

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Hartington Carnegie Library

Other names/site number CD07-004

Name of related multiple property listing Nebraska Carnegie Libraries, 1902-1922

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number 106 South Broadway Avenue

City or town Hartington State Nebraska County Cedar

Not for publication Vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

SHPO/Director

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Nebraska State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of Commenting Official

Date

Title

State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- Public-local
- Public-state
- Public-federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		Buildings
		Sites
	1	Structures
		Objects
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/library
SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/library
RECREATION & CULTURE/art gallery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Facade: Brick; Roof: Clay Tile; Foundation: Brick.

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Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Hartington Carnegie Library sits at the southern end of the Hartington's downtown on the west side of South Broadway Avenue. The primary façade faces the east with a 1996 addition connected via a transparent hyphen to the north. The original Prairie School style building is one-story over a raised basement with a ridge-hipped roof, still covered in its original tile. The later addition is a rectangular, one-story building with a flat roof. Although it is situated closer to the street than the original library, the addition is significantly shorter than the original building, constructed of similar brick, and – like the original – contains an arched entry on the southern end of the primary façade. There is a small yard on each side of the property with light landscaping on the primary façade and mature trees on the property's west side, shading the additional parking area and a non-contributing gazebo. The 1996 addition and a number of interior alterations has impacted the architectural integrity of the building. However, sufficient integrity remains to convey the property's significance as a source of education and as a social gathering space for the Hartington community during this property's existence.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

Hartington (2010 population: 1554) is the county seat of Cedar County in northeast Nebraska. Centrally located within Cedar County, Hartington is twenty miles south of Yankton, South Dakota, and forty-five west of Sioux City, Iowa. It rests at the intersection of two Nebraska State Highways: NE-57 running north-south, and the east-west running NE-84. The commercial core of Hartington is north of the library along Broadway Avenue and Main Street, near the now-defunct rail line. Within the historic downtown is the Hartington Hotel (NR #03001219). Opposite the library on Broadway Avenue is the Cedar County Courthouse (NR #89002214), and to the library's northeast is the Hartington Municipal Building (NR #83001080).

The library is set on a double lot between Centre Street (north) and Franklin Street (south). The library is in the middle of the block with an automotive garage to the north and a residential property to the south. The original building is set back from the street roughly forty feet, while the addition sits much closer, approximately twenty-five feet from the street to door. Small trees and shrubs are contained within landscaping beds along the front of both sections of the library, fronted by a grass yard. Wide, city sidewalks run along the eastern edge of the parcel on Broadway Avenue, from which a set of sidewalks lead to both the historic and modern entries. A large flagstaff is situated in front of the addition, just north of the entrance at the southeast corner of the building. The yard on the library's north and south sides is negligible, allowing for a small buffer between adjacent properties but not sufficient to be used by the library for activities. In the rear, bushes and shrubs are again present in the surrounding landscaping beds. A parking strip is positioned off of the alley, allowing for nearly a dozen spots with a sidewalk leading from the paved parking area to the rear of the library addition. On each side of the sidewalk is a mid-life tree, shading the area for an outdoor reading and activity area. A large metal book return bin is located on the north side of the sidewalk, just outside of the building's rear entrance.

South of the rear sidewalk, behind the original library, is a gazebo that was added to the property in 2012.¹ A sidewalk spur leads to the square, wooden structure with a ridge-hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles, which rests on a concrete slab. A waist-high railing with vertical slats wraps all four sides of the gazebo, with a small opening on the north side for access. The gazebo was added in 2012 and has no historical association to the library; it is a non-contributing resource to the property.

Exterior

The Hartington Carnegie Library is a one-story over raised basement building and is constructed primarily of tan brick. The brick facing the raised basement is a slightly darker tint than those covering the first floor, with dark brown brick being used around the first floor openings to accentuate their presence. At the lower corners of each window opening is a square

¹ The gazebo was dedicated in honor of Edna Wales Burney, the first wife of Governor Dwight Burney of Hartington.

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accent stone surrounded in dark brick. A dark brick belt course wraps the entire original building just above the window tops and below the eaves. The basement and first floors are visually separated on the exterior by a stone belt course that wraps the east, north, and south façades but not included on the rear (west) façade of the building. Below the stone belt course, the brick on the east, north, and south façades have a relief pattern, giving the lower level of the building an extra level of detail. A second stone belt course caps the foundation and wraps the entire building at ground level. The building retains its original orange clay-tile roof applied on a ridge-hipped, low-pitch roof line common in Prairie School style buildings. Exposed, decorative rafter tails serve to clearly exhibit the fine materials and craftsmanship that went into constructing the building. The roofline is wrapped with eave troughs that connect with three downspouts – one centered on the south façade, a second centered on the west façade, and the third on the eastern end of the north façade. A brick chimney protrudes from the roof on the southern slope, centered on the ridgeline. The entire building retains its historic wood windows; some are covered with wood screens.

The Hartington Carnegie Library faces the east with the building's main entrance located on the southern end of the primary façade. Eight concrete steps are bound by brick stair walls with stone wall caps. The original wood door with a single, large glass pane are still in place under an exquisite arched stain glass transom. The transom pattern includes six arrows radiating from the center of the transom's base, presumably signaling to the library's patrons that the knowledge to be gained from the building's collection would propel them upward and onward in their future endeavors. The door and transom opening is immediately surrounded by two rows of dark brown brick, a row of the predominate light brown brick, and a third, final row of dark brown brick, all in an arched pattern. Mounted to the façade on each side of the entrance are exterior lights which, while present historically, have now been replaced with small, modern fixtures. Two sets of windows are present on the main level of the primary façade. Both sets of windows contain two, one-over-one double-hung windows. Under each set of windows, at the raised-basement level, are two small one-over-one single-hung windows. Being much smaller than the windows on the first floor, the basement windows are separated by the brick façade.



Figure 1: Hartington Carnegie Library, no date.²

² "Hartington Public Library 1916" Nebraska Library Commission webpage, <http://www.nlc.state.ne.us/history/carnegie/hartington.aspx>, accessed December 13, 2018.

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The south façade contains the original building's second entrance, located at the eastern end of the façade. The original two-panel wood door with window is still extant and is covered with a winged-arch pediment. The pediment is wood covered with metal sheeting and is supported by oversized curved brackets. Two one-over-one double-hung windows are present on the main level of the façade with small single-hung one-over-one windows directly underneath at the basement level.

The west (rear) façade contains six windows openings on the main level. The southernmost window is a one-over-one double-hung window that is present on the other façades. This window is large as it provides light and ventilation to the workroom/office that was historically located on the southern end of the building. The five smaller windows are located just below the aforementioned dark brown brick belt course and overlook the reading room interior. These one-over-one single-hung windows are much reduced from the larger windows to allow for the interior bookcases. The window openings on the west façade are accentuated by dark brown brick at the sill and above the window, but do not possess the more elaborate detailing the surrounds the openings on the other façades. At the basement level are five windows, identical to the windows at the basement level on the other façades. Basement level windows are present beneath all the upper story windows minus the southernmost small window. The library's utility systems are located in the rear of the building with air conditioning units, natural gas meter, and furnace exhaust vent located on the southern end of the façade. Between the second and third windows from the north, exhaust fans are located at both the primary and basement levels.

Historically, the northern façade contained four small windows overlooking the reading room on the main level and four windows at the basement level, identical to the upper and lower window types on the west façade. Today, the northern façade of the original library contains a hyphen, connecting the Carnegie library to the 1996 addition. The hyphen is roughly a story-and-a-half, halting below the top of the original library windows and well below the building's roofline. It is a rectangular glass connector with a flat roof and is situated slightly to the west of center, allowing for the eastern windows on the north façade to remain intact. The connector is roughly twenty by fifteen feet and connects with to the southern façade of the addition; the flat roof of the addition corresponds with height of the hyphen.

The 1996 addition sits at a lower grade than the original library, allowing for the primary entrance to be level with the city sidewalks for easier patron accessibility. As such, the lawn around the addition is sloped away from the building with a small retaining wall near the primary entrance at the southeast corner of the addition. The building's façade is covered with a variety of light brown brick tones with dark brown brick belt courses present at three levels, similar to the original building – one at ground level, a second immediately above the window openings, and a third just below the roofline. All three of the addition's belt courses are brick, opposed to the stone belt courses on the original. The ground level belt course is clearly visible on the primary (east) façade as it sits below grade, and slowly disappears as it extends around the south façade. Both belt courses are laid out in a vertical pattern in stark contrast to the rest of the building brick which is in a running bond pattern.

The primary façade of the addition adopted a few characteristics from the original building's design. The primary entrance is located on the southern end of the façade, has an arched transom above the entry door, and is accented with a darker layer of brick around the arched transom. However, the brick accent does not extend down the sides of the door opening, instead tying into the brick belt course that runs atop the windows. The modern black aluminum frame door opening with Plexiglas panes contains a single door on the opening's northern half; the southern half is a fixed sidelight of the same size. Two square transoms rest above the door and sidelight and are topped with an unadorned arch transom, split in half vertically. The only window opening on the primary façade is a large, fixed two-over-two window that is roughly the size of the first floor window openings on the original building's primary façade. The opening is bound on top and bottom by the brick belt courses, but does not have brick accents on its sides. Just to the north of the entrance are fixed metal letters spelling out HARTINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY; a large exterior light is affixed above the lettering, illuminating both the wording and the entrance at night. Centered on the addition's façade is a second set of fixed lettering, reading ARLO & ANNE WIRTH ART GALLERY.

The north façade is nearly void of any ornamentation, save a window opening on its eastern end. The opening is identical in size and ornamentation to the one on the east façade. On the west façade is an emergency exit at the north end of the building. It is the same size as the large windows on the preceding façades and is illuminated by an exterior light affixed above the entrance. In the center of the façade is an elongated one-by-one window. On the south end of the façade is the

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building's rear entrance, which is in line with the primary entrance on the east façade. The rear entrance has the same door, sidelight, and split arched transom as the primary entrance. However, due to being at a higher grade the rear entrance does not have the square transoms that are present on the primary façade. The south façade has no openings or character defining features.

Interior

Immediately inside of the entrance to the 1915 Carnegie building is a landing that would allow patrons to go to the reading room on the main level or descend to the basement. The entryway retains the push button light switches that were installed during construction along with the original pendant light overhead. The open stairwell retains its original oak banister, baseboards, and wainscoting while the floor is covered in linoleum tile that was installed in 1950. At the top of the stairs is another small landing and wall-mounted coat hooks before the opening to the north into the main floor reading room. A hollow core wood panel door has replaced the historic door which separated the stairwell from the reading room. Historically the reading room was a single, large room lined with book shelves and with a large, moveable wooden circulation desk. Today, the reading room has been segmented into two smaller rooms: a storage area in the building's southwest corner, and the remaining area serves as an art gallery. In the art gallery, wood paneling has been added along the walls with a low, tiled ceiling with additional lighting to highlight the pieces on display. Carpet covers the floor with multiple original ventilation grates still exposed. The risers for the second iteration of the library book shelving – installed in 1951 - are still exposed and separate spaces for different art pieces, although the horizontal shelving pieces have been removed. The art gallery is shaped like an 'L', consuming the interior's eastern and northern halves. The stairwell and chairlift from the 1996 addition to the original Carnegie library is present on what was historically the north wall.

A second hollow core wood panel door is located on the art gallery's south wall providing access to the storage room, which has remained relatively unaltered since the 1950 remodel. From inside the storage room the original cove ceiling is visible as the art gallery walls extend only as high as the gallery's ceiling. From this perspective the gallery walls and ceiling can be viewed simply as 'dividers' that can be easily removed, exposing the full ceiling height and recreating the original reading room. The storeroom floor is covered in linoleum tile and Midcentury lighting, along with a ceiling fan, still hang from the original plaster ceiling. A picture railing runs atop the interior window openings above which the cove ceiling starts its ascent from the wall to the ceiling. Original woodwork is still extant in the baseboards and surrounding a pocket door.

The one-over-three pocket door leads from the reading room to a small room in the building's far southwest corner. During the library's existence the room has served several purposes – originally as a librarian office space, then as staff break room, and now as an extension of the storage room. Although small, being situated on the building's corner it has two full-sized windows, including the only large window visible on the exterior's west façade. Waist-high cabinets topped with a work counter were installed in 1950 and line the south and west walls; unfinished wood shelves flank the door on the room's north wall. The plaster walls and ceiling are still exposed and, unlike the reading room, this space does not have cove ceiling. The building's attic can be accessed through a small opening and an original pendant light still hangs from the ceiling, though the glass cover is no longer there.

From the landing directly inside the primary entrance, three sets of carpet-covered stairs and two landings lead patrons to the basement. At the first landing below the entrance, the exit on the south façade is accessed. Though the original door and hardware remain, a modern push-bar has been added for safety compliance. The stairs open to the basement facing north in a small area with original hardwood doors on all sides. Under the stairs to both the south and east are small storage spaces. To the west is an unfinished mechanical room that historically housed the building's boiler. In this room the brick foundation is clearly visible. Directly opposite the stair opening is a door leading to the basement meeting area, or 'auditorium' as it was often referred to in local papers. To a certain extent, the basement has been altered through the installation of carpeted flooring, drop-tile ceiling, a closet in the northwest corner, and the stairwell from the 1996 addition opening up the center of the north wall. Along the south wall a small closet next to a set of cabinets including a sink exists east of the centered door. The bulk of the room, however, still is an open meeting/event space as it was historically.

Entering the 1996 section of the library through its primary entrance patrons pass through a small vestibule and a second doorway before ascending to the main floor via a set of stairs. At the top of the stairs the primary library space opens to the north. The walls of the addition are painted concrete block and tight-knit Berber carpet covers the floor below a drop ceiling with florescent lighting inserts. The walls are lined with bookshelves and the large room is interspaced with

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moveable six-foot wood and metal book shelves. The primary entrance is in line with the rear entrance in the addition's southwest corner, which includes a vestibule identical to that at the primary entrance minus the flight of stairs. Immediately north of the rear entrance are the men's and women's restrooms, the librarian's office, and staff workspace, fronted by a fixed circulation desk on the south end and public computers on the north and west walls. An emergency exit is located in the addition's northwest corner. The addition's south wall opens up to the hyphen connecting the addition to the Carnegie library. The split level stair connect the two sections with the west set leading up to the first floor and the east set going into the Carnegie's basement. A motorized chair-lift wraps the interior railing of the staircase. At the top of the staircase is a security gate that can be lowered to separate the two library sections.

Over the years – most notably in 1950 and 1996 – the Hartington Carnegie Library has undergone a number of alterations that has compromised various aspects of its architectural integrity. The impact of the transition from a library space to art gallery was minimized by the walls not extending the full height of the interior space. As such, much of the interior's original materials are present, although not currently accessible by the public. The 1996 addition has made a significant impact to the building's northern façade and the building's setting. However, the addition – specifically the hyphen – sits lower than the original building lessening the addition's impact on the original building. Along with the arched entrances, the addition's brick façade is covered with similar brick in a different pattern than the original, giving a continuous look that is yet easily identifiable as separate sections. As such, these alterations preclude the property from being eligible for listing under Criterion C: Architecture, but a sufficient level of the aspects of integrity remain to convey the Hartington Carnegie Library's significance under Criterion A: Education and Social History.



Figure 2: Hartington Carnegie Library pre-1996 addition, 1987.³

³ Kathy Fimple, Nebraska State Historical Society. Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office; CD07_004_8702-1-12.jpg; perspective corrected in Photoshop.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** Removed from its original location.
- C** A birthplace or a grave.
- D** A cemetery.
A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- E** A commemorative property.
- G** Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1915-1969

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Buettler & Arnold (architects)

Henry Stuckenhoff (builder)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hartington Carnegie Library is nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Education, for its role in the education of children and adults in Hartington and rural Cedar County. It is also nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Social History, as a gathering place for numerous community groups and organizations. The property's significance is also reflected through the outpouring of community support to establish, build, and continually

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support the Hartington Carnegie Library throughout its history. The nomination's Period of Significance begins with the date of completion of the Carnegie library, 1915, and terminates in 1969, fifty years from the date of the nomination.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Formation of the Hartington Library

The Hartington Library began modestly in October 1897 when local citizens organized the library society to purchase books, sell subscriptions, and operate the reading room over the town's post office. In the first year of operation the library loaned nearly seven-hundred books, a rather impressive number considering Hartington's 971 citizens could only patronize the library on Wednesday and Saturday for a total of nine hours per week.⁴

How long that iteration of the library was active is unknown, but a decade later the need for a library building was part of the larger debate of whether the local school should expand their existing building, or build a new one. Proponents of the new building plan supported the effort, in part, because it would provide for new library and gymnasium spaces to be utilized by the public as well as students. While the local papers publicized the State's Travelling Library, the discussion regarding a new building continued. A year later at the 1910 Commercial Club banquet, Hartington's businessmen met and discussed, amongst other topics, the need for a public library building.⁵

Carnegie's Gift to Hartington

Three years later Hartington's businessmen turned their talking into action. In December 1913, they decided to request a grant from Andrew Carnegie for the purposes of erecting a new public library as it would be "essential to the intellectual growth of the young people."⁶ Members from the commercial club had recently visited the Carnegie libraries in Bloomfield and Ponca, respectively, and reported favorably on their construction and, in Ponca's case, their operation as Bloomfield's building had not yet opened to the public. William Fenigan, Superintendent of City Schools, reported that during his travels through various Nebraska cities, Gibbon's Carnegie Library was primarily utilized by school children, proving a significant educational tool for the community. The businessmen determined that over the years they had improved the city's capacity for business and it was now time to turn their attention to the "intellectual and moral welfare of the community."⁷

There were a number of requirements to secure a grant from Carnegie for a library building, including that the requesting town already had an established library, which Hartington did not. A call for donations to the fledgling library went out and over one-thousand volumes were received in short order. A room in the basement of the First National Bank was selected to house the newly acquired collection. Beginning on March 7, 1914 the library was open for a few hours every Saturday. During the library's opening afternoon forty-seven reader cards were issued. By the end of the month, hours on Wednesday afternoon were added and ninety-three cards had been issued, including a substantial number to county residents. Citing the library's popularity among school-aged children, Superintendent Finegan suggested that the school loan the public library two-hundred juvenile books to be conveniently accessed by both the public and parochial school children. A year later in February 1915, State Librarian Miss Charlotte Templeton visited Hartington and was much-impressed with the temporary library and excited for its new Carnegie-funded home to be erected.⁸

⁴ "Public Library," *Cedar County News*, August 18, 1898. "Public Library," *Cedar County News*, April 21, 1898. United States Census Bureau webpage, <https://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>, accessed December 13, 2018.

⁵ "More School Room," *Cedar County News*, June 17, 1909. *The Hartington Herald*, December 3, 1909. "Business Banquet Under Electric Lights," *Cedar County News*, May 15, 1910.

⁶ "Library for City," *Cedar County News*, December 13, 1913

⁷ "For Carnegie Library," *The Hartington Herald*, December 3, 1909.

⁸ "For Carnegie Library," *The Hartington Herald*, December 3, 1909. "Public Library is Established," *The Hartington Herald*, January 16, 1914. Oliver B. Pollak, *A State of Readers: Nebraska's Carnegie Libraries* (Lincoln, NE: J&L Lee, 2005), 79. "Library to Open Saturday," *The Hartington Herald*, March 6, 1914. "Library to Open Saturday," *The Hartington Herald*, March 6, 1914. Pollack, 79. "Library Patronage Grows," *Cedar County News*, March 26, 1914. "Library By-Laws are Adopted," *The Hartington Herald*, March 27, 1914. "Secretary Visits Local Library," *The Hartington Herald*, February 26, 1915.

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Now having a library established, attention then turned toward other Carnegie requirements – securing city funding for the operation and maintenance of the library, selecting a suitable site for the building, and submitting architectural plans for approval to Carnegie's secretary, James Bertram. The operation of the library was transferred from the Commercial Club to the City, which passed an ordinance in February 1914 allowing for a three mill levy to "establish a free public library and reading room for use of the inhabitants of the City of Hartington."⁹ The funds raised by the levy were not available until December, thus beginning a series of entertainment events to raise funds for the library's operation. The first, coming in late-April, was held in the local opera house and included selections from the McDonald Orchestra, a piano solo, and a vocal duet. The evening was capped by a lecture from Dr. Gallagher on "Heroes and Heroines." The evening was considered a success, raising over \$30. Entertainment from the Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls was planned for May.¹⁰

In April 1914, the library board received word that Carnegie had approved an \$8,000 grant to the city to construct the library, contingent on approval of a suitable site and acceptable design. The discussion over selecting the site and architectural plans continued into the summer, with multiple options for each being considered. In June, the Library Board agreed to purchase a property on Broadway Avenue from the Nebraska State Baptist Convention for \$4,500. This included the former Baptist Church building, parsonage, and surrounding lots, which were in turn sold by the library board. The church was deconstructed and removed from the site, and the parsonage, extra lots, barn, and church bell were each sold to help recoup some of the purchase price for the property. Agreeable plans were still in the works and Board members made their way to Bloomfield to evaluate the design of their recently finished Carnegie library.¹¹

Meanwhile, the librarian was encouraged that the basement library continued to be patronized not just by local citizens, but by the county's rural citizens. Also of prime discussion was the book selection, with an emphasis being placed on materials suitable for children and young people. Both the local school board and the State Library Commission aided the Hartington Library in their effort to increase their selection for young readers. In July the local school district agreed to shift 250 volumes from the public school library to the public library in an effort to make the materials more accessible to both public and parochial school children year-round. Simultaneously, the State contributed a large box of juvenile books to Hartington, leaving children and adolescents with no lack of reading options.¹²

The Board's June trip to Bloomfield proved successful. The following month they determined that its design was "the best money's worth they have seen in their investigations." Architect William Buettler of Sioux City, Iowa, was asked to replicate his Bloomfield building for the benefit of the people of Hartington. A "Notice to Contractors" for bids to construct Buettler's design was published in early-October next to a notice of the auction of the Baptist Church buildings that were to be removed to make way for the new library. The Baptist Church was deconstructed in early-December and brick began arriving mid-March 1915. Contractor Henry Stuckenhoff, a Hartington local who constructed the Cedar County Courthouse across the street, began excavating the site for the library's foundation a month later.¹³

The excitement growing in Hartington over the new library building prompted local groups and organizations to increase their aid for the development of the library. The Tuesday Club donated fifteen books, mostly modern fiction, at their New Year's meeting and by March 1915 the number of reader cards issued reached 785 with the expectation that it would top one-thousand once the library moved into its new, permanent home.¹⁴

⁹ "Ordinance Number 289," *The Hartington Herald*, February 20, 1914.

¹⁰ "To Raise Funds for the Library," *The Hartington Herald*, May 1, 1914.

¹¹ "Carnegie To Come Across," *The Hartington Herald*, April 24, 1914. "Library Site is Selected," *The Hartington Herald*, June 19, 1914. Laura Lou Marsh, "Determined Group Made Library a Reality in 1914," *Cedar County News*, October 14, 1998.

¹² "New Books for Library," *The Hartington Herald*, June 12, 1914. "Juveniles in Public Library," *Cedar County News*, July 2, 1914.

¹³ "Town and County," *Cedar County News*, July 16, 1914. "Notice to Contractors," *The Hartington Herald*, October 9, 1914. "Legal Notices," *The Hartington Herald*, October 9, 1914. "Ground Cleared for Library," *The Hartington Herald*, December 4, 1914. "Start to Haul Brick for Library," *The Hartington Herald*, March 19, 1915. "Pushing Work on the Library," *The Hartington Herald*, April 9, 1915.

¹⁴ "Library Progress," *The Hartington Herald*, January 29, 1915. "Library Still Growing," *The Hartington Herald*, March 19, 1915.

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Reports of the continued progress on the library continued throughout the summer. Early projections suggested the library would be opened by Labor Day, but wet weather slowed progress and by mid-September the contractors were still at work on the building. A month later, on Friday October 15, 1915, the dedication ceremonies for the Hartington Carnegie Library were held and included a number of speeches for the large and enthusiastic crowd.¹⁵

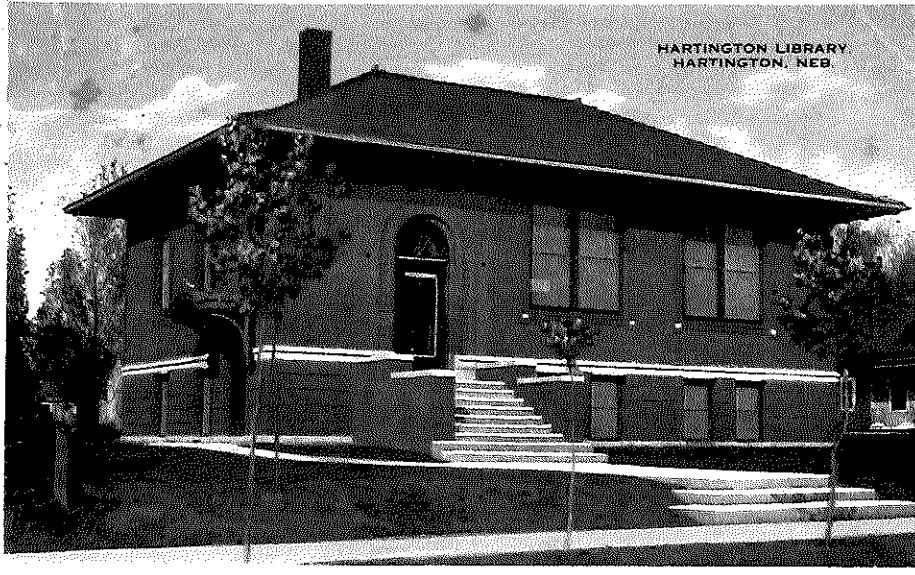


Figure 3: Hartington Carnegie Library postcard, c1920.¹⁶

Library's Influence on the Hartington Community

The people of Hartington were not content on simply receiving a Carnegie library. Community activities were scheduled in the months following its opening to support the library. One event – a production of “A Bachelor’s Honey Moon” – anticipated such a crowd that a matinee was held to allow the town’s young people to attend before adults consumed all available seating for the evening’s main performance. Years later, when movies largely replaced plays in entertainment, Hartington’s citizens were notified that the local library contained several copies of the “The Hunchback of Notre Dame,” and were encouraged to indulge in them prior to viewing the film.¹⁷

The new library was so popular that in June 1916 the library announced it was hiring an assistant for the summer to help in the increased demand. As the library grew its collection, sufficient volumes of “special interest to young folks and students” were ordered as those groups heavily frequented the library. Part of the reason the library was so popular among the young people of Hartington is that the librarian, Mrs. B. Ready, took specific measures to ensure that the materials in the library were of interest to them. Along with Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Ready visited the mothers of the town to discuss the importance of adolescent reading with them. The ladies then asked the mothers to contribute to a fund designed specifically to acquire children’s books for the public library, collecting \$165 that was used to secure 225 books. In

¹⁵ “Library is Growing,” *The Hartington Herald*, June 11, 1915. “Rains Hinder Work on Library,” *Cedar County News*, August 6, 1914. *The Hartington Herald*, September 17, 1915. “Will Dedicate Library,” *Cedar County News*, October 15, 1915.

¹⁶ “Hartington Nebraska–Carnegie Library–Entrance to the Side 1920s Postcard” Hip Postcards webpage, <https://www.hippostcard.com/listing/hartington-nebraskacarnegie-libraryentrance-to-the-side-1920s-postcard/8544187>, accessed December 13, 2018.

¹⁷ “All is in Readiness: Library Benefit Next Wednesday Will Draw Crowd,” *Cedar County News*, June 15, 1916. “The Hunchback of Notre Dame’ Coming to the Lyric,” *The Hartington Herald*, April 23, 1925.

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conjunction with the new materials for youths, the library hosted a talk on "The Child and Child Literature" by teachers of the local public school, further emphasizing the role the library plays in the community's education.¹⁸

An announcement of new books in the *Cedar County News* led to heavy visitation, with over one hundred of the new books being loaned upon arrival. A local paper declared "that the public is showing a marked appreciation"¹⁹ in the public library which by September 1918 held nearly three-thousand volumes. That same month the library reported 838 library cards issued, up from just 380 in October 1914. Outside of the aforementioned summer of 1916, library circulation was often tied to the changing season as warm weather months found citizens in outdoor activities rather than enjoying a book, as they often did during the cold winter months. Despite low summer circulation the library reported continued support and patronage, average over five-hundred loans per month for the year concluding at the end of June 1924.²⁰

The Book Committee was responsible for the selecting new books for the library, keeping in mind that the library should have something of interest for everyone in the community. Although there was "very brisk demand"²¹ for new fiction volumes, the committee never lost sight that the "first and greatest importance is the fact that a library must stand as an educational factor in the community" and served as "the people's university."²² That same month they resolved to increase the numbers of the 'classics' for use by school children while the county newspaper supported the habit of reading as a critical aspect for developing the imagination of the county's children. The role of the public library was not lost on those involved with planning American Education Week in 1923, with an entire day devoted to combating illiteracy and a key topic on 'Community Day' being the need for a public library in every community nationwide. Given the library's focus on providing materials to young children, there is little surprise that in 1926 the *Cedar County News* ran a report that "Children Use More Books than Adults: Library at Hartington Loans Great Majority of Books to Children." While the loans of the library predominately went to citizens of Hartington, inhabitants of rural Cedar County also frequented the library on a regular occasion.²³

The public library also served as a community space, housing artifacts from the county's young history or, as a precursor to its current function, to display local art. Years prior to the library's opening, J.H. Lively recovered an 'Indian Maul' on his farm. Considered a relic of Cedar County's pioneer history, the *Cedar County News* declared the maul would form a nucleus of artifacts held at the library as it "is an ideal place in which to exhibit such a collection."²⁴ The artwork of Mrs. F.L. Bollen's pupils was on display in the library basement in December 1917 and a collection of butterflies found in Cedar County was added in 1920. A number of local organizations routinely held their meetings in the basement of the library, including the American Legion Axillary, the Open Door Study Club, and the Boy Scouts. In fact, the final \$1,500 of the \$4,500 needed to purchase the site for the library in 1914 was donated by Robinson and Weston, Attorneys at Law, on the condition that the meeting room in the basement be made available for meetings of the Boy Scouts and other groups. The library also served

¹⁸"Library Notes," *Cedar County News*, July 6, 1916. "Local Brevities," *Cedar County News*, July 27, 1916. "Library Board Will Buy Many New Books," *Cedar County News*, August 31, 1916. "Review Library Work: Mrs. Ready Retires After Four Years Service in the Public Library," *Cedar County News*, September 26, 1918. "When You and I Were Young: Ten Years Ago," *Cedar County News*, January 13, 1927.

¹⁹"Mentions New Books; Demand is Large," *Cedar County News*, September 27, 1917. "Better Appreciated: Hartington Public Library Growing Fast," *Cedar County News*, October 11, 1917.

²⁰"Review Library Work: Mrs. Ready Retires After Four Years Service in the Public Library," *Cedar County News*, September 26, 1918. "Will Close Library Evenings in Summer," *Cedar County News*, June 19, 1930. "Hartington Library Has Successful Year," *Cedar County News*, July 10, 1924.

²¹"New Fiction," *Cedar County News*, March 25, 1920.

²²"New Books in the Public Library," *Cedar County News*, January 15, 1920.

²³"Public Library Will Resume Regular Hours," *The Hartington Herald*, January 15, 1920. Katherine Beebe, "Reading to Children," *Cedar County News*, March 24, 1921. "Program for American Education Week," *The Hartington Herald*, October 18, 1923. "Children Use More Books than Adults: Library at Hartington Loans Great Majority of Books to Children." *Cedar County News*, March 4, 1926. "Library Shows Marked Growth," *The Hartington Herald*, January 13, 1927.

²⁴"Present Indian Maul to Public Library," *Cedar County News*, July 5, 1917.

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as the public school's home for study hall in February 1932 when the school was closed due to burst boilers; classes were held across the street in the Hartington Municipal Building.²⁵

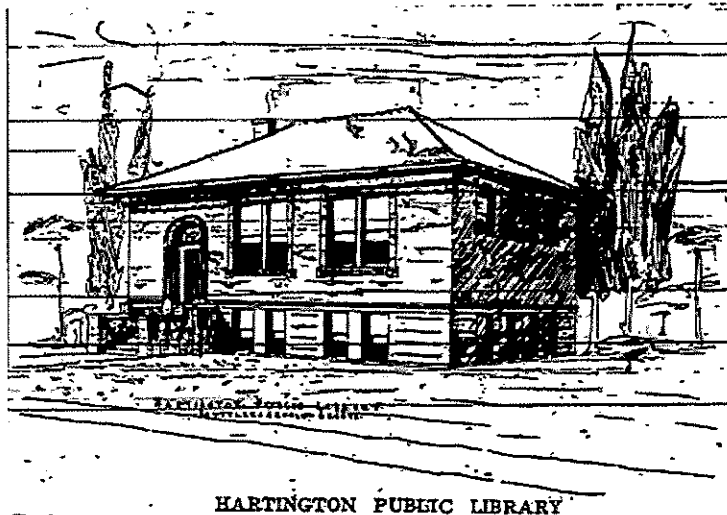


Figure 4: Hartington Carnegie Library, newspaper sketch, 1922.²⁶

During the First World War, the library merged its primary purpose of providing books with supporting the war effort. When not hosting art displays, the library basement was the meeting space for the "Bandage Circle." Beginning in April 1917, women from Hartington met on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons to make bandages that were sent to Europe in support of the Allied effort. The group, now rebranded as the Red Cross Auxiliary, was supported in such strength that it scheduled evening classes at the library to instruct others on how to prepare the surgical dressings. The library was also the collection point for a clothes drive to aid those in Belgium who were affected by the war. In addition, the Hartington Library answered the American Library Association's call for books to be donated and sent to Soldiers abroad, as well as to those recovering in State-side hospitals. This pattern roughly repeated itself twenty-five years later with the United States' involvement in World War II. The war signaled a shift in mission for the Carnegie library as rather than donations being made to the library, the library was the driving force behind Victory Book Campaigns in 1942 and 1943, requesting donations that would then be sent to "men in the armed services" rather than being added to the library's collection. Again, the library's new collection was tailored to the reading interest of its patrons as new volumes, when added, were predominantly based on topics related to the war.²⁷

Although Hartington's circulation numbers were remained solid during World War I, the library's role largely shifted to that of a meeting and gathering place. Patronage suffered during the war as a large percentage of men were serving in Europe or state-side, women were involved in the aforementioned domestic war efforts, and reading trends were focused on newspaper accounts of the latest from Europe. However, a few months following the Armistice the library noticed a marked change in reading habits. War-related books were still popular, especially among younger readers, but the overall habits of Hartington readers shifted back toward peacetime reading topics. Following the war, the library was so popular

²⁵ Laura Lou Marsh, "Determined Group Made Library a Reality in 1914," *Cedar County News*, October 14, 1998. "School Boilers Burst on Sunday," *The Hartington Herald*, February 4, 1932.

²⁶ "Public Library Furnishes A Very Liberal Education to Those Who Will Use It," *Cedar County News*, December 7, 1922.

²⁷ "Form Bandage Club: Patriotic Women of Hartington Organize for Relief Work," *The Hartington Herald*, April 26, 1917. "Will Now Make Surgical Dressings," *Cedar County News*, December 20, 1917. "All Women Urged to Work for the Red Cross," *The Hartington Herald*, January 17, 1918. "Mrs. Millard Head of Belgian Relief Work," *The Hartington Herald*, April 4, 1918. "Books for Soldiers," *Cedar County News*, December 19, 1918. "Campaign for Books is Launched in City," *The Hartington Herald*, January 15, 1942. "Give to the 1943 Victory Campaign," *The Hartington Herald*, January 28, 1943. "Fourteen New Books are Received at City Library," *Cedar County News*, December 2, 1943. "City Library Hours Changed; List New Books is Announced," *Cedar County News*, July 13, 1944.

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that it adopted the practice of opening for three hours on Sunday afternoons, which turned out to be a very popular time to frequent the library.²⁸

A year later, Hartington's first recorded celebration of Andrew Carnegie's birthday took place. An event on November 25, 1919, included an address by the town mayor, Mr. B. Ready, music by the High School Girls Glee Club, a speech in appreciation of Carnegie by school Superintendent A.M. Nelson, and a musical solo from Miss Esther Blankenship. In addition to the annual celebration of Carnegie's birthday, a weekly story hour for children was added to the library's program schedule on Saturday afternoons, beginning in 1925. Many children would frequent the library although they had yet the ability to read, instead enjoying the pictures in magazines and looking at animals in the stereoscope. The celebration of Carnegie's birthday would continue for decades in libraries across the country, including Hartington's, even being referred to as 'National Library Week.' However, the November celebration of Carnegie's birthday was replaced with the official 'National Library Week' in 1958, with the event being moved to April.²⁹

The Great Depression took a toll on the tax revenue brought in by the city. A sum of \$2,000 was consistently available for the library through the 1920s and into the 1930s, but after a decade of decreased revenue the library's share was reduced to \$1,500 by 1941. In an effort to relieve the stress of the dire financial situation facing the city, ladies of the Home Study Club and the Tuesday Club combined their efforts to host 'Library Day.' The event accompanied eight grade graduation exercises and included a luncheon which, in addition to the books and magazine donated to the library's stacks, netted much-needed funds for the purchase of new materials. The library took its own steps to supplement its funds, electing to begin charging a non-resident tax to non-Hartington users of the library, effective at the beginning of 1934. The library also took part in one of President Franklin Roosevelt's many New Deal programs, utilizing the Civilian Works Administration for \$202 in repairs. Despite the difficult times people across the country faced, a group of public school teachers in Hartington banded together to hold social activities – primarily 'treasure hunts' to find specific words in names in the library's magazine collection – and donating what little they could to the library.³⁰ A few years later, the Hartington Business and Professional Women's Club held a dance to support the library at the City Auditorium. The turnout was "One of the largest crowds to ever attend a dance in Hartington," and to assist the Club's effort to aid the library, the City returned the check to pay for the auditorium's rental fee. One-hundred and six dollars were raised and donated to cover the expense of cataloging the library.³¹ Reading materials available during the Great Depression were highly reflective of the current situation. Available books explored a variety of contemporary topics: explaining New Deal programs, blaming an armament manufacturing racket for the collapse of the economy, a review of national social trends, and two written by close associates of Roosevelt – namely, the First Lady, Eleanor – promoting the President's policies.³²

Following the Great Depression and World War II, the Hartington Carnegie Library continued to intertwine current events into promoting the library and its collection. With the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines returning from Europe and the Pacific, respectively, a housing shortage was of local and national concern. The library encouraged that those looking for new accommodations consult their stacks for inspiration and knowledge to design and build their own home. Those looking to

²⁸ "Public Library Time," *Cedar County News*, April 24, 1919. "Fewer Books on War," *Cedar County News*, March 3, 1919. "Patronized Sundays," *The Hartington Herald*, November 20, 1919. "Increased Attendance at Public Library," *Cedar County News*, February 16, 1922.

²⁹ "Will Honor Carnegie," *The Hartington Herald*, November 20, 1919. "Have Story Hour at Library Here," *Cedar County News*, January 29, 1925. "Hartington Kiddies like 'the Libwary (sic)'" *Cedar County News*, November 24, 1927. "National Library Week is a Good Time to Learn More About Your Public Library," *Cedar County News*, October 4, 1951. "Reading is the Key!" *Cedar County News*, April 8, 1964. American Library Association webpage, "National Library Week History," <http://www.ala.org/aboutala/1958/national-library-week-history>, accessed March 7, 2019.

³⁰ "Estimates of Expenses," *The Hartington Herald*, May 7, 1931. "Ordinance No. 415," *Cedar County News*, July 17, 1941. "Club Women Conduct Library Day Saturday," *Cedar County News*, May 25, 1933. "'Treasure Hunt' is Held on Wednesday," *The Hartington Herald*, October 12, 1933. "Library to Charge Non-Resident Fee," *Cedar County News*, November 16, 1933. "School Districts Apply for the CWA Funds for Repairs," *The Hartington Herald*, December 14, 1933. "Library Passes New Resolution," *The Hartington Herald*, November 16, 1933.

³¹ "Club Dance is Very Successful," *The Hartington Herald*, April 23, 1936.

³² "Frank Spork to Succeed Father," *The Hartington Herald*, April 23, 1936. "City Library to be Cataloged," *The Hartington Herald*, May 7, 1936. "Library Now Offers Variety to fit any Mood of Reader," *Cedar County News*, January 30, 1935.

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enjoy post-war prosperity could read-up on vacation locations prior to departure, and citizens patriotic duty was called upon to shape public opinion through making educated and informed decisions. As always, the library's commitment to the education of Hartington's and Cedar County's youth was trumpeted in the press. Impressive circulation numbers were reported as the mid-century approached with 9,971 books loaned in the library year ending June 1, 1949. Of these, the children accounted for roughly two-thirds of the loans, with adult loans responsible for the remainder.³³

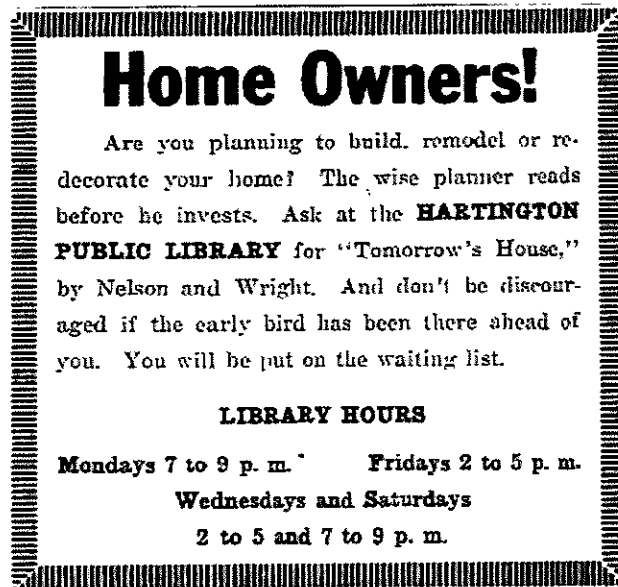


Figure 5: Library advertisement incorporating current needs into book selection, 1946.³⁴

In 1949, the library introduced a new program to aid seven rural Cedar County school districts. Each school district allotted five dollars per year to purchase non-textbooks, but all chose to give their money to the library instead. While this sum would only purchase two or three books for a district each year, partnering with the Hartington Carnegie Library gave each district access to twelve to fifteen books annually.³⁵

That the library was a point of pride in the community is often reflected not only in the donations to the library's collection, but also the amount of care the library board and community put into maintaining the building. As the Carnegie building approached its eighth birthday in 1924, minor improvements such as repainting the walls and replacing the window shades were needed to keep the building in proper condition as the "public library is something which every citizen should be proud."³⁶ Updates were not always solely for appearance, however, as 1927 alterations included additional cupboards and shelving, thus opening up more study space on the main floor for students. The original light fixtures were replaced in 1949 with florescent lighting and the following year the hardwood floor was covered in linoleum tile. The three year improvement project concluded in 1951 with the installation of new shelving. While today we consider these alterations as adversely affecting the historic character of the building, at the time the changes were viewed as improving the building, making it more comfortable for patrons and easier for staff to maintain. The work carried out onto the grounds as the lawn was sprayed and reseeded, and "ragged shrubbery" was removed and replaced with new evergreens.³⁷

³³ "Your Library," *Cedar County News*, June 27, 1946. "Your Library," *Cedar County News*, July 4, 1946. "Your Library," *Cedar County News*, July 11, 1946. "Your Library," *Cedar County News*, September 12, 1946. "New Floor Laid in Hartington Library; 9,971 Books Loaned During Past Year," *Cedar County News*, June 29, 1950.

³⁴ Advertisement, "Home Owners!" *Cedar County News*, January 24, 1946.

³⁵ "New Floor Laid in Hartington Library; 9,971 Books Loaned During Past Year," *Cedar County News*, June 29, 1950.

³⁶ "To Repair the Local Library," *The Hartington Herald*, August 14, 1924.

³⁷ "Remodeling Done in Public Library," *Cedar County News*, September 15, 1927. "New Floor Laid in Hartington Library; 9,971 Books Loaned During Past Year," *Cedar County News*, June 29, 1950. "National Library Week is a Good Time to

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Post-Period of Significance

Since the end of the this nomination's Period of Significance, 1969, the Hartington Carnegie Library has continued to serve the citizens of Hartington and Cedar County in many of the same aspects as it has since its opening – as a source of education and as a social gathering place. The most significant aspects of the library's recent history is its expansion in the mid-1990s, to include an addition to the north of the Carnegie building, with the two sections connected by a glass hyphen. The growing collection, need for ADA accessibility, separate male and female restrooms, and future need for computer stations all led into the move for an enlarged space. Fundraising began in 1995 and in January 1996, the design of Glenn H. Mannes (Yankton, SD) was approved. Ground was broken in April 1997, and was opened to the public in February 1998. Grand opening ceremonies were held on October 18, 1998.³⁸

Conclusion

While the Period of Significance for the nomination ends in 1969 and the Hartington Carnegie Library continues to be a vital participant in the community's education today, perhaps the best synopsis of its importance was penned just as the Carnegie Library was concluding its second year. As 1917 came to a close, the *Cedar County News* looked at the previous four years of the library's existence, two of which were in the Carnegie building. Beyond the beautiful building of which the town should be proud, the success of the library was built upon the ability of the Library Board to work with local committees and librarians, and to select books of high quality:

"They have recognized that the most important thing, so far as library service is concerned, is that which contributes toward an understanding of the things of the spirit, as well as of the activities of the world, a knowledge of books, and above all a knowledge of and liking for people. These, together with the ability to know people in their varied life and interests, and to be able to help them, with insight and sympathy by providing the right books is a most essential part of library work. It is the aim of our public library not to neglect the interest of the scholar, but also to bring within its influence more and more the less education and less trained, who will find in the use of books a means toward more abundant life, more intelligent, more efficient, more satisfying...The library especially desires to be able to help in the specific work of the schools. It is here, with the children, that it has found one of the best and most fertile opportunities for creating a love of good reading, and above all to establish 'the library (sic) habit,' that of spending a portion of their time in the library, among the books stalls and at the library tables. The circulation of books, an important part of library work, becomes a secondary consideration in comparison to this."³⁹

The Hartington Carnegie Library is locally significant for its role in the Education and Social History of Hartington from its date of construction, 1915, until the close of the Period of Significance, 1969. The property meets the registration requirements as specified in the "Nebraska Carnegie Libraries, 1902-1922" multiple property document for properties being nominated under Criterion A, as it retains a high degree of integrity in the aspects of location, setting, feeling, and association, and a sufficient level of integrity in the aspects of design, materials, and workmanship.

Learn More About Your Public Library," *Cedar County News*, October 4, 1951. "City Makes Progress in 1950; Librarian Reports," *Cedar County News*, January 11, 1951.

³⁸ "Youth Program Has Record Enrollment," *Cedar County News*, July 17, 1996. "At the Library..." *Cedar County News*, September 4, 1996. Jenna Rehnstrom, "Student gives her support for library addition project," *Cedar County News*, February 14, 1996. "Library Donation," *Cedar County News*, April 19, 1995. "City Approves Library Design; Will Seek Bids," *Cedar County News*, January 24, 1996. "Advertisement for Bids," *Cedar County News*, January 31, 1996. "Building Blocks," *Cedar County News*, July 2, 1997. "Ready to Serve," *Cedar County News*, October 14, 1998.

³⁹ B. Ready, "Real Aim of Library: Creating Love for Good Reading," *Cedar County News*, December 27, 1917.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (Insert bibliography here – cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other (Name of repository)

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CD07-004

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one USGS Quadrangle Hartington, NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. | Latitude | <u>42.620115</u> | Longitude | <u>-97.265054</u> |
| 2. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 3. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 4. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Hartington Carnegie Library is bounded on the east by South Broadway Avenue and by an alley on the west. To the north the library is bounded by a vacant automobile-related business and to the south by a private residence.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated parcel includes all land historically associated with the Hartington Carnegie Library.

Hartington Carnegie Library Cedar County, Nebraska
Name of Property **County and State**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Calease / National Register Coordinator
organization Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office date March 17, 2019
street & number 1500 R Street telephone 402-471-4775
city or town Lincoln state NE zip code 68508
email David.Calease@nebraska.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

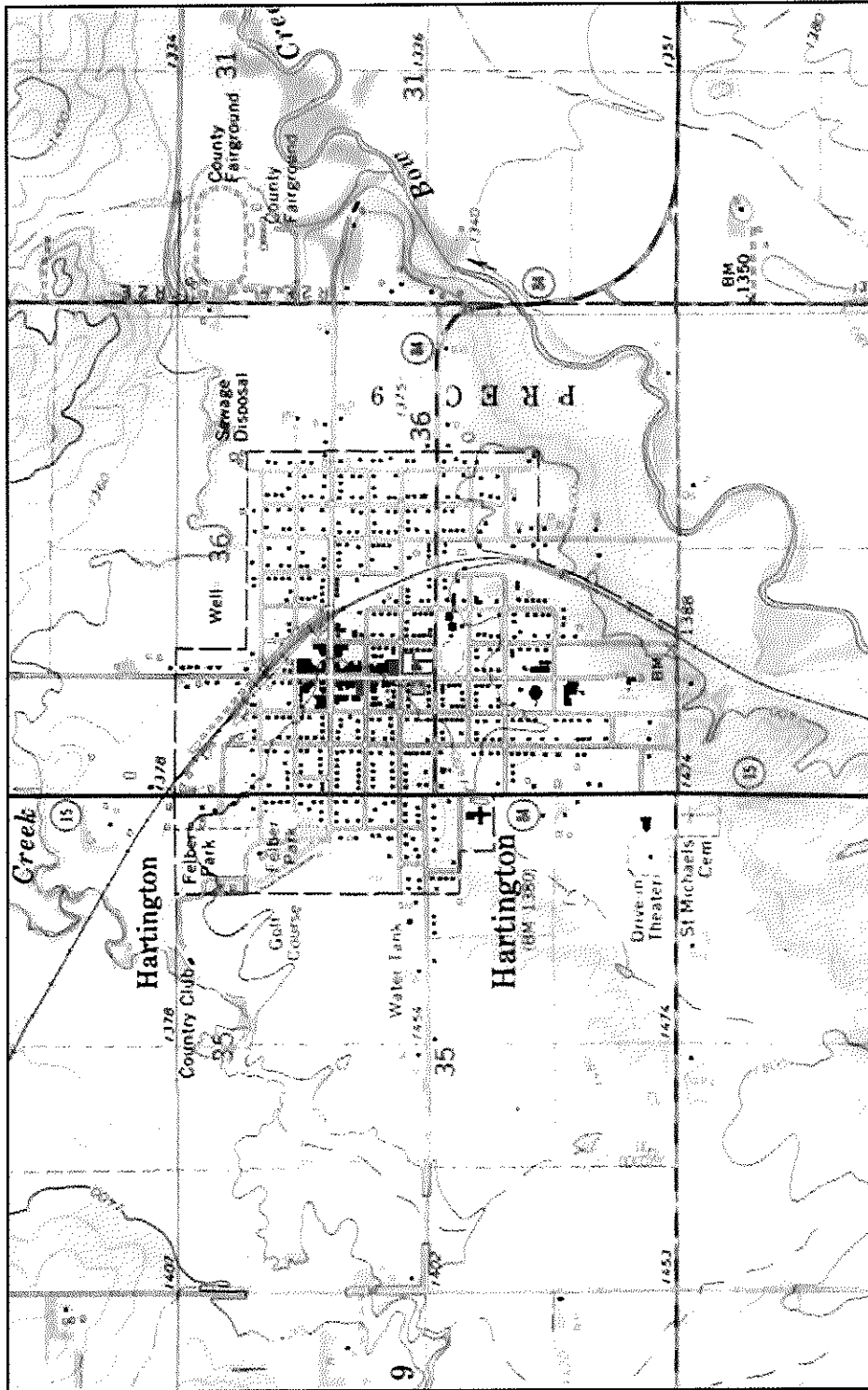
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Hartington Carnegie Library, 106 S. Broadway Ave., Hartington, Cedar County, NE

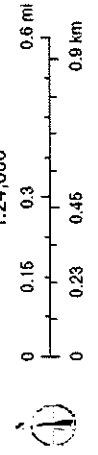


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Name of Property

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Hartington Carnegie Library, 106 S. Broadway Ave., Hartington, Cedar County, NE

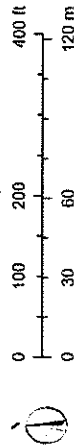


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 David J. Caless
 North

Hartington Carnegie Library

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property Hartington Carnegie Library

City or Vicinity Hartington County Cedar State Nebraska

Photographer David L. Calease / NeSHPO Date Photographed January 17, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera.



Image 01: East façade, Hartington Carnegie Library with hyphen to addition; camera facing west.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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Image 02: Southeast corner, Hartington Carnegie Library, east entrance and south façade; camera facing northwest.



Image 03: West façade, Hartington Carnegie Library with southwest side of addition; camera facing northeast.

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Image 04: West façade, Hartington Carnegie Library, hyphen between original and addition; camera facing east.



Image 05: West façade, Hartington Carnegie Library, addition (foreground) and original (background); camera facing southeast.

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Image 06: East and south façade, Hartington Carnegie Library addition; camera facing southwest.



Image 07: West façade, Hartington Carnegie Library, hyphen, and addition; camera facing southwest.

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Image 08: Interior, Hartington Carnegie Library, historic reading room renovated as art gallery; camera facing southeast.



Image 09: Interior, Hartington Carnegie Library, historic reading room behind art gallery build-out; camera facing north.

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Image 10: Interior, Hartington Carnegie Library, pocket door from historic reading room to workroom; camera facing south.



Image 11: Interior, Hartington Carnegie Library basement, historic door to stairwell in center; camera facing south.

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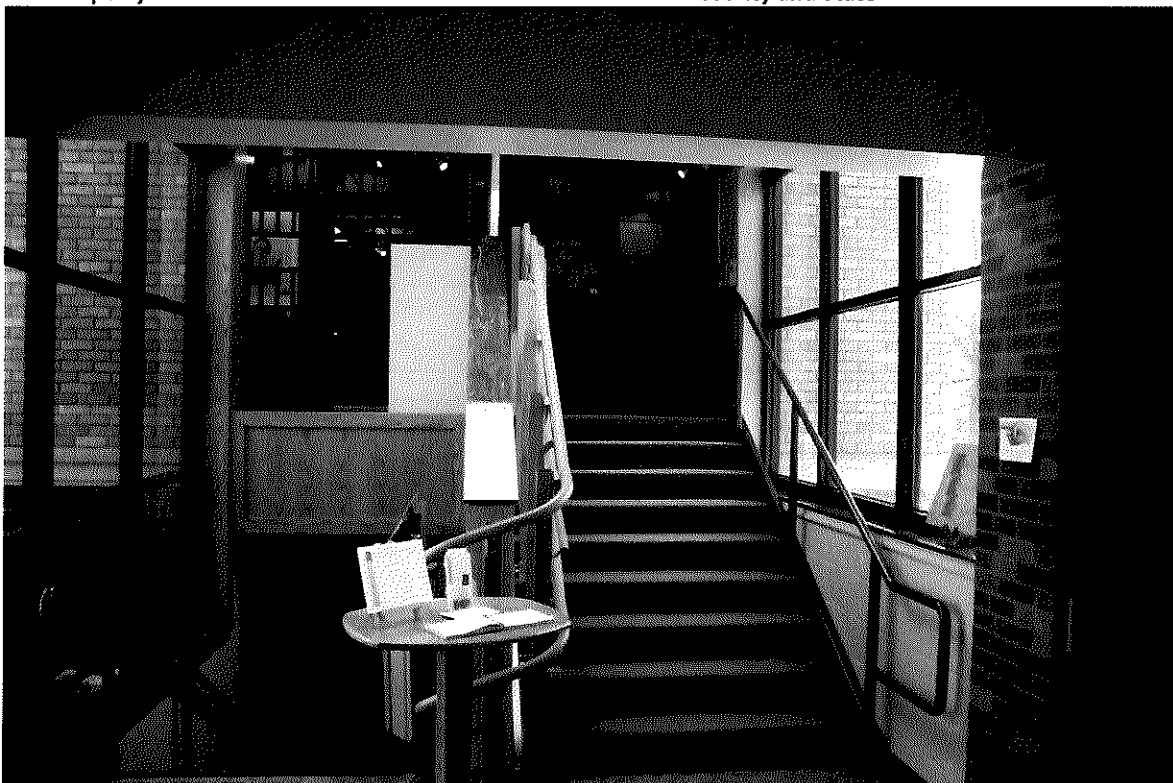


Image 12: Interior, Hartington Carnegie Library, split stairwell from addition to original library; camera facing south.

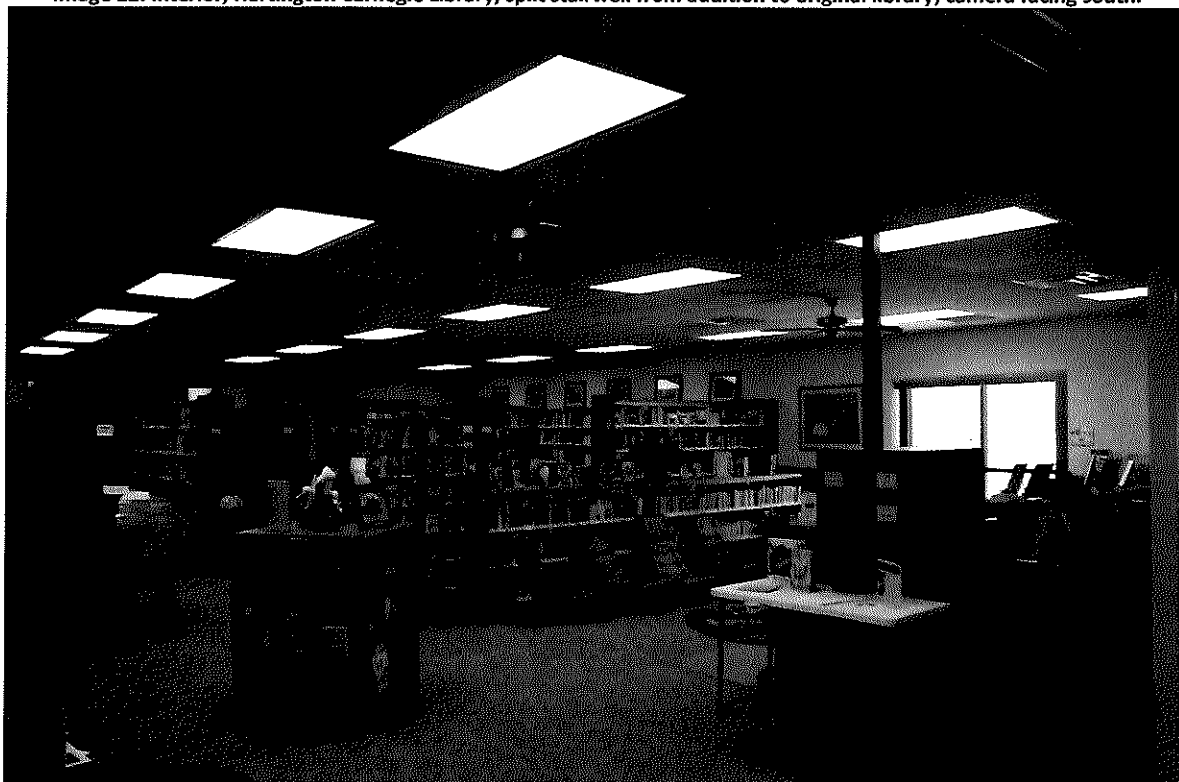


Image 13: Interior, Hartington Carnegie Library addition; camera facing northeast.