

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAY 12 1987  
date entered JUN 25 1987

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

1. Name

historic Carnegie Libraries of Kansas (TR)

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number See individual forms \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of

state \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_

3. Classification

|   |   |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <b>Category</b>                                 | <b>Ownership</b>                              | <b>Status</b>  | <b>Present Use</b>                              |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> district               | <input type="checkbox"/> public               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied         | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture            | <input type="checkbox"/> museum            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> private              | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial  | <input type="checkbox"/> park              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational | <input type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site                   | <b>Public Acquisition</b>                     | <b>Accessible</b>                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment          | <input type="checkbox"/> religious         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object                 | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government  | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific        |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted           | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial             | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation    |
|   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> no                          | <input type="checkbox"/> military               | <input type="checkbox"/> other:            |

4. Owner of Property

name See individual forms

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. See individual forms

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See individual forms has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state

## 7. Description

|   |                                       |   |   |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Condition</b>                              |                                       | <b>Check one</b>                            | <b>Check one</b>                                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input 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    |   |   |

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

The Carnegie Libraries of Kansas (c. 1902-1921) are located throughout the state, with the greatest concentration being in the southeast. Sixty-three Carnegie funded libraries were built in Kansas during the first three decades of the Twentieth Century, twenty-eight of these libraries are included in this nomination. To a large extent, the nominated libraries reflect the distribution and design of the total group of sixty-three libraries.

Prior to 1910, the Carnegie Corporation did not provide design guidelines for the libraries that it funded. Many of the early libraries were expensive examples of the Beaux Arts style with little focus on floor plan and space efficiency. Twenty of the nominated libraries were constructed after 1910, a total of thirty-six libraries were constructed in Kansas after 1910. These libraries reflect high space utilization and often include full basements, although the raised basement is a design element employed in earlier libraries as well.

The three-bay, one-story, Neo-Classical library predominates the nominated group of twenty-eight and the total group of sixty-three. Sixteen of the nominated libraries employ the Neo-Classical design, five of the buildings were constructed before 1910 and eleven of the buildings were constructed after 1910. The eclectic styles, which were often based on the Neo-Classical, rank second, with one such library built before 1910 and four such libraries built after 1910. The rarer styles include the two Jacobethan libraries, the two Utilitarian libraries, and the one Beaux Arts library built after 1910 and the one Prairie style library and the one Second Renaissance Revival library built before 1910.

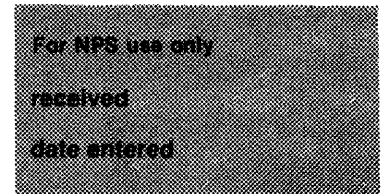
Most of the nominated libraries are one-story, three bay wide by one bay deep structures with a projecting central entry pavilion. The use of native limestone is evident in some of the libraries but the most common material combination is brick with a limestone foundation. While there is some tendency toward a vernacular interpretation to the design ornamentation of these libraries, the general approach verges on the high style.

The interiors of many of the libraries have been altered, beamed ceilings have been covered with acoustic tiles and the original varnished woodwork has been painted. Other changes, such as the replacement of windows, doors, and staircases have occurred. In general, the nominated libraries maintain their original floorplans and their original detailing, maintaining a high degree of structural and architectural integrity.

None of the libraries are particularly large and many of the libraries are facing serious space shortages, increasing the possibility that insensitive additions will mar the character of the library buildings or that the libraries will be torn down. Most of the libraries stand very near to the central business districts in the towns that they serve. Insensitive changes to their exterior in particular would completely alter the characteristics that these familiar landmarks embody.

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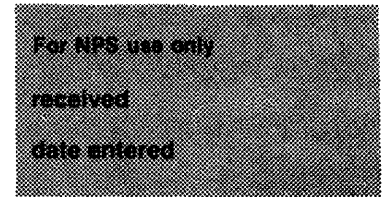
Continuation sheet 1 Item number 7 Page 1

Inventory of Carnegie Libraries in Kansas

| <u>SITE</u>   | <u>DATE</u> | <u>INVENTORY<br/>NUMBER</u> |
|---|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Anthony Public (Carnegie) Library (Harper County)<br>104 N. Springfield<br>Anthony, Kansas 67003<br>Owner: City of Anthony<br>Lots 22,23,24; Block 34.     | c. 1911     | 77-0180-0003                |
| 2. Burlington Carnegie Free Library (Coffey County)<br>201 N. Third<br>Burlington, Kansas 66839<br>Owner: City of Burlington<br>Lots 8,9; Block 35.           | c. 1912     | 31-0690-0015                |
| 3. Canton Township Carnegie Library (McPherson County)<br>Box 336<br>Canton, Kansas 67428<br>Owner: Canton Township<br>Lots 7,8,9,10,11; Block 2.             | c. 1921     | 113-0790-0001               |
| 4. Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library (Neosho County)<br>102 S. Lincoln<br>Chanute, Kansas 66720<br>Owner: City of Chanute<br>Lots 2,3; Block 39.              | c. 1906     | 133-0870-0067               |
| 5. Cherryvale Public (Carnegie) Library<br>(Montgomery County)<br>329 E. Main<br>Cherryvale, Kansas 67335<br>Owner: City of Cherryvale<br>Lots 7,8; Block 39. | c. 1913     | 125-0939-0006               |
| 6. Clay Center Carnegie Library (Clay County)<br>706 Sixth Street<br>Clay Center, Kansas 67432<br>Owner: City of Clay Center<br>Lots 12,13; Block 36.         | c. 1912     | 27-0980-0008                |

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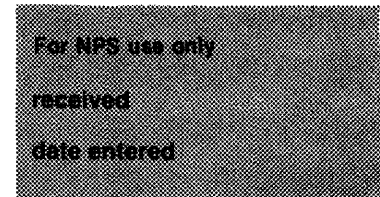
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| Continuation sheet | 2  | Item number | 7             | Page | 2 |
|--------------------|--|-------------|---------------|------|---|
| 7.                 | Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building<br>(Montgomery County)<br>415 West 8th<br>Coffeyville, Kansas 67337<br>Owner: City of Coffeyville<br>Lots 7,8; Block 47.  | c. 1912     | 125-2670-0019 |      |   |
| 8.                 | Columbus Public (Carnegie) Library (Cherokee County)<br>205 N. Kansas<br>Columbus, Kansas 66725<br>Owner: City of Columbus<br>Lots 9,10; Block 9.  | c. 1913     | 21-1100-0008  |      |   |
| 9.                 | Council Grove (Carnegie) Library (Morris County)<br>303 W. Main Street<br>Council Grove, Kansas 66846<br>Owner: City of Council Grove<br>Lots 1,2,3; Block 19.   | c. 1917     | 127-1180-0074 |      |   |
| 10.                | Downs Carnegie Library (Osborne County)<br>504 S. Morgan<br>Downs, Kansas 67437<br>Owner: City of Downs<br>Lots 8-12; Block 28.  | c. 1906     | 141-1400-0002 |      |   |
| 11.                | El Dorado Carnegie Library Building (Butler County)<br>101 S. Star<br>El Dorado, Kansas 67042<br>Owner: Dean Seeber<br>N 4' Lot 3, Lot 4; Block 4.   | c. 1912     | 15-1540-0004  |      |   |
| 12.                | Anderson (Carnegie) Memorial Library (Lyon County)<br>The Way College of Emporia<br>1300 West 12th Avenue<br>Emporia, Kansas 66801<br>Owner: Way College of Emporia<br>Located on the Way College of Emporia campus.<br>SW, NE1/4, Sec.9, T19, R11, E. of the 6th p.m.,<br>running thence E. 76 rods, thence N. 80 rods,<br>thence W. 76 rods, thence S 80 rods to the | c. 1902     | 111-1660-0002 |      |   |

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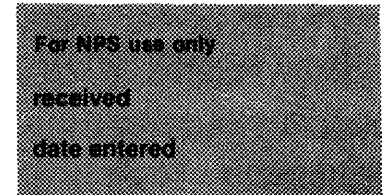
Anderson (Carnegie) Memorial Library (Lyon County) cont.

place of beg., except a tract beg. at the S,SW1/4  
Sec. 9, thence N. 670 ft., thence E. 540 ft.,thence  
S. 250 ft, thence W. 374 ft., thence S. 420 ft.,  
thence W. 166 ft. to the point of beg. in Lyon Co.,KS  
and Lots Numbered 61,63,65,67,71, and the N. 30 ft. of  
Lot F all in Block numbered 3, in College Hill Addition  
to the City of Emporia.

- |   |                  |               |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| 13. Fort Scott Public (Carnegie) Library (Bourbon County)<br>201 South National<br>Fort Scott, Kansas 66701<br>Owner: City of Fort Scott<br>Lots 1,(N1/2) 3; Block 123                                  | c. 1902          | 11-1830-0016  |
| 14. Girard Carnegie Library (Crawford County)<br>128 W. Prairie<br>Girard, Kansas 66743<br>Owner: City of Girard<br>Lots 17,18; Block 14.   | c. 1906          | 37-2050-0003  |
| 15. Herington Carnegie Public Library (Dickinson County)<br>102 S. Broadway<br>Herington, Kansas 67449<br>Owner: City of Herington<br>Lots 2,4; Block 40.   | c. 1915          | 41-2420-0006  |
| 16. Hutchinson Public (Carnegie) Library Building-<br>Labor Temple (Reno County)<br>427 N. Main<br>Hutchinson, Kansas 67501<br>Owner: Hutchinson Labor Building Association<br>Lots 13,14,15; Block 17. | c. 1903-<br>1904 | 155-2660-0011 |
| 17. Kingman Carnegie Library (Kingman County)<br>455 N. Main<br>Kingman, Kansas 67068<br>Owner: City of Kingman<br>Lots 101,103,105; Original Town.   | c. 1914          | 95-2850-0006  |

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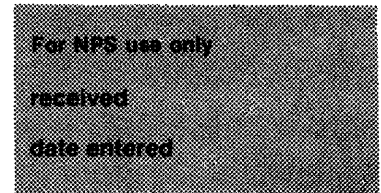


Continuation sheet 4 Item number 7 Page 4

18. Lincoln Carnegie Library (Lincoln County) c. 1914 105-3189-005  
203 S. Third  
Lincoln, Kansas 67455  
Owner: City of Lincoln  
Lot 7; Block 32.
19. Lyndon Carnegie Library (Osage County) c. 1911 139-3360-0003  
127 E. Sixth, P.O. Box 563  
Lyndon, Kansas 66451  
Owner: Valleybrook Township  
Lots 4-9; Block 22.
20. Manhattan Carnegie Library Building (Riley County) c. 1904 161-3490-0016  
Fifth and Poyntz  
Manhattan, Kansas 66502  
Owner: Riley County Board of Commissioners  
Lot 413; Ward 2.
21. Osborne Public (Carnegie) Library (Osborne County) c. 1913 141-4230-0006  
Third and Main  
Osborne, Kansas 67473  
Owner: City of Osborne  
All of Block 12.
22. Oswego Public (Carnegie) Library (Labette County) c. 1912 99-4250-0010  
704 Fourth Street  
Oswego, Kansas 67356  
Owner: City of Oswego  
Lots 1,2,3,4; Block 32.
23. Peabody Township Carnegie Library (Marion County) c. 1914 115-4410-0024  
214 Walnut  
Peabody, Kansas 66866  
Owner: Peabody Township  
Lots 80,82,84 on Walnut.
24. Sterling Free Public (Carnegie) Library (Rice County) c. 1917 159-5225-0006  
132 N. Broadway  
Sterling, Kansas 67579  
Owner: City of Sterling  
Lots 182,184,186,188 on Broadway.

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25. Washburn University Carnegie Library Building  
    (Shawnee County)                      c. 1904                      177-5400-0017  
    (Education Building)  
    Topeka, Kansas 66621  
    Owner: Washburn University of Topeka  
    SW1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW1/4, S1,T12, R15E
26. Wellington Carnegie Library (Sumner County)                      c. 1916                      191-5730-0012  
    121 W. Seventh  
    Wellington, Kansas 67152  
    Owner: City of Wellington  
    Lots 13,14,15,16,17; Block 53.
27. Wichita City (Carnegie) Library Building                      c. 1915                      173-5880-0004  
    (Sedgwick County)  
    220 S. Main Street  
    Wichita, Kansas 67202  
    Owner: City of Wichita  
    Lots 24,26,28,30,32,34,36 & 1/2 Vac. Alley Adj.  
    on E. & Vac. Alley Ly. N. Lot 24 Exc. Beg. SE Cor.  
    Lot 34 W 33.98 Ft. N. 100.56 Ft. W. 16.75 Ft. N. 9 Ft.  
    Nwly. 15.36 Ft. W. 6.5 Ft. N. 10 Ft. W. 49 Ft. S. 25  
    Ft. W. 25 Ft. N. 58.66 Ft. E. to Cen. Li. Vac. Alley  
    on E. Th. S. 115.56 Ft. W. 8 Ft. to SE Cor. Lot 30 S.  
    to Beg. Main St. Greiffenstein's Add.
28. Yates Center (Carnegie) Library (Woodson County)                      c. 1912                      207-6010-0007  
    218 N. Main  
    Yates Center, Kansas 66783  
    Owner: City of Yates Center  
    Lots 4,5,6; Block 27.

# 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/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799        | <input type="checkbox"/> art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> music                  | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899        | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy             | <input type="checkbox"/> theater            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government    | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation     |
|   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> invention              |   | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)    |

**Specific dates** c. 1902-1921 **Builder/Architect** Multiple

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Carnegie Libraries of Kansas (c. 1902-1921) are being nominated to the National Register as part of a thematic resources nomination at the local level of significance under criteria A and C for their historical association with the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program and for their architectural significance as a new building type. Sixty-three Carnegie funded libraries were built in Kansas during the first three decades of the Twentieth Century; four of these libraries were built on college campuses. In most cases, the Carnegie funded library represented the community's first library building although many Kansas communities had book clubs and library organizations well before the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program was founded. In the case of the four college libraries, the building represented the first structure which was solely devoted to housing the institution's books and providing study space. Carnegie did not solicit interest in the program, with the exception of the Anderson (Carnegie) Memorial Library which was built by Carnegie as a memorial to his friend John Anderson and was the first college library nationally to receive Carnegie funding. Communities initiated contact with the corporation by letter, indicating their desire for a Carnegie funded library. If the Corporation responded favorably to the request, a firm local commitment to the program's requirements, which generally resulted in a public election in support of the library, followed. Obviously these actions represented a perceived need within the community for a library building and the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program represented an excellent way to secure the funds to build one. Many of the Carnegie Libraries built in Kansas reflect the high space utilization design guidelines promoted by the Carnegie Corporation after 1910, underscoring the point that before the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program, few architects and/or builders had experience designing this building type.

Twenty-eight Carnegie Libraries are included in this nomination (see inventory). Twelve Carnegie Libraries have been listed individually on the National Register: Argentine, Case Library (Baker University, Baldwin City), Caldwell, Dodge City, Emporia, Goodland, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Newton, Ottawa, Parsons, and Pittsburg. The Carnegie Library at Arkansas City is included in a downtown historic district. Thirteen Carnegie Libraries have been demolished: Great Bend, Halstead, Hays, Iola, Kansas City, McPherson, Morrison Library (Fairmont College, Wichita), Olathe, Osawatomie, Plainville, Russell, Salina, and Washington. Five Carnegie Libraries have been altered enough to make them ineligible for the National Register: Abilene, Garden City, Hiawatha, Lyons, and Stockton. (The nominations for the Concordia, Eureka, Independence, and Winfield libraries were deferred.) Twenty-two of the nominated libraries retain their original function. All of the buildings are in use or have an active use planned for them. The nominated libraries maintain a high to moderate degree of architectural and structural integrity.



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See individual forms

Quadrangle name See individual forms

Quadrangle scale See individual forms

UTM References See individual forms

A 

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| Zone | Easting |  |  | Northing |  |  |  |  |  |

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual forms

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Gray Hagedorn- Architectural Historian

organization Kansas State Historical Society

date April 21, 1987

street & number 120 W. 10th

telephone 913-296-5264

city or town Topeka

state Kansas 66612

## 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 

title Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society

date April 21, 1987

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Beth Grosvenor  
Keeper of the National Register

date 6/25/87

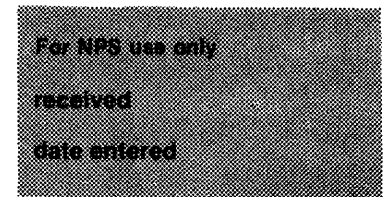
Attest: 

Chief of Registration

date

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Industrialist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) and the Carnegie Corporation significantly influenced the development and expansion of public library systems worldwide. Between 1886 and 1921 Carnegie funds assisted in the construction of 1,681 city and 108 college libraries in the United States. As a region, the Mid-West, Kansas included, did not have a well established public library system until the Carnegie Program and ranks highest in the number of communities which obtained Carnegie Libraries nationwide. Out of the forty-six states to participate in the library building program, Kansas ranks approximately eleventh in the number of Carnegie Libraries built. For many Kansas communities, the Carnegie Library represented its first library building, providing an environment that all members of the community could share for the purposes of reading, learning, and education.

Eligibility for Carnegie Library funds rested on several factors. Firstly, the population of the community had to exceed 1,000; in Kansas this indicated at least a second class city status. This population requirement generally resulted in county seat communities applying for and receiving Carnegie Libraries. Some communities with populations less than 1,000 banded together with neighboring communities to achieve the 1,000 mark and applied for township libraries, as in the case of the Peabody and Canton Township libraries. In the case of college libraries this constraint may not have applied, although the four Kansas colleges to receive Carnegie libraries were located in cities which had populations in excess of 1,000 by 1900. Secondly, the applicant had to provide a site for the library. The sites tended to be one or two blocks outside of the community's main business district. Thirdly, the applicant had to provide an annual endowment for the maintenance and improvement of the library which amounted to at least ten percent of the initial grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

This last factor contributed to the ending of the Carnegie Library Building Program in 1917, although grants for books and other improvements continued for several more decades. An inherent problem for second class cities in Kansas was the .4 mill levy restriction for libraries, making it difficult for some communities to meet the annual ten percent maintenance appropriation solely through public dollars. In 1917 the Kansas State legislature increased the library levy to .5 mill for second and third class cities, an amendment which affected most of the communities in the State that had Carnegie Libraries. In 1916, large communities such as Topeka, Wichita, Hutchinson, and Leavenworth had library mill levies of 1.06, 1.2, 1.8, and 3.5 respectively. In Kansas, the average public library grant was \$12,000 and the average college library grant was \$37,000. These monies covered the cost of the building, the necessary furniture and fixtures, and the architects' fees.

Prior to 1910, the Carnegie Corporation did not provide design guidelines for the libraries that it funded and because the library was a relatively new building type, few architects and/or builders had experience with its design. Many of the early libraries were expensive examples of the Beaux Arts style with little focus on floor plan and space efficiency. In 1910, Carnegie's personal secretary James Bertram developed model

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received  
date entered

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specifications and floorplans for proposed libraries, entitling his work Notes on Library Buildings. The Notes on Library Buildings provided the first widely circulated guidelines for library design in this country.

Bertram wrote:

Small libraries should be pland (sic) so that one librarian can oversee the entire library from a central position.... The bilding (sic) should be devoted exclusively to: (main floor) housing of books and their issue for home use; comfortable accomo- dations for reading them by adults and children; (basement) lecture room; necessary accommodation for heating plant; also all conveniences for the library patrons and staff. Experience seems to sho (sic) that the best results for a small general library are obtained by adopting the one-story and basement rectangular type of bilding (sic), with a small vestibule entering into one large room sub-divided as required by means of bookcases.... The rear and side windows may be kept about six feet from the floor, to giv (sic) continuous wall space for shelving. A rear wing can be added for stack-room (when future need demands it) at a minimum expense, and without seriously interfering with the library servis (sic) during its construction. The site chosen should be such as to admit lite (sic) on all sides, and be large enuf (sic) to allow extension, if ever such should become necessary.

The twenty-eight nominated libraries and the thirty-six total libraries built in Kansas after 1910 reflect Bertram's precedents, exhibiting high space utilization, and often including full basements, although the raised basement is a design element employed in the earlier libraries as well. Most of these one-story libraries exhibit a three bay, Neo-Classical facade with a projecting central pedimented entry pavilion and are one bay deep. The use of native limestone is evident in some of the libraries but the most common material combination is brick with a limestone foundation. While there is some tendency toward a vernacular interpretation to the design ornamentation of these libraries, the general approach verges on high style.

That the Neo-Classical was employed so frequently for Carnegie Libraries allies its adaptability to the precepts of Bertram's models. However, Bertram's main concern was focused on the floor plan and space efficiency of a library rather than the actual ornamentation. Perhaps the answer to the prolificacy of the Neo-Classical in Carnegie Library design lies in the acceptability of that style by the common man and woman as the correct library style. Interestingly, the model Kansas Carnegie Library, the Anthony Public (Carnegie) Library, is Jacobethan, a less main stream style for the 1910s than the Neo-Classical.

Correspondence between the Carnegie Corporation and the library boards from the Kansas communities that received Carnegie Libraries indicates that the designs for these libraries were carefully scrutinized by Bertram and in many cases, were resubmitted

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several times before meeting his requirements. Upon the completion of a library, the library board was instructed to send a full set of blueprints and elevations of the building to the Corporation. However, recent correspondence between the Kansas State Historical Society and the Carnegie Corporation reveals that the Corporation does not have blueprints of the Kansas libraries. The Corporation does have some library photographs but the collection is not inclusive.

Three architects were particularly active in the design of Kansas Carnegie Libraries: George P. Washburn of Ottawa, Kansas designed nine, A. T. Simmons of Bloomington, Illinois designed six, and William Warren Rose of Kansas City, Kansas designed four. Washburn's libraries are primarily of the standard three-bay, Neo-Classical variety. His firm is credited with the Carnegie libraries in Burlington, Canton, Cherryvale, Columbus, Eureka, Halstead, Osawatomie, Ottawa, and Sterling. Simmons engaged in a more eclectic approach, designing libraries in Abilene, Chanute, Council Grove, Downs, Hays and Yates Center. Rose is credited with the classically inspired libraries in Argentine, Kansas City, Manhattan, and Newton. In Kansas, many Kansas based architects were commissioned to design Carnegie Libraries as well as architects from Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and Texas.

Today, many of the state's Carnegie Libraries are facing serious space shortages. The alternatives of adding on or vacating both present preservation problems. Additions to these libraries must be such that the building's original character is not altered. Vacating the library for a larger facility leaves the problem of an empty building, in some communities county historical societies have inherited the empty Carnegie Library. In any event, when these buildings are no longer recognized from a design standpoint as Carnegie Libraries, their architectural significance ceases.

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Carnegie Libraries of Kansas TR  
State KANSAS

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Cover ~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 6/25/87

1. Anderson Carnegie Memorial Library  
~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 6/25/87

Attest \_\_\_\_\_

2. Anthony Public Carnegie Library

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 6/25/87

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3. Burlington Carnegie Free Library  
~~Substantive Review~~

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4. Canton Township Carnegie Library

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5. Chanute Public Carnegie Library  
~~Substantive Review~~

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6. Cherryvale Carnegie Free Library

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Attest \_\_\_\_\_

7. Clay Center Carnegie Library  
~~Substantive Review~~

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8. Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library

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9. Columbus Public Carnegie Library  
~~Substantive Review~~

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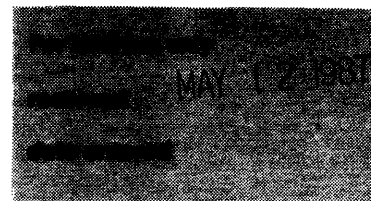
10. Council Grove Carnegie Library

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11. Downs Carnegie Library  
Substantive Review

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12. El Dorado Carnegie Library

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13. Fort Scott Public Carnegie Library  
Substantive Review

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14. Girard Carnegie Library

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15. Herington Carnegie Public Library  
Substantive Review

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16. Hutchinson Public Carnegie Library

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17. Kingman Carnegie Library  
Substantive Review

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18. Lincoln Carnegie Library

Keeper Beth Grosvena 6/25/87

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19. Lyndon Carnegie Library  
Substantive Review

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20. Manhattan Carnegie Library Building

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21. Oswego Public Carnegie Library  
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22. Osborne Public Carnegie Library  
*Substantive Review*

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23. Peabody Township Carnegie Library  
*Substantive Review*

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24. Sterling Free Public Carnegie Library  
*Substantive Review*

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25. Washburn University Carnegie Library Bldg.  
*Substantive Review*

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26. Wellington Carnegie Library  
*Substantive Review*

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27. Wichita City Carnegie Library  
*Substantive Review*

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28. Yates Center Carnegie Library  
*Substantive Review*

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29. Independence Public Carnegie  
Library  
*Substantive Review*

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30. Winfield Public Carnegie  
Library  
*Substantive Review*

Keeper Beth Grosvenor Boland 1/11/88

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31. Eureka Carnegie Library ~~Not a Historic Property~~

Keeper Rek Boland 8/10/88

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32.

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