

Carnegie Library
Name of Property

Nez Perce County, Idaho
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Bulletin. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Carnegie Library, Lewiston

other names/site number N/A

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 101 5th Street **N/A** not for publication

city or town Lewiston **N/A** vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Nez Perce code 069 zip code 83501

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

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office
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 or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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 the Keeper

Date of Action

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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
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	1	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from Bulletin.)

EDUCATION/Library

Current Functions
(Enter categories from Bulletin.)

EDUCATION/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from Bulletin.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIALS/Neoclassical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from Bulletin.)

foundation: Stone and Concrete
walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt
other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes 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).

Summary Paragraph

The Carnegie Library is located at 101 5th Street, in Lewiston, ID. The prominent revival-style building, construction of which was completed in 1904, sits atop a hill on a triangular lot adjacent to Pioneer Park in a residential neighborhood and overlooks the downtown Lewiston Historic District.¹ The building is located in the northern-most section of the city park along Park Drive. The building is predominantly Neo-Classical in style. However, there are also many features suggestive of the Italianate style, such as: the Palladian entry, the elaborate brackets, and the segmented window hoods. One specifically Neo-Classical feature is the large dome, which was removed later.² The Library also features a protruding portico in the Corinthian style.

The walls are brick masonry with quoining at all connecting corners. The foundation is lava rock and stone with a concrete skim coat. The north (front) façade is symmetrical and features the Neoclassical-style with Italianate attributes. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung that feature a singular concrete lintel connecting to each window and flat-horizontal concrete hoods divided into five segments with elaborated keystone. An addition was added to the rear façade in 1912, but was replaced when a larger wing was added to the same façade in 1951 following a small fire. A wheelchair life was added to the east elevation in 1979.

The integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association are unaltered. The design and workmanship have been slightly altered with the loss of the historic dome and addition of the wing. However, these alterations do not diminish the building's historic integrity enough to deem it ineligible for the National Register. The building is in good condition and retains its historic integrity.

Narrative Description

Form and Location

The Library is two stories, with the basement half-underground and the main floor entirely above ground. There is an original portion and a rear addition that connect to make a square plan with two projecting doorways on the north and south elevations. The building sits atop a hill, in the northern-most section of a triangular lot, adjacent to Pioneer Park in a residential neighborhood. Much of the north portion of the property is fenced with a low, unpainted wooden fence. A road, Park Drive, wraps around the building and along the outside of the park. The building and park are located within a historic residential neighborhood.

¹ National Register of Historic Places Reference Number: 75000637

² The date of the removal of the dome is not certain. There are speculations that the dome was removed after the building caught fire in circa 1950s.

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General Characteristics

The building began as a two-story, square shape; however, an addition was added in 1951 that extended the building into a rectangular shape. There are two stories, with half the basement underground and the main floor entirely above ground. The north façade is divided into three bays, of which the east and west bays contain three windows, and the central bay features a Palladian entrance with Corinthian columns.

The original portion of the Library has a hipped roof with a gabled portico on the north façade. The roof is of moderate pitch and is covered with asphalt shingles. The rear 1979 addition has a flat roof and a single-bay protruding entry. Primarily, the building is constructed of masonry with running bond brick walls, and a lava-rock and stone foundation. The basement is of concrete and constructed so that half of the basement is above ground with the main floor raised a few feet above ground. The entablature is of the Corinthian order and consists of a simple frieze, cornice, and pediment, all made of wood. Two concrete Corinthian columns support the wooden entablature. The interior rooms and walls are finished spaces with plaster and wood trim around the windows and doors.

In 1912, less than ten years after the construction of the Lewiston Carnegie Library, the Tscemicum Club requested an addition to the original structure, as the community was quickly outgrowing the Library and a small addition was added to the building. Many years later, the Lewiston City Council approved funding for an additional wing and improvements on December 5th, 1951. In 1979, another minor addition created a new rear protruding entry and stairwells allowing for the installation of a wheelchair lift.

North (Front) Facade

The north façade is symmetrical and features a pedimented portico with a front-facing gabled roof that projects from the center bay reaching the full height from the ground to the roofline. A set of three concrete steps acts as the foundation for the front portico. A wooden entablature continues around the original portion of the building. Two interesting details are the fretwork in the pediment and the coiled brackets also along the original portion. The entry door is Palladian-like, as a round arch sits atop the wooden double doors with matching rectangular windows on either side. The fan light above the double doors features decorative webbing. Connecting the door and windows is a geometric concrete window hood scored into segments with a prominent keystone. Accenting the doorway above the hood are two rounded concrete triangles.

On either side of the portico are three one-over-one windows, each with a concrete hood scored into five segments with prominent keystone and connected by a singular concrete lintel. Some of the windows have been replaced with Pella windows in the early 2000s.³ Following the rhythm of the three main-floor windows are three basement windows set back within the tapered walls. One of the six basement windows on the north façade has been enclosed. The east and west elevations are divided into two portions - the original historic building and the rear addition. The historic portion emulates the front façade with three one-over-one windows, each with a concrete hood and connected by a singular concrete lintel.

East and West Elevations

Both the east and west elevations are divided into two portions – the original historic building and the rear addition. On the historic portion there are one-over-one windows, each with a concrete hood scored into

³ The current owners and Montessori School have documents from the recent window replacements.

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five segments with prominent keystone and connected by a singular concrete lintel. The frieze, brackets, and quoining continue wrapping around the historic portion of the building, as well as the basement. The addition is stepped back slightly from the original portion. The upper brick level of the addition features four one-over-one windows, each with a singular concrete lintel. There are no decorative elements on the addition. Also constructed of brick and concrete, the addition is very simple with only a defined concrete lintel under each window. The foundation of the addition does not taper, but is flat against the adjoining brick wall. The historic portion and the addition are divided through the use of materials – the bricks and mortar have a different texture and consistency - as well as the methods of construction used for the concrete foundation. There is no date or reason available to determine when the original historic addition was removed from the building.

The east elevation features a descending stepped entryway under the second of four windows leading into the basement level. Two one-over-one windows on the south side of the door align directly under the third and fourth windows, all of which are aluminum framed. Additionally, there is a simple metal railing protecting the stairway at ground level and connecting to a handrail leading down the stairs.

The west elevation is asymmetrical with a singular door joining the historic portion and two windows on the far right side of the elevation. The joining door has a wooden neoclassical pediment and brackets that separates the historic portion from the addition.

South (Rear) Elevation

Similar to the north façade, the south elevation is of concrete and constructed so that half of the concrete is above ground with the brick raised a few feet above ground. Although the divide between materials – concrete and brick – is clearly defined, the addition is configured like a split-level, so the main entry is aligned with the ground and not raised. The addition is also T-shaped with a cantilevered pediment roof over the entry and exit doors. The projecting portion of the addition is symmetrical and features within the upper brick half two small fixed windows flanked by two large one-over-one windows.

The roof's pediment point reaches between the two small windows; the ends reach below each of the large windows, forming a large triangle in the middle of the elevation. Beneath the pediment roof are two doors flanked on either side by a single fixed window. The recessed portions of the addition feature one-over-one Pella windows with individual concrete lintels and accented brick-soldier style caps. A singular brick chimney sits along the southwest side of the addition.

Interior

The original entrance lobby leads into a single large central room with additional rooms flanking around the edges of the space, making one internal square surrounded by smaller rooms. The main entrance to the Library is centered on the north façade. Entering through the front door is a small rectangular vestibule with seven steps. The vestibule features wainscoting and a coved ceiling. The vestibule leads into a grand room, also coved, flanked on either side by two large rooms. The historic portion of the building is divided into thirds; the central section is a grand hall, the east and west sections are large rooms. The interior retains decorative details only in the original portion. The front rooms feature simple wood framing around the windows and picture molding/railing roughly a foot above the windows. There are Corinthian pilasters supporting an entablature, mimicking the front portico, which continues through the entire historic portion of the building.

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The original plan for the Library has been altered due to the two additions. The addition connects to the historic portion in this grand open room. Also divided into thirds, the addition features one large open grand hall. The east side features one large open room with windows on the exterior wall, now used as a classroom. The west side has a stairwell immediately adjacent the original portion. Succeeding the stairwell are two smaller rooms, one bathroom, and one staff room. The addition features no decorative details except where it meets the original. The basement mirrors the main floor level. Starting at the south entrance is a small vestibule that descends to the lower level and enters a large open room. On either side of the large room are smaller classrooms and workspaces.

Integrity

The Carnegie Library retains a high degree of the seven aspects of integrity in the original portion of the building. While the integrity of design and workmanship has been modified to accept an addition, they still remain intact in the original portion of the building. Its historic identity is clearly conveyed through the retention of the original character defining features, and its original location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. It is an excellent example of a Neoclassical Revival building in northern Idaho.

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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 grave.
- D A cemetery.
- E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F A commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance Within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from B.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1904-1968

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Galbraith, Isaac J.

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1904, the year the library was constructed and continues until 1968. The building was placed in service on April 15, 1905 and continued to be used as the public library until 1999. The 50-year guidance was used as an end date for the period of significance because there is no exceptional significance to justify ending the period in 1999. However, it should be noted that the library was in continuous use until 1999.

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 Carnegie Library, located at 101 5th Street in Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Education and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Constructed in 1904 by Isaac J. Galbraith, the building is one of the free public libraries across the United States to receive a grant from Andrew Carnegie and his representative James Bertram. The building is locally significant in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of the Neoclassical Revival in Lewiston, Idaho. Also, the building is locally significant as an excellent example of a public library constructed with grants funds to provide educational opportunities to the public. The period of significance for the Carnegie Library begins in 1904 with its construction and ends in 1968.

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

Historical Context

The city of Lewiston is located in the northern region of Idaho, at the convergence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. Prior to the city's founding, the Nez Perce had used the land as a winter camp and had called the area "She-me-ne-kem," which translates into the "meeting of the waters." Lewiston began as a mining center in 1861 when the E.D. Pierce expedition discovered gold in the northern Idaho territory, which sparked a gold rush.⁴ News spread quickly, and merchants and miners from the area flocked to northern Idaho in search for gold. The most popular way to reach northern Idaho was by steamboat; this would remain the way of life for Lewiston for the next forty years until railroads and towns reached the city. A steamer by the name of *Colonel Wright* was the first to land in the area, and discharged the first settlers of Lewiston in May 1861.⁵

Even though the settlement was little more than a grouping of tents, a merchant by the name of Vic Trevitt suggested that the new settlement be called "Lewiston" in honor of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805.⁶ An issue remained for the settlers, however, as they had chosen a spot for their colony that was within the Nez Perce Indian Reservation. To avoid war with the natives that they had taken land from, two mountain men

⁴ Moore, M. C. (1980). *Frontier Lewiston: 1861-1890*.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

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meet with the Nez Perce to establish a deal. At the end of the talks it was agreed that the community could remain as long as no permanent buildings were erected.⁷ The deal lasted approximately a year; by 1862 there were 120 tent houses in Lewiston and construction of permanent buildings began the same year.⁸ The town's population would grow substantially in the winter as men from various jobs would come to stay at the town until the weather relented and work could begin again. Problems still remained; thieves and robbers were known to rob miners who were returning from the gold fields. To respond to the growing problem a vigilante group was organized known as the Lewiston Protective Association.⁹ The organization began in 1862 and consisted of 250 men during its existence. By April 1863, the group claimed to have driven off 200 thieves and gamblers from Lewiston.¹⁰ Although their methods were at times harsh, and at times they clashed with the local law enforcement, the association provided safety to a young settlement that had few policemen.

As the city's population grew, there was a rush between territories to claim it. Washington had hoped to expand its borders and incorporate Lewiston; Oregon sought to absorb the settlement to take the territory away from Washington. The people of Lewiston were ambitious and desired to create a new state called Lafayette, which would have consisted of eastern Washington and modern day Idaho and Montana.¹¹ Instead the United States Congress chose to create the Idaho territory; Washington State's borders were reduced to present boundaries. In 1863, territorial governor William Wallace declared that the new territory government was to be temporarily placed in Lewiston; the first legislature was assembled there in December of 1863.¹² Idaho's admission to statehood decided the fate of where the capital would be placed; in 1890 Boise became the new capital.

By the 1890s, western development breathed new life into Lewiston. Nez Perce Tribal territory was opened to agriculture, railroads tied the region together, and the timber industry revitalized the economy. Women's organizations arrived during this time, the first being the Alpha Rebekah Lodge in 1885, a branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows that sought to improve life in the city.¹³ The Tscemicum Club was founded a little over a decade later in 1898; the women's group supported education and cultural pursuits as well as social issues in the town.¹⁴ Such centers of activity and a varied community were often the target for libraries that would be funded by Andrew Carnegie; the idea being that a public library would offer more wholesome recreation activities for those who were staying in the town temporarily and permanently.¹⁵ Andrew Carnegie's Library grant program led to the construction of 1,689 libraries throughout the United States.¹⁶

Andrew Carnegie and Public Libraries

The Carnegie Library in Lewiston is one small piece of robust national legacy left by steel industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. He was passionate about education in the form of a free library and the belief in a moral obligation to help those less fortunate. Lewiston's Carnegie Library is one of 1,689 free public libraries across the United States constructed with grant funds from Andrew Carnegie. In order to be awarded

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Branting, S. D. (2012). Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness. P. 33

¹⁰ Branting, S. D. (2012). Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness. P. 33

¹¹ Moore, M. C. (1980). Frontier Lewiston: 1861-1890.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Branting, S. D. (2012). Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness. P. 84

¹⁴ Mueller, G. (1980). Natives, migrants, and immigrants: Lewiston's cultural heritage and early society. Lewiston, Idaho.

¹⁵ Swetnam, S. H. (2012). *Books, bluster, and bounty: Local politics in the Intermountain West and Carnegie Library Building Grants, 1898-1920*. P.51

¹⁶ Jones, T. (1997). *Carnegie libraries across America: A public legacy*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press. P. 105

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a grant, the community had to meet thresholds. The City had to own a piece of land where the library could be built, and the City had to provide a budget of ten percent of the cost of construction for staffing and maintenance every year.

Architects working on Carnegie Libraries faced unique challenges such as spatial relationships between storing and displaying library collections.¹⁷ Mr. Carnegie discouraged the addition of other amenities like meeting rooms and community event spaces.¹⁸ Eventually, Mr. Carnegie became more involved in the designs of his buildings so that he could ensure a functional space and building. James Bertram, Carnegie's secretary, became very involved in the design of the interior plans to remove any unnecessary design flaws. George S. Bobinski wrote in his book, *Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development*, "Conferences with leading authorities from the library and architectural professions brought about agreement on certain standards in library architecture. The result was a leaflet entitled, 'Notes on Library Buildings,' which was sent from 1911 on as a guide to each community along with the promise of funds. These 'notes' and 'judicious pressure on architects and communities' usually resulted in a desirable building."¹⁹

Tsceminicum Club

During the Progressive Era (1890s-1920s), Carnegie Libraries became a treasured institution that would provide opportunities to children and adults who had little to no access to educational materials. Around 1900 in Lewiston, a women's club founded a free library when they installed a few books on a crude shelf in the council chamber of Lewiston City Hall. This club known as the Tsceminicum Club is the oldest women's civic organization still in existence in Lewiston. When the club was formed in 1898, the town of Lewiston was not many years removed from its turbulent adolescence as a supply town for the gold rush, and there were only a few homes on Normal Hill. The downtown was bustling, the opening of the Nez Perce Indian reservation promised a flood of homesteaders to the area, and the Northern Pacific Railroad had finally made it to town. The initial members of the Tsceminicum Club were mainly young matrons with growing families. They were not long out of college and felt the need for greater mental stimulus. The original objective of the club was to promote general literature, science, and the arts. By the second year of the club, members also had focused on a project for civic betterment – a free public library in Lewiston. The group was also known for creating scholarships for deserving students and numerous city beautification projects including a large ornamental fountain topped with a stone sculpture of Sacajawea built in 1911.

Following the establishment of the library in 1900 at Lewiston City Hall, the Tsceminicum Club members then began holding teas, entertainments, and sales of various sorts to raise money for more books.²⁰ Gradually the shelf of books at Lewiston City Hall lengthened, and before long the little library had outgrown its quarters and had to be moved to the building's main room. The library remained at Lewiston City Hall for two years as the club continued to raise money and the book supply continued to multiply. All while the Tsceminicum Club was creating a library in Lewiston, Andrew Carnegie was establishing a granting program for public libraries across the U.S.

¹⁷ George S. Bobinski, *Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969)

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ George S. Bobinski, *Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969)

²⁰ Lewiston Tribune. *Few Books On A Crude Shelf Were Start Of City Library*. (2011, December 30)

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Having learned about the Carnegie library grant program, the president of the Tscemicum Club, Mrs. S. Shaff, wrote a letter to Carnegie and described the need for a library in Lewiston. Mrs. Shaff mentioned in her letter that the population was approximately 5,000 permanent residents at the time; it was a conservative estimate that did not include the hundreds of miners that wintered in the city. It is believed that Mrs. Shaff wisely chose to leave them out of the estimate and only mention them in passing, this way she would not appear as another “boomtown booster” appealing to Carnegie.²¹ Carnegie promptly replied with an offer of \$10,000 provided the city would guarantee funds for the maintenance of the library. Mrs. Shaff took Carnegie’s proposal to the city council, and the city agreed to \$1,000 per year to maintain the free library. The library commission was named to handle the Carnegie fund, an architect and contractor were engaged, and a site was chosen on the brow of Normal Hill in Pioneer Park.

Architect

The building is of architectural significance as it was designed and built by local architects, builders, and masons. Regional Architect Isaac J. Galbraith of Spokane designed the Carnegie Library for the City of Lewiston. Galbraith has a history of designing prominent types of buildings such as the Ward Science Hall at Yankton College and the Yankton National Bank in 1893. Isaac Galbraith was born on November 1, 1895 in Monogahela, Pennsylvania. His formal architectural training started at the Wesleyan Institute with an apprenticeship in Pittsburgh from a prominent architect. He formed a partnership with fellow architect Robert McBride and practiced in Pittsburgh until 1882. The firm was the first to design a ten-story building in the City of Pittsburgh. He moved from Pittsburgh to Yankton, South Dakota for unknown reason where he designed various prominent buildings such as the Yaktion National Bank in 1893; the Ward Science Hall at Yankton College in 1893; the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in St. Helena in 1894 and the High School in Lead in 1895.²²

Due to ill health, Isaac Galbraith moved to Livingston, Montana in 1887 and opened a practice with J. R. Fuller. Some of the known projects of this practice include the Kootenai County Jail in Rathdrum, Idaho in 1892; the Montana State Building for the Chicago World’s Fair; the Elks Lodge in Moscow; the Nez Perce School; the St. Joseph’s Academy and Hospital and several business blocks and schools in Missoula. Over a ten year period, the firm grew and opened satellite offices in Bozeman and Missoula.²³ Galbraith worked with a man named Fuller when he designed the Kootenai County Jail in Rathdrum, Idaho.²⁴ In the National Register of Historic Places nomination, Kootenai County Jail in Rathdrum, Idaho states that:

The firm’s senior partner, Isaac J. Galbraith, apprenticed with an architect in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and then practiced there until 1882. He moved to Montana by 1887 where he gained prominence for his design of the state’s building at the Chicago World’s Fair in 1893. At some point after this, he served as the state architect for South Dakota. Galbraith then worked in Lewiston, Idaho from 1901-1904, after which he moved to Spokane, Washington. He turned to contracting in 1909, working in partnership with J. F. Telander in the firm of Galbraith and Telander. His major commissions in Idaho stem from his time in Lewiston

²¹ Swetnam, S. H. (2012). Books, bluster, and bounty: Local politics in the Intermountain West and Carnegie Library Building Grants, 1898-1920. P.51

²² In February 2012, the Washington State Historic Preservation Office created a webpage dedicated to Spokane architect, Isaac J. Galbraith. See bibliography for reference information.

²³ “Isaac J. Galbraith,” Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, last modified February 2012, accessed November 30, 2017, <https://dahp.wa.gov/isaac-j-galbraith>

²⁴ National Register of Historic Places Reference Number: 1000834

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where he designed the St. Joseph's Academy and Hospital, the Moscow Elks Lodge, and a Nez Perce school.²⁵

Galbraith's attention to detail and ornamentation can be seen through the design of the Carnegie Library. Unfortunately, there is not much documented history regarding the builder Frazer & Booth or the mason Collins and Walkes that Galbraith worked with on the Lewiston Carnegie Library.

Neoclassical Revival Style

The building meets National Register Criterion C because it is an excellent example of Neoclassical Revival architecture in Lewiston, Idaho. The property embodies distinctive characteristics of the type, period, and method of construction at this time. Knowing the types of buildings designed and created by the architect alludes to the design styles associated with this historic building. The character defining features are displayed from ornate wooden cornices to Corinthian columns and decorative portico, up to the recessed door entrance with the original oak wooden door. Additionally, in her book *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia Savage McAlester states:

This revival of interest in classical models dates from the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. The exposition's planners mandated a classical theme, and many of the best-known architects of the day designed dramatic colonnaded buildings arranged around the central court. The exposition was widely photographed, reported, and attended; soon these Neoclassical models became the latest fashion throughout the county.²⁶

The architect, Mr. Galbraith designed buildings for the World's Fair in 1893 and was no doubt influenced by this nationwide trend. The Carnegie Library is a free educational resource for the public and is designed in a style reflective of ancient Greece and Rome which represent knowledge, education, and public/civic duty. Most of the library buildings that Carnegie funded were unique, constructed in a number of styles, including Beaux-Arts, Italian Renaissance, Baroque, Classical Revivals, and Spanish Colonial. Each style was chosen by the community, although as the years went by, James Bertram, Carnegie's secretary, became less tolerant of designs which were not to his taste.

The architecture was typically simple and formal, welcoming patrons to enter through a prominent doorway, nearly always accessed via a staircase. The entry staircase symbolized a person's elevation by learning. Similarly, outside virtually every library was a lamppost or lantern that meant as a symbol of enlightenment. The Carnegie Library in Lewiston shows architectural symmetry, proportion and geometry that are traits of classical antiquity, which is present in ancient Greek and Roman architecture. An orderly arrangement of columns, pilaster, lintels, triangular pediments and domes are also characteristics of Neoclassical Revival architecture and these are present within the architectural design of the Lewiston Carnegie Library. The full-height entry portico with Corinthian columns is one of the important character defining features.

In her book, *Free to All: Carnegie Libraries and American Culture 1890-1920*, Abigail Van Slyck writes "the classical orders and the written rules governing their requisite components, proper proportions, and appropriate deployment provided a theoretical baseline against which professionals could assess one

²⁵ National Register of Historic Places, Kootenai County Jail, Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho, National Register N. 1000834

²⁶ Virginia Savage McAlester, *The Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* (New York: Knopf, Borzoi Book, 2013), 446.

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another's designs."²⁷ The Carnegie Library is of the neoclassical style with Italianate attributes. On Normal Hill, within the green landscape of Pioneer Park, sits the large brick library with elaborate entablature and pediment. Historically, the library featured a large dome, rounding out the symmetrical appearance of the Neoclassical and Italianate styles. Few buildings in the region match its particular style and presence. At the turn of the century, the Neoclassical Revival style was very reflective of the ancient Greek and Roman ideals. Knowledge, education, and public or civic duty were the understanding of prominent buildings featuring the Corinthian order in columns and entablature.

Criterion A: Education

For ninety-five years, the library provided educational services and access to its collection of books until it closed in 1999. The Tsceminicum Club played a major role in the library's history, when a charter member of the club petitioned Andrew Carnegie for grant funds so that a library could be built. From the settlement era, Lewiston's Carnegie Library serves as an example for civil service and the promotion of education and culture. The Tsceminicum Club desired to provide an educational and wholesome recreation activity: a free, public lending library open to the city's whole population – whether temporary or permanent. Prior to the construction of the Carnegie Library the collection of books had expanded and the public education efforts evolved to include resources for children through adults. Lewiston is not only the location of the first completed Carnegie Library in Idaho, but also the town that hired the first professional librarian in Idaho. Margaret Guyer served as Lewiston's librarian for over thirty years.²⁸ Under Guyer's supervision, the collection of books in the city went from the small collection in City Hall to the 10,000 volumes in the Carnegie Library. On May 21, 1900 Guyer was hired by the City and given a salary; she continued her work and assisted the people of Lewiston until she retired at the age of eighty.²⁹ The building meets Criterion A for Education at the local level because of its important ninety-five year history as a publicly accessible educational resource.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Carnegie Library is also eligible at the local level under Criterion C, as an excellent example of the Neoclassical Revival style in Lewiston. The building is unique for the City of Lewiston because of its location in a public park, its symmetrical façade, its pedimented and prominent entry portico, and its Neoclassical Revival design. Even though the library was not the largest or most expensive Carnegie Library built in Idaho, it possesses high-ornamentation, high-quality craftsmanship, and great attention to detail. The building was designed by regional architect Isaac Galbraith and constructed by local builders and masons. The interior spaces were designed to be sophisticated, ornamental, and open. Although not constructed during the regimented Carnegie Library grant plan and design phase, the library is among the few highly-ornate and Neoclassical Revival style buildings in Lewiston and is a local expression of a nationwide trend.

Closing Points

The building with a capacity of holding 10,000 volumes was finished in early July of 1904, and the books were moved up from Lewiston City Hall. Members of the Tsceminicum Club were surprised to see hundreds attend the opening of the new library, keeping the library opened until 10:00 p.m.³⁰ The Carnegie Library in Lewiston

²⁷Van Slyck, Abigail A. *Free to All: Carnegie Libraries & American Culture 1890-1920* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1995): 46.

²⁸ Branting, S. D. (2012). *Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness*. P.106

²⁹ Ibid., P.106 -107

³⁰ Branting, S. D. (2012). *Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness*. P.117

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continued to be a source of literature, culture, and education for the people of the city until it was closed on September 30, 1999.³¹ It has since been renovated and the building continues to serve the community, currently being used as a day school for children.

Opening two months before the Carnegie Library in Boise, the Carnegie Library in Lewiston is the first Carnegie library in Idaho.³² During the period in history when Carnegie-library grants were issued across the county, towns transformed because of this newly gained place of education and enlightenment. The architectural style has remained mostly unaltered and still features the Neoclassical Revival style that could be found at that time as well as many of the other Carnegie Libraries throughout the United States. The building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Education, and Criterion C for Architecture. Sitting in Pioneer Park on Normal Hill overlooking the historic city, the Carnegie Library remains in its original location and retains its historic integrity and character defining features.

³¹ Branting, S. D. (2012). *Historic firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended greatness*. P.117

³² *Ibid.*, P. 117

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bobinski, George S. *Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969)

Branting, Steven D. *Historic Firsts of Lewiston, Idaho: Unintended Greatness*. Charleston South Carolina:History Press, 2012)

"Isaac J. Galbraith," Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, last modified February 2012, accessed November 30, 2017, <https://dahp.wa.gov/isaac-j-galbraith>

Jones, T. (1997). *Carnegie libraries across America: A public legacy*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press.

Lewiston Tribune. *Few Books On A Crude Shelf Were Start Of City Library*. (2011, December 30). Retrieved July 12, 2017, from http://lmtribune.com/few-books-on-a-crude-shelf-were-start-of-city/article_3d5a3d75-da4c-5d8bbb9e0f8e7fa9a37b.html

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *The Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York: Knopf, Borzoi Book, 2013.

Moore, M. C. (1980). *Frontier Lewiston: 1861-1890*.

Mueller, G. (1980). *Lewiston: From packtrains and tent saloons to highways and brick stores: a century of progress, 1861-1962*. Lewiston, Idaho

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Swetnam, S. H. (2012). *Books, bluster, and bounty: Local politics in the Intermountain West and Carnegie Library Building Grants, 1898-1920*.

National Register of Historic Places, Kootenai County Jail, Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Idaho, National Register N. 1000834

Van Slyck, Abigail A. *Free to All: Carnegie Libraries & American Culture 1890-1920*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.

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: _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map)

NAD 1927 NAD 1983

1 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: Google Earth
(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 46°25'12.83"N 117°1'35.69"W
 Latitude Longitude

2 _____
 Latitude Longitude

3 _____
 Latitude Longitude

4 _____
 Latitude Longitude

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

The Carnegie Library boundary follows around the building along Park Drive making a u-shape, and ends along the row of mature trees forming a rounded triangle. The building lies within Nez Perce County Parcel # RPL03400810101 and RPL03400810101A.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Located in the northwest section of Pioneer Park the nominated property boundary includes the footprint of the building and some of the landscape of the park. Historically, the library has always been in a park setting and it is important to convey that setting within the property boundary. As the building is located within a public park there are many features that are not relevant to the history or importance of the library such as: other buildings, structures, and objects. Only the significance and history of the Carnegie Library building itself is discussed in this National Register of Historic Places nomination. Therefore, the boundary follows along Park Drive and ends behind the building along a row of mature trees, forming a rounded triangle.

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11. Form Prepared By

Commission Members: Anne Marie Emmerson, Tara LeGresley;
Commission Liaison: Jacqui Gilbert; SHPO National Register

name/title Coordinator Jamee Fiore; SHPO Intern: Erik Cordes date December 1, 2017
organization City of Lewiston Historic Preservation Commission (208) 746-1318 x 7261
& Idaho State Historic Preservation Office telephone (Jacqui Gilbert)
street & number 215 D Street, PO Box 617 Jacqui Gilbert:
email jgilbert@cityoflewiston.org
city or town Lewiston state Idaho zip code 83501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, 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 ID_NezPerceCounty_CarnegieLibrary

Name of Property: Lewiston Carnegie Library

City or Vicinity: Lewiston

County: Nez Perce **State:** ID

Photographer: Tara LeGresley

Date(s)
Photographed: March 19, 2016

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

Photo	#1	North façade, partial west elevation and setting/ surroundings, camera facing south.
Photo	#2	North façade, camera facing south.
Photo	#3	South elevation, camera facing north.
Photo	#4	East elevation, camera facing west.
Photo	#5	North and west elevation, camera facing northeast.
Photo	#6	West elevation, camera facing east.
Photo	#7	North façade detail, camera facing southeast.
Photo	#8	North façade detail, camera facing south.

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC