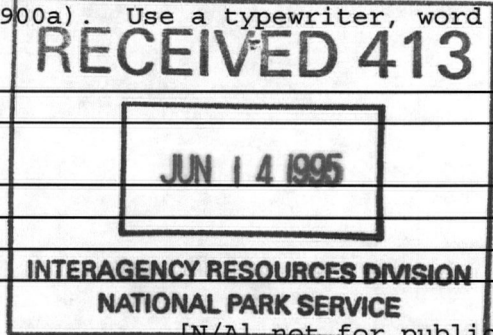


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

OMB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

851

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.



1. Name of Property

historic name Carnegie Library

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 240 Goundry Street

city, town North Tonawanda

state New York

code NY

county Niagara

code 063

zip code 14120

[N/A] not for publication

[N/A] vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

J.W. Adams

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

Signature of certifying official

1 June '95

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. see continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of keeper *Gregory M. Dwyer* Date of Action *7/14/95*

entered in the National Register

Carnegie Library

Niagara County, New York

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property

(do not include previously listed resources in the count)

private

building(s)

Contributing

Noncontributing

public-local

district

2

0

buildings

public-State

site

sites

public-Federal

structure

structures

object

objects

2

0

Total

Name of related multiple property listings (enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/library

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/art gallery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof slate

other stone

Narrative Description

(describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 7 page 2

The Carnegie Public Library is located on the north side of Goundry Street in a residential section of the small industrial city of North Tonawanda. The library is located in an area of detached single-family residence, most built around the turn-of-the-century for North Tonawanda's wealthy lumber barons. Built in 1903, the library is situated in a park-like setting on what was formerly the Harris Property. The building is set close to the street and a concrete walkway leads to the front entrance. Two non-historic benches frame the entrance walk. Adjacent to the property on the west is a paved parking lot and a grassy area with shade trees. This area was the site of the Goundry Street School. Behind the library, at the north end of the lot, is small frame residence that was used as the janitor's residence in the historic period. This building was constructed between 1865 and 1901 and relegated to the rear of the lot to make room for the Carnegie building. Known as "The Little House," this building has been used by the library throughout its history, particularly for children's activities. The little house is a contributing component of the nomination.

The Carnegie Public Library is a one-story rectangular building (64 feet by 74 feet) designed in the Classical Revival style. The building was constructed of red brick with Indiana buff stone trim and features a hipped roof sheathed in a combination of slate and composition roll. The roof is surmounted by a stained-glass skylight.

The building is defined by its classical form and proportion. The composition is divided into three parts vertically. A wide stone waterable separates the raised basement from the first story and a projecting wooden cornice sets off the uppermost section of wall, which rises to form a parapet.

The facade is characterized by a projecting center entrance pavilion flanked by single bays. The recessed entrance is approached by a flight of concrete steps and set within a pair of Doric columns. Entrance is through a pair of double-leaf oak doors within a stone enframingent. Windows in each flanking bay consist of a pair of one-over-one double-hung wooden sash beneath a single-pane transom. The end bays are similar in composition to the facade, featuring both similar three-part windows and single, double-hung sash. Windows on these bays are not symmetrical and appear to be sited for their interior functions. There is a large exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. On the west elevation, a small ground level entrance was added to the building in 1938. This addition was designed in the same style and materials as the rest of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 7 page 3

The entire rear elevation is distinguished by a projecting semi-circular seven-bay pavilion. Bays are separated by corbelled brick pilasters with limestone bases, which rest of the watertable. Each bay contains a large-scale one-over-one double-hung sash window surmounted by a glass transom.

On the interior, the building retains its original floorplan and the majority of its original features and finishes, including wood paneling, elaborate plaster moldings and trim, mosaic tile floors and a large stained-glass skylight. The conversion of the building from a library into an arts center in 1976 necessitated removal of the library furnishings; however, its original function is easily understood.

The original interior was described in an article in The Tonawanda News of June 17, 1903:

The building will be divided into two reading rooms, a stock room in which 30,000 volumes may be kept, a librarian's room and a conversation room, plate glass partitions separating them. The location of the librarian's desk will permit that individual to observe what transpires in the other rooms. Light for reading will be furnished through a big skylight in the center of the structure in the day time and by electric lamps at night.

Currently the building is divided into three principal spaces: an east and west gallery and the projecting north rotunda. There is a small central space beneath the skylight. The main entrance doors open into a red-oak paneled vestibule. A second set of oak doors with beveled glass insets open into the central space. Original ceramic mosaic flooring is intact in this area. The interior walls of the east and west galleries are of red oak panels topped with plate glass, as originally intended. Pilasters with Corinthian capitals embellish the windows, doors and walls of the central room.

Gallery spaces retain their original yellow pine flooring cut at lumber mills in the North Tonawanda. These floors were originally covered with inch-thick cork carpet intended to control noise; however, the cork has been removed.

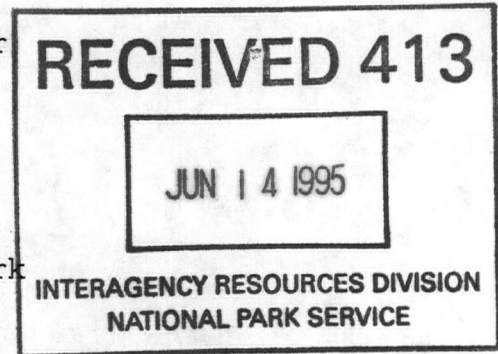
Original office spaces survive between the galleries and the rotunda; these feature oak paneling. The rotunda itself is defined by its distinctive shape and by its seven large oak-trimmed windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 7 page 4



The basement is accessed by a spiral stairway in the southeast corner of the main hallway. The staircase is of red oak with brass railings and was installed in 1909. A second stairway in the southwest corner of the main hall was removed in 1963 and a dumb waiter was installed. The basement is divided into three main rooms plus a bathroom, boiler room and archive/storage space. All three main rooms have concrete flooring and pressed metal ceilings with four-inch trim. The west room was converted into the children's room of the library in 1938. This room retains pine shelving from that period. The east room was used by the Tonawanda Historical Society for exhibits in the 1920s. Today the basement houses the children's gallery and is also used for art classes and storage.

At the rear of the property is the "Little House," a one-story three-bay wood-frame residence with a gable roof and a broad wooden cornice with returns. A three-quarter-width shed-roofed porch shelters the front entrance. There is a center entrance flanked by double-hung sash windows. The building is sheathed in non-historic siding. The interior of this building has been altered several times to meet the programmatic needs of the library.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

[x] 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.

[x] C Property that 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 pre-history or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

[] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[] B removed from its original location.

[] C a birthplace or grave.

[] D a cemetery.

[] E a reconstructed building, object or structure.

[] F a commemorative property.

[] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

education

social history

architecture

Period of Significance

1903-1938

Significant Dates

1903

1938

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

E.E. Joralemon

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data:

[] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

[X] State historic preservation office

[] previously listed in the National Register

[] Other State agency

[] previously determined eligible by the National Register

[] Federal agency

[] designated a National Historic Landmark

[] Local government

[] recorded by Historic American Building Survey #

[] University

[] Other

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 8 page 2

The Carnegie Public Library is significant under criteria A and C in the areas of education, social history and architecture as a distinctive intact example of an early-twentieth century Carnegie library and a sophisticated example of civic architecture in the Neoclassical style. The library was constructed in 1903 with funds provided by the Carnegie foundation; this is one of nearly three thousand libraries built throughout the United States between 1885 and 1919 with money donated by wealthy industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, who had made providing opportunities for public education through financing community libraries a personal priority. In using his wealth to provide opportunities for the "common men and women" to improve themselves, Carnegie's philanthropy can be seen within the theme of Progressive Era reform in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a period in which wealthy capitalists provided educational, social and recreational opportunities for the immigrant and working classes in an effort both to improve their lives and to bring them into conformity with the prevailing moral and social norms held by upper class Americans such as themselves. Thus, these reforms were also effective in promoting assimilation and in reinforcing traditional hierarchies and class structures.

The library was designed by E.E. Joralemon, an architect from nearby Niagara Falls who also designed Carnegie libraries in that city and in Elmira (Chemung County) in the same period. Joralemon's designs for the Niagara Falls (National Register listed) and North Tonawanda libraries are remarkably similar, both low one-story brick buildings with limestone trim, central projecting entrance pavilions with classical embellishment and distinctive projecting hexagonal pavilions at the rear. In style, both buildings effect a rather austere and abstracted Neoclassical sensibility, a typical mode for public architecture (such as post offices) in the period. Like the Niagara Falls library, the North Tonawanda library is also distinguished by its highly detailed interior embellishments, including wood paneling, elaborate plaster moldings and trim, mosaic tile floors and a large stained-glass skylight.

Although the building's integrity has been slightly compromised by its conversion into a gallery, necessitating removal of the library furnishings, as well as some alterations to the interior decoration, the library retains the majority of its original features and finishes and its original use is entirely understandable. Surviving with a high degree of integrity of style and with an association with an important theme in early-twentieth century social history, the Carnegie Public Library is an important resource in the small industrial city of North Tonawanda.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 8 page 3

There is one additional contributing feature on the site, the "Little House," a residence constructed between 1865 and 1901. This building originally served as the janitor's quarters; however, it has continued to serve the library throughout its history, particularly for children's activities.

.....

Situated at the point where the Tonawanda Creek flows into the Niagara River, the small industrial city of Tonawanda, along with its twin sister of North Tonawanda, has left its imprint on western New York history. In the the spring of 1823, Samuel Wilkeson and Dr. Ebenezer Johnson of Buffalo were authorized by the Erie Canal commissioners to begin construction of a dam and lock at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek.

The purpose of the dam was to raise the water level of the creek about four and one half feet so that the stream could be used for canal navigation without dredging. This was the first work done on the western end of the Erie Canal (Ditmar).

The canal commissioner's report of 1824 saw great promise in the "village of Niagara" the name was changed to "Tonawanda" meaning "Swiftwater" in November 1825.

When lake Erie is agitated by tempestuous winds, which are not of infrequent occurrence, then this harbor, always most easy to enter, is the only safe resort for lake vessels. Why may it not become the scene of important transactions? (Ibid.)

The opening of the Erie Canal in October of 1825 had far-reaching effects on nineteenth-century Tonawanda. Many people came to western New York on the Erie Canal to take up land offered by the Holland Land Company. Others who settled here were on their way to the midwest when, either because they saw the promise of this land or they ran short of money needed for lakes passage, they decided to settle on the Niagara Frontier.

If the Erie Canal can be credited with giving birth to Tonawanda, the East Boston Lumber Company, founded in 1833, was responsible for the area growing into the lumber center of the world. Headquartered on Tonawanda Island (then known as White's Island), the company bought 16,000 acres on Grand Island and used its white oak trees for clipper ship construction at its shipyards in Boston harbor. Thanks

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 8 page 4

to the Erie Canal and the availability of natural harbors, the lumber industry grew and prospered. Timber from the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canada were shipped to the Tonawandas. The lumber business was at its height in the 1870s and 80s. At one time as many as forty lake vessels wintered in the harbor. At the turn of the century, Tonawanda and North Tonawanda were jointly known as "The Lumber City" and for a brief time were the largest lumber supply center in the world. For many years they were second only to Chicago.

Tonawanda was incorporated as a village on 7 January 1854 and consisted of four wards. Fierce arguments erupted over which ward was received more improvements and the north, or first ward, separated in 1857. On 8 May 1865, North Tonawanda (on the north side of Tonawanda Creek in Niagara County) was incorporated as a village and became a city on 24 April 1897. Tonawanda changed its status from a village to a city on 23 March 1903.

Shortly after the turn of the century the lumber supply from the Great Lakes states and Canada began to dwindle. The hundreds of acres of timber that had been harvested for over thirty years had never been replanted with new trees. Concurrently, the state of New York approved the building of a barge canal designed for steam tug-drawn barges of one thousand ton capacity. The western end of this barge canal was to be located on Tonawanda Creek. Thus, the old Erie Canal, in the middle of Tonawanda, with its two hundred ton mule-driven barges, was abandoned as obsolete.

These drastic changes meant the end of the "Lumber City" era and a new incarnation for the Tonawandas as an industrial center. Situated in the heart of the thriving Niagara Frontier meant that raw materials and principal markets were, literally, right next door. Many of those men who were once longshoremen (known at the town as "dockwallopers") took on work in the newly opened factories and industries. Tonawanda was emerging as one of the principal industrial centers on the Niagara Frontier, manufacturing such things as office equipment, paints, roofing products, fiber and laminated products, steel bars and fences, chains, hoists, box boards, paper boxes, abrasives, foundry and machine tool products and plastics. Today the "Twin Cities" of Tonawanda and North Tonawanda are a source of skilled labor for surrounding areas.

The charter for the North Tonawanda Public Library was granted on 13 December 1893. The city's board of education appointed a five-member board of trustees for the library, which was then housed in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 8 page 5

one room of the former Goundry Street School. The 27 February 1903 edition of the Tonawanda News carried an article that began:

North Tonawanda must soon provide a building for the public library in the annex to the Goundry Street School on account of the rapid increase in the number and use of books, and because the space now occupied by the library must soon be utilized for class rooms, etc.

The article continued to explain that, coincidentally, at the same time that the library committee of the board of education was on the verge of calling a public meeting to discuss the need for a new public library, Andrew Carnegie, wealthy industrialist, philanthropist and steel baron from Pennsylvania, offered the board the sum of \$20,000 to be used for the purpose of building a free public library. The conditions attached to the gift were that the school district had to provide a site and must appropriate \$2,600 annually for library maintenance. Carnegie would allow the board to select the architect and approve the design; however, he stipulated that his name appear over the entrance to the library.

On 14 February 1903, voters of School District No. 1 accepted Carnegie's proposal at a special election held at the Goundry Street School. They also voted to approve a proposition to raise \$4,000 for the purpose of purchasing a building site and for necessary improvements and furnishings for the library. Carnegie's \$20,000 gift provided only for a bare building without books or furnishings. the board of education held an option on what was then known as the "Harris property," adjacent to the Goundry Street School. The option on this property stood at \$3,050. The Harris site met with the approval of the voters. Once Carnegie's offer was accepted, he made arrangement to pay for the cost of the library as its construction progressed.

The endowment of the North Tonawanda Public Library is an example of steel baron Andrew Carnegie's belief that great fortunes should be distributed by their owners for the public good. Carnegie is a prime example of those who advocated the Progressive Movement, a movement spearheaded by prosperous Americans and begun in the decades preceding World War I.

Proponents of the Progressive Movement perceived human beings, regardless of their owners for the public good, believing that "bad" people could be converted through enlightened intervention. Blame was placed on society rather than on the individual and, thus, changes in one's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 8 page 6

environment were believed to aid a proper transition (Wiebe).

Born in Scotland in 1835, Andrew Carnegie moved with his family to Allegheny, Pennsylvania in 1846. An ambitious entrepreneur, he was associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1853 to 1865 and had a multitude of business interests. In 1862, he invested in a major oil development in western Pennsylvania and also formed the Keystone Bridge Company, which replaced wooden railroad bridges with iron ones. Carnegie's greatest success was in transforming a small iron-forging company into the Carnegie Steel Corporation. In 1902 he sold it to J.P. Morgan for \$500,000.

Carnegie retired at the age of sixty-one and devoted the rest of his life to philanthropy and international peace. In true Progressive Movement style he believed that the rich should distribute their surplus in order to promote the welfare and happiness of the common man. To Carnegie this was not welfare but the means to support activities that would enable the ambitious and bright to help themselves. With his gift of \$20,000 to North Tonawanda's board of education. Carnegie's intent was to offer a place for reading and reference where the general public could "secure education and the refinement which only the reading of good books affords" (Daily News 3 December 1904).

Andrew Carnegie spent ninety per cent of his fortune on what he called "the improvement of mankind." He created the Carnegie Hero Fund, the Carnegie Institutes in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Washington D.C. and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He died on 11 August 1919.

Known as the "patron saint of libraries," Carnegie believed that the best gift one could give a community was a free library. During his lifetime, he donated funds for nearly 3,000 libraries throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain. Carnegie felt that every community should accept and maintain a free library as a public institution and as an adjunct to its school system. There were certain stipulations attached to a Carnegie endowment: The community was required to provide the site and at least ten percent of the amount of the gift for annual maintenance of the building. Until 1908, the community had complete control over the construction of its Carnegie Library. In 1908, James Bertram, Carnegie's private secretary, required that building plans be subject to his approval. In 1911, the Carnegie Corporation was formed (headed by Bertram) to handle all library donations. In 1914, the corporation required communities to pledge that building costs would not exceed a specified amount. Carnegie donated between \$10,000 and \$50,000 per

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 8 page 7

library. The majority of Carnegie libraries cost between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

The North Tonawanda Public Library was designed by E. E. Joralemon, an architect from nearby Niagara Falls who also designed Carnegie's libraries in that city and in Elmira in the same period. Joralemon had an office in what is now known as the Gluck Building in Falls Street in Niagara Falls. He designed a number of schools in western New York and other parts of the state. Joralemon also designed the former Felton High School in North Tonawanda where, in 1903, the board of education held its meetings to discuss and vote on Carnegie's offer of \$20,000 for the purpose of building the North Tonawanda Public Library.

As the North Tonawanda Public Library was being designed a discussion arose as to including a lecture hall in the building. Carnegie opposed the idea and would not consider an increase in his appropriation to cover the expenses of including this feature. Lecture halls had been included in some Carnegie libraries, with the additional expense of such a room met by the community; however, the results, according to Carnegie, were so unsatisfactory that he now required that the buildings he endowed be used for library purposes only.

In 1935, the library, which was originally intended to houses 18,000 books, now held 30,000 volumes in its collection. Circulation had increased by nearly 200,000 annually. A larger budget and more space were needed. In 1938, the children's room was moved to the basement and a new side entrance to provide access was added onto the west elevation. This addition was designed and built in the same material and style as the original building.

In June 1975, the North Tonawanda Public Library moved to its new \$1.75 million dollar facility at 505 Meadow Drive in North Tonawanda. The Goundry Street facility was used as a branch until 1976, when the Tonawandas' Council on the Arts moved in and renamed it the Carnegie Art Center. The center provides art classes and exhibitions for the cultural enrichment of the community.

To the rear of the library on its northernmost boundary is a small wood-frame residence. This was the former caretaker's residence. Known as the little house, it was built prior to 1901 and relegated to the rear of the lot to make room for the library. In 1970 the houses was remodeled and used by the library for children's activities such as story hours, movies, art classes and puppet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 8 page 8

shows. Today the house is used by the board of education as a sports hall of fame.

Although the Carnegie Library's integrity has been slightly compromised by its conversion into an arts center, the library retains the majority of its original features and finishes. Surviving with a high degree of integrity of style and with an association to an important theme in early twentieth century social history, the Carnegie Public Library is an important resource in the small industrial city of North Tonawanda.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 9 page 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bobinski, Paul. Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Library Development. Chicago: American Library Association, 1969.

Dittmar, Willard B. "A History of the City of Tonawanda." Sesquicentennial Histories of the Towns of Erie County. Buffalo: Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, 1971.

Loker, Don (Town Historian). Personal Interview.

North Tonawanda, New York. The Evening News 27 February 1903, 21 April 1903, 17 June 1903, 10 September 1903, 3 June 1904, 16 September 1904, 26 November 1904, 3 December 1904, 6 December 1904.

North Tonawanda, New York. The Tonawanda News 15 April 1903, 11 May 1903, 23 May 1938.

North Tonawanda Public Library. "80 Years of History." North Tonawanda: n.p., 1975.

Penvose, Jane (Town Historian). Personal Interview.

Percy, John W. The Erie Canal: From Lockport to Buffalo. 1979. Buffalo: Western New York Heritage Institute, 1993.

Tonawanda, New York. The Daily News, Official Paper of Tonawanda 3 December 1904.

Tonawanda, New York. Historical Society of the Tonawandas, Inc. Files.

Wiebe, Robert. Businessmen and Reform: A Study of the Progressive Movement. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1962.

Carnegie Library

Niagara County, New York

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property one-half acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>184707</u>	<u>4770810</u>	2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Explain the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title contact: Kathleen LaFrank, Program Analyst - see also continuation sheet
organization NYS OPRHP DHP Field Services date 7 April 1995
street & number Pebbles Island telephone (518) 237-8643, ext. 261
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of North Tonawanda
street & number 216 Payne Avenue
city or town North Tonawanda state New York zip code 12120

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 10 page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary was drawn to coincide with the boundary of the current property, which is identical to the historic boundary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

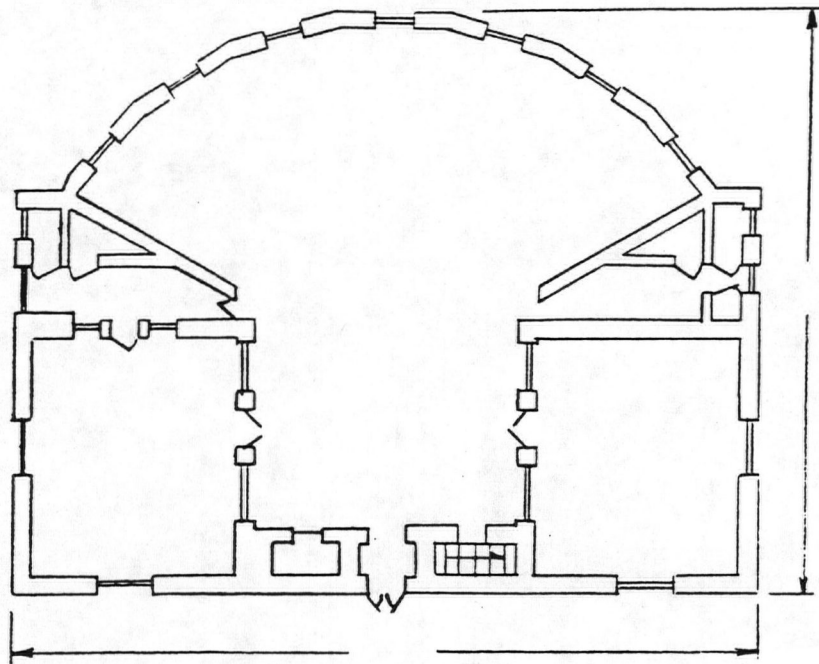
Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda, Niagara County, New York

Section 11 page 2

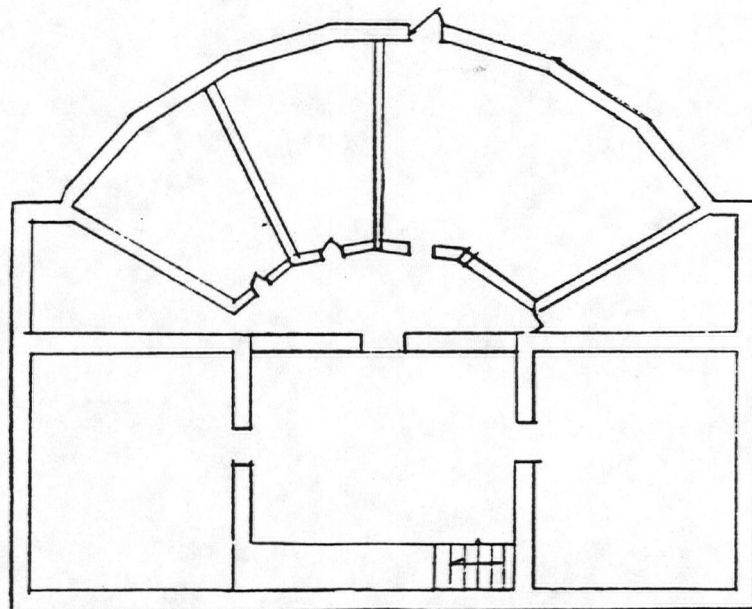
Research and documentation provided by :

Jane Foley Ferraro
70 Ruskin Road
East Aurora, New York

716-655-5405



1st. floor



Basement

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
NORTH TONAWANDA
NIAGARA COUNTY
FLOOR PLAN

CARNEGIE Library
 North Tonawanda
 Niagara Co.
 1" = 30'

6 FT. GALV. WIRE FENCE

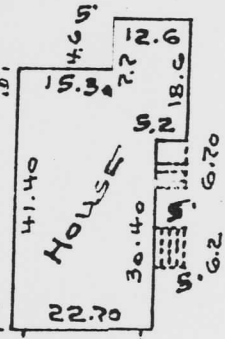
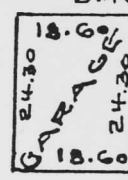
GAL. WIRE FENCE .40 SOUTH

PIPE

82.50

2" FENCE P

82.



276'

276'

24" TREE

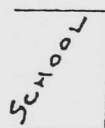
4

9

2

PARAL PA

BLOCK Q,
 GREAT LOT 81.



24.30

1.85 OVER
 42"

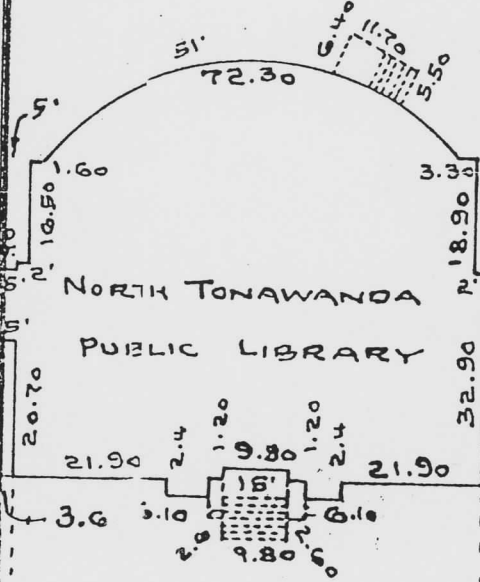
1.75 OVER
 30"

20"

20"

24" TREE

20"



GALV. WIRE FENCE

7.9' OFF

FENCE 1.40 WEST
 R.R. SPIKE

82.5'

PIPE

32.50

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Carnegie Library

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Niagara

DATE RECEIVED: 6/14/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/27/95
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/13/95 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/29/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95000851

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/14/95 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N





Carnegie library

North Tonawanda

Niagara Co NY

photo: J. Ferraro 1995

map: 70 Ruskin Rd
E. Aurora NY

view: west elevation

#2

1995 N N N N N N N N N N

Carnegie Library west elevation (children's room
entrance)



THE
GARFIELD
AND CLAYTON
BY THE
YAN

Carnegie library
North Tonawanda
Niagara Co NY

photo: J. Ferraro 1995

rep: 70 Ruskin Rd
E. Aurora NY

View: North elevation

#3

Carnegie Library North (rear) elevation



Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda
Niagara Co NY

photo: J. Ferraro 1995

reps: 70 Ruskin Rd
EAST Aurora NY

View: east elevation

#4

Carnegie Library East elevation



Carnegie library
North Tonawanda
Niagara Co NY

photo: J. Ferraro 1995

map: 70 Roskin Rd
E. Aurora NY

View: interior; main
entrance

#5

Carnegie Library interior - Main
front entrance (South elevation)



Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda
Niagara Co NY

photo: J. Ferraro 1995

rep: 20120stun Rd
EAST AURORA NY.

view: interior, looking
toward rotunda

#6

interior of Carnegie Library looking North from
entrance into Rotunda



Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda
Niagara Co NY

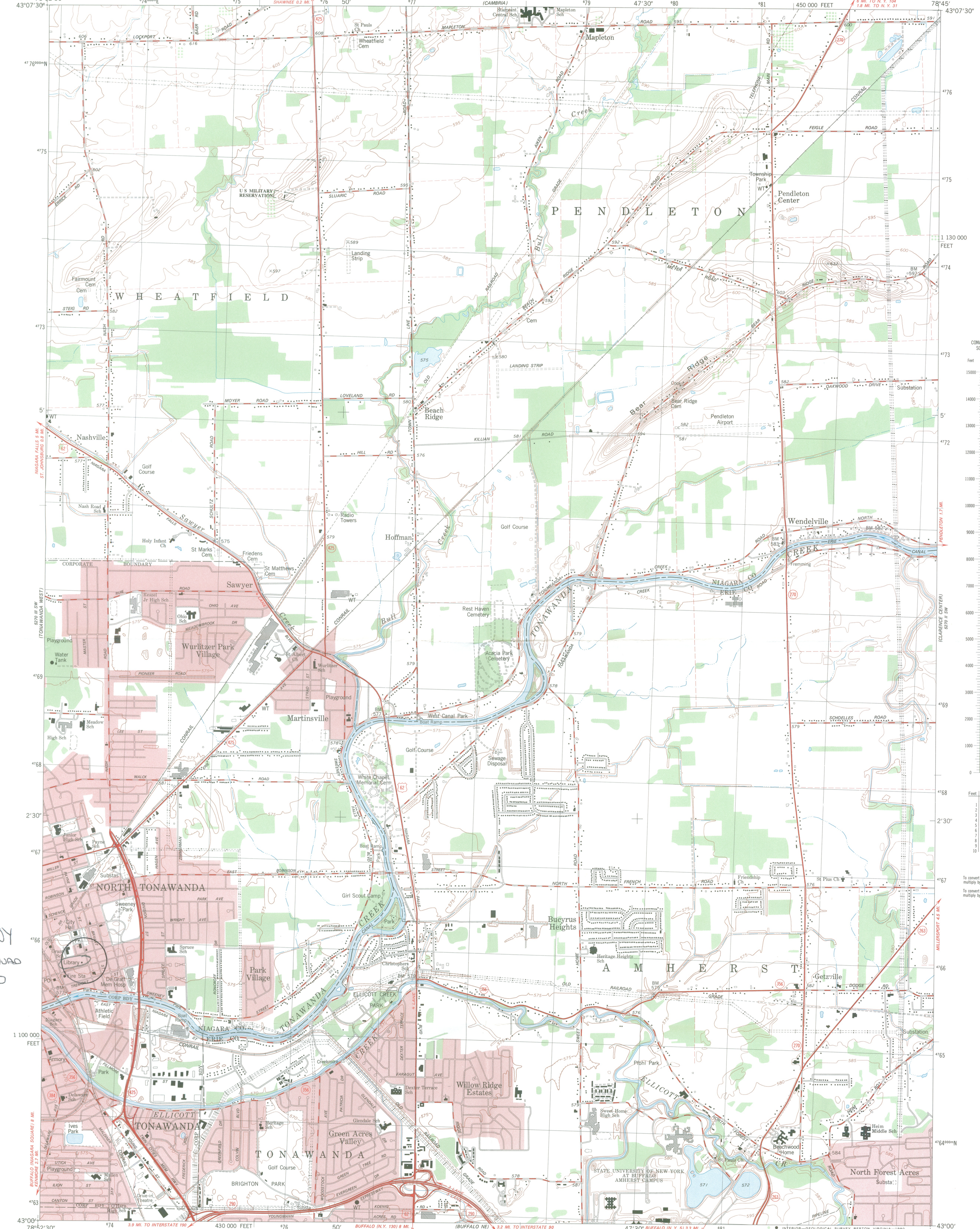
photo: J. Ferraro, 1995

map: Dorchester Rd.
East Aurora NY

view: "Little House" - front
elevation

#7

South (front) elevation - "Little House"



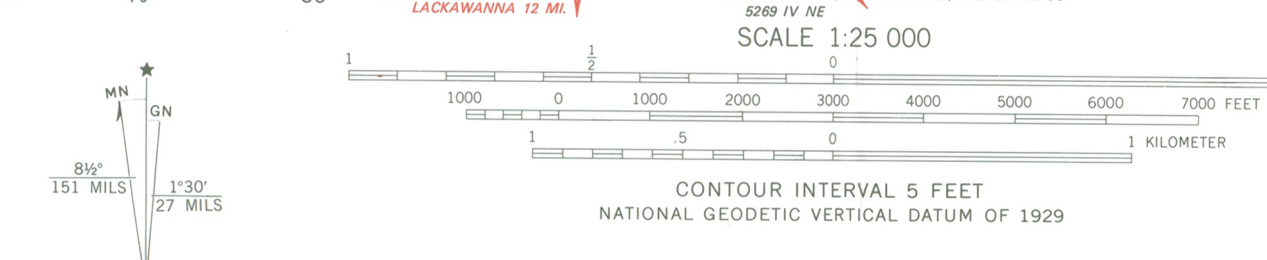
CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
1	0.3048
2	0.6096
3	0.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Carnegie Library
North Tonawanda
Niagara County NY
Tonawanda East Quad
181184707/4770810

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1973. Map edited 1980
Supersedes 1:24 000-scale map dated 1965
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: New York coordinate system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters south and 20 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is un-checked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



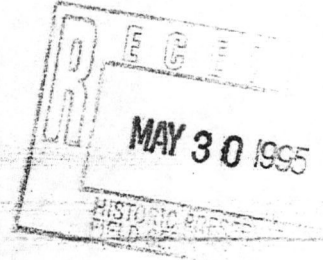
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Primary highway, hard surface
 Secondary highway, hard surface
 Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
 Unimproved road
 Interstate Route
 U. S. Route
 State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

RDK

46 Niagara Street
North Tonawanda, NY 14120
May 26, 1995

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont, Director
Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau
Peebles Island P O Box 189
Waterford NY 12188-0189



Dear Ms. Pierpont:

It will be a matter of great satisfaction to me if the Carnegie Library is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

Others, I am sure, will have pointed out to you the characteristic architecture of the building and, of course, you are aware of the prominence of the financial donor as an industrial giant of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Carnegie Library served the residents of this community for more than 70 years and now serves them as the Carnegie Art Center.

Hoping for a successful outcome of this matter, I am

Sincerely,

Elizabeth L. Robson

North Tonawanda Historian