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 Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building

and or common Coffeyville Community College Adult Education Center

2. Location

street & number 415 W. Eighth

city, town Coffeyville vicinity of

state Kansas code 20 county Montgomery code 125

3. Classification

Category
__ district
__ building(s)
__ structure
__ site
__ object

Ownership
__ public
__ private
__ both

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:

4. Owner of Property

name City of Coffeyville

street & number City Hall

city, town Coffeyville vicinity of state Kansas 67337

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Clerk

street & number Montgomery County Courthouse

city, town Independence state Kansas 67301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X ___ no

date N/A ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state N/A
The Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building (c. 1912) is located at 415 W. Eighth in Coffeyville, Montgomery County, Kansas (pop. 15,185). The one-story, brick and limestone Neo-Classical building stands on a corner lot several blocks northwest of Coffeyville's central business district. Its facade orientation is north. The building measures approximately fifty-five feet from east to west and forty feet from north to south. Coffeyville built a new library in 1979, the Carnegie Public Library Building currently houses the Coffeyville Community College Adult Education Center.

The one-story, red brick building sits on a rusticated limestone block raised foundation. It is a rectangular structure with a truncated hipped roof. The primary material covering the roof is copper or some other metal which turns green when it oxidizes. Three bays comprise the building's facade and rear, it is one bay deep. A one-bay-by-one-bay projection extends from the rear elevation's center bay. A chimney projects from the eastern corner of this bay. There are two exterior entrances to the basement, one on the facade and one on the rear elevation.

The facade's center bay is a recessed limestone faced space which contains the entry. Double aluminum doors and an aluminum transom replace the original frames. Limestone Ionic columns stand in antis in the recession. Limestone quoins outline the recession's corners, this treatment is repeated on each of the building's corners. A classical limestone entablature ornaments the building. A metal dentilled cornice projects from the entablature, serving as a gutter. "Carnegie Public Library" is carved out of the frieze area above the recessed entryway. A limestone parapet wall surmounts the entablature. Stone steps lead up to the doorway. Cast iron lightposts stand on the rusticated limestone block abutments which flank the steps. They do not retain their original milk glass bowls.

The building's first level fenestration is comprised primarily of sets of transomed, fixed center windows flanked by narrower, transomed, 1/1 double hung windows. The transoms have triangular panes. These windows are outlined with limestone surrounds. One set stands in each facade bay, two in the rear projection, and two in the main elevations of the east and west sides. Pairs of transomed, 1/1 double hung windows fenestrate the outer bays of the rear elevation of the main unit and the east and west bays of the rear projection. Windows with similar fenestration, without transoms, pierce the building's foundation below each of the first level windows. The building's window frames appear to be original.

The interior of the building maintains its open floor plan. The first floor ceiling has been covered with dropped acoustic tiles. Much of the interior woodwork, such as door and window surrounds, remains although it has been painted. There are two interior stairways to the basement, one on the east side of the building and the other on the west side of the building.
8. Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Areas of Significance—Check and justify below</th>
<th>Specific dates</th>
<th>Builder/Architect</th>
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<td>archeology-prehistoric</td>
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<td>A.C. Anderson - Architect</td>
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building (c. 1912) 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 Coffeyville in 1906. The community received their $25,000.00 Carnegie Library grant in 1911, library construction was completed in 1912. The Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building 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, 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, Oswawatomie, 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 blding (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 blding (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 services (sic) during its construction. The site chosen should be such as to admit light (sic) on all sides, and be large enuf (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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>INVENTORY NUMBER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Public (Carnegie) Library (Harper County)</td>
<td>c. 1911</td>
<td>77-0180-0003</td>
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| 104 N. Springfield 
Anthony, Kansas 67003 
Owner: City of Anthony 
Lots 22,23,24; Block 34. | | |
| Burlington Carnegie Free Library (Coffey County) | c. 1912 | 31-0690-0015 |
| 201 N. Third 
Burlington, Kansas 66839 
Owner: City of Burlington 
Lots 8,9; Block 35. | | |
| Canton Township Carnegie Library (McPherson County) | c. 1921 | 113-0790-0001 |
| Box 336 
Canton, Kansas 67428 
Owner: Canton Township 
Lots 7,8,9,10,11; Block 2. | | |
| Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library (Neosho County) | c. 1906 | 133-0870-0067 |
| 102 S. Lincoln 
Chanute, Kansas 66720 
Owner: City of Chanute 
Lots 2,3; Block 39. | | |
| Cherryvale Public (Carnegie) Library (Montgomery County) | c. 1913 | 125-0939-0001 |
| 329 E. Main 
Cherryvale, Kansas 67335 
Owner: City of Cherryvale 
 Lots 7,8; Block 39. | | |
| Clay Center Carnegie Library (Clay County) | c. 1912 | 27-0980-0008 |
| 706 Sixth Street 
Clay Center, Kansas 67432 
Owner: City of Clay Center 
Lots 12,13; Block 36. | | |
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
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—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.
18. Lincoln Carnegie Library (Lincoln County)
   203 S. Third
   Lincoln, Kansas 67455
   Owner: City of Lincoln
   Lot 7; Block 32.
   c. 1914 105-3189-005

19. Lyndon Carnegie Library (Osage County)
   127 E. Sixth, P.O. Box 563
   Lyndon, Kansas 66451
   Owner: Valleybrook Township
   Lots 4-9; Block 22.
   c. 1911 139-3360-0003

20. Manhattan Carnegie Library Building (Riley County)
    Fifth and Poyntz
    Manhattan, Kansas 66502
    Owner: Riley County Board of Commissioners
    Lot 413; Ward 2.
    c. 1904 161-3490-0016

21. Osborne Public (Carnegie) Library (Osborne County)
    Third and Main
    Osborne, Kansas 67473
    Owner: City of Osborne
    All of Block 12.
    c. 1913 141-4230-0006

22. Oswego Public (Carnegie) Library (Labette County)
    704 Fourth Street
    Oswego, Kansas 67356
    Owner: City of Oswego
    Lots 1,2,3,4; Block 32.
    c. 1912 99-4250-0010

23. Peabody Township Carnegie Library (Marion County)
    214 Walnut
    Peabody, Kansas 66866
    Owner: Peabody Township
    Lots 80,82,84 on Walnut.
    c. 1914 115-4410-0024

24. Sterling Free Public (Carnegie) Library (Rice County)
    132 N. Broadway
    Sterling, Kansas 67579
    Owner: City of Sterling
    Lots 182,184,186,188 on Broadway.
    c. 1917 159-5225-0006
25. Washburn University Carnegie Library Building (Shawnee County) (Education Building)
Topeka, Kansas 66621
Owner: Washburn University of Topeka
SW1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW1/4, S1,T12, R15E

c. 1904 177-5400-0017

26. Wellington Carnegie Library (Sumner County)
121 W. Seventh
Wellington, Kansas 67152
Owner: City of Wellington
Lots 13,14,15,16,17; Block 53.

c. 1916 191-5730-0012

27. Wichita City (Carnegie) Library Building (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
on E. Th. S. 115.56 Ft. W. 8 Ft. to SE Cor. Lot 30 S.
to Beg. Main St. Greiffenstein's Add.

c. 1915 173-5880-0004

28. Yates Center (Carnegie) Library (Woodson County)
218 N. Main
Yates Center, Kansas 66783
Owner: City of Yates Center
Lots 4,5,6; Block 27.

c. 1912 207-6010-0007
9. Major Bibliographical Reference

See attached sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name: Coffeyville East

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

UTM References

A
Zone 115
Easting 261662
Northing 61910

B
Zone 115
Easting 411011
Northing 81610

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification: The nominated property sits on Lots 7, 8; Block 47
in Coffeyville, Kansas. This is a rectangular tract bounded by W. Eighth to the north, by Spruce to the west, and adjacent property lines to the east and south.

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

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Martha Gray Hagedorn, Architectural Historian

organization: Kansas State Historical Society
date: April 2, 1987

street & number: 120 West 10th
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

title: Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society
date: April 2, 1987

For NPS use only:
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Chief of Registration
Carnegie Library Bibliography:


Topeka *Capital Journal,* 20 December 1916; 26 December 1916.