, 1997, pg. 35.

³⁸ Quoted in Joseph Deitch, "Portrait: Paul Goldberger," *Wilson Library Bulletin* (Jan. 1987): 55.

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In contrast to the Roman-derived Beaux-Arts style (popular from 1885-1930), Classical Revival was simpler and less ornate in its effect, using more post and lintel or temple forms rather than arcading or barrel vaulting. Because the style was more scaled down and flexible than its grander cousin, the Beaux-Arts, Classical Revival spread prolifically throughout the United States and became popular. Typically used in government and public buildings, the Classical Revival style was likely chosen for the Clarinda Public Library as a means to appeal to the aspiring middle-class users and to represent a prominent public building within the community. The 1902 issue of *Architectural Review*, which was devoted to the compilation of the best modern library design, further suggests that classicism was a popular choice for library architecture during this time. A full fifty-seven of the sixty-seven public libraries included were classically detailed, while only five employed the Romanesque mode popularized by Richardson in the mid-1800s.³⁹ As the style spread across America, the design elements were also adapted to structures in small towns and rural areas. The influence of this style transcended economic barriers through simplification of design and changes in materials to create rural structures.

The Clarinda Carnegie library exhibits several of distinctive Classical Revival decorative details including elongated windows, full-height entry porch with Doric columns, brick pilasters, classically inspired pediments, and stained-glass windows. Based on *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide To American Commercial Architecture*, the basic compositional arrangement of the library's façade can be called the "central block with wings" type. This is characterized by a façade with a projecting center section and subordinate flanking units that are at least half as wide and are often much wider. All three parts may read as a single mass, with a projecting centerpiece in the form of a classical portico, or as three related masses with the central one extending both out from and above the wings.⁴⁰ The origins of the type can be traced to the villas of the sixteenth century Italian architect Andrea Palladio. In the United States it was employed as early as the 1730s for some large houses. Broader application became widespread at the turn of the nineteenth century with the emergence of Neoclassicism.⁴¹ On the interior, six Doric columns continue to surround the librarian's desk, whose location in the center of the main floor symbolizes a higher-rule of authority and allows the librarian better supervision. The library has received minimal alterations and survives as maybe the only Carnegie library in Iowa to have decorative stained glass windows and a leaded art glass transom.

Selection of Architect William Wesley Welch

On February 21, 1907, after tireless efforts to maintain a public reading room, the city of Clarinda was generously given a \$15,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie to construct a building solely for the purpose of a public library. By July of 1908, the *Clarinda Journal* announced that five architects and contractors answered the request for proposals: William B. Craig, Horace L. Saum, and William W. Welch of Clarinda; Lewis D. Ashby of Red Oak, and Charles P. Stromberg of Omaha. The library building committee awarded the contract to local architect William W. Welch who was to receive \$13,710.51 for the project.⁴²

William Welch was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on April 9, 1858, and was the son of John and Susan (Houpt) Welch. He was educated in the Pennsylvania public school system and after graduation served a four years' apprenticeship in the carpenter's trade which he completed in 1875. He married Minnie B. Hinman in 1883 and together they lived in Clarinda. During this time Welch built a home on North Fifteenth Street. He secured employment as a carpenter, spending about two years in the service of others. He then began contracting and building on his own, and eventually conducted a very successful business as a builder in Clarinda and the vicinity. From 1890 until 1895 he resided in Omaha, Nebraska where he was the owner and builder of the Clarinda and Page apartments. In 1903, Minne passed away. By 1906 Welch returned to Clarinda and married Edith Gibson.

Prior to being selected to design and build the new Carnegie library, Welch was a known local architect and contractor in Clarinda who also executed large contracts in Iowa and western Illinois. Welch built nearly all of the large and substantial buildings in Clarinda, including both residential and business properties. In fact, many of the business blocks on the public square stand as monuments to his skill and handiwork. Some of these include the

³⁹ Van Slyck, Abigail A. *Free to All: Carnegie Libraries and American Culture 1890-1920*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1995.

⁴⁰ Longstreth, Richard, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, Washington: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987, 116.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² *The Clarinda Journal*, July 1908.

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Crabill block, Brown block, the Odd Fellow's building, the Friedman building, and the Holcombe building. He was the builder of the male and female cottages at the Clarinda State Hospital, of the ice house, and some of the other separate buildings there. He also erected public buildings in Creston, Mount Pleasant and Glenwood and executed contracts for state institutions to the amount of a half million dollars.⁴³ He built a brick residence for Walter Newcomb and another one for A.F. Andrew in Corning, Iowa. He also built the high school and opera house in Corning and the high school in Clarinda during the early twentieth century. In Clarinda, he worked alongside his brother-in-law, Charles Lueder, and with his brother, Harry Welch. The Clarinda Carnegie Library is one of many structures in the region documented as having been built by William Welch. Among his known works are:

<i>Name of Building</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Year Built</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Recognition</i>
W.T.S. White House/Carriage House	Clarinda, IA	1906	Colonial Revival	Listed on the National Register
Clarinda & Page Apartments	Omaha, NE	1909, 1914	Georgian Revival	Designated Omaha Landmark
Masonic Temple and Methodist Episcopal Church	Creston, IA	1914	Prairie School, Gothic Revival	N/A
Armory	Clarinda, IA	1912	Mission	Non-extant
Crabill Block – Odd Fellow's Building	Clarinda, IA	1888	Italianate (Two-part commercial block)	Extant
"Southview," cottage for men and "Northview," cottage for women at Clarinda State Hospital	Clarinda, IA	1904-1906 (men) 1907 (women)	Italian Renaissance	N/A

Welch was very active in public measures for the benefit of Clarinda and the vicinity, including being a member of the Methodist church. He was on the official board for ten years and also served as a steward. Following a nine week illness, William W. Welch died at the Red Oak Hospital in Red Oak, Iowa on November 10, 1928. Welch's death came as the result of an infected foot which developed into gangrene. The infected foot was amputated but Welch proved to be too weak to withstand the operation. He is buried in the Clarinda City Cemetery.

Conclusion

The Clarinda Carnegie Library is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of education for its role in the history of education and learning in Clarinda and rural vicinities. In addition, the library is important for its social and cultural contributions to the community. The arrival of the Carnegie library in Clarinda symbolized that the community considered reading and the pursuit of knowledge to be an important activity. It was the first permanent library facility but also provided a space for other educational and cultural activities, including a meeting place for various organizations and committees. Although earlier attempts to establish a public library fell through due to lack of enthusiasm or financial resources, advocates Mary Berry and William Orr pushed forward. Their dreams became a reality when funds were secured from the Carnegie Foundation in 1908 and the community of Clarinda was given a magnificent gift. From the moment the library was completed, it thrived in the community becoming a model in the rural library extension program.

The Clarinda Carnegie Library is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a structure that embodies the distinctive features of the Carnegie library building type and Classical Revival style. The building is a product of the Carnegie library program, which redirected the course of American library design and redefined the nature of library use. Designed and built by William Welch, the library displays quality features in a classical style. Overall, it reflects stylistic choices made by the architect, the local building committee and the community. Upon completion in 1909, the building was heralded as a symbol of community pride and achievement. Today, the library stands as a local landmark and continues to exude a public presence within the community.

⁴³ Kershaw, W.L., *History of Page County, Iowa*. Chicago: S.J. Publishing Co., 1909, 228-232.

Clarinda Carnegie Library

Page County, Iowa

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Additional Information:

William Orr's Personal Life

He is best known as a successful lawyer, who had done much to develop the industrial and commercial interests of Clarinda. In 1906, he admitted W.A. Turner to a partnership and practiced as a senior partner of the firm Orr and Turner. He is equally well known in other business connections. In 1904 he was one of the organizers of the Clarinda Trust and Savings Bank, which was capitalized at seventy-five thousand dollars, and served as its president. He was also the president of the Lee Electric Light Company and was one of its original directors. He was the treasurer of the Lisle Manufacturing Company of Clarinda and has an interest in nearly all of the manufacturing enterprises and the public affairs of the city. In connection with William Richardson he has laid out two additions to the city – an Orr addition and a Richardson, which are the only successful additions laid out in recent years.⁴⁴

In 1929, after twenty three years of service on the library board, William Orr passed away. He willed to the library his own private collection of books and \$500.00. He requested that the money be invested in books about plants, flowers, birds and animals.

American Library Association

In addition to Bertram's suggestions, the American Library Association also posted recommendations for the construction of a new library building which included the following: plans should provide for future growth and development, library should be carefully planned for economical administration, public rooms should be planned for complete supervision by the fewest possible attendants, there should be no such decoration of reading rooms or working rooms as will attract sight-seers to disturb readers and attendants, and there should be good natural light in all parts of the building. Windows should extend to the ceiling, to light the upper portions of every room.⁴⁵

Other

The Iowa communities of Laurens, DeWitt, Bedford, Villisca, and Onawa were also given grants the same year as Clarinda.

⁴⁴ Kershaw, W.L., *History of Page County, Iowa*. Chicago: S.J. Publishing Co., 1909.

⁴⁵ Marvin, Cornelia. *Small Library Buildings: A collection of plans contributed by the League of Library Commissions*. Boston: A.L.A. Publishing Board, 1908.

Clarinda Carnegie Library

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Page County Assessor. 25 October 2012 (http://beacon.schneidercorp.com)

Maps

Clarinda Sanborn Maps: 1898, 1906, 1912, 1927

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 #
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
X Other (Name of repository)
Nodaway Valley Historical Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Clarinda Carnegie Library

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than 1 acre

USGS Quadrangle

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927

or

X

NAD 1983

- 1. Zone 15 Easting 327903 Northing 4511958
2. Zone Easting Northing
3. Zone Easting Northing
4. Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The Clarinda Carnegie Library is located on a 150'x140' corner lot legally described as Lots 7 and 8 and South 1/2 of Vacant Alley to the North, Block 10, original City of Clarinda, Iowa.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire lot and building, which has historically been part of the Clarinda Carnegie Library in Clarinda and has maintained its historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Abby Hegemann
organization Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture date November 13, 2013
street & number 302 East Coolbaugh Street telephone 402-341-1544
city or town Red Oak state IA zip code 51566
email ahegemann@alleypoyner.com

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Robert & Karen Duncan
organization Clarinda Carnegie Library, LLC
street & number 3701 Aviation Road telephone 402-479-1500
city or town Lincoln state NE zip code 68524

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
Additional items: (Check with the SHPO for any additional items.)

Clarinda Carnegie Library
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Photographs/Photo Log

Name of Property Clarinda Carnegie Library
City or Vicinity Clarinda County Page State Iowa
Photographer Abby Hegemann Date Photographed October 2012

1. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0001
Exterior – East façade, camera facing west.
2. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0002
Exterior – East façade showing main entry projection, camera facing west.
3. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0003
Exterior – South façade, camera facing north.
4. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0004
Exterior – West façade, camera facing east.
5. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0005
Exterior – North façade, camera facing south.
6. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0006
Interior – Basement – Split-stair bottom landing with door to storage, camera facing northeast.
7. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0007
Interior – Basement – South basement door to outside, door surround and divided light transom, camera facing south.
8. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0008
Interior – Basement – North bathroom, camera facing east.
9. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0009
Interior – Basement – Dumbwaiter in boiler room, camera facing northeast.
10. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0010
Interior – Basement – East/west corridor with metal column support exposed, camera facing west.
11. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0011
Interior – First Floor – Stained glass windows and transom in entry lobby, camera facing east.
12. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0012
Interior – First Floor – Original wood wall partition near entry lobby, camera facing northeast.
13. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0013
Interior – First Floor – Original ceramic floor tile with Greek key pattern in entry lobby, camera facing east and down.
14. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0014
Interior – First Floor – Central stairs to main floor covered in granite, camera facing west.
15. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0015
Interior – First Floor – Stack area (foreground), librarian/delivery desk (center), reading rooms (left and right), camera facing east towards east exterior wall.
16. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0016
Interior – First Floor – South reading room, camera facing southeast.
17. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0017
Interior – First Floor – Reference room, camera facing southwest.
18. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0018
Interior – First Floor – Stack area, camera facing west towards west exterior wall.
19. IA_Page County_Clarinda Carnegie Library_0019
Interior – First Floor – Stack area with wall shelving against staff room, camera facing northwest.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

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State	Grants	Libraries
1. Indiana	156	165
2. California	121	142
3. Illinois	105	106
4. Iowa	99	101
5. Ohio	78	106
6. Nebraska	68	69

Figure 1: Number of Grants & Libraries by State. Data from *Carnegie Libraries across America*. Table produced by APMA. 2013.

---	United States	Iowa
Under \$9,999	319	31
\$9,999 - \$10,000	384	34
\$10,001 - \$15,000	312	18
\$15,001 - \$20,000	97	3
\$20,001 - \$30,000	127	3
\$30,001 - \$50,000	78	5
Above \$50,001	-	5

Figure 2: Grants by Amount. Data from *Carnegie Libraries across America*. Table produced by APMA. 2013.

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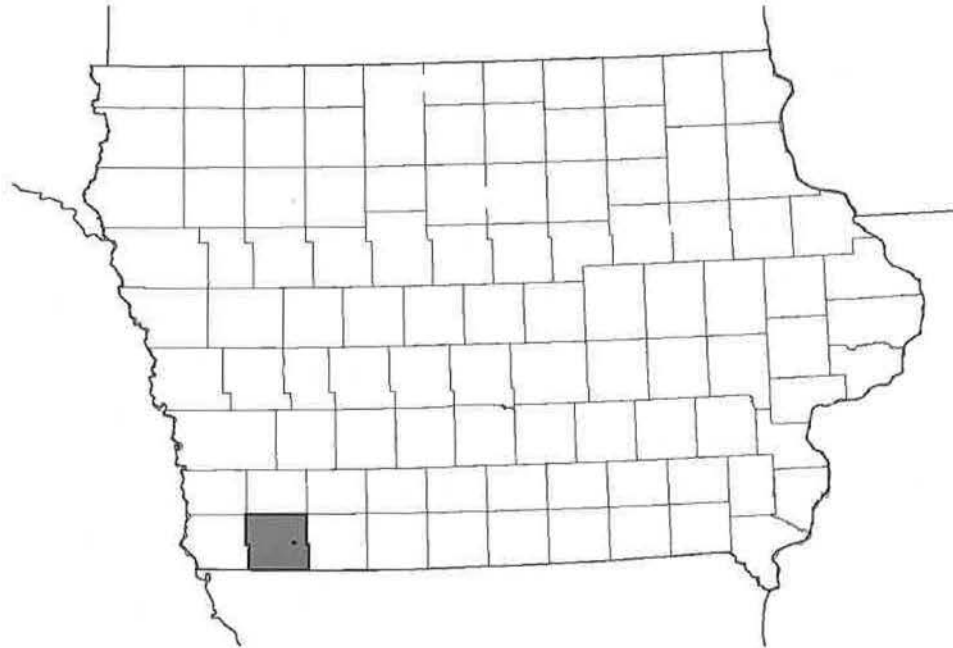


Figure 3: Top - State of Iowa with Page County highlighted. Highlighting by APMA 2013.

Figure 4: Bottom - Page County, Iowa with black dot and arrow showing site location. Map obtained from Iowa Department of Transportation 2012. Highlighting by APMA 2013.

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Figure 5: Clarinda, Iowa, Aerial View – Arrow indicates property location. Google Earth Map. Highlighting by APMA 2013.

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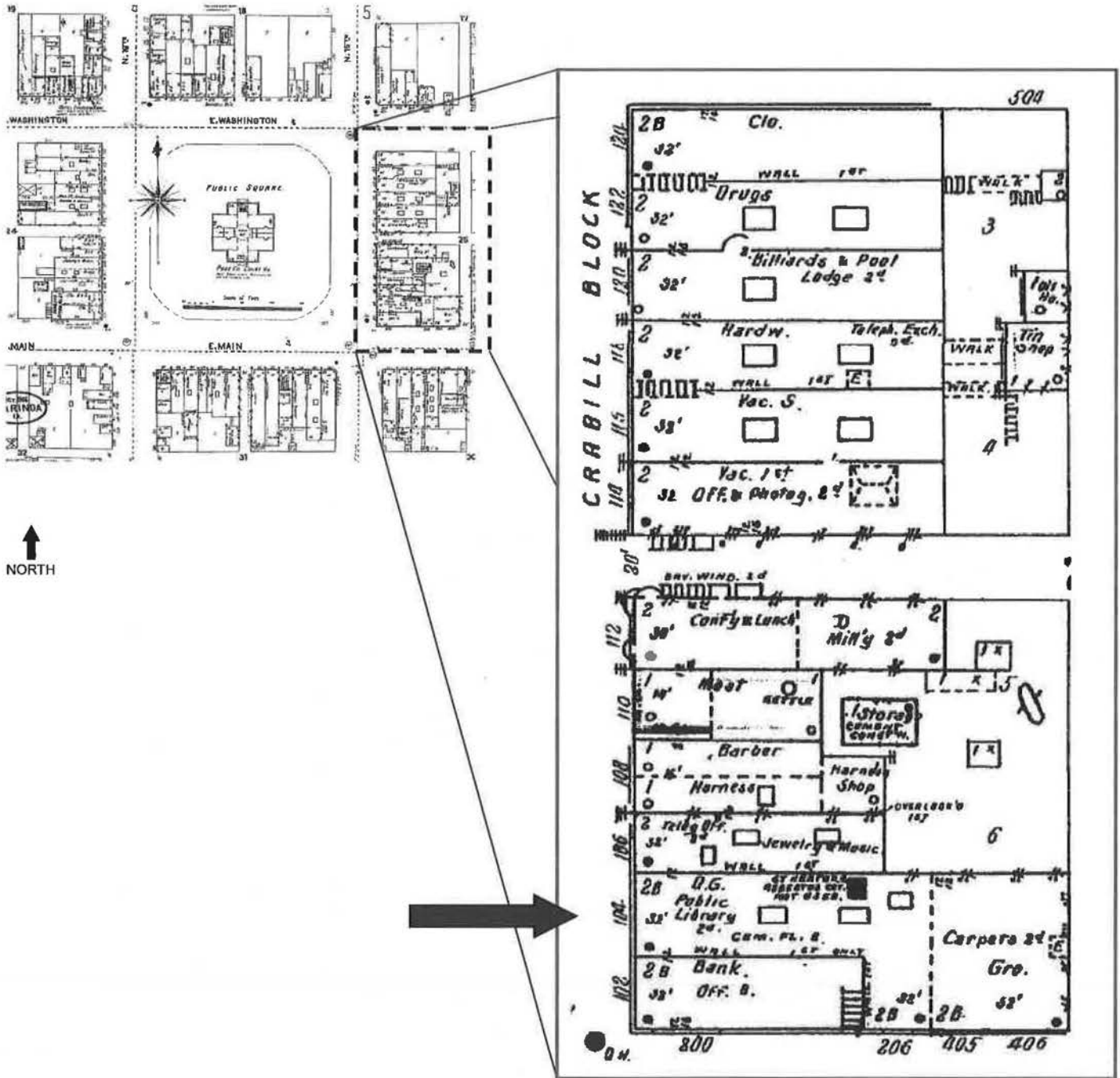


Figure 6: Town square of Clarinda, Iowa. Arrow shows location of Clarinda's Free Public Library in the north portion of the Brown Building. In 1899, the library was located in the basement of the Bank (south portion) of this building. 1906 Sanborn Map of Clarinda, pgs. 4-7. Highlighting by APMA 2013.

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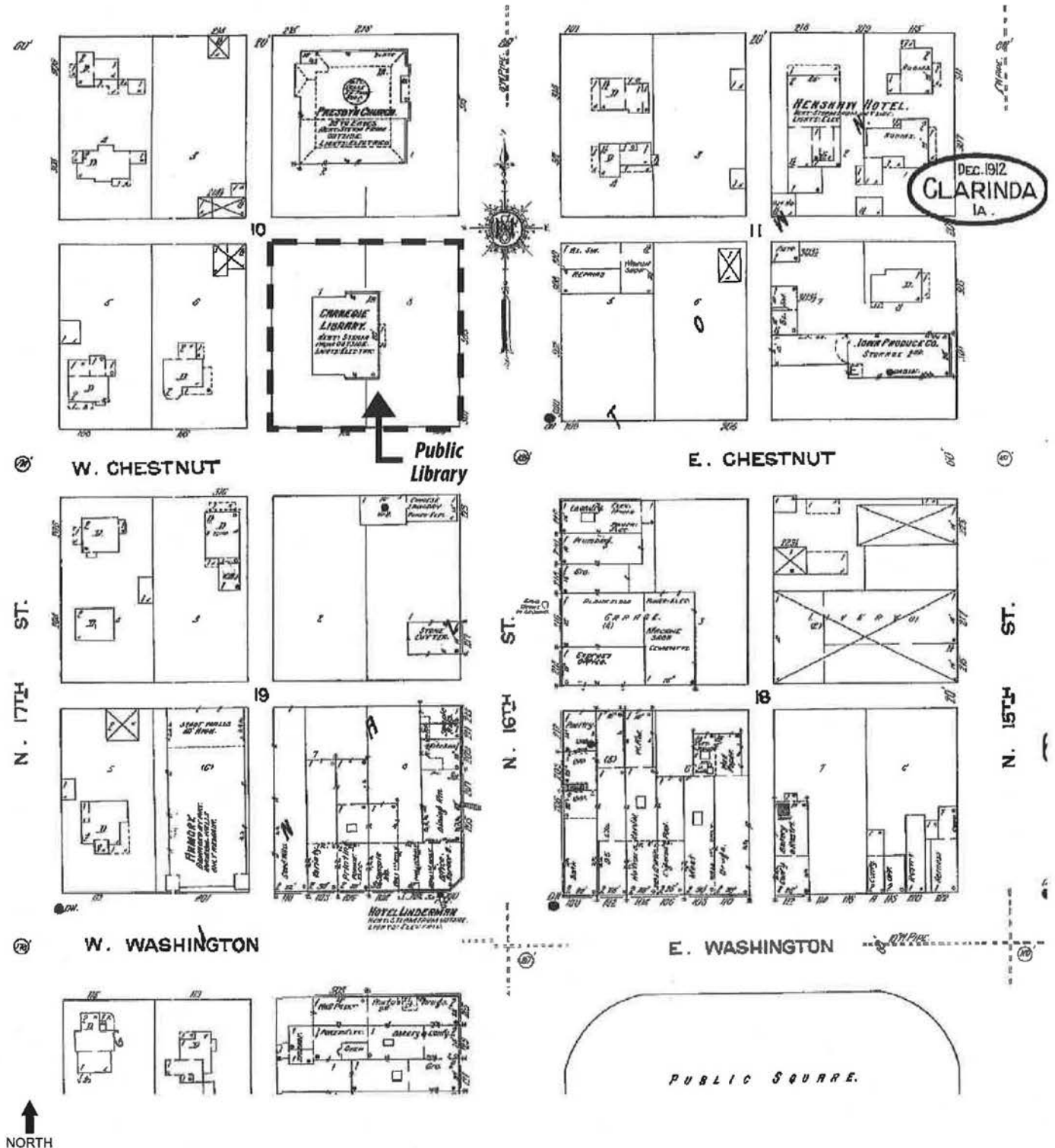


Figure 7: 1912 Sanborn Map of Clarinda pg. 5. Arrow indicates the Clarinda Carnegie's Library location: one block north of the town square. Highlighting by APMA 2013. Not to Scale.

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■ ORIGINAL WALLS □ NON-ORIGINAL WALLS



Figure 8: First Floor Plan – Not to scale. Plan by APMA 2013.

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■ ORIGINAL WALLS □ NON-ORIGINAL WALLS

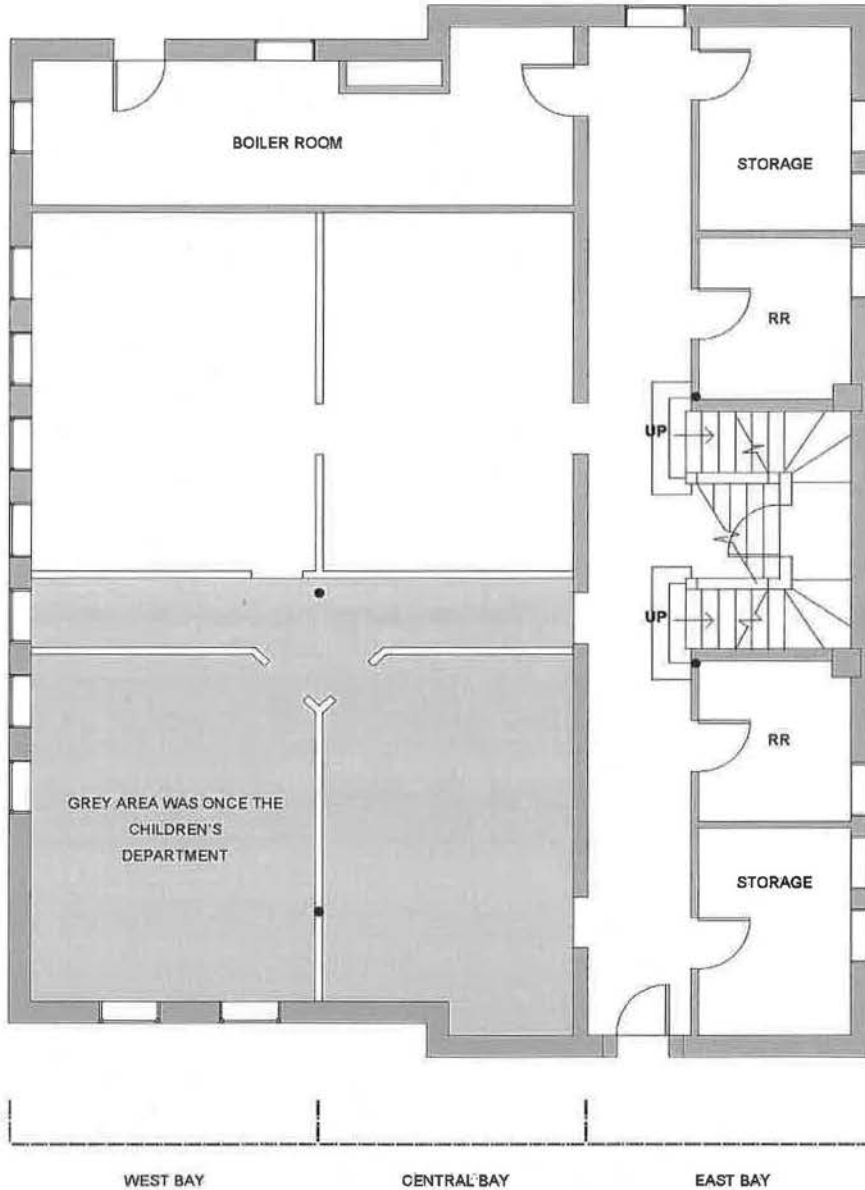


Figure 9: Basement Floor Plan – Not to scale. Plan by APMA 2013.

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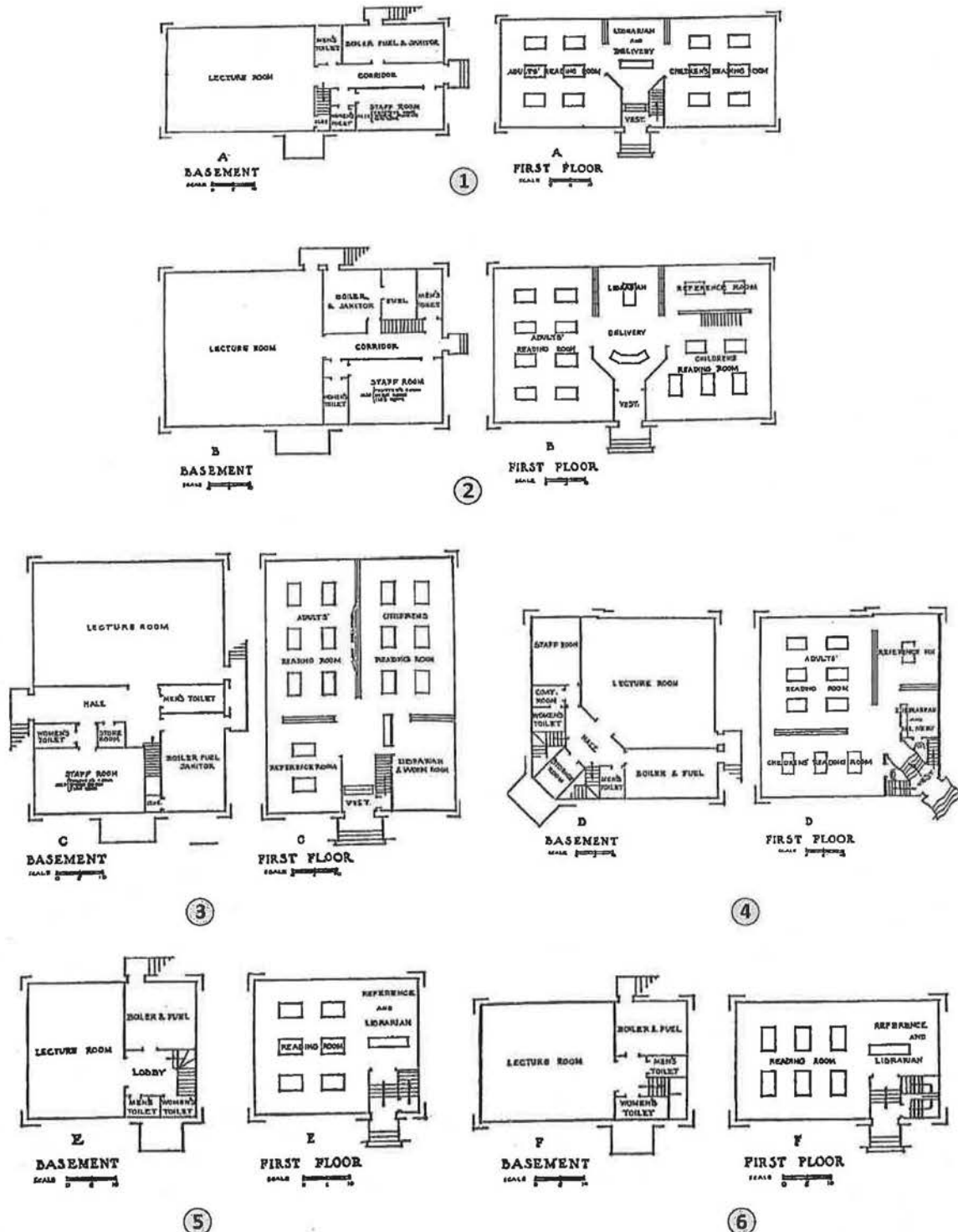


Figure 10: James Bertram's recommended six floor plans for small library buildings. "Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings." Plans not to scale.

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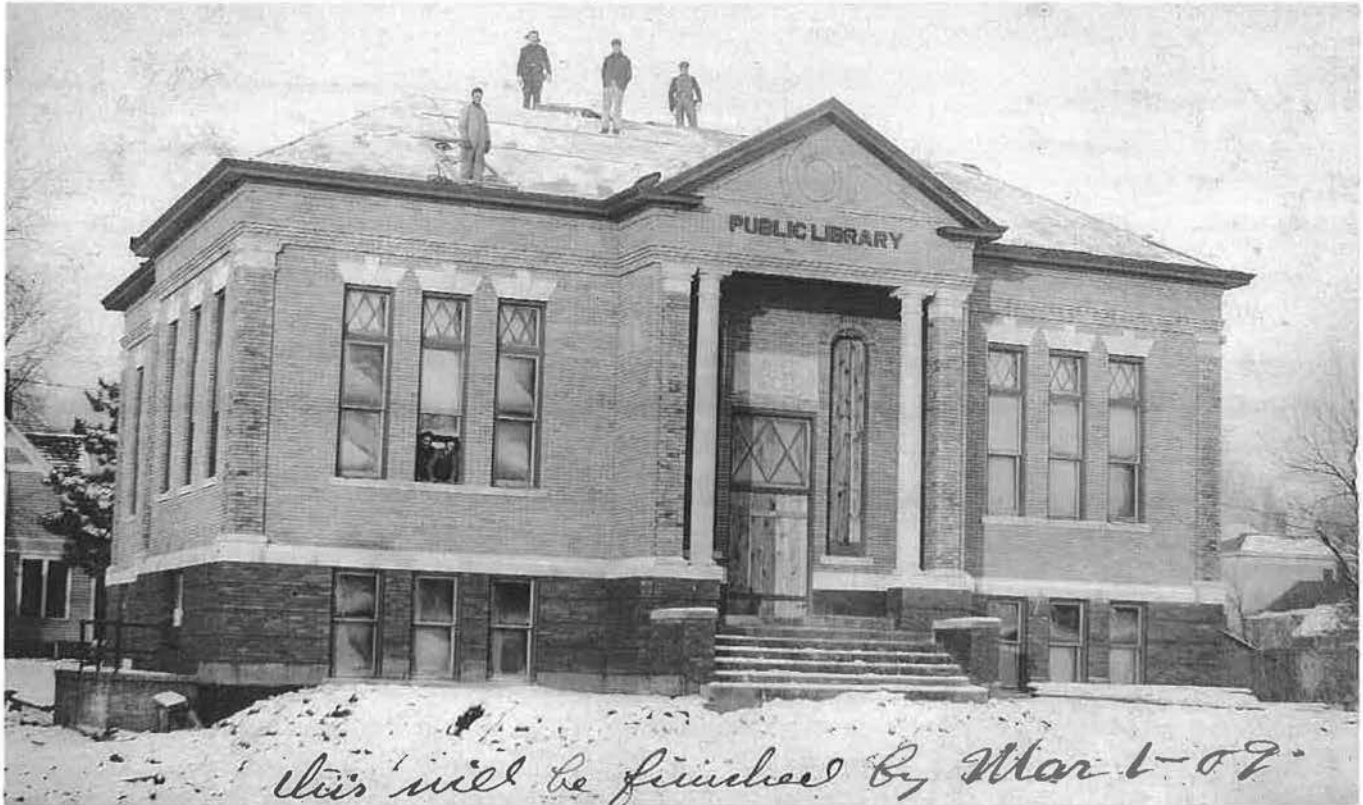


Figure 11: 1909 Clarinda Carnegie Library during construction. Architect W. W. Welch is the second man from the left on the roof. Judy Aulik Collection.



Figure 12: 1909 Looking northwest at completed Clarinda Carnegie Library. Judy Aulik Collection.

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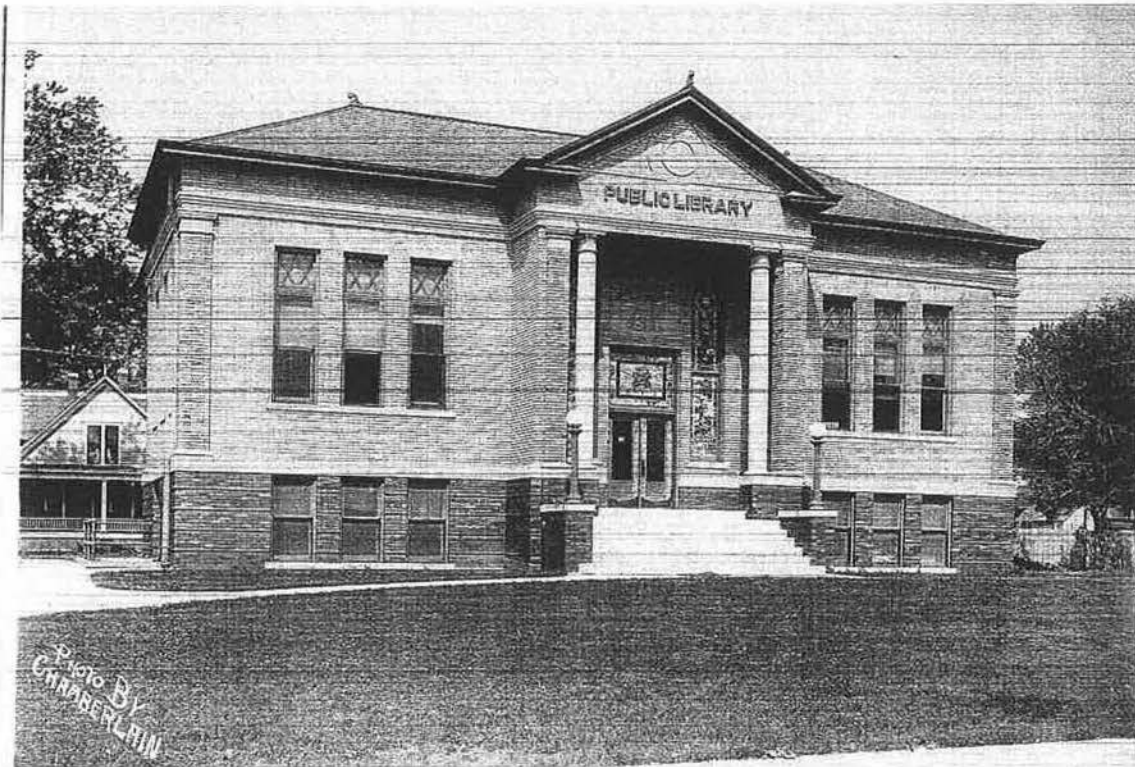


Figure 13: 1909. Looking northwest at completed building with house in background. Photo courtesy of Nodaway Valley Museum.



Figure 14: 1940. Looking northwest at Clarinda Carnegie Library. Judy Aulik Collection.

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KUMBAUGH'S

LIBRARY BENEFIT SALE

Monday, April 19, 1909.

Next Monday we will donate to the Public Library fund 5 per cent. of our cash sales. It's up to the citizens of Clarinda and surrounding country who are interested in our Public Library what that donation will be. A number of people have already given all the cash they can afford, but you can further this good cause by buying your summer needs Monday. A great many have stated their intention of stocking up on this day and we would suggest, as many as possible come in the morning to trade, so as to have ample time to make your selections. As you think of the many articles of wearing apparel, notions, etc., you will need during the months to follow, make a note of them and have your list all ready. **No merchandise will be withheld.** You will find a complete stock of everything that goes to make up an up-to-date Dry Goods House. Come and help swell the amount to be given to an institution that is worthy of your help.


Money Received on Account Not Included.
Goods Charged Not Included.

A SPECIAL SHOWING OF
White Goods, Embroidery and Muslin Wear

Drawers and Corset Covers
Muslin and Cambrie Drawers in all styles and lengths, trimmed with tucked lawn ruffle, also lace and embroidery. All prices **25c and up**

Don't worry about your muslin wardrobe come and look over our line and be satisfied it is better to buy ready made muslin wear. Extra sizes in all garments.

Gowns, Skirts, Pants and Waists for the little folks.



Gowns and Skirts
A line you will be pleased with, garments you won't have to take home and make over. Trimmed with lace and embroidery that will last. Gowns in the slip over in fine cambrie and nainsook, also the high neck **50c and up**

Pretty Skirts of cambrie, tucked lawn bouffants. Many styles trimmed with val, tulle, ribbon lace and embroidery **50c and up**

A Large Assortment of Spring Jackets and Covert Coats
came in this week and we have more new styles to show. They are beautiful. Ladies' Tailored Skirts in the new fancy weaves, trimmed to please. We are showing Skirts at \$5.00 and \$8.00 that will surprise you. **LADIES' TAILORED SUITS. SEE THE NEW SHADES.** Several additions to our stock since you looked in.

Rumbaugh's
CLARINDA, IA.

american Lady and Corsets
None Better

Fay Stock and Racine Fe

NEXT TUESDAY, APRIL 27

Royal Worcester Corsets	Will be	Queen Quality Oxfords
-------------------------	---------	-----------------------

BENEFIT DAY

at **HEWETT'S**
THE STORE OF QUALITY

On the above date we will donate five per cent. of the gross cash sales of this institution to the

Clarinda Public Library

Stocks in all departments are complete to a detail. You will find it greatly to your advantage to do your shopping with us and at the same time help swell the benefit fund.

Any purchases you may make on this date will be greatly appreciated by the Federation of Women's Clubs.

C. P. HEWETT MERCANTILE CO.

Next Tuesday April 27	Successor to Hunt & Clayton, Inc.	Remember the Day and the Date
-----------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------

Figure 15: Ads for Rumbaugh's & Hewett's benefit day sales for the Clarinda Public Library. Clarinda Journal, 1909.

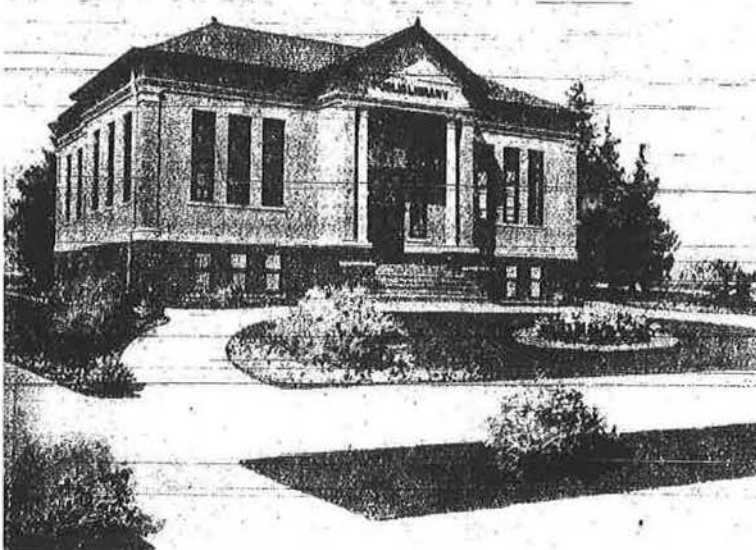


Figure 16: Clarinda Public Library on dedication day. Clarinda Journal, 15 April, 1909.

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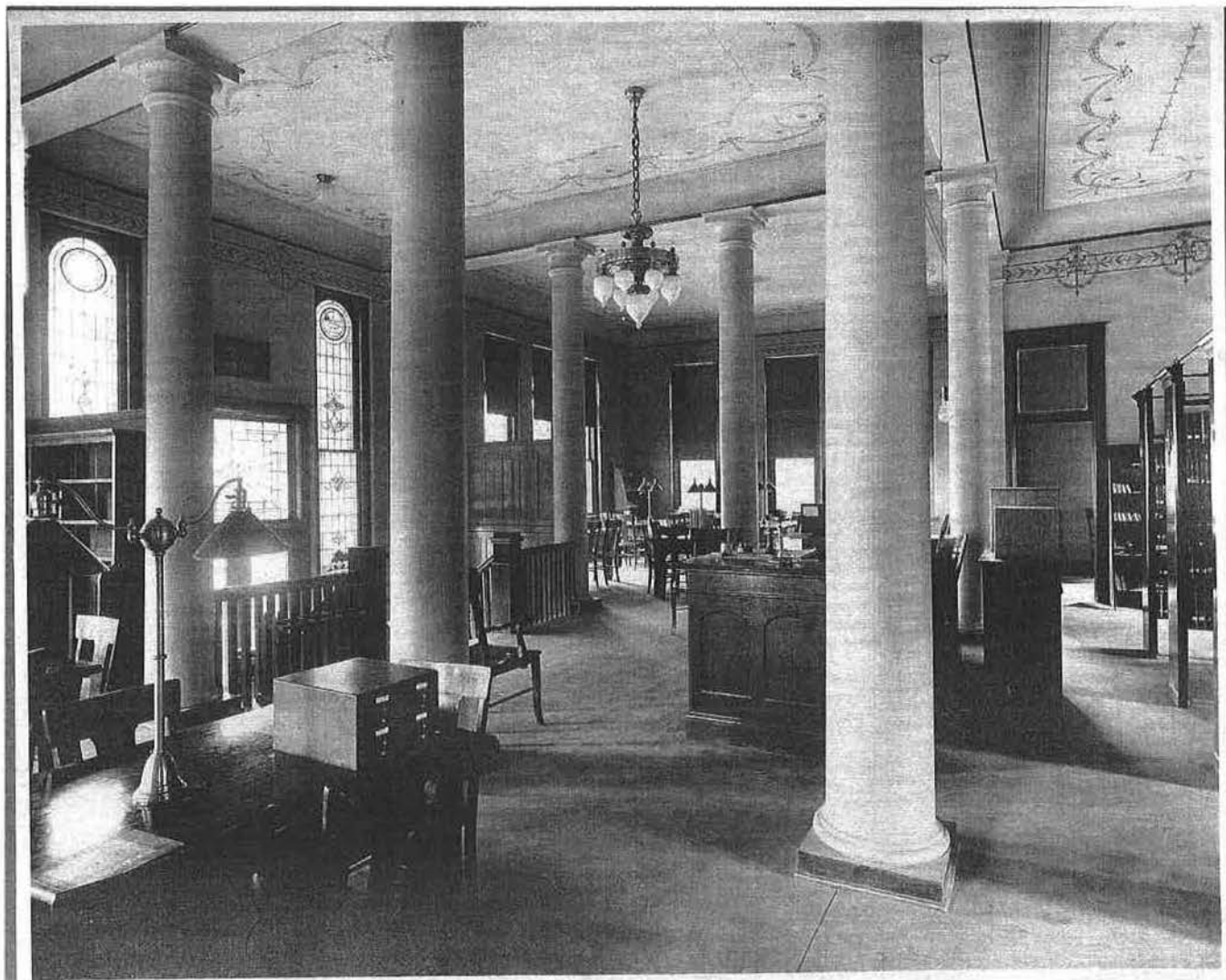


Figure 17: 1925 Interior view, looking southeast at central/circulation desk area in Clarinda Carnegie Library. Clarinda Public Library collection.

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Figure 18: 1925 Interior view, looking south across north reading room in Clarinda Carnegie Library. Clarinda Public Library collection.

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Figure 19: (From left to right) Inez Stevenson, Mrs. Stephenson, Hope Hill Tompkins, and Anna Driftmier. January, 1947. Nodaway Valley Historical Museum.

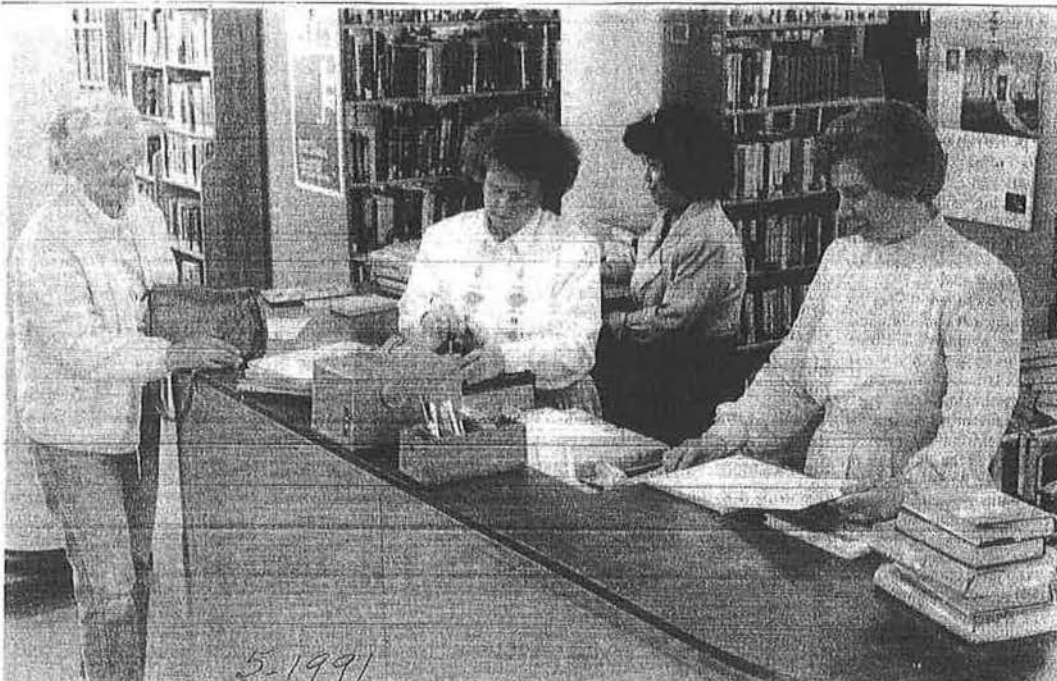


Figure 20: Mrs. Don Hart, left, of Coin checks out material at the Clarinda Public Library. Assisting her are library staff members Lynn Whitmore and Mary Brummett, second and third from left, respectively, and library director Gretchen Sump, right. May 1991. Nodaway Valley Historical Museum.

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Figure 21: 1940s-1950s. Looking at northeast corner of north reading room. Clarinda Public Library Collection.



Figure 22: 1950s Auditorium in the basement. Clarinda Public Library Collection.

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Figure 23: Northeast corner of Children's Department with murals painted on the walls and an exposed column. Clarinda Public Library Collection.



Figure 24: Northwest corner of Children's Department. Joyce Clark and Marvin Negaly stand next to new computer. April 1980. Clarinda Public Library Collection.

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Figure 25: Merrill Dryden (right) "introduces" William Orr to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Halliday during their visit for an open house at the library. April 17, 1980. Nodaway Valley Historical Museum.



W. W. WELCH

Figure 26: Portrait of William Wesley Welch. *History of Page County, Iowa: Biographical Sketches of Some Prominent Citizens of the County.*

Figure 27: Advertisement for Welch. *Iowa Gazetteer.* Courtesy of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

W. W. WELCH,
Architect and Builder

References { R. W. Parish, Banker, Clarinda.
Hon. E. W. Lewis, Banker, Clarinda.
Hon. Wm. P. Hepburn, Congressman, 8th Dist., Iowa.

CRESTON AND CLARINDA, IOWA.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1976. Field checked 1977. Map edited 1981

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)

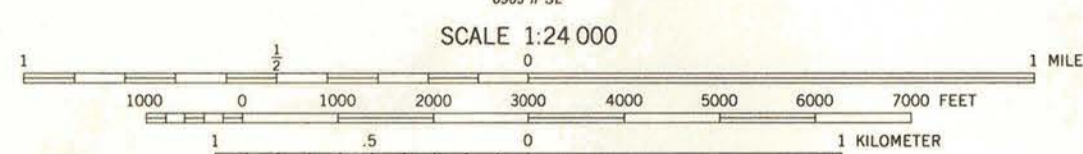
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15

1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 4 meters north and 21 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

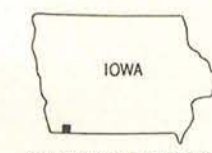
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC DATUM OF 1929

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FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
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ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

USGS
HISTORICAL FILE
NATIONAL MAPPING DIVISION

CLARINDA SOUTH, IOWA
N4037.5-W95007.5

1981

DMA 6965 II NE-SERIES V876

JUL 7 1981
2000



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SCHOOL

20

GREEN SIGN







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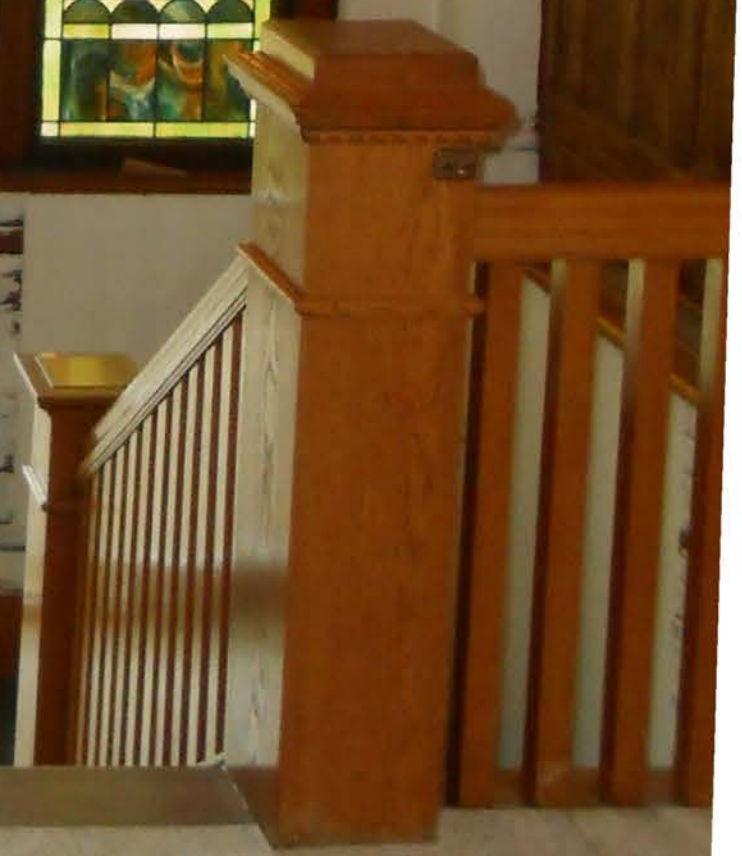
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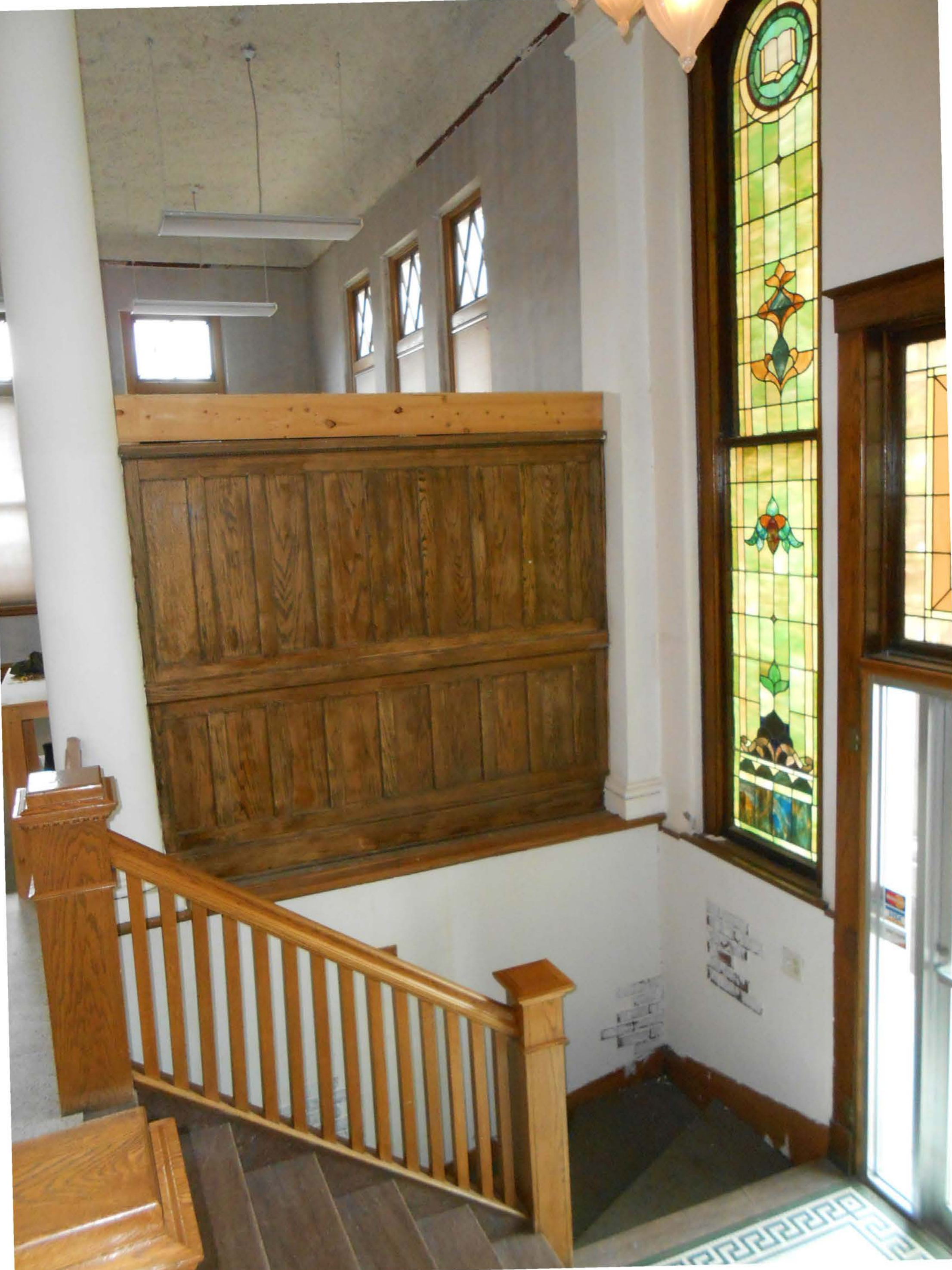
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Clarinda Carnegie Library

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Page

DATE RECEIVED: 11/29/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/15/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13001078

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1.15-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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SUSAN KLOEWER
ADMINISTRATOR



MATTHEW HARRIS
ADMINISTRATOR

November 21, 2013

Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

- Clarinda Carnegie Library, 300 N. 16th Street, Clarinda, Page County, Iowa
- G.A.R. Memorial Hall, 122 S. Dodge Street, Algona, Kossuth County, Iowa
- Odd Fellows Block, 175 E Kansas Street, Afton, Union County, Iowa
- Renken, Renke and Wubke (Francen), House, 401 Coates Street, Parkersburg, Butler County, Iowa
- White, Abiathar and Nancy (Corey), 713 North Main Street, Burlington, Des Moines County, Iowa

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Foster Hill

Elizabeth Foster Hill, Manager
National Register and Tax Incentive Programs

STATE HISTORICAL BUILDING
600 EAST LOCUST
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

T. (515) 281-5111
F. (515) 242-6498

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