

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 30 1975

DATE ENTERED

DEC 6 1975

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Everett Carnegie Library

AND/OR COMMON

Cassidy Funeral Home

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

3001 Oakes Avenue

\_\_NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Everett

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

\_\_ VICINITY OF

#2 - Honorable Lloyd Meeds

STATE

Washington

CODE

53

COUNTY

Snohomish

CODE

061

**3 CLASSIFICATION****CATEGORY** DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT**OWNERSHIP** PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION** IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS** OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE** YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO**PRESENT USE** AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER: Mortuary**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

James F. Cassidy

STREET &amp; NUMBER

3001 Oakes Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Everett

STATE

\_\_ VICINITY OF

Washington 98201

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Snohomish County Administration Building

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Everett

STATE

Washington 98201

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Survey of Everett Buildings, 1890-1905. By David Dilgard and Margaret Riddle for the City of Everett Department of Community Development

DATE

1974

 FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

City Hall, Everett Public Library, Everett Community College

CITY, TOWN

Everett

STATE

Washington 98201

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Old Public Library in Everett was financed by a \$25,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie made in 1903. The building was designed by the local firm of Heide and deNeuf in the Second Renaissance Revival Style and was opened for use in 1905. Though it was not the first library building in the inland port, it was the first to be specially designed for library functions. In 1934 a successor library was completed at the corner of Everett and Hoyt Avenues, and the old "Carnegie" library was converted to mortuary use, the purpose it has continued to serve to the present day.

The Old Public Library is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 29, T29N, R5E, of the Willamette Meridian. It is situated on Lots 1 through 6 of Block 714 of the Everett Land Company's First Addition to the Plat of Everett. The building is oriented west to east on its site opposite the northeast corner of the Snohomish County government complex in the city's central business district.

The basic building plan is rectangular, measuring 72 feet across the facade, and 48 feet at the sides. The east, or rear wall is a full semi-circular bay which adds another 22 feet to the depth of the building along the central axis. The building has one story atop a high basement, and is the equivalent of two stories in height. Because the site slopes precipitously to the rear, only the main story and a portion of the basement are above grade on the west. The building is of ordinary brick masonry construction on concrete foundation and is faced with buff-colored brick, which is more nearly pale grey-brown. The roof is of wood frame construction and is clad with red clay tiles.

Everett's Old Library appears to be a scaled-down version of McKim, Mead and White's Boston Public Library, completed in 1892, which inspired a great many lesser, but nonetheless dignified variants -- especially as Andrew Carnegie's philanthropy facilitated construction of public libraries across the country. While the Boston Public Library may have been the ultimate prototype, contemporary press notices indicate that the Everett Library was patterned more directly after the Carnegie Library in Pomona, California. The latter apparently was regarded a model of efficiency as well as a project of comparable scope. The use of "mission" type roofing tiles on the Everett Library may have followed naturally from the selection of a California model. In any event, tiles are entirely consistent with the Mediterranean spirit of the design. In fact, the similarly hipped roof of McKim, Mead and White's Renaissance palazzo-like library in Boston was originally covered with pantiles which contributed importantly to that building's textural detail. Unlike the two-story, granite-faced Boston Public Library, however, Heide and deNeuf's library in Everett did not employ ornament in spandrels of the arcaded window openings, nor did it have a rusticated ground course. The features most characteristic of the Boston prototype, in addition to the hipped, tile-clad roof, are the arcades, or groupings of three tall, round-arched windows on either side of a round-arched portal. In a manner similar to that of the monumental Boston Library facade, the Everett Library's archivolt springs from common corbeled imposts, and stone band moldings carry the springing line to the corners of the building.

The facade of the Everett Library is symmetrical and is composed of two slightly projecting pavilions on either side of a narrower portal section. The suggestion of

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pavilions is subtly reinforced at the roofline, where longitudinal hipped sections intersect with the lateral plane and at the same time conform to the pitch and the general outline of the roof. The brick attic story and the entablature were recently painted ivory-yellow. In the attic story, balustrade piers are spaced across the faces of the pavilions in alignment with the arcades below. The entablature consists of an applied cornice of wood or sheet metal, a band of recessed panels which perhaps alludes to a dentil course, and a plain, compressed frieze and architrave. In the central section, on either side of the portal arch, the architrave is supported by pairs of Tuscan pilasters on pedestals. As are the archivolt of the window arcades lighting the pavilion sections, the corbeled brick frame of the portal arch is decorated with a keystone. Recessed within the portal arch is a double-leaf door with leaded and beveled glass and transom light. The tympanum is embellished with some rather delicate applied ornament, perhaps of more recent origin. The three windows of either arcade rest upon a continuous corbeled sill with paired brackets at the corners and beneath the piers.

The windows of the high basement have been screened, and the ramp-like steps leading from street to entrance level have been softened by modern, formal landscape plantings which receive a high level of maintenance. The side wall on the south is now blind, though window arches of the main floor are still distinguishable. The windows were covered to control the amount of light received into the chapel. The building's owners maintain an attractively landscaped off-street parking area adjacent to the building on the south.

The public spaces of the main floor; namely, the parlor, foyer and chapel, have 10-foot ceilings and still show signs of original trim. However, the interior has been comprehensively and suitably redecorated and furnished for its current function. Perhaps the most notable feature of the interior is the square dome of the central lobby, or foyer. It is detailed with four boxed beams which, following the contour of the coved ceiling, extend in a grid pattern from an elaborate cornice. At the flat crown of the dome, smaller members embellish the inside of the square formed by the beams. All of the trim is now painted white. The chapel, on the south, has a coved ceiling also, and in it a crystal chandelier suspended from a rosette is believed to have been an early fixture. The east, or chancel end of the chapel end of the chapel space is newly revised. Living quarters in the north portion of the basement are occupied by a staff member for security and professional purposes.

Conversion of the Old Everett Public Library to mortuary use after it was vacated by the city has effectively preserved the building's dignified role within the community as well as the structural fabric.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1904-1905

BUILDER/ARCHITECTS Heide (August F.) and deNeuf (Emil)

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Public Library (1904-1905) is significant to the City of Everett as one of the important public building projects undertaken in the first decade after the turn of the century. The period was marked by industrial development, harbor improvement and building activity. The building made possible by the largess of Andrew Carnegie was Everett's first library thoughtfully planned for its specialized function. Designed by the prominent local firm of Heide and deNeuf, it is an especially good example of the kind of moderate-sized project which Carnegie and, later, the Carnegie Corporation funded throughout the country. When it was superseded in 1934, the building was successfully adapted for use as a mortuary. Its structural fabric and its status within the community are essentially intact. Moreover, it occupies an important corner on the periphery of the county government complex, and it contributes, visually, to its environment.

Everett's library movement had its beginning in the efforts of the Women's Book Club, a volunteer association which during the 1890's collected books and made them available in private homes. As early as 1894 the club petitioned the city council for support. By 1898 the city's first free public library was opened in a makeshift facility. The library was later moved to a suite of rooms in City Hall and remained there until 1901, at which time a small, one-story building was erected for library purposes on a lot on Rockefeller Avenue, between California Street and Hewitt Avenue. The land was donated by the Everett Improvement Company, which was sponsored by Great Northern Railroad president James Jerome Hill. Even the specially constructed building must have been considered something of a stop-gap, for late in September, 1901, the Library Board made formal application to Andrew Carnegie for assistance in erecting a new, more permanent library building. A grant of \$25,000 was made by Carnegie on January 6, 1903, with the typical stipulation that the city would annually appropriate \$2,500 for the support of the institution. The city accepted the terms of the grant, and the Library Board proceeded to acquire a larger site. In a somewhat intricate transaction involving the trading of parcels donated for the purpose, four lots at the southeast corner of Oakes Avenue and Wall Street were deeded to the city in September, 1903. In the public interest, the Everett Improvement Company donated two lots adjoining the site of the old Chamber of Commerce parcel. Henry Hewitt, Jr., of Tacoma (formerly president of the defunct Rockefeller-backed Everett Land Company), traded the Chamber of Commerce parcel and the unfinished building on it for the library site then existing on Rockefeller Avenue as well as two lots elsewhere in Everett donated by Library Board member W. G. Swalwell and A. S. Taylor.

It was disclosed that leading Everett architect A. F. Heide, who at the time practiced in partnership with Emil deNeuf, had been selected to draw plans for the new library.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

An Illustrated History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties: Their People, Their Commerce and Their Resources . . . (Interstate Publishing Co., 1906), 897-898. Biographical note, A. F. Heide.

Bobinski, George S., Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development. (American Library Assoc., 1969) pgs. 17, 79, 217.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than one

UTM REFERENCES

A        
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B        
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C        
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D        
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Elisabeth Walton Potter, Historic Preservation Specialist

ORGANIZATION Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation  
 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

DATE

July 1975

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 1128

TELEPHONE

753-4116

CITY OR TOWN

Olympia

STATE

Washington

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Arthur M. Sholite*

TITLE

State Conservator

DATE September 15, 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Acting*

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

12/6/95

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11.28.75

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It was also announced that the new building would be patterned after the Carnegie Library in Pomona, California, which among contemporary library structures, was considered "the most ideal possible to erect for the money." Construction was commenced in May, 1904, and completed a year later at the end of June. The new Everett Public Library was opened to the public for the first time July 1, 1905, for informal afternoon and evening receptions during which an orchestra entertained and Library Board Chairman F. H. Brownell recounted the history of Everett's library. At long last, it could be duly noted that few cities the size of Everett were equipped with better library facilities. More than 4,000 new volumes had been purchased and cataloged and were available for circulation during the opening week.

Carnegie's gifts for public library construction in the State of Washington -- thirty-three in all, were granted between 1901 and 1916, in what George Bobinski has termed Carnegie's "wholesale period" of library philanthropy -- so-called because of the breadth of its distribution. The first grants were awarded to Seattle and Tacoma in 1901 for substantial projects. The second wave of grants, awarded in 1903, accommodated the largest number of requests from Washington communities in any year. Included were some small and large gifts, but most were in the moderate range for projects costing \$15,000 to \$36,000. The Everett Library project fitted the norm, and, no doubt like other projects approved in that year, it was handled as part of a backlog of requests. In fact, 1903 was by far the record year in Carnegie's library giving nationwide, which began in 1886 and ended in 1919. As many as 204 gifts for library construction were made across the country in the year that the Everett Library Board's request was granted. To date, it is not known how many of the thirty-three Carnegie libraries in Washington, not including Seattle branch libraries, are still intact. However, it is believed that many of those still remaining are no longer in use for library purposes. On a national scale, it has been reported that at least one-ninth of the 1,681 libraries funded by Andrew Carnegie or the Carnegie Corporation have been destroyed. The rate of attrition in Washington is expected to approximate, or possibly exceed the national average. Of more importance is the fact that the Carnegie Library in Everett was very competently designed and is among the choice examples of its kind.

So new was the field of library design at the turn of the century that few architects or builders had much experience in it. Little guidance in layout was given by Carnegie in the earlier years. Virtually all that was required of the prospective grantee was to provide the site for construction and to pledge provision for maintenance and operation from tax funds on an annual basis. When proposed building plans began to be examined more closely by Mr. Carnegie's assistants, and signs of poor planning were noted in executed designs, it was stipulated, in 1908, that plans be submitted for approval. Even after general guidelines were drawn up for grantees and first made available in 1911, the Carnegie Corporation wisely refrained

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from setting specific standards concerning the elevations other than expressing preference for "a plain, dignified structure." Matters of material and style were left to the judgment of the community and the architect or builder. The guidelines, or "Notes on Library Buildings [sic] advocated a layout for smaller libraries which would allow the librarian to oversee as much of the activity as possible from a central position. The "Notes" pointed out that experience seemed to show that in terms of economy and efficiency the best results were obtained from "the one-story and basement type of building [sic] . . .", and several alternative floor plans of such a type were given. The Everett Library conformed remarkably to the building policy eventually formulated at Carnegie's direction, and the fact is owing, no doubt, to the Library Board's selection of a successful model. Everett's Library was the rectangular, one-story and basement type which later became standard. The main floor housed the circulation desk and reading rooms, and the basement contained the heating plant and utility rooms. The semi-circular bay, or east end contained the library stacks.

August F. Heide (1862-ca. 1943) was born in Alton, Illinois, the third of seven children of Henry and Hermina Heide, natives of Germany. He was educated in Alton public schools until, at the age of seventeen, he began the study of architecture as an apprentice. Afterwards, in Chicago, he is said to have taken instruction in architecture for "private teachers" for four or five years. Heide left for Los Angeles, California in 1886 and spent three years with an architectural firm there, filling positions of foreman in the detail department and superintendent of construction. In 1889 he departed California for Tacoma, Washington, where he spent the next three years in independent practice. During this time he worked on the Tacoma Theatre. In 1892 Heide was attracted by the building boom in Everett, and he became the Everett Land Company's select architect for major commissions. Heide was chosen to prepare plans for the Washington State Building erected at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904 and the Washington State Building at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in Portland in 1905. Between 1901 and 1906 he joined in partnership with Seattle architect Emil deNeuf, with whom he collaborated on designs for an office building for J. D. Lowman and the Post-Intelligencer Building for John Erikson. Among Seattle residences executed by the firm were the Shingle Style residence of E. F. Blaine and the Colonial Revival residence of M. D. Ballard. During this time the partners maintained professional listings in Everett and Seattle directories simultaneously. Heide worked in association with Seattle architect Carl Siebrand in 1910-1911, and by that time seems to have been dividing his time somewhat sporadically between Seattle and Everett.

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- Dilgard, David and Riddle, Margaret. "Survey of Everett Buildings, 1890-1905".  
Prepared for the City of Everett Department of Community Development, 1974, p. 19.
- "Lays Plans for Fine Library", Everett Daily Herald, September 10, 1903, p. 1.
- "Library Is Thrown Open", Everett Daily Herald, July 1, 1905, p. 1.
- Whitfield, William, ed., History of Snohomish County, Washington, Vol. 1,  
Chicago, Seattle: Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1926, pp. 369, 436.



SURVEY-INVENTORY FORM  
COMMUNITY CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

1. NAME

Historic Everett Carnegie Library *Carnegie Library of Washington Tr*  
and/or Common Office of the Snohomish County Executive

2. LOCATION

Street & Number 3001 Oakes Avenue Everett UTM References:  
Zone 10 Easting 559500  
Northing 5313930  
- not for publication  
City, Town Everett - vicinity of  
State WA County Snohomish

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership: public private both  
Status: occupied unoccupied work in progress  
Present Use: agriculture commercial educational entertainment government  
industrial military museum park private residence  
religious scientific transportation other: offices

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Name Snohomish County  
Street & Number Snohomish County Courthouse  
City, Town Everett - vicinity of State WA 98201

5. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

An Illustrated History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties: Interstate Publishing Co., 1906, pp. 897-8.

Potter, Elisabeth W. "Everett Public Library." National Register nomination form. July 1975.

6. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title James H. Vandermeer, Historian  
Organization Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation Date July 1981  
Street & Number 111 West 21st Avenue Telephone (206) 753-9685  
City or Town Olympia State WA 98504

## 7. DESCRIPTION

Condition:      excellent      good      fair      deteriorated      ruins      unexposed  
Circle one:      unaltered      altered  
Circle one:      original site      moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance  
attach photo

The old Everett Library is located opposite the Snohomish County Governmental complex in the city's central business district. The basic plan is rectangular, measuring 72' by 48'. The east or rear wall is a full semi-circular bay. The building has one story atop a high basement. Because the site slopes precipitously to the rear, little of the daylight basement is above grade on the west. The building is of ordinary brick construction on a concrete foundation and is faced with buff-colored brick. Patterned after the Carnegie Library in Pomona, California, this building has Mission-style roofing tiles so characteristic of California architecture. It also resembles the Boston Public Library because of its hipped roof and groupings of three tall, round arched windows on either side of a round arched portal.

Verbal boundary description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 29, T29N, R5E,  
Lots 1 through 6 of Block 714 of the Everett Land Company's  
First Addition to the Plat of Everett.

Acreage: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

Specific dates

1904-5

Builder/Architect

August F. Heide & Emil deNeuf

### a. History

Financed with a Carnegie grant of \$25,000, this building is 72x48 feet with a semi-circular bay in the rear. It appears to have been inspired by the Boston Public Library and was consciously patterned after the Pomona California Carnegie library. The local architecture firm of Heide and deNeuf designed it in the Second Renaissance Revival style. The building was occupied in 1905 and served as the city's library until 1934, when a new facility was opened. Since 1934, it has been used for several purposes, including for funerals, and is now the office of the Snohomish County Executive.

### b. Evaluation of Significance

Placed on the National Register as an individual nomination on December 6, 1975, this building is significant for its handsome architecture, its importance in the cultural history of the area, and as an example of a medium-sized Carnegie Library from the earliest years of Carnegie's library building program in Washington State.