depository for survey records

city, town



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

Indiana

state

Invento	nventory—Nomination Form		date entered					
	s in How to Complete—complete applicat		ster Forms					
1. Nam								
historic	Thorntown Publ	ic Library						
and or common								
2. Loca	ation							
street & number	124 North Market Street			N/Anot for publication				
city, town	Thorntown	N/A vi	icinity of		2			
state	Indiana	code 018	county	Boone		cod	le 011	
3. Clas	sification	. 3						
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considere N/A	Accessib X yes: r	cupied in progress le	Present Use agricultu commercy X educatio entertain X_ governm industria military	ire cial mal ment nent	religio	e residence ous tific portation	
4. Own	er of Prop	erty						
name	Thorntown Publi	c Library		A	į.			
street & number	124 North Marke	t Street		n a				
city, town	Thorntown	N/ <u>A</u> vi	icinity of	4	state	Indiana	46071	
5. Loca	ation of Le	gal Des	criptio	n				
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc. Bo	one County R	ecorder's (Office				
street & number	Вс	one County C	ourthouse					
city, town	Le	banon			state	Indiana	46071	
-	resentatio Historic Sites 8 ry 011-629-1611	Structures		erty been detern	nined eli	-	yes X no	
date 1302				ieueidi	a state	Count	y loca	

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Indianapolis

7. Description

Condition

X excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed Check one
X unaltered
altered

Check one
X original site
moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Thorntown Public Library is located on a corner lot in a residential area of this small town of about 1400 people. The building is typical of the small-town Carnegie libraries with a three-bay facade on a raised foundation. This building is of brown brick with a red claytiled, hipped roof and limestone trim (photo #1). The central entrance bay on the west side projects from the facade, and is approached by a flight of steps flanked by brick stair buttresses with limestone coping. The round-arched doorway is sheltered by a round-arched wooden canopy, which is supported by massive, paired brackets. Brass light fixtures were originally suspended from the brackets, but have been removed. The double-leaf entrance is set within a compound brick arch with a stone keystone. The original glazed oak doors have been replaced by modern extruded aluminum doors, set beneath a painted, wood-framed, round-arched transom that is divided into several small rectangular lights (photo #3).

A limestone water table encircles the building. On either side of the entrance steps below the water table are two double-hung basement windows, with stone sills and a soldier course forming the heads. Above the water table on each side of the entrance is a large double-hung, 1/1 window flanked by smaller one-over-one double-hung windows, with multi-light transoms. This Chicago-style composition is framed by a stone sill with block modillions, and a head of alternating soldier bricks and limestone blocks. At each upper corner of the building is a simple decorative brickwork panel with a small diamond-shaped stone at its center. The hipped tile roof is underscored by broad eaves, and is broken by one chimney on the south end and one on the rear.

The north end of the building features three pairs of windows, set high in the wall to allow the placing of bookshelves below (photo #2). These windows are three-over-three, double-hung sash, with plain stone sills and alternating brick-and-stone heads. Below each pair is a decorative rectangular brick panel with stone blocks at the corners. Basement windows are also three-over-three double-hung, and an outside entrance into the basement is located beneath the center pair of windows. The rear part of the building is offset on this elevation

Inside the main entrance is a short flight of steps, leading to a second set of doors (photo #4). These are glazed oak doors, with a rectangular transom of eight lights. At the top of transom is a wood picture rail, which encircles the entire main room of the library. Original wood trim, shelving, furniture, and desk are still in use (photos #5, #6). Interior light fixtures have been replaced.

An office has been partitioned off behind the circulation desk (photo #7). An operable fireplace is located on the south wall, with a brick face and a heavy oak mantel (photo #8).

The downstairs of the library was originally a lecture room, but is now used as a children's library. A small, semi-circular stage is located at one end of the room. Two oak, fourpanel folding doors are at the north side of the room, which can be opened to enlarge the lecture room.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Ch	necl	k and justify below		
prehistorio			community planning	landscape architecture	religion
1400–1499	archeology-historic		conservation	law	science
1500-1599	agriculture		economics	literature	sculpture
1600-1699	architecture	Χ	education	military	social
1700-1799	art		engineering	music	humanitarian
1800-1899	commerce		exploration settlement	philosophy	theater
X 1900-	communications		industry	politics government	transportation
			invention		other (specify)

Specific dates 1914-15

Builder Architect Wilson B. Parker

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Thorntown Public Library is important as the first public library building in Thorntown, and one of its most prominent and utilized public structures.

The building, designed by Wilson B. Parker, of Indianapolis, opened on January 10, 1915. The first library in the town had been started as part of the local school by Frank E. Long, Superintendent of Schools, and was maintained in his office. The growing library was made public in 1912-13, and in 1912 Mr. Long applied to the Carnegie Corporation for funding. The original \$6,000 grant was increased to \$10,000 when Sugar Creek Township joined the effort and increased the maintenance fund, The Town Council of Thorntown and Sugar Creek Township agreed to contribute an annual amount to the maintenance of the library, and the money to purchase the lot was raised by private subscription.
The Thorntown library building followed the general guidelines set out by the Carnegie Corpor ation, which began exercising control over the design of the libraries when it became eviden that there were few architects experienced in building libraries for small towns. A leafle entitled "Notes on Library Bildings" [sic] accompanied each grant, providing certain minimum standards for the main requirements of accommodations in the libraries built with Carnegie funds. Each community was to obtain the greatest amount of usable space consistent with good taste in building. The best results for a small library could be obtained in a rectangular-shaped building with a basement and one floor. The main floor, 12 to 15 feet high, would accommodate the bookstacks, the circulation desk area, and suitable space for reading by adults and children. Rear and side windows were to be about six to seven feet from the floor, thus permitting shelving all around. The floor could be subdivided as desired by means of bookstacks. The basement could be used for a lecture room and restrooms, as well as a staff room and a boiler room. The Thorntown Public Library met all of these requirements, and therefore was typical of the Carnegie libraries. It was designed by Wilson B. Parker, of Indianapolis.

The basement of the Thorntown Library was the scene of many activities such as lectures by prominent people, programs by and for students, parent and teacher meetings, art exhibits, teas and club meetings. Baked goods and rummage sales were held and proceeds were donated to the school to buy equipment. The library was an integral part of the school system until the new school was built in 1955 with a library of its own.

The library served a community of about 2,000 people until 1984, when it merged with two more townships. The Thorntown Public Library now serves over 4,000 people. The building has undergone very few changes.

¹ Bobinski, George S. <u>Carnegie Libraries</u>. American Library Association: Chicago, 1969, p.

). Majo	r Bibliographi	cal Refe	rences		
horntown Ses	squicentennial Book (19 orge S. <u>Carnegie Lib</u> ra	80).	n Library As:	sociation:	Chicago, 1969.
10. Ge	ographical Da	ta			
Acreage of nomi Quadrangle nam	nated property less than e Thorntown, Indiana	one acre	, C	Quadrangle sc	ale 1:24000
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3 _		L F			
running firs seventy (70)	try description and justificate south seventy (70) for feet, thence west seven the place of beginnin	n and one-half	$(7\frac{1}{2})$ feet,	one nati	of the north end of l
List all states	the place of beginnin		e or county bo	unuanes	code
state	N/A code	county			
state	code	county			code
11. Fo	rm Prepared E	Ву			
name/title	Mary Ann Mathews, He	ad Librarian			
organization	Thorntown Public Lib	rary	date	April 1,	1986
street & numbe	124 North Market Str	reet	telephone	317/436-7	348
city or town	Thorntown		state	Indiana	46071
12. St	ate Historic P	reservati	on Offic	er Ce	rtification_
	significance of this property wit				
	national state	Xlocal			
665), I hereby r	ted State Historic Preservation iominate this property for include criteria and procedures set for	orth by the National	Park Service.	•	
State Historic	Preservation Officer signature	Let of H	at for	. m. R.	Lander
title India	na State Historic Pres	ervation Offic	er	date	-23-00
For NPS us	se only		Degleter		
I hereby	certify that this property is incl	uded in the National	negister	date	
Keeper of	the National Register				
Attest:				date	
Chief of R	egistration				