NPS Form 10-900
OMB No 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

78

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. 6
Other names/site number: Spades Park 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: 1801 Nowland Avenue
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Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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

[signature]	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:) _____

Joe Edson R. 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: Italian Renaissance Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Craftsman
Other: Arts and Crafts

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation:	Brick
walls:	Brick
	Stone: Limestone
roof:	Asphalt
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. 6 (currently known as the Spades Park Branch of the Indianapolis Marion County Public Library System) sits on an irregularly-shaped corner lot at the intersection of Nowland Avenue and Commerce Avenue. A parking lot is located behind the building. The surrounding neighborhood is residential with Spades Park to the north. Constructed in 1911-12, the library is a two-story masonry structure on a raised basement. The main portion of the building is L-shaped with projecting one-story bays on each side. It has a hipped roof typical of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The library has a brick and concrete foundation and walls composed of dark red and brown brick laid in a running bond. Decorative brick work is used throughout the building with accents of limestone.

Narrative Description

Exterior

Steps, flanked by sweeping brick knee walls topped by limestone caps, lead up to the primary entry (Photograph 0001) which faces west. Double entry doors, containing full-length glass panels, are topped by an 18-light transom. The entry is flanked by four ribbed Doric limestone columns which support an ornate stone entablature with the words "Branch Library No. 6" engraved in the frieze. A row of dentils supports the cornice. Above is a decorative brick and limestone parapet with the letters "I.P.L." engraved on a stone plaque. On each side of the entry is a wood, double-hung window with an eight-light transom and limestone sill. Decorative brickwork surrounds sides and tops of the windows. Two rows of headers create the sides and the tops feature a row of soldier bricks topped by a row of rowlock bricks. A keystone effect is created by six stretcher bricks. A panel of decorative brickwork with stone corner blocks is located above each window. The second floor contains four wood, double-hung four-over-one windows with round-arched, multi-light transoms. The windows share a continuous stone sill. The sides of each window are accented by a row of header bricks followed by a row of stretcher bricks. The arched transoms are highlighted by three rows of header bricks and a limestone keystone. The second floor windows are further highlighted by a triangular accent created by a brick beltcourse, interrupted by the windows, and decorative brick and limestone. A limestone water table separates the first level and the basement. The above-grade portion of the basement is accented by a row of soldier bricks at ground level, and a row below and above the water table. The corners of the front façade project slightly and feature a decorative panel composed of three rows of header bricks surrounded by a row of stretcher bricks with limestone corner blocks. The side overhanging roof eave is supported by single and paired decorative wood brackets.

The south façade (photograph 0002) features the ell of the two-story main portion of the building, a one-story wind, and a second entrance. The projecting corner detail is carried around to this façade, and it contains the same decorative panel with limestone corner blocks. The water table and header brick detail at the basement level and the second story beltcourse are continued on this façade. A wood four-over-one double-hung window, with a multi-light transom is located on the first floor at the west end of the façade. It features a limestone sill, decorative brickwork surround, and a limestone keystone. A one-story wing is located in the ell of the main portion of the building. The basement level of the wind contains two openings that feature wood window frames that now contain vents. The header bricks at the bottom of the basement level act as a sill for the openings. The west side of the wing contains a group of three one-over-one, double-hung windows, each with an eight-light transom. The windows share a continuous limestone sill. The south side of the wing contains four wood, one-over-one double-hung windows with limestone sills. These windows are shorter than those on the front façade and are just below the roof line to accommodate book stacks on the interior and allow natural light into the reading rooms. The wing features a flat roof with wide eaves supported by single and paired decorative wood brackets. The second level of the main portion of the building, visible above the wing, contains four wood, four-over-one, double-hung windows with round-arched, multi-

light transoms. The windows feature the same decorative brickwork as the second floor windows on the front façade. This portion of the building projects slightly. Just east of the wing is a secondary entrance which was added during a 1986-1987 update of the building. This entrance has direct access to the elevator, which was also added during the renovation. The entrance projects slightly from the wing. The entrance door is flanked by Doric columns with support a small hipped roof. The east end of the façade is the ell of the two-story portion of the building. A small, rectangular opening is located just above the roof of the second entrance. It features a wood frame and limestone sill, and now contains a vent. A single wood, four-over-one double-hung window with a round-arched, multi-light transom is located on the second floor. It features a limestone sill and the same brick surround and keystone as the other second floor windows. The wide roof overhang is supported by single and paired decorative wood brackets.

The east façade (photograph 0003) of the building faces the parking lot (Photograph 003). The second story beltcourse is carried across this façade, but no other decorative brick or stone features are present. A wooden fence hides systems equipment and much of the basement level. Stairs lead to an entrance on the first floor level at the south end of the façade. Also in the east end, at the second floor level, is a pair of wood, one-over-one, double-hung windows with a brick rowlock sill. The center and north end of the first level of the façade both contain a group of three wood, one-over-one, double-hung windows, each with a brick rowlock sill. An engaged brick chimney is located between the two groups of windows and pierces the roofline. The wide overhang is supported by single and paired decorative wood brackets.

The north façade (photograph 0004) of the building features two one-story wings. The water table and header brick detail at the basement level and the second story beltcourse are continued on this façade. The smaller of the two wings, which contains the staff lounge, is located at the east end of the façade. The east side of the wing contains one wood, one-over-one double-hung window with a limestone sill at the first floor level. The north side contains two wood, one-over-one, double-hung windows with limestone sills. A single wood, four-over-one, double-hung window with a round-arched, multi-light transom is located at the second level above the smaller wing. It features a limestone sill and the same brick surround and keystone as the other second floor windows. The larger wing matches the wing on the south façade in placement and window openings on its north and west sides. The second floor above the larger wing also mimics the second floor on the south façade with identical windows and decorative features. As on the south façade, this portion of the main building projects slightly. The west end of the north façade contains a pair of wood, one-over-one, double-hung windows with single-light transoms and a limestone sill. The opening is surrounded by two rows of header bricks. The second floor of the west end contains a single wood, four-over-one, double-hung window with a round-arched, multi-light transom. It features a limestone sill and the same brick surround and keystone as the other second floor windows. The projecting corner detail is carried around to this façade, and it contains the same decorative panel with limestone corner blocks. The wide eave is supported by single and paired decorative wood brackets.

Interior

The double entry doors lead to a vestibule on the main level (photograph 0005). The space features original wood trim and a tile floor. A second set of double doors leads to the lobby (photographs 0006 and 0014). The lobby entry features wood doors with full-length windows and a large, single-light transom. Original wood trim around the doors, baseboard, picture wainscoting and a tile floor are found in the space. Access to the second floor and a public restroom are located in the lobby. The main portion of the library is accessed through a third double-door entry (photograph 0007), which is identical to the lobby entry. While the layout of Branch No. 6 does not follow the typical Carnegie plan exactly, it does feature most of the hallmark spaces. A central circulation desk (photograph 0008) is flanked by two reading rooms. The u-shaped circulation desk is original however the counter has been replaced with a laminate top. The children's reading room (photograph 0009) is to the right and a second reading room (photograph 0010) is to the left, which houses computer workstations and the adult reading room. The librarian's office is located off of the adult reading room (photograph 0011). In most Carnegie libraries the space behind the desk was used for a librarian's desk. In Branch No. 6, the space is an additional reading room (photographs 0012 and 0013). It appears to have always been used for that purpose due to the presence of a fireplace. During the mid-1980s renovation, the fireplace surround was replaced. The rear portion of the library also includes the staff lounge, the elevator, and access to the basement. The main floor of the library features its original tin ceiling, woodwork, and layout, with book stacks along the walls. Unlike most Carnegie libraries, Indianapolis Public Library No. 6 has a second floor. Typically, the basement of the library housed a community room, but in this branch, the large community space is located on the second floor. A small lobby and storage room is located at the top of the stairs. Double entry doors lead into a large room with a storage room and access to the elevator at the east end (photographs 0015 and 0016). Many of the finishes are modern, but the window frames and large ceiling beams remain intact. The basement includes a small storage area, a mechanical room, and a large crawl space.

A full renovation of the library took place in 1986-1987 at a cost of $610,407. During that time, the library gained a parking lot, a heating and cooling system was installed, carpeting was put in, the original tin ceiling was cleaned and repaired, and the fireplace was refurbished with teal marble tiles and gas logs. An elevator was also added. While the original arrangement of the interior was maintained, new furniture and new shelving was added. The original tile roof was also replaced. Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 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
1912-1966

Significant Dates

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Parker, Wilson B.

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. 6, located northeast 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 that combines Classicism with Craftsman features. 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.

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

Architecture

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 (currently known as the Spades Park Branch) utilizes Craftsman and Arts and Crafts detailing on a more classical, Italian Renaissance form. The library was designed by Wilson B. Parker of Indianapolis, an architect who was well known for his library designs. With its oriental brick and original terra cotta tile roof, the Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 emulated the style of the Old Italian Villas of the Renaissance. The Italian Renaissance Revival style can be found primarily in the early 20th century. Less popular than the Craftsman, Tudor, or Colonial Revival styles, it was primarily used for landmarks in major metropolitan areas. The style features details which include masonry walls, an overhanging roof with brackets, boxed eaves, tiled roofs, and classical door surroundings. The style began to decline in popularity during the 1930s. A popular style in Indiana at that time, Italian Renaissance Revival was not the traditional classical style commonly used for Carnegie libraries. It also strays somewhat from the traditional Carnegie floor plan as a two-story building. Unlike most Carnegie buildings, the community event space is located on the second

floor instead of in the basement. Craftsman and Arts and Crafts details, including decorative brickwork, window configurations, and interior woodwork, can be found on the exterior and interior of the building. These details were born out of a need for a functional and modest space and spurred an architectural revolution that ended the Victorian Era.

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. The main floor of the building closely follows this formula, but Wilson B. Parker, the architect, added a second floor to his design. Most Carnegie libraries were designed in the Classical style, and Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 added Craftsman and Arts and Crafts features to a classical form. Designed by Wilson B. Parker, the library was built on Nowland Avenue in a residential area. Parker was a prominent architect in the Indianapolis area and was very active in the Indianapolis arts community. He was a well-known Carnegie architect, having designed 30 Carnegies within the State of Indiana, including East Washington Library (Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3), Monroe County Public Library, Spencer Public Library, Thorntown Public Library, and several others including one in Illinois and one in Michigan.

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. 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 Spades Park Branch was classically-inspired, but Parker added touches of styles popular at the time of construction. The Hawthorne Branch was designed by Bohlen and Sons in the Classical Revival style, while the Madison Avenue and West Indianapolis branches were

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

Neoclassical with columned porticoes, both by Robert Frost Daggett. Lastly, the East Washington branch was designed in the Tudor Revival style, also by Parker.[3]

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 is a two-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 features decorative brickwork and limestone details. Wooden entry doors are surrounded by a large, multi-light transom window and a stone classical entry. The windows are traditional double-hung-sash with round-arched tops. The building has a hipped roof and a large exterior brick chimney. The main floor plan is typical of Carnegie libraries with reading rooms flanking a central circulation desk, and high main floor windows allowing for book stacks and natural light. An additional reading room is located behind the desk. Original woodwork and a fireplace still exist. Parker added a second floor to the design of this branch to house the community space. Overall the building exhibits many character-defining features and retains excellent architectural and historical integrity.

Education

Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 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]

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

[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.
[7] Ibid.

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 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. (Spades Park was dedicated on March 22, 1912).

The branch was constructed in a quiet middle class neighborhood with no business district in the immediate vicinity, and although a change in character of the neighborhood came in later years, the circulation and use of the library remained relatively stable. When the branch first opened, it served the surrounding neighborhoods of owner-occupied homes. In the 1950s and 1960s many

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

of these homes were converted to apartments or rooming houses. Several of the public and private schools in the area have closed in over the years, but some remain and continue to use the library. The branch has retained a small core of good readers and an interested public who truly love the branch.[11] The branch was closed on November 15, 1986, for a major renovation, and did not reopen until October 24, 1987…The renovation included replacement of the roof and sidewalks, new heating, air conditioning and lighting, and all new carpet, shelving and furnishings. In addition, an elevator was installed.[12]

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.[13] Of the five Carnegie libraries built in Indianapolis, Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6 (Spades Park Branch) and Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 3 (East Washington 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. 6 is one of the oldest library branches in Indianapolis and one of five to be built using a grant received from Andrew Carnegie in 1909. Although it was updated in 1986, 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. 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

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

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. [14]

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.[15] 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.[16] 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.[17]

[14] Ibid.
[15] http://sites.google.com/site/indianascarnegielibraries/indiana-s-carnegie-libraries.
[16] Diebold.
[17] 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.)

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

Bodenhamer, David J., Robert G. Barrows, and David Gordon. Vanderstel. *The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*. Bloomington: Indiana UP, 1994. 904-05. Print.

Carpenter, Dan. *Indianapolis Star* 8 Aug. 1985: n. pag. Print.

Coppler, Peggy, Troy Thompson, and Amy Walker. *Roann-Paw Paw Township Public Library*, National Register of Historic Places nomination form, March 8, 2001.

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

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

Garner, Kurt West. *Monticello Carnegie Library*, National Register of Historic Places nomination form, April 2, 2012.

Hostetler, Joan. "Indianapolis Then and Now: Spades Park Library 1801 Nowland Avenue." *Historic Indianapolis All Things Indianapolis History RSS*. N.p., 1 Mar. 2012. Web. 28 June 2013.

http://sites.google.com/site/indianascarnegielibraries/indiana-s-carnegie-libraries. Accessed November. 2014.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide To American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993.

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

Nasaw, David. *Andrew Carnegie*. New York: Penguin, 2006. Print.

"New Branch Library Dedicated." *Indianapolis Star* 28 Mar. 1912: n. pag. Print.

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): 098-296-01173__

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: 574592	Northing: 4404246
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 boundary includes the land that was donated for the construction of the library and continues to be associated with the building.

---

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. 6

City or Vicinity: Indianapolis

County: Marion State: Indiana

Photographer: Holly A. Tate

Date Photographed: December 21, 2015

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

1 of 16: Front (west) façade, photographer facing east.

2 of 16: South façade, photographer facing north.

3 of 16: Rear (east) façade, photographer facing west.

4 of 16: North façade, photographer facing southeast.

5 of 16: Vestibule, from lobby, photographer facing west.

6 of 16: Lobby, photographer facing southwest,

7 of 16: Main entrance, photographer facing northwest.

8 of 16: Circulation desk, photographer facing northeast.

9 of 16: Children's Reading Room, photographer facing southeast.

10 of 16: Adult Reading Room, photographer facing northeast.

11 of 16: Adult Reading Room and Office, photographer facing west.

12 of 16: Rear reading room and fireplace; photographer facing east.

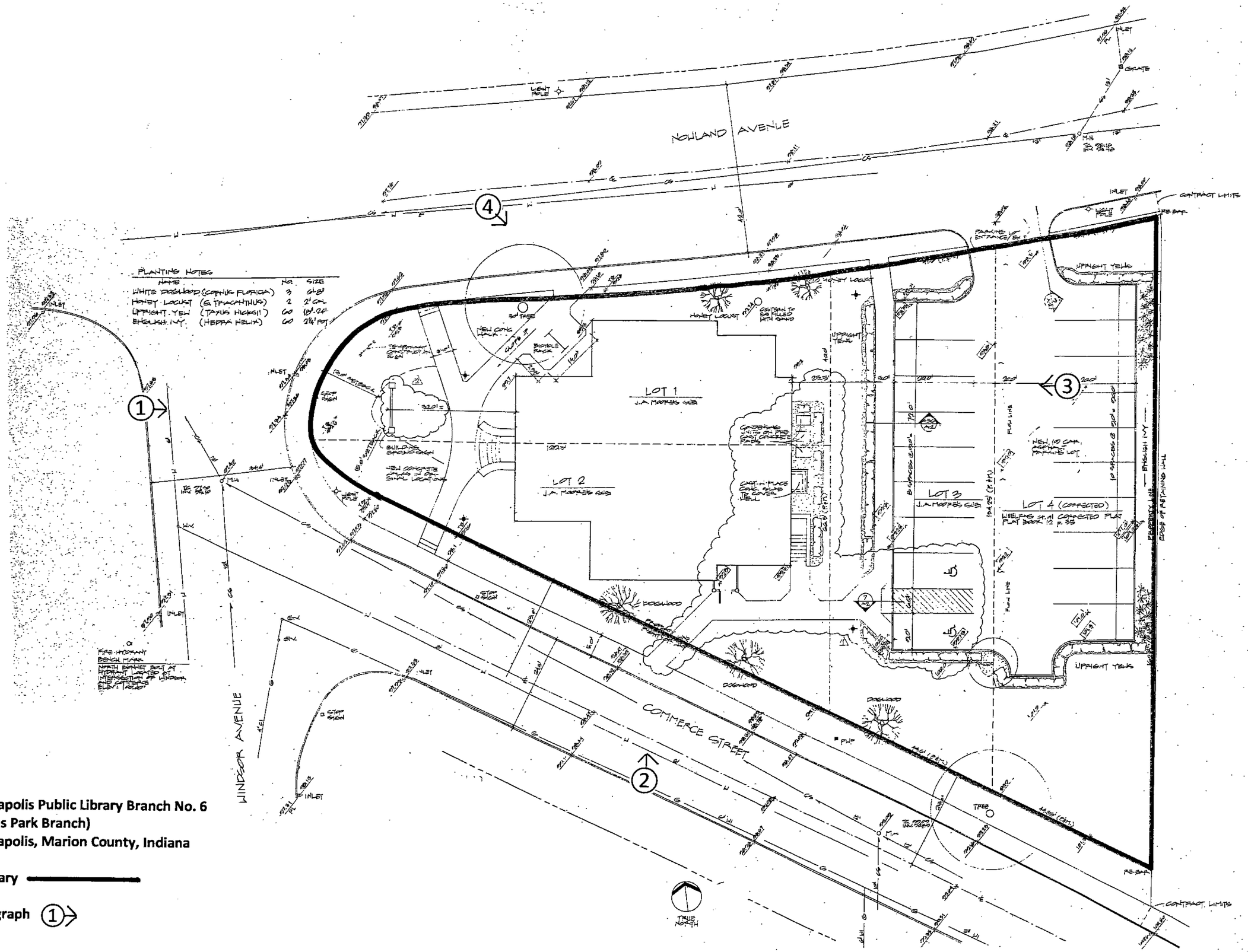
13 of 16: Rear reading room and fireplace; photographer facing east.

14 of 16: Lobby, second floor access, photographer facing east.

15 of 16: Second Floor, auditorium, photographer facing southwest.

16 of 16: Second Floor, auditorium, photographer facing southeast.

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.

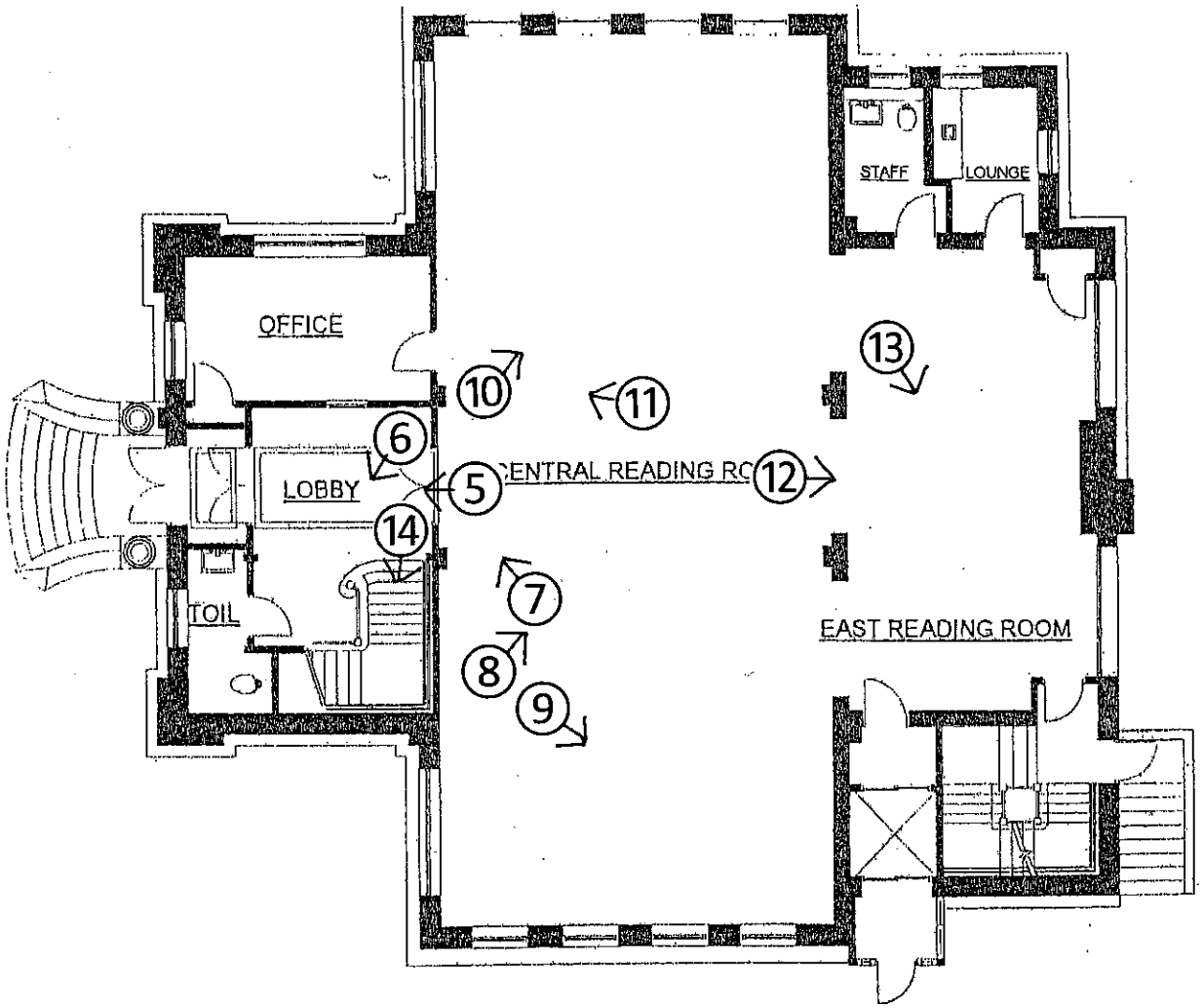


Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6
(Spades Park Branch)
Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

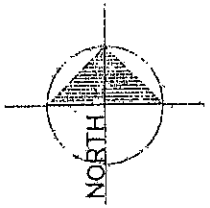
Boundary ———

Photograph 1

Scale: 1"=24'

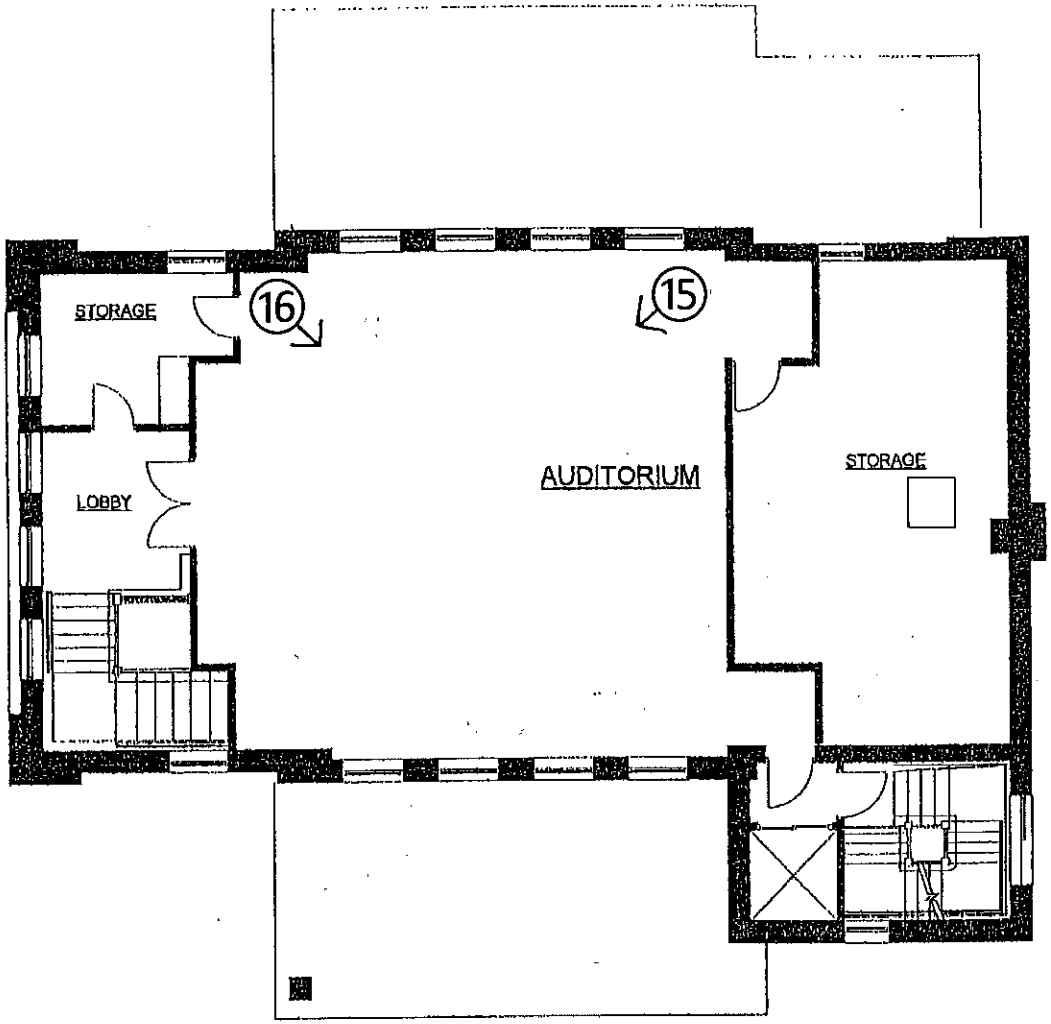


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

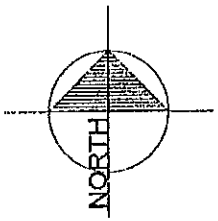


Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6
(Spades Park Branch)
Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

Photograph 1

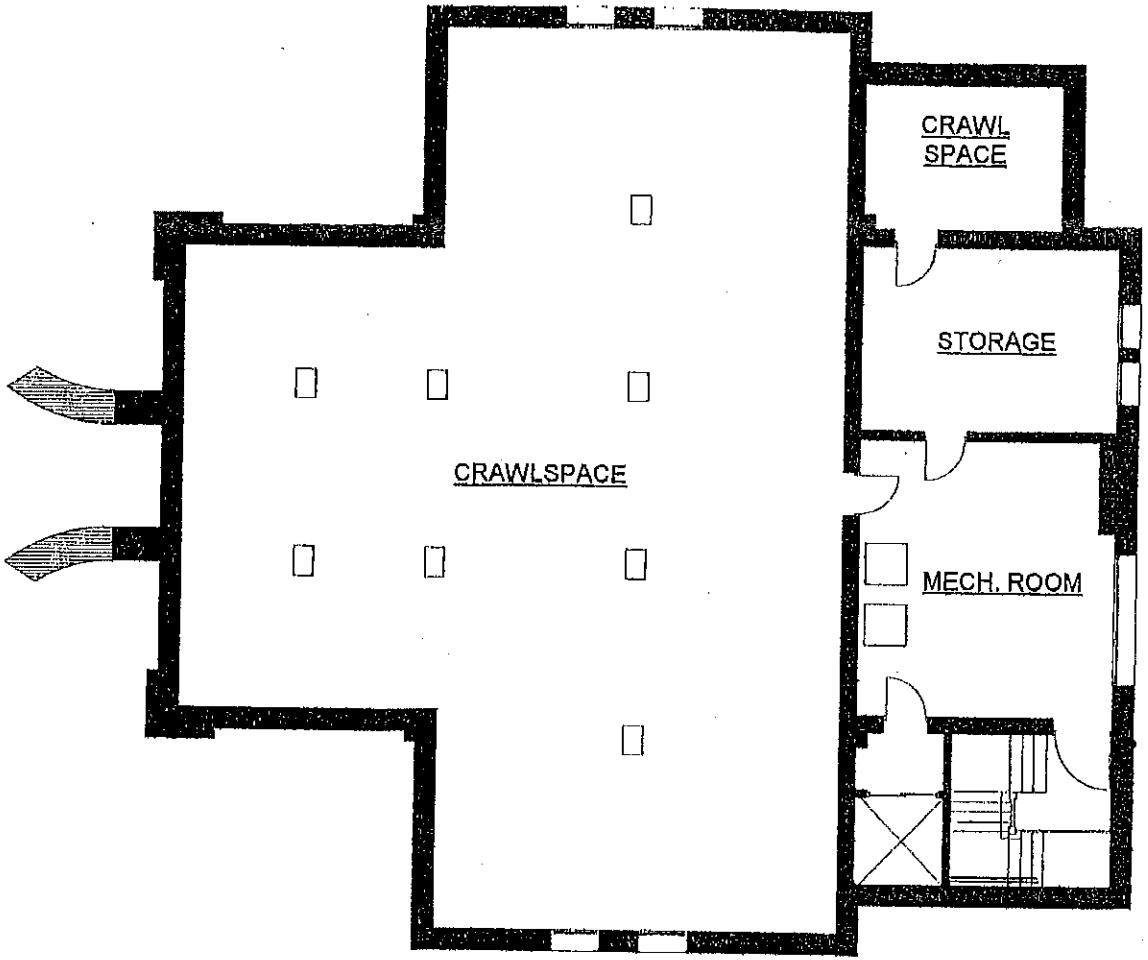


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

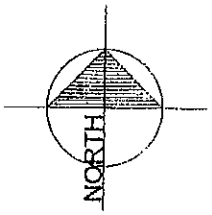


Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6
(Spades Park Branch)
Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

Photograph 1



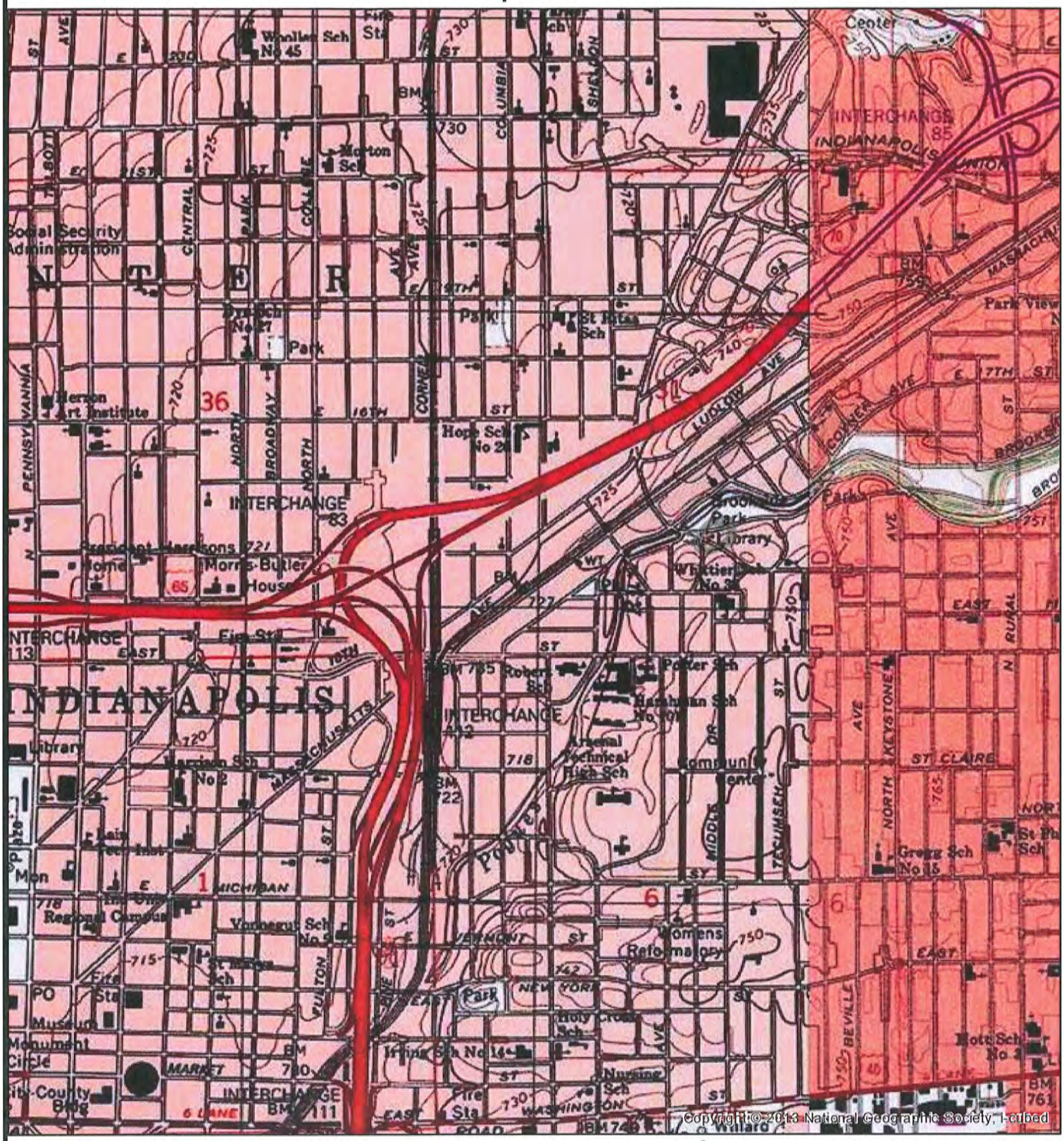
BASEMENT/CRAWLSPACE PLAN



Indianapolis Public Library Branch No. 6
(Spades Park Branch)
Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

Photograph 1

Indianapolis West



Author:

Indianapolis Public Library
Branch No 6
Marion County, Indiana
NAD 83 UTM
16 574592 4404246

USA Topo Maps

Map Coordinate System:
WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

1:23,572
Relative Scale

Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources
Geographic Information Systems

I.P.L.
BRANCH LIBRARY NO.6
1801
STOP
Windsor St
CrimeWatch
Spades Park Branch
The
INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC
Library

EXIT
FIRE
FREE
NUVO
FREE
NEWS
ARTS
MUSIC
FOOD
MOVIES
SPORTS
WEDNESDAYS

Scott King Awards
Guia para el Uso de la Biblioteca
Guidelines for Using Your Library
FIRE
NUVO
Indy's alternative voice
FREE
NEWS
ARTS
MUSIC
FOOD
MOVIES
SPORTS
WEDNESDAYS
nuvo.net

December 2015
CALL-A-
HOLIDAY STORY
275-4444
Jingle
Books!
Happy Holidays from

The Library
Print Station

READ
READ
READ
TODDLER BOOKS

Jingle Books!
The
INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC
Library
INDY LIBRARY
STORE
Proceeds support
Library programs.

Jingle Books!
Happy Holidays from
Jingle Books!
GRAPHIC NOVELS
Book Page
Please mute your cell phones and take any calls in the lobby

Mysteries
Mysteries
7

EXIT
Mysteries
COLLEGE
EBONY
BACK ISSUES
US
BACK ISSUES

Coretta Scott King Awards
Guía para el Uso de la Biblioteca
Guidelines for Using Your Library
FIRE
NUVO
Indy's alternative voice
FREE
NEWS
ARTS
MUSIC
FOOD
MOVIES
SPORTS
WEDNESDAYS
nuvo.net

EXIT

MAXIMUM
OCCUPANCY
EXIT
The
Library
FOUNDATION