NPS Form 10-900 OMB No 1024-0018
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

77

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.

RECEIVED 2280
JAN 29 2016
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3

Other names/site number: East Washington Library (Carnegie)

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2822 East Washington Street

City or town: Indianapolis State: Indiana County: Marion

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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 X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B X C ___D

1.21.2016

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

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**

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:) _____

for Edson H. Beall 3·15·16

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	x
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	☐
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Education: Library

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Education: Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Early 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation:	Brick; Concrete
walls:	Brick
	Terra Cotta
roof:	Synthetics/Rubber
other:	

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

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3 (currently known as the East Washington Branch of the Indianapolis Marion County Public Library System) is located on the north side of East Washington Street, east of Rural Street, in a primarily commercial area with residential homes to the south. A former Indianapolis Public School is to the north, across the alley. The building is on a medium-sized lot with a parking lot at the rear of the property. Constructed beginning in 1909, the library is a one-story masonry structure on a raised basement. It is rectangular in shape with a truncated hipped roof behind a castellated parapet. The exterior is dark red brick. The entry bay, basement level, and rear façade are laid in a running bond, while the remainder of the front façade and the side façades are laid in a Flemish bond, with the exposed heads being darker. The basement and first floor are separated by an angled terra cotta block water table. The basement level features terra cotta quoins on the corners and every fourth row of bricks is recessed. The quoins are recessed as well, which completes the channeled rustication effect.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The front façade of the building (photograph 0001) features a projecting main entry bay which faces south. A flight of stairs leads to the modern entry doors which each have a single panel in the lower half and a Tudor-arched window in the upper half. While not historic, the current doors were modeled after the original doors. Angled buttresses with terra cotta caps are located on each side of the entrance bay. The entry features a splayed Tudor arch constructed of sculpted terra cotta blocks that form multiple archivolts. A large transom window and narrow sidelights surround the doors. A quatrefoil is located on each spandrel of the arch and above is an inscription which reads, "Indianapolis Public Library" in Old English typeface. Terra cotta trim, resembling quoins, is located along the sides of the entry. Above the Tudor-arched entrance are two hooded monk sculptures by Alexander Sangernebo. Made of terra cotta, each rests its feet on a corbelled buttress cap. The figure on the west (photograph 0002) appears to be reading a book, while the figure on the left (photograph 0003) is holding a book in front of him. Each hooded monk supports a scupper stone. A castellated parapet, topped by a wide terra cotta cap, hides a truncated hipped roof and highlights an engraved terra cotta plaque above the entry which reads, "Branch No. 3." The windows on each side of the entrance bay are wood, one-over-one, double-hung-sash, with Tudor-arched leaded transom windows. They are grouped in threes and each grouping has a quoined terra cotta surround with chamfered sills and verticals. Each lintel is formed of dressed voussoirs making a flat arch. A complex cornce with deep cavetto composed of terra cotta sits just above the entrance and windows. There are two openings on each side of the main entry at the basement level. Each opening has a terra cotta block flat arch lintel, and the building's terra cotta block foundation serves as the sill. These openings have been infilled with Transite (cement board).

The east façade of the building (photograph 0004) features the same brick pattern and quoins at the basement level as seen on the front façade. There are three window openings at the basement level as well as a vent. The vent opening originally extended down; it was a below-grade double-door entrance to the basement with stairs from the north and south. In 1977, it was changed to its current configuration. The wooden window frames are intact, but the openings have been infilled with Transite. The openings have terra cotta block sills and lintels with chamfered inside edges. The angled water table between the basement and main level continues across the entire façade. On the main level there are four window openings placed high on the wall to accommodate book stacks lining the walls on the interior and to allow for natural light to enter the building. The two southernmost openings contain paired, arched, wood leaded casement windows. The remaining two openings, which have been infilled with Transite, retain the wood casements, with the northernmost opening reaching lower on the wall. All the openings of the main level have terra cotta block sills and lintels. The belt course and accentuated cornice above the windows and the parapet are carried around the east side of the building from the main façade. Two interior chimneys are located on this end of the building.

The north (rear) façade of the library (photograph 005) faces the parking lot at the rear of the building. It does not have the same level of detail as the other façades. The Flemish bond brick pattern, recessed brick pattern at the basement level, angled water table, accentuated belt course, and castellated parapet carry around from the side façade s for approximately four feet at each corner. The remainder of the façade, which is stepped back slightly from the corners, is laid in a running bond with sporadic door and window openings. The truncated hipped roof is visible on this façade. Originally, the parapet continued across the rear façade, but it was removed sometime after 1977. An entrance, containing a nonhistoric metal door, which leads to a landing between the main level and the basement, is located on the east end of the façade. Originally this opening housed a glazed wood door was a large transom. There are four window openings at the basement level. The wood frames are in place, but the openings have been infilled with Transite. A grouping of three wood, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, centered at the main level, is the focal point of the façade. Each features an arched leaded transom window. Flanking each side of the large window opening is an arched leaded casement window. Two additional openings are located on the main level. The opening on the east end retains its wooden frame, but has been infilled with Transite. The opening on the west end contains a wood, one-over-one, double-hung-sash window. The windows on the main level have terra cotta block sills. The lintels have been covered in flashing.

The west façade of the library (photograph 0006) is almost identical to the east façade. The basement level of the west façade features the recessed brick wall treatment and terra cotta quoins as seen on the front and east façades. There are three openings at the basement level. Each contains the wooden frame for paired windows which have been infilled with Transite. The openings interrupt the terra cotta block foundation and have terra cotta block lintels. The angled water table between the basement and main level continues from the front façade across the entire elevation. On the main level, there are four window openings placed high on the wall to accommodate book stacks lining the walls on the interior and to allow for natural light to enter the building. The two southernmost openings contain paired, arched, wood leaded casement windows. The remaining two openings, are casement windows, with the northernmost opening reaching lower on the wall. All the openings of the main level have terra cotta block sills and lintels. The belt course and accentuated cornice above the windows and the parapet are carried around the east side of the building from the main façade. An interior chimney is located on this end of the building.

Interior

The double entry doors lead to a vestibule (photograph 0007) on the main level. The space features original wood trim around the main entry doors, baseboards, picture rail, and a tile floor. The main library space is accessed by two original wood doors which feature full-length, pointed arch windows and full-height sidelights. Above the interior entry is a transom made up of six cusped lancet arch, textured glass windows (photograph 0008). The main level of the library features a characteristic Carnegie floor plan with a central circulation desk and a reading room to either side. Typically there was also a space behind the circulation desk for the librarian's desk. The original carved wooden circulation desk (photograph 0009) is flanked by the children's

reading room (photograph 0010) to the right and the adult reading room (photograph 0011) to the left. The desk features panels with the same lancet arch design as the previously-mentioned transom window. Each reading room has a tile fireplace as a focal point and bookshelves along the walls under the windows (photograph 0012). Both reading rooms feature original wood trim however the bookshelves have been replaced. The rear portion of the main level (photograph 0013) is now used as an additional area for book stacks and computer stations. It also contains an office, restrooms, a storage closet, and access to the basement. This portion of the main level features original woodwork. The basement level, which has been reconfigured, contains a community room (photographs 0014 and 0015) available for public gatherings and library events. Restrooms, storage areas, kitchen, staff lounge, and mechanical room are also located on this level.

A full renovation of the library was carried out in 1978 at a cost of $200,000. During a 2003 renovation, the interior was recarpeted and the metal entry doors, which were put in during the 1978 renovation, were replaced with custom oak doors modeled after the original doors. Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3 retains a high level of architectural integrity and continues to serve the community in its original role.

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.)

- [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 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.)

- [ ] 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 instructions.)
Architecture
Education

Period of Significance
1911-1966

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Foltz and Parker

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1912, the year the building was completed, and ends in 1966, indicating its continued use as a library through the end of the historic period.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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.)

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3, located east of downtown Indianapolis, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The building is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a Carnegie library designed in the Tudor Revival Style. It is also significant in the area of education as an intact example of a Carnegie-funded library constructed during the height of Andrew Carnegie's program. The building is representative of a movement by communities to establish libraries for the education of their populations, and the funding received from Andrew Carnegie made it part of a larger movement of establishing community libraries across the United States. Five libraries were constructed in Indianapolis through a grant from the Carnegie Library fund in 1909. This branch is one of only two of those libraries still serving that function in Indianapolis and is also the earliest surviving Carnegie-funded library in the city.

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

Architecture

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3 (currently known as the East Washington Branch) was designed in the Tudor Revival style by Foltz and Parker, a prominent architectural firm comprised of Herbert Foltz and Wilson B. Parker. The Tudor Revival style emerged in the late 19th century, and was especially popular during the 1920s and early 1930s. Tudor Revival is a style found primarily in residential homes, but is also seen in educational and religious buildings. Tudor structures date back to early 16th century England. Few modern examples of Tudor Revival architecture mimic details of the early examples, rather they are loosely based on a variety of English styles ranging from folk houses to Late Medieval castles.

The earliest examples of the style tended to be architect-designed landmark buildings which closely copied English models. Architectural historians have proposed calling these structures "Jacobethan" because of their resemblance to Medieval buildings with Renaissance detailing popular during the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I, known as the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras

respectively. In later decades, these structures were joined by less grandiose Tudor homes with steep gables, overlaid half-timbering, and other detailing.

Relatively unknown before World War I, the Tudor Revival style peaked in popularity in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s as masonry techniques allowed even the most humble designs to mimic the brick and stone façades of the English examples. There are many variations of the style in overall shape, roof type, and façade materials. The most prominent façade details are often ornamental half-timbering and stucco, masonry, or masonry-veneered walls. Some of the more prominent features of the Tudor Revival style are a steeply-pitched roof, usually side-gabled, a façade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, tall, narrow windows which are generally grouped together, and massive chimneys usually crowned by decorative chimney pots. The first residential examples of the Tudor Revival style in Indianapolis were seen as early as 1910.

Carnegie libraries followed a formulaic plan (a centralized circulation desk flanked by reading rooms) that gave them a distinctive look and layout and allowed for the stack system preferred by Mr. Carnegie. While most Carnegie libraries were designed in the Classical style, Indianapolis Public Library No. 3 was constructed in the Tudor Revival style. Designed by the firm Foltz and Parker, the library was built on East Washington Street in a primarily commercial area. Herbert Foltz and Wilson B. Parker were prominent architects in the Indianapolis area and both were very active in the Indianapolis arts community. Parker was a well-known Carnegie architect, having designed 30 Carnegies within the State of Indiana, including Spades Park Library (Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6), Monroe County Public Library, Spencer Public Library, Thorntown Public Library, and several others including one in Illinois and one in Michigan. Together, Foltz and Parker worked on several state buildings and residences.

Construction of the Carnegie libraries provided Indianapolis with a fine collection of classical-inspired community landmark buildings. Carnegie expressed his opinion that libraries bearing his name should not be “Greek Temples” but should be dignified, solid looking, functional buildings. Architects in America had little knowledge of how to design libraries. Too much emphasis on exterior ornamentation or grand entrances tended to sacrifice interior space.[1] Until 1908, a community which had its site and monetary pledge could design and construct its library without approval from Carnegie. After several towns ran out of money during construction due to poor planning, Carnegie required plans to be submitted for approval. To make the construction of these libraries easier, especially for smaller communities, he and his secretary, James Bertram, publish a leaflet entitled “Notes on Library Buildings”. It was comprised of plans and minimum requirements for design and construction. Although the Indianapolis Carnegie branches predate “Notes,” their plans are similar to several plans presented in the flyer. The octagonal central core concept in particular is very similar to a plan presented in the leaflet.

[1] Diebold, Paul and Jennifer Morris. *Hawthorne Branch Library No. 2*, National Register of Historic Places nomination form, February 8, 1999.

The open stack system and centralized design used in Carnegie libraries is still the most efficient arrangement.[2]

Each of the Indianapolis Carnegies was a slight variation on a theme, and each resembled plans suggested later in "Notes." Architects adapted styles to the requirements of the Carnegie grant. The East Washington Branch was less classically-inspired with its Tudor Revival façade and whimsical hooded figures, designed by Foltz and Parker. The Hawthorne Branch was designed by Bohlen and Sons in the Classical Revival style, while the Madison Avenue and West Indianapolis branches were Neoclassical with columned porticoes, both by Robert Frost Daggett. Lastly, the Spades Park branch combined Craftsman features with classicism, also by Parker.[3]

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3 is a one-story, brick building on a raised basement. Intentionally built with steps, Carnegie libraries encouraged "patrons to 'step up' intellectually when they walked up the main entryway, entering 'higher ground' through the temple like portal into the rooms of knowledge."[4] The building terra cotta details including small tabs projecting from the doorways and windows that resemble quoins, and terra cotta block lintels, sills, and foundation. Substantial wooden entry doors are surrounded by a large transom window, narrow sidelights, and a terra cotta Tudor arch which is broad and pointed. The windows are traditional double-hung-sash, grouped in twos and threes, with arched tops and leaded casement windows. The building has a truncated hipped roof behind a castellated parapet and three large, interior brick chimneys. The floor plan is typical of Carnegie libraries, with a raised basement used for meetings and activities, reading rooms flanking a central circulation desk, and high main floor windows allowing for book stacks and natural light. Original woodwork and fireplaces exist. Overall the building exhibits many character-defining features, with the most unique element being the two hooded figures that hover above the entrance.

Education

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3 was the result of a desire by several individuals in the city, along with local educators, to expand the library system for the continued education of its citizens. The initiative occurred at the same time as state and national movements to establish public libraries. This movement was funded in large part by industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie.[5] Carnegie established his program to fund the construction of libraries throughout the English-speaking world in 1886. He believed that libraries should be free, public institutions, and any community that offered a free site and a promise of funds to maintain a library qualified for the program. The creation of branch libraries was a key event in the expansion of the Indianapolis public library system. It became accessible to nearly every part of the city by the eve of World War I.[6]

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[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] http://sites.google.come/site/indianascarnegielibraries/indiana-s-carnegie-libraries.
[5] Garner, Kurt West. *Monticello Carnegie Library*, National Register of Historic Places nomination form, April 2, 2012.
[6] Diebold.

Indiana State Supreme Court clerk Henry Coburn established the first public library in Indianapolis in 1844. He used provisions of the 1816 Indiana Constitution, which allowed for the use of a small amount of tax funds for county library establishment and use. The Marion County Courthouse was home to the library, which was available to the public for a subscription fee. While it existed until 1930, the library was inadequate for a city the size of Indianapolis by the mid-19th century.[7]

After the Civil War, public sentiment in Indianapolis began to favor support of a free library system. Presbyterian minister, Reverend Hanford Edson, suggested following Benjamin Franklin's idea of establishing a library association. Interested citizens did form such a group in 1869, with Mrs. Eliza McCready as its first librarian. In 1871, a group of interested citizens, led by school superintendent Abram Shortridge, helped pass an act of the Indiana General Assembly allowing cities to create libraries under the jurisdiction of school systems. The next year, the public library committee of the School Board hired Charles Evans of Boston to be the first head librarian of the first Indianapolis Public Library. The city had roughly 35,000 residents at the time. Evans opened the first library in the high school building at Pennsylvania and Michigan Streets. The main library was housed in various homes and commercial buildings until 1893, when the School Commissioners Board funded construction of a large new Neoclassical Revival structure.[8]

Miss Eliza Browning was a key figure in the growth of the Indianapolis public library system. Born in Fortville, Indiana in 1856, she became the first female head librarian of the system in 1892. She helped plan the 1893 main library building and soon turned her attention to the creation of branches. The first four branches in the Riverside Park area, 10th and Brookside, Fountain Square area, and 500 South Meridian were all opened in December, 1896. A West Indianapolis branch opened in 1897. All five branches were in rented space, typically, a commercial storefront. In December, 1903, Butler College officials opened Bona Thompson Memorial Library (listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the Irvington Historic District on May 29, 1987). The Neoclassical Revival-style building was the first permanent library building to be used as a branch library. The branch system operated on this basis for just over a decade. By 1909, Miss Browning was planning new branches and replacement buildings for the earlier branches. Integral to Browning's plan was a large grant from Andrew Carnegie's foundation.[9]

She believed that the library should reach out and serve the entire community. To get funding for new branches, Browning sent an application to Carnegie's foundation and even went to New York City to meet with him. Her request was refused initially; Carnegie Corporation managers stated that requests needed to come from the local mayor's office.[10] In 1909, Carnegie gave the City of Indianapolis $120,000 to be used towards the construction of six branch libraries. Although only five were built, the grant more than doubled the number of libraries in

[7] Ibid.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid.

Indianapolis at the time. Construction of the first library, Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3, began the same year. It was dedicated on November 14, 1911. The last to be dedicated was the Madison Avenue Branch on April 26, 1912.

The residents of the area around the East Washington branch in those early years were mostly middle class and many owned their homes. In later years, many of the homes were occupied by renters, and the population became more transient. The two large plants in the area, P.R. Mallory and RCA, had their own libraries, and had little real need for the branch. With four elementary public schools, two private schools, and three high schools to serve, the library became a center of activity for school age clientele, but it never became one of the busiest. In the 1950s, the area became more commercial in function, when more stores and shops developed along Est Washington Street. The branch was never considered to be in a prosperous or growing community. Through persistent efforts of the staff, providing a wide variety of program activities such as films, story hours, seasonal celebrations, and the establishment of a retirees' group, the Pioneers of the 70s, the circulation remained relatively steady through the 1990s.[11]

The construction of new, permanent Carnegie-funded branch libraries gave nearly one-half of the Indianapolis system permanent library structures in one swift action. Miss Browning's triumph in obtaining a Carnegie grant helped establish a modern branch system for the city.[12] Of the five Carnegie libraries built in Indianapolis, Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3 (East Washington Branch) and Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 (Spades Park Branch) are the only two still operating as libraries. The Madison Avenue and West Indianapolis Branches have both been demolished. The Hawthorne Branch (listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 15, 2000) currently houses the Hawthorne Community Center. Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3 is the oldest library branch in Indianapolis and the first library tobe built using a grant received from Andrew Carnegie in 1909. Although it was updated in 1978 and 2003, the building retains a high level of exterior and interior integrity and serves it original purpose.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Andrew Carnegie was a philanthropist of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although he donated to other causes, he became known as the "patron saint of libraries" because he donated most of his money to support the construction of town libraries. Born in Dunfirmline, Scotland, Carnegie came from humble beginnings; his father was a linen weaver and his mother was a shop keeper. When Carnegie was only 13 the family immigrated to America. The family had very little money, so at the age of 13, Carnegie took his first job as a bobbin boy at a cotton mill where he made $1.20 a week. He later worked as a telegraph messenger, and after teaching himself Morse code, he went on to become a telegraph operator and secretary to Thomas A.

[11] Downey, Lawrence J. A Live Thing in the Whole Town. Indianapolis: Indianapolis-Marioni County Public Library Foundation, Inc., 1991.
[12] Diebold.

Scott in the Pittsburg subdivision of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After leaving the railroad company, he went into business for himself, building a highly successful steel business and becoming known as the "Steel King". Andrew Carnegie believed that through hard work and education, a person could easily get ahead. At the age of 66, he retired and started devoting all of his time to philanthropy, eventually donating over 90 percent of his fortune to what he called "the improvement of mankind." Carnegie started his library program in 1886, with the first few libraries constructed in his hometowns, first in Dunfermline and later in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Library grants were limited to English speaking countries, with libraries being built in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. To receive grants, cities and towns had to fill out an application and questionnaire, submit finished drawings, and procure a site. The program also required the city or town to make an annual pledge of ten percent of the total amount granted for maintenance, salaries, and books.

At the turn of the 20th century, Indianapolis' library system was inadequate for a city of its size. The grant from the Carnegie foundation provided the needed funds to make the system accessible to a greater portion of the population by adding new branches and permanent buildings for existing branches. Construction of the East Washington Branch and the Hawthorne Branch were pursued simultaneously. East Washington was the first of the Indianapolis Carnegies; library officials dedicated East Washington four days before Hawthorne in November, 1911. Spades Park was a new branch location, as were the Hawthorne and East Washingtin structures. The West Indianapolis and Madison Avenue Buildings replaced original branch locations in their vicinities. Only three of the original Carnegie structures are still extant, with the Spades Park and East Washington branches remaining in public library use. The Hawthorne branch houses a community center. The Madison Avenue branch was lost to Interstate 70 construction in the early 1970s, and the West Indianapolis was demolished in August, 1994. [13]

Out of the total 2,507 libraries funded by the Carnegie program, 1,689 were built in the United States, 660 in Great Britain, and 125 in Canada. The State of Indiana received the greatest number of Carnegie library grants of any state. Between the years of 1901 and 1918, Indiana received a total of 156 grants which allowed for the creation of 165 library buildings.[14] By 1909, a number of Indiana towns had already received grants, including Fort Wayne's $90,000 grant awarded in 1901. By 1903, sixteen Carnegie funded structures had been dedicated in communities large and small throughout Indiana.[15] Goshen received the first grant in 1901, and Lowell received the final grant in 1918. Additionally, Indiana was provided two academic libraries funded by Carnegie, at DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, and Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana. Indiana received over $2.6 million from the Carnegie Corporation. None of the communities receiving a Carnegie grant defaulted on their pledge to provide for the library building once it was initially constructed.[16]

[13] Ibid.
[14] http://sites.google.com/site/indianascarnegielibraries/indiana-s-carnegie-libraries.
[15] Diebold.
[16] http://sites.google.com/site/indianascarnegielibraries/indiana-s-carnegie-libraries.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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McPherson, Alan. Temples of Knowledge: Andrew Carnegie's Gift to Indiana. Kewanna, IN: Hoosier's Nest, 2003. Print.

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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): 098-295-01976__

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 575731	Northing: 4402464
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 is located on an irregular lot at the intersection of Nowland Avenue and Commerce Street. It is "Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Joseph A. Moore's Subdivision of Lots numbered 25, 26, and 27 of A. E. Fletcher's Third Brookside Addition to the City of Indianapolis as recorded in Plat Book 6, Page 75 in the office of the Recorder of Marion County, Indiana. Also Lot 4 in the corrected plat of Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in Joseph A. Moore's Subdivision of Lots 25, 26, and 27 in Albert E. Fletcher's Third Brookside Addition, as filed by Otto W. Wuelfing et al., and as recorded in Plat Book 12, Page 35 in the office of the Recorder of Marion County, Indiana." The boundary is shown on the enclosed site plan as a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary includes the library building and the parcel historically and currently associated with it.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Holly A. Tate, architectural historian and Raluca Filimon, Intern
organization: Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
street & number: 402 West Washington Street, Room W274
city or town: Indianapolis state: Indiana zip code: 46204
e-mail: htate@dnr.in.gov
telephone: (317)234-3919
date: Deember 16, 2015

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 this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 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: Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3

City or Vicinity: Indianapolis

County: Marion State: Indiana

Photographer: Holly A. Tate

Date Photographed: December 15, 2015

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

1 of 15: Front (south) façade, photographer facing northwest.

2 of 15: Front façade, monk sculpture, photographer facing north.

3 of 15: Front façade, monk sculpture, photographer facing north.

4 of 15: East façade, photographer facing southwest.

5 of 15: Rear (north) façade, photographer facing south.

6 of 15: West façade, photographer facing southeast,

7 of 15: Vestibule, photographer facing south.

8 of 15: Vestibule, photographer facing southeast.

9 of 15: Circulation desk, photographer facing northwest.

10 of 15: Children's Reading Room, photographer facing southeast.

11 of 15: Adult Reading Room, photographer facing southwest.

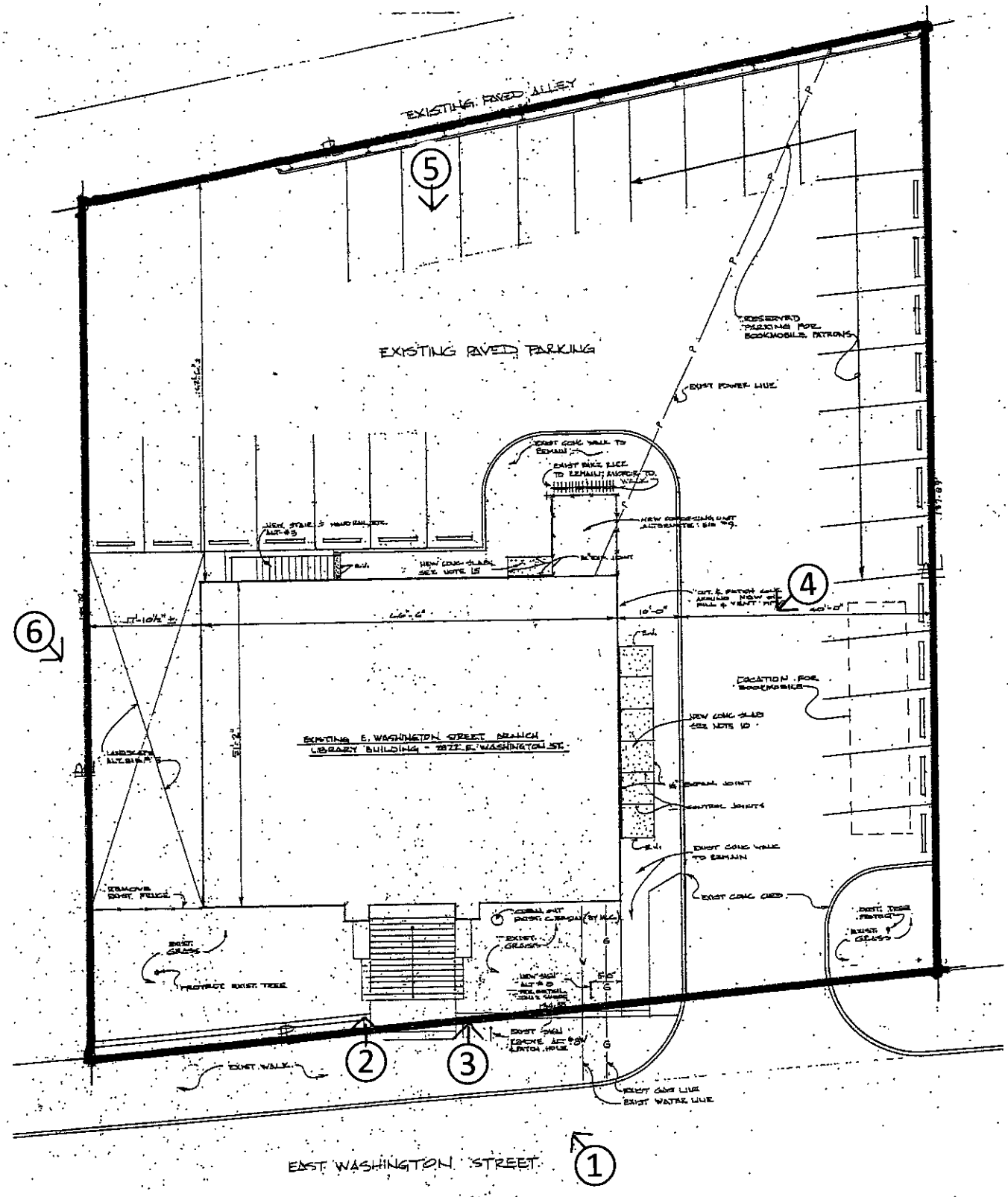
12 of 15: Fireplace, Children's Reading Room; photographer facing northeast.

13 of 15: Rear portion of main level (Stack Area); photographer facing northeast.

14 of 15: Basement, photographer facing southwest.

15 of 15: Basement, photographer facing east.

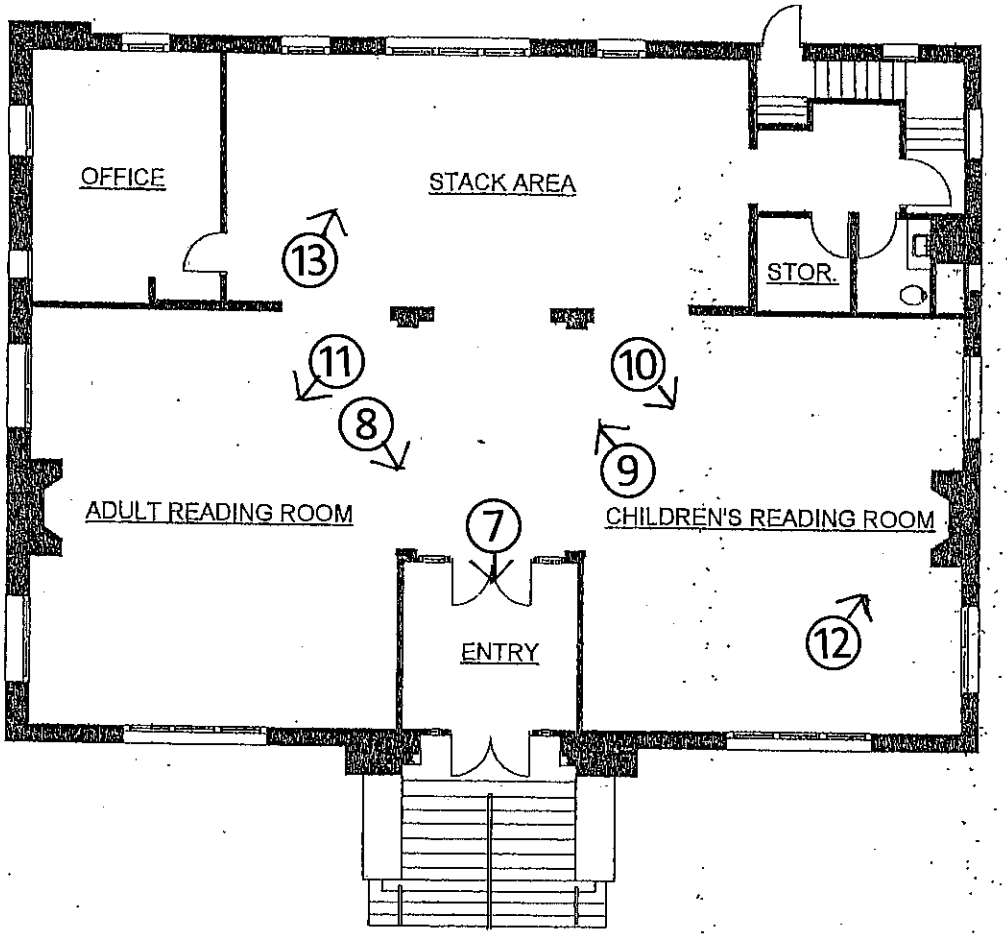
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.



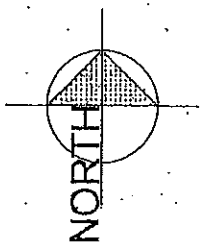
Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3
(East Washington Branch)
Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

Boundary ———

Photograph ①→

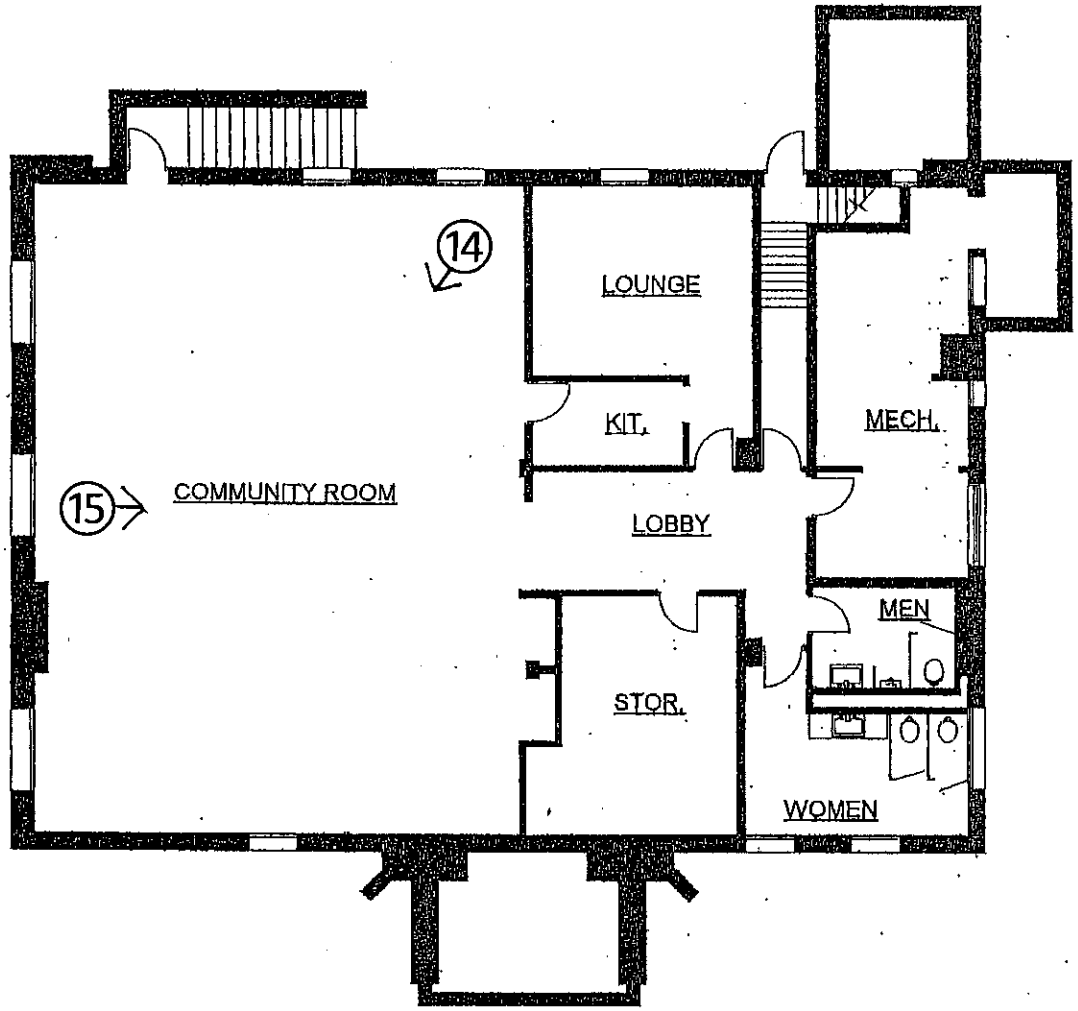


FLOOR PLAN

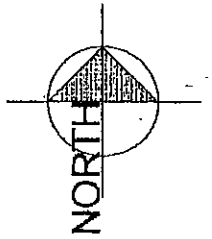


Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3
(East Washington Branch)
Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

Photograph 1



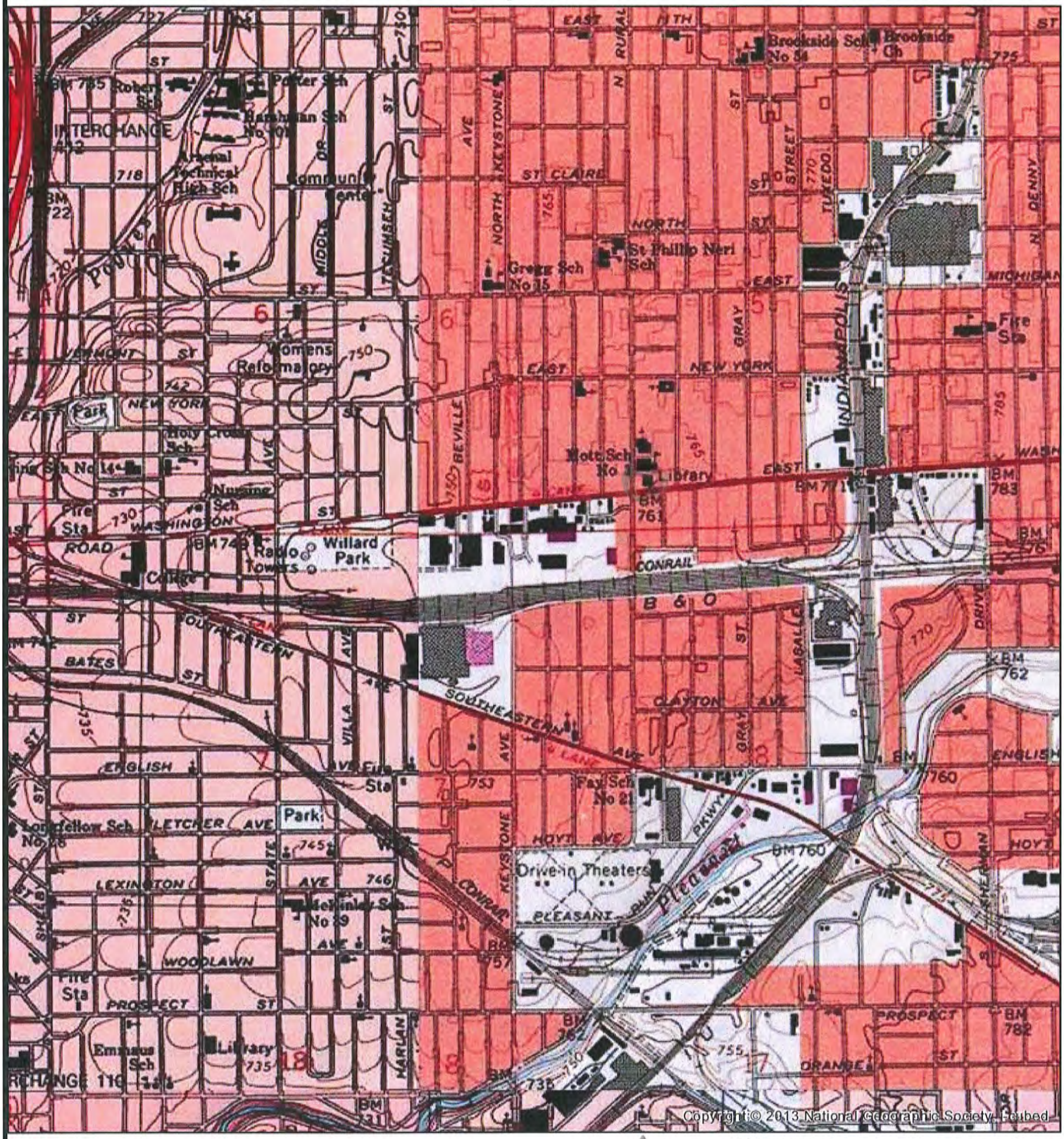
BASEMENT PLAN



Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3
(East Washington Branch)
Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

Photograph 1

Indianapolis East



Author:
Indianapolis Public Library
Branch No. 3
Marion County, Indiana
NAD 83 UTM
16 575731 4402464

Map Coordinate System:
WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

1:23,572
Relative Scale

Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources
Geographic Information Systems

USA Topo Maps

INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY
2827
SAFE PLACE
The Library
East Washington Branch
November

RD

East Washington Street
Branch Hours
Closed
WILL BE TOWED

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

CUSTOMER
PARKING
ONLY

2822
All Indianapolis Library locations will be
CLOSED
Christmas Eve
Christmas Day
New Year's Day*

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J Fiction
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Ann H. Gabhart
Christmas at Harmony Hill
A Nantucket Christmas
Jingle Books!
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