United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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	s—complete applicable so	ections					
1. Nan	16						
historic	Hobart Carnegie Library						
and/or common	Hobart Historical	Society Museum	ong-deta a dene as Penassani sake bibi d				
2. Loca	ation						
street & number	. 706 East Fourth Sti	reet	0				
city, town	Hobart	N/A vicinity of	engressional district				
state	Indiana code	018 county	Lake	code 089			
3. Clas	sification			COSCOR AND IN COSCOR COSCOR OF THE COSCOR OF			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition in process being considered N/A	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	_X museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:			
4. Own	er of Propert	ty					
name	Hobart Historical S	ociety, Inc.					
street & number	706 East Fourth Str	eet (Mailing addre	ss: P.O. Box 24)	off 16 notes of 16			
city, town	Hobart	N/A vicinity of		Indiana 46342			
5. Loca	tion of Lega			TOO IE			
		der's Office					
street & number	Lake County Governme		110 00000000000000000000000000000000000				
city, town	Crown Point	ent center					
	esentation i	n Existing S		Indiana 46307			
itle	N/A						
		nas this prop		gible?yes Xno			
late			federal state	county loca			
epository for sur	vey records N/A						
ity, town			state				

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one original site moved date N/A
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance
Between 1898 and 1919, Andrew Carnegie, through the Carnegie Corporation of New York, provided almost \$40 million for the construction of libraries in over 1400 communities across the country. Hobart, Indiana, one of those communities, erected the Hobart Public Library in 1914-1915 with the aid of a \$16,000 Carnegie grant. This building is a brick structure with a slate roof designed in the Tudor Revival style. The major portion of the building is rectangular in plan with a high-pitched gable roof; a small gabled bay and an entry porch on the south facade are the only appurtenances which interrupt this roofline. Beneath the roofline is a simple ogee-shaped cornice with returns. The brick work in the exterior walls is Flemish bond, with other decorative coursing in the foundation area. A large, double chimney with corbelling is located on the exterior of the east facade.

The south side of the building, containing the main entry and the bay window, is the most architecturally interesting facade. The doorway is located in the center of the wall and is contained in a small porch whose roof is constructed as an extension of the main roof. The entrance was originally recessed but is now flush with the front of the support piers. Just to the east of this entryway is the polygonal bay window, notable for its five, large, leaded glass windows, each containing a stained glass flower decoration in the center. Intricate brickwork and limestone trim below the window area of this bay add to its visual interest. The gable area over this bay is half-timbered and includes a quatrefoil as a decorative element. On the west side of the entry way are two identical window units, each consisting of a pair of 9-pane windows over a pair of larger, 12-pane windows separated by mullions.

The east facade, a gable end, is bisected by the large chimney; on either side are identical 9-over-9 double-hung windows. The west wall originally contained only a large Palladian-style window grouping on the first floor level and a circular ventilator in the gable area. A small addition with a low shed roof has been added to this wall to provide direct access to the basement area from the outside. The addition was designed to be sympathetic with the original building and employs similar brickwork and window detailing. A similar addition on the north facade, built in 1969, was constructed using concrete block.

The interior of the building closely follows the guidelines laid out in the Carnegie Corporation's pamphlet, "Notes on Library Buildings." The basement area is constructed one-half story above grade level, facilitating its use for lectures and meetings. The main floor is one large room, with the area to the east of the main entry originally designated the children's reading room, while the area to the west was reserved for adults. The librarian'desk was situated immediately opposite the main door. Windows in the north and west facades are situated high in the walls, to allow more wall space for bookshelves below. This arrangement corresponds to floor plan "A" in the Carnegie "Notes." A fireplace is located in the center of the east wall; this feature is not mentioned in the "Notes" but was generally discouraged by Carnegie officials, as impractical and wasteful of valuable wall space. All woodwork and original bookcases are of oak.

Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	archeology-historic	conservation law conservation literature economics military education music engineering philosophy industry politics/government invention law literature military music philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture social/philanthr humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1914-15	Builder/Architect A. F. Wickes, Architect	

The Hobart Public Library is significant as the first public library in the town of Hobart, Indiana. It is also architecturally significant as a Carnegie library and as the only Tudor Revival structure in Hobart.

The library was built in 1914-15 with a \$16,000 grant obtained from the Carnegie Corporation through the efforts of the Women's Reading Club of Hobart. It was designed by A. F. Wickes an Illinois-born architect who also designed several church buildings during his ten-year residence in Gary. The builder was Ingwald Moe, a Norwegian immigrant, who came to Gary in 1906 and eventually headed one of the largest construction companies in northern Indiana He built many buildings for Indiana Steel, a subsidiary of U.S. Steel, and also constructed the Gary Methodist Hospital and the Palace Theater.

The interior design of the building is in accordance with suggestions given in "Notes on Library Buildings," a pamphlet supplied by the Carnegie Corporation. This publication provided guidelines and model floor plans for the construction of small libraries, since fe buildings had been designed for this purpose prior to the inception of the Carnegie program The Hobart Library is patterned after Floor Plan "A" in this pamphlet, and follows other Carnegie recommendations in regard to window placement and basement construction.

The Carnegie publication made no explicit recommendations regarding the exterior appearance of libraries, instead simply warning against overly ornate, expensive structures. James Bertram, the Carnegie official who administered the library program, made it a point not to correspond with local architects with regard to building plans, dealing, instead, only with the appropriate civic and library authorities. Consequently, the inspiration for the Hobart Library's Tudor Revival design is unclear. The building is a well-executed example of this style, however, and is the only one of its type in Hobart.

In 1968, after almost fifty years of service as a library, the building was replaced by a larger structure and put up for sale. It is now owned by the Hobart Historical Society, which operates the building as a museum.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheet

10. Geo	graphical	Data	MINISTER AND		electrone report del la francisco con grad	-	
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List all states an	d counties for prop	perties overla	apping state	or county bo	undaries		
state N/A		code	county			code	
state		code	county			code	
street & number 1	obart Historica 41 Beverly Blvd	N	Inc.	telephone	November 219/942-	5536	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	_{obart} e Historic	Prese	ervatio	n Offic	Indiana er Ce	46342 rtifi	cation
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665), I hereby nominaccording to the crit	nate this property for teria and procedures rvation Officer signal	inclusion in the set forth by the	e National Regi e National Parl	ster and certif			
nitle Indiana Sta	te Historic Pre	servation (fficer		date J	une 8,	1982
For NPS use onl	y y that this property is	included in th	e National Regi	ster			
Keeper of the Na	ational Register				date		The state of the s
Attest:					date		4
Chief of Registra	ation					***************************************	

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Hobart Carnegie Library

Continuation sheet Bibliographical References

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Page 1

George S. Bobinski. CARNEGIE LIBRARIES: THEIR HISTORY AND IMPACT ON AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT. Chicago, American Library Assn., 1969.

HOBART GAZETTE. January 15, 1915, Page 1

Hobart Women's Reading Club. Archives (Hobart Historical Society)

William F. Howat. A STANDARD HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA. Chicago, Lewis, 1915.

Thomas H. Cannon and others. HISTORY OF THE LAKE AND CALUMET REGION OF INDIANA. Indianapolis, Historians' Assn., 1927.

