United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form  

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

1. Name  

historic  Kingman Carnegie Library  

and or common  Same  

2. Location  

street & number  455 N. Main  

city, town  Kingman  

state  Kansas  code 20  county  Kingman  code 095  

3. Classification  

Category  

- X district  

Ownership  

- X public  

Status  

- X occupied  

Present Use  

- museum  

Public Acquisition  

- N/A in process  

- X yes: restricted  

Accessible  

- N/A being considered  

- no  

- educational  

- private residence  

- X commercial  

- entertainment  

- X governmental  

- X industrial  

- park  

- scientific  

- military  

- religious  

- transportation  

- other:  

4. Owner of Property  

name  City of Kingman  

street & number  City Hall  

city, town  Kingman  

state  Kansas  code 67068  

5. Location of Legal Description  

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.  Kingman County Appraiser  

street & number  Kingman County Courthouse  

city, town  Kingman  

state  Kansas  code 67068  

6. Representation in Existing Surveys  

title  Kansas State Historical Society  

has this property been determined eligible?  X yes  no  

date  1985  

depository for survey records  Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West 10th  

city, town  Topeka  

state  Kansas  code 66612
The Kingman Carnegie Library (c. 1914) is located at 455 N. Main in Kingman, Kingman County, Kansas (pop. 3,563). The one-story, brick, Neo-Classical building stands on a corner lot in the northern part of Kingman's central business district. Its facade orientation is east. The original building measures approximately forty-eight feet from north to south and sixty feet from east to west, the rear addition measures approximately forty-eight feet from north to south and thirty feet from east to west. The building retains its original function as a library.

The one-story, red brick building sits on a raised foundation. It is a rectangular structure with a low roof hidden by a parapet wall on all elevations. Three bays comprise the building's facade, two bays comprise its rear, it is five bays deep. In 1986, a three bay extension was added to the building's rear. It replicates the style of the original structure and is linked to the original structure by a recessed bay. A brick chimney rises from the center juncture of the old and new units.

Brick pilasters with incised limestone consoles ornamenting the capital area define each bay of the building. The brick parapet wall reflects this undulation, the pilaster posts on the facade and north elevations incorporate small recessed panels into their faces. A tripartite panel treatment stands above the facade doorway. Limestone capping concludes the parapet. An ashlar cut, limestone entablature underscores the parapet wall on all elevations but for the facade's center bay. A three course, brick corbelling underscores the entablature between each pilaster bay. An ashlar cut, limestone water table course and a limestone base course ornament the building on all sides. Cast stone is used instead of limestone on the new addition throughout.

The facade's center bay contains a transomed double door with a limestone surround and wooden pediment. The ashlar cut, limestone surround bears the inscription "Carnegie Library" across its frieze. The classically moulded wooden pediment exhibits an egg and dart motif and a dentil course in its raking eaves and cornice line. A scroll design ornaments its tympanum. The double doors, which appear to be reproductions of the original set, are surmounted by a four paneled transom and flanked by three paneled sidelights. The original treatment for the transom and sidelights indicates that each pane was divided by pinwheel muntins. This treatment appears to have been retained in the sidelights and outer transom panes. Cast iron lightposts with milk glass bowls stand on limestone capped brick abutments which flank the door. Stone steps lead up to the doorway. In the 1930s the straight step arrangement was changed, two landings were added to the staircase and walls to hide the steps were also constructed.

The building's first level fenestration is comprised primarily of single, double, and triple groupings of transomed, 1/1 double hung windows with limestone sills, window lintels, and flared limestone lintels with keystones. Original treatment of the transom windows indicates that pinwheel muntins were employed, this treatment is no longer evident. The triple window pierces the two facade bays, the outer bays of the original building, the most western wall sections on the north and south elevations of the new building, and the outer bays of the new building's western elevation. A double window
fenestrates the recession bays between the old and new units on the north and south elevations. Three single windows fenestrate the old unit's center bay on the north and south elevations. The exception to this uniform window treatment is the small, 1/1 double hung window that pierces the old building's southern elevation's rear bay. One-over-one, double hung windows pierce the foundation below many of the first story windows.

The interior of the building maintains its original floorplan with a vestibule. The first floor's coffered ceiling in the original building retains its pressed metal cover. High placed acoustic tiles are used for the addition's ceiling. The interior woodwork, such as the door and window surrounds and the pillars are retained. The interior basement stair was moved to the rear of the new addition, blending well with the newly milled window surrounds. The vestibule doorway retains its multi-paned sidelights and transom and its swinging double doors.
8. Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Areas of Significance—Check and justify below</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prehistoric</td>
<td>archaeology-prehistoric</td>
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<tr>
<td>1400–1499</td>
<td>archaeology-historic</td>
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<td>1700–1799</td>
<td>X art</td>
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<td>transportation</td>
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<td>other (specify)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Specific dates | Builder/Architect
---|-------------------
c. 1914 | Fred C. McCune - Architect
F.K. Stearns - Builder
(Breidenthal, Burk, Ehmen- Architects, 1986 addition)

The Kingman Carnegie Library (c. 1914) is being nominated to the National Register as part of the Carnegie Libraries of Kansas thematic resources nomination (c. 1902–1921) at the local level of significance under criteria A and C for its historical association with the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program and for its architectural significance as a new building type. A library association was organized in Kingman in 1885. The community received their $10,000.00 Carnegie Library grant in 1913, library construction was completed in 1914. The Kingman Carnegie Library is an example of the Neo- Classical style.

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, Laurence, 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.

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 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 planned (sic) so that one librarian can oversee the entire library from a central position.... The building (sic) should be devoted exclusively to: (main floor) housing of books and their issue for home use; comfortable accommodations 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 show (sic) that the best results for a small general library are obtained by adopting the one-story and basement rectangular type of building (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 give (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 service (sic) during its construction. The site chosen should be such as to admit light (sic) on all sides, and be large enough (sic) to allow extension, if ever such should become necessary.

The thirty-six Carnegie 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.

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 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.
# Inventory of Carnegie Libraries in Kansas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>INVENTORY NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Anthony Public (Carnegie) Library (Harper County)</td>
<td>c. 1911</td>
<td>77-0180-0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 N. Springfield Anthony, Kansas 67003 Owner: City of Anthony Lots 22,23,24; Block 34.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Burlington Carnegie Free Library (Coffey County)</td>
<td>c. 1912</td>
<td>31-0690-0015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 N. Third Burlington, Kansas 66839 Owner: City of Burlington Lots 8,9; Block 35.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Canton Township Carnegie Library (McPherson County)</td>
<td>c. 1921</td>
<td>113-0790-0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 336 Canton, Kansas 67428 Owner: Canton Township Lots 7,8,9,10,11; Block 2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library (Neosho County)</td>
<td>c. 1906</td>
<td>133-0870-0067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102 S. Lincoln Chanute, Kansas 66720 Owner: City of Chanute Lots 2,3; Block 39.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cherryvale Public (Carnegie) Library (Montgomery County)</td>
<td>c. 1913</td>
<td>125-0939-0006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 E. Main Cherryvale, Kansas 67335 Owner: City of Cherryvale Lots 7,8; Block 39.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Clay Center Carnegie Library (Clay County)</td>
<td>c. 1912</td>
<td>27-0980-0008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>706 Sixth Street Clay Center, Kansas 67432 Owner: City of Clay Center Lots 12,13; Block 36.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
7. Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building (Montgomery County)  
415 West 8th  
Coffeyville, Kansas 67337  
Owner: City of Coffeyville  
Lots 7,8; Block 47.  

c. 1912  
125-2670-0019

8. Columbus Public (Carnegie) Library (Cherokee County)  
205 N. Kansas  
Columbus, Kansas 66725  
Owner: City of Columbus  
Lots 9,10; Block 9.  

c. 1913  
21-1100-0008

9. Council Grove (Carnegie) Library (Morris County)  
303 W. Main Street  
Council Grove, Kansas 66846  
Owner: City of Council Grove  
Lots 1,2,3; Block 19.  

c. 1917  
127-1180-0074

10. Downs Carnegie Library (Osborne County)  
504 S. Morgan  
Downs, Kansas 67437  
Owner: City of Downs  
Lots 8-12; Block 28.  

c. 1906  
141-1400-0002

11. El Dorado Carnegie Library Building (Butler County)  
101 S. Star  
El Dorado, Kansas 67042  
Owner: Dean Seeber  
N 4 Lot 3, Lot 4; Block 4.  

c. 1912  
15-1540-0004

12. Anderson (Carnegie) Memorial Library (Lyon County)  
The Way College of Emporia  
1300 West 12th Avenue  
Emporia, Kansas 66801  
Owner: Way College of Emporia  
Located on the Way College of Emporia campus.  
SW, NE1/4, Sec.9, T19, R11, E. of the 6th p.m., running thence E. 76 rods, thence N. 80 rods, thence W. 76 rods, thence S 80 rods to the  

c. 1902  
111-1660-0002
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) c. 1902 11-1830-0016
201 South National
Fort Scott, Kansas 66701
Owner: City of Fort Scott
Lots 1, (N1/2) 3; Block 123

14. Girard Carnegie Library (Crawford County) c. 1906 37-2050-0003
128 W. Prairie
Girard, Kansas 66743
Owner: City of Girard
Lots 17,18; Block 14.

15. Herington Carnegie Public Library (Dickinson County) c. 1915 41-2420-0006
102 S. Broadway
Herington, Kansas 67449
Owner: City of Herington
Lots 2,4; Block 40.

16. Hutchinson Public (Carnegie) Library Building-
    Labor Temple (Reno County) c. 1903- c. 1904 155-2660-0011
427 N. Main
Hutchinson, Kansas 67501
Owner: Hutchinson Labor Building Association
Lots 13,14,15; Block 17.

17. Kingman Carnegie Library (Kingman County) c. 1914 95-2850-0006
455 N. Main
Kingman, Kansas 67068
Owner: City of Kingman
Lots 101,103,105; Original Town.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. Lincoln Carnegie Library (Lincoln County)</th>
<th>c. 1914</th>
<th>105-3189-005</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>203 S. Third</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln, Kansas 67455</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: City of Lincoln</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lot 7; Block 32.</td>
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<tr>
<th>19. Lyndon Carnegie Library (Osage County)</th>
<th>c. 1911</th>
<th>139-3360-0003</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>127 E. Sixth, P.O. Box 563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lyndon, Kansas 66451</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: Valleybrook Township</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lots 4-9; Block 22.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Manhattan Carnegie Library Building (Riley County)</th>
<th>c. 1904</th>
<th>161-3490-0016</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth and Poyntz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manhattan, Kansas 66502</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: Riley County Board of Commissioners</td>
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<td>Lot 413; Ward 2.</td>
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<tr>
<th>21. Osborne Public (Carnegie) Library (Osborne County)</th>
<th>c. 1913</th>
<th>141-4230-0006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third and Main</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osborne, Kansas 67473</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: City of Osborne</td>
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<tr>
<td>All of Block 12.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>22. Oswego Public (Carnegie) Library (Labette County)</th>
<th>c. 1912</th>
<th>99-4250-0010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>704 Fourth Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oswego, Kansas 67356</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: City of Oswego</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lots 1,2,3,4; Block 32.</td>
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<tr>
<th>23. Peabody Township Carnegie Library (Marion County)</th>
<th>c. 1914</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>214 Walnut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peabody, Kansas 66866</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: Peabody Township</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lots 80,82,84 on Walnut.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>24. Sterling Free Public (Carnegie) Library (Rice County)</th>
<th>c. 1917</th>
<th>159-5225-0006</th>
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<tr>
<td>132 N. Broadway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sterling, Kansas 67579</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner: City of Sterling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lots 182,184,186,188 on Broadway.</td>
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</table>
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 (Sedgwick County) c. 1915 173-5880-0004
    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
    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.
9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name: Kingman

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

UTM References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1 4</td>
<td>5 7 8 2 4 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>G</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Verbal boundary description and justification: The nominated property is located on Lots 101, 103, 105 in the original town of Kingman, Kansas. The rectangular tract is bounded to the east by N. Main, to the north by Highway #54, and to the west and south by adjacent property lines.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
<th>code</th>
<th>county</th>
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</table>

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Martha Gray Hagadorn, Architectural Historian

Organization: Kansas State Historical Society

Date: April 13, 1987

Street & number: 120 West 10th Street

Telephone: 913-296-5264

City or town: Topeka

State: Kansas

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

X 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: [Signature]

Title: Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society

Date: April 13, 1987

For NPS use only:

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

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: [Signature]

Chief of Registration
Carnegie Library Bibliography:


*Topeka Capital Journal,* 20 December 1916; 26 December 1916.
Kingman Carnegie Library
Kingman, Kansas
UTM Coordinates
14 578 245 4166 700

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1967
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue
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

UTM GRID AND 1967 MAGNETIC NORT DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET