

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Goodland - Grant Township Public Library**

other names/site number **Mitten Memorial Building**

2. Location

street & number **111 South Newton Street** N/A not for publication

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

state **Indiana** code **IN** county **Newton** code **111** zip code **47948**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object
- landscape

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: Library

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: Library

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

GOVERNMENT: Government Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls STONE: Limestone

roof STONE: Slate

other METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1931-1954

Significant Dates

1931

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Holland, Robert George

Buck, John

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section 7 – Description

The Goodland – Grant Township Public Library, also known as the Mitten Memorial Building, was built in 1931 and stands near the commercial core of Goodland, Indiana. Goodland lies in the Northern Moraine and Lake Region of Indiana, in a portion where heavy glacial action has leveled the landscape. The library is free-standing, sited adjoining to Foster Park, its site forming the west quarter of the park, close to Newton Street. The park extends east for two square blocks, and is dotted with mature trees. Mature and more recent street trees flank the entry walk and line Newton Street. A recently added concrete pad is to the south of the entry steps and includes a bicycle rack, a recent three-topped light standard, and a stone bench. None of these items are included in the count since they are not permanent or of substantial scale.

The library is one story high, resting on a raised basement. It is finished on all elevations; all views of the building are public. The near bi-lateral symmetry of the building is reflected in its elongated north to south footprint with three symmetrically placed projecting cross gabled wings on each major elevation. The building is Georgian Revival in style, and is faced in random range dressed limestone ashlar. The structural system consists of reinforced concrete floors, steel framing, and hollow clay tile walls with an exterior stone veneer. The roof is slate.

The front elevation faces toward Newton Street (photo 1). The seven-bay design includes three projecting gabled sections divided by two bays on either side of the center entry section. The entry section is larger than the two flanking projections (photo 2). A flight of stone steps with painted metal railings rises to a broad stoop. The railings begin after three broader steps ascend, the fourth step extends beyond the railings to form plinths for planters on either side. The stoop rests on an ashlar foundation which projects past the stairs about three feet on either side; on its north and south sides, the stoop is blind arched. The foundation wall of the entry bay itself is divided from the main floor wall by a dressed stone water table that surrounds the building. Corners of the entry bay section, as all main corners of the building, are quoined in stone that matches the walls in finish. Narrow four pane windows with stone sills and tall, narrow flat arches made of three overscaled voussoirs are on either side of the entrance. Original metal lantern sconce lights are between each narrow window and the doorway. A broad round arch embraces the entry. The arch has a projecting keystone. The anodized aluminum and glass doors are replacements. Tuscan order columns in antis frame the doors and support a plain entablature. A fanlight transom with radiating and swag mutins is centered over the entablature above the doors. A smaller dressed stone arch with keystone holds the fanlight. In turn, an

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archivolt frieze divides this smaller arch from the main arch. A wooden cornice with returns finishes the gable end, the same cornice runs around the entire building and contains a box gutter system.

Two bays of wall section flank either side of the entrance bay. All windows are recent replacement units that mimic the original wood window configuration. Basement windows are eight over eight sash with sills formed by a continuous belt course. The main floor windows align with the basement windows. They are eight over eight sash with eight light transoms. The library board altered the southernmost window on the section south of the entrance bay into a handicap entrance recently (thereby somewhat altering the symmetry of the building).

The north and south end bays are identical (photos 3 and 9). These cross gabled bays are set in from each corner about one foot. Each section has a single basement window centered in the wall with a double casement window above. A round arch fanlight of crossing lancet muntins tops each casement pair. An arch similar to the entry main arch is over each fanlight. The cornice treatment is similar to the main entrance section.

The north and south elevations are identical (photos 7 and 8). Each has one window at the basement and main floor levels, with a projecting massive chimney in the center. Just below the apex of the gable, where the chimney breaks through the cornice line, each chimney has a large round arched louvered vent. The louvers are of copper. The vent arches have keystones. Above the roof line, each chimney rises about three feet and terminates; each chimney has two flue pots with recent metal hoods.

The east elevation faces toward Foster Park (photos 5, 6, and 7). The center projecting gabled section bears the only significant deviation from the formula of the Newton Street elevation. This central gabled section projects twice as deep as the entrance, and rather than an entry, this side houses a large semi-hexagonal bay window. There is a double basement window on the center facet of the bay, three windows with transoms above, and single windows on the short sides. The main floor windows are divided by stone mullions and transom bars, and under each window the stone work is in the form of recessed kick panels. The bay has a sheet metal cornice and shallow hip roof covered in flat seam copper roof. A lunette window with radiating muntins, within a round arch with keystone, is centered in the gable end. The basement entrance on this side is original (photo 6). It is housed in the second opening north of the bay window. Steps lead below grade and a metal railing runs beside the south edge of the stairway.

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The interior does not continue the symmetry of the exterior. Instead, it is zoned into appropriate uses. The center section has public functions, the south one-third is the main stacks area, the north one-third has small special function rooms and a children's section room extends across the northernmost area. The interior does carry through the Georgian Revival theme with multi-paned doors, simple painted moldings, and arched openings. Floors are terrazzo, walls and ceilings are plaster. Many doors have a dark stained finish.

Once inside the front doors, double wooden doors with sidelights form a vestibule (photo 10). Moldings are limestone inside the vestibule. The entrance hall contains the original circulation desk (photo 12). The generous ceiling about twelve feet adds significantly to the feeling of the interior space. Openings in entrance hall have multi-paned doors with sidelights, capped with a plain entablature, all set within elliptical or round arched double-reveal openings with blind transoms. The elliptical arches are on the north, south, and west walls of the entrance hall, while two round arches on the east wall (photos 11 and 12). Ceilings throughout the main floor are lined with wood cornices.

The adult section or main stacks area has original wood bookcases, library tables, and wood chairs. Window openings have no wooden moldings, only simple plain plaster jambs and plain stained wood for the sills. There is a fireplace on the south wall, flanked by windows. The limestone mantel has a flat arch opening, fluted pilasters, a central relief plaque, and projecting cornice mantel shelf. The recent handicap elevator intrudes into the space on the west wall.

A small restroom adjoins the main stacks area at the northwest corner of the room (photo 15). The stained wood multi-light door is set within a recessed round arch with blind lunette. The restroom runs alongside the vestibule.

The reading room adjoins the main stacks area at the northeast corner of the room via a similar blind arched door. Now used as computer access room with freestanding carrels, this room was originally a reading room (photo 16). The bay window is trimmed in simple stained wood moldings.

Moving back into the entrance hall and on to the north, the visitor enters a hallway lined with offices and doors (photo 17). The door openings lack the recessed arch treatment, instead, they are painted wood boards with back banding. The first room on the west is the library office, with private restroom against the vestibule wall. Next on the west is the Indiana Room, a special

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local history collections room. Along the east is a doorway to the basement stairs, then, a kitchen room, then a small storage room.

The children's room lies through double doors at the end of the corridor (photo 18). The floor in this room is what a contemporary newspaper article described as "battleship linoleum" in two colors in a random checkerboard pattern. This room too has a mantel, identical to the other (visible center of photo 17). Other wall finishes and window details are similar to the main stacks area. The diminutive stained wood tables and chairs are original.

As one descends the stairs to the lower level, the level of finish becomes plain compared to that of the main floor (photos 19 and 20). Floors are terrazzo, as the floor above is, but, ceilings lack the cornice and doors are single light stained wood set within shallow recesses, with close jambs and simple entablatures. A central double-loaded corridor connects the main public area, a meeting room, with a series of storage and restrooms rooms (photos 21 and 22). The meeting room mimics the upper floor rooms, with its symmetrically placed fireplace (photo 24). However, the finishes, including the original plaster coated over hollow tile fireplace, are less formal than the main rooms upstairs. The wood paneling wainscot was added later. The small enclosure on the west wall leads to the handicap elevator.

Section 8 – Statement of Significance

The Goodland – Grant Township Public Library (Mitten Memorial Building) meets National Register criteria A and C. Completed in 1931, the Goodland Library has served continuously as the only public library in the community; it was the culmination of a decades-long effort to improve the community's library system. Consulting architect Robert George Holland of Philadelphia and local architect John A. Buck designed the library in the Colonial Revival style. The library is one of few revival style buildings in Goodland and is best example of Colonial Revival in town.

Indiana has a remarkable collection of historic public libraries. The first efforts to establish libraries came with the 1816 Constitution, which, in Article IX, section 5, mandated the General Assembly to hold aside 10% of the sales of lots in new county seat towns for library purposes and allowed for incorporation of "library companies" to manage these local libraries. Libraries were established under this and under similar provisions of the 1851 Constitution. They may have been in rented space or in public buildings. Books from these modest collections sometimes made their way into later public libraries.

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Private benefactors greatly aided the public library movement in Indiana. William Maclure, a Scottish born merchant who later turned to science and education, established one of the first systematic programs to help fund libraries. Maclure, who played a key role in the second utopian community in New Harmony, Indiana, established a fund for libraries for working peoples in his will. The fund, initiated in 1855, gave \$500 to any group of workers in the United States who wished to form a library. In Indiana, some 144 libraries were established using the fund, though few permanent buildings resulted, and few exist today. Again, books from this program often were passed on to the successor institution.

Many Indiana libraries owe thanks to steel magnate Andrew Carnegie's grant program. Using his vast fortune, Carnegie founded the program in 1886 to assist in the construction of public libraries in English speaking nations. Typically, Carnegie insisted that local communities establish library boards and levy a tax to support the library, as part of the grant agreement. With the advent of World War I in 1917, Carnegie ended the program except for already promised grants. His program funded thousands of libraries, including 164 within Indiana, more than any state in the union. Carnegie funded a library in Kentland, the Newton County seat, in 1909. The closest medium sized city, Rensselaer, had preceded Kentland with a Carnegie grant in 1903, and the library board in Fowler, the next county seat to the south, built their Carnegie library in 1906.

While nearly every Indiana county had at least one Carnegie library, many communities lacked the population or leadership needed to participate. Northwestern Indiana remained relatively sparsely settled until the 1880s and 1890s, especially counties like Newton that harbored vast wetlands until that time. For those communities that missed out on Carnegie's program, there was little to do but wait for a member of their own community to step forward. In many communities, school district officials created library boards through appointment. The boards could then use school funds to rent space in a commercial building, or the board would use space within a public school building. Major cities like Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Gary, or Evansville, had sufficient tax base or private donors to support new libraries or branch libraries. Several Indiana towns did receive donations for free standing library buildings independent of Carnegie's program. Some came before the end of the Carnegie era, like Auburn (Eckhart Library, 1911); others like those in Rushville or Hagerstown came in the 1920s.

William Foster had founded Goodland in about 1860, shortly after the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington laid tracks through the town's site. The railroad merged with others and reformed many times, until the Pennsylvania Railroad assumed control of it. In 1882, the Indiana & Chicago Railroad built a line through Goodland. From 1880 to 1900, Goodland's population

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grew from 620 to 1,205. Merchants developed a small downtown, which was a grain trade center for the surrounding farms. As in many towns, Goodland's library began with grassroots efforts. In 1901, the Indiana General Assembly passed an act authorizing the creation of local library systems, and created a bureau of officials, called the Public Library Commission of Indiana, to assist villages, towns, and cities in library formation. In January 1906, the Goodland Superintendent of Schools, H.A. Henderson, along with W.E. Mitten and H.F. Little, wrote to PLCI official Chalmers Hadley, who provided a copy of the legislation and procedure. Superintendent Henderson printed a public subscription blank in the town paper as stipulated in the 1901 legislation; many citizens responded favorably to the initiative. Henderson also wasted little time in contacting James Bertram, Carnegie's personal assistant for his library grant program. He drafted a letter to Bertram in December of 1906 (*Carnegie Denied*, p. 88 and footnote 38). By March 30, 1907, the library board had formed and rented space in a back room of the First National Bank, and opened the library. The library had about 1,100 volumes available at first.

Goodland finally did apply for Carnegie funds in 1911, and in November of that year, Carnegie approved an \$8,000 grant. However, local opposition (likely to the tax) and a failure to meet his requirements caused the community to refuse the offer. Tucker, author of Chapter 5 of Martin's study on lost Carnegie efforts, *Carnegie Denied*, found no ready explanation for the turn of events in Goodland.

None the less, the Goodland Library managed to grow. In 1924, Grant Township leaders constructed a new consolidated school in Goodland, and closed all rural district schools. As a result, the library became the Goodland-Grant Township Public Library. With the additional students and population growth, the library expanded to serve the public. By 1927, the library had 2,624 volumes, 431 borrowers, and a circulation of 15,313 volumes, but still no permanent home. However, a frequent out-of-town donor of large boxes of books, Thomas E. Mitten, was about to make a tremendous impact on the library and on Goodland.

As in any rail town, some residents came for a time and then sought their fortunes elsewhere. Thomas Eugene Mitten was among them. Thomas had emigrated to America from Brighton, Sussex, England, with his parents, George and Jane Mitten in 1875. They settled on land not far from Goodland. By 1885, George Mitten was involved in grain trading. At about this time, George Mitten opened a drain tile factory and earned profit from farmers eager to drain the swamp lands of the area. He also ran a hardware store in Wadena, a small Benton County town just south of Goodland.

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By age 21, Thomas was working for the Big Four Railroad in Windham, Indiana, thanks to assistance from William Foster, founder of Goodland. In the 1890s and early 1900s, Mitten earned a reputation for managing problem streetcar companies in Denver, Milwaukee, and Buffalo. Mitten's firm managed the International Railway Company streetcar lines in Buffalo for over ten years, and he had managed the Chicago system back to health in the first decade of the 1900s. In 1911, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit System called in Mitten Management Company to solve issues raised by a strike. Mitten struck an agreement with workers that permitted them to share in ownership and management. Mitten was a multi-millionaire through his rail interests, but he also held a securities firm in Philadelphia.

With his family still residing the area, and his brother, William E. Mitten, on the library board at its first formation, it seems highly likely that Thomas would have been keenly aware of Goodland's efforts to build a public library. In August 1929, Thomas Eugene Mitten sent a letter to the Board of Trustees of the Goodland-Grant Township Public Library and the Goodland Town Council, making an offer to fund construction of a new public library and community building. Mitten's offer included the purchase of land for the building and for an adjacent public park. He established a \$100,000 fund in Goodland to complete the project. Community leaders advised Mitten that the new public school, across US 24 from the park site, would be improved with a better setting, additional playground space, and a more suitable library. Appropriately, Mitten requested that the park adjacent to the library be named Foster Park in honor of his first business partner, William Foster.

Mitten never lived to see his project come to fruition. On October 1, 1929, he drowned in a fishing accident on his estate near the Pocono Mountains in Pennsylvania. His brother, Arthur G. Mitten of Goodland, oversaw the completion of the library and park. The community dedicated the building on May 21, 1931.

When it came to selecting an architect, Mitten's connections in Philadelphia evidently led him to the offices of Robert George Holland (active by 1902, died 1962). Holland studied at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. He was a draftsman in the firm of Furness, Evans, and Co. by 1902. Holland had at least some experience in designing libraries. In 1914, Holland had designed the Helen Kate Furness Free Library in nearby Wallingford, Pennsylvania. Very little else is known of Holland's career. Kentland, Indiana architect John A. Buck was likely hired to implement Holland's design due to his distance from the site. Blueprints of original drawings bear the stamp of both architects, however, Holland seems to have had the

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greater experience and so is thought to be primarily responsible for the design. The resulting building is an excellent example both of a library of its day and of Colonial Revival architecture.

Libraries had been rare projects for architects before the Carnegie era. Most were big city libraries, though Henry Hobson Richardson had produced some efficient designs for smaller towns. During the Carnegie era, architects under the philanthropist's advice had designed the first large wave of purpose-built small town libraries. Efficiency concepts of the day emphasized centralization, reflected in the location of circulation desks and reading rooms. Lines of sight and separation of functions (permanent books v. periodicals) informed plans. Later libraries kept these concepts, but architects strayed from the strictness of Carnegie's compact plans. Mitten Memorial Library reflects this later era. Holland and Buck's plans for the Mitten Library have the centralized office and circulation desk areas typical of Carnegie plans, however, the extra office functions, meeting space, and refined details such as the fireplaces (specifically forbidden by Carnegie) are beyond the level of finish he permitted on small town libraries. Town and library officials planned the lower meeting room to accommodate another popular Hoosier educational trend: this room is dubbed the "Scout Room" (Boy and Girl Scouts) in contemporary accounts.

The exterior is likewise somewhat extravagant by small town library standards. Cut stone was rarely used by architects of Carnegie-funded buildings; not only would it have broken budgets, but, it likely would have been criticized as extraneous. The Colonial Revival exterior and interior elements make the building a locally rare example of the style. Major east coast architects like McKim, Mead, and White first popularized the resurgence of Colonial styles and housing forms in the late 1880s, mainly as fashionable homes for wealthy women. The planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago requested that the thirteen original colonies construct pavilions reminiscent of their colonial period homes. Millions visited the exposition and saw the colonial style buildings, which spurred more interest in the style. Colonial Revival became one of the most popular housing styles in the 'teens and 'twenties, during America's expansion as a colony-holding empire following the Spanish-American and First World Wars. Architects even forsook Neo-Classicism for Colonial Revival for federal buildings in the 1930s, as seen in most WPA-funded small town post offices from this decade.

Hallmarks of Colonial Revival might well apply to actual 18th century American buildings: symmetry, concentration of detail and emphasis on entries, multi-paned sash windows, and simple classical details. Interiors of Colonial Revival buildings often featured painted moldings, and simplified elements of Colonial era craftsmanship, such as seen in stairways and

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mantels. The Mitten Memorial Library has all the elements of a high-style Colonial Revival building. Its symmetrical form is inspired by buildings of the Georgian and Federal period; its round arched openings with keystones strongly recall Georgian or Federal prototypes; as does the entry with engaged columns and radiating fanlight. For example, Holland and Buck's entry for the Goodland Library recalls a similar second floor main façade window motif on Bullfinch's Massachusetts State House (1795-1798). The cornice returns, slate roof and massive chimneys add additional colonial references. On the interior, the painted wood cornices, fluted pilaster mantels, and elliptical arches recall colonial elements. As a small town public building, however, its permanence, scale, and siting are beyond the scope of the colonial period and are more linked to 20th century concepts of the City Beautiful era. Goodland has few examples of Colonial Revival architecture, and the library is certainly the most fully developed example of the style in town.

Section 9 – Bibliography

Ade, John. *Newton County*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1911.

Arrick, Mrs. Sarah. "History of the Goodland Public Library," *Goodland Herald*, October 2, 1931.

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

Borgnis, Mervin. "The Legacy of Thomas E. Mitten," Unpublished typewritten manuscript, Temple University, Philadelphia, 1983.

Borgnis, Mervin. *The Nearside Car and the Legacy of Thomas E. Mitten*. Winchester, VA: Winchester Printers, 1994.

Files of the Goodland-Grant Township Public Library, including:

Letter, Thomas E. Mitten to Trustee, Grant Township and Goodland Town Council, dated August 13, 1929.

Letter, Bell, Trustee of Grant Township and George Mitten, President of Goodland Town Board to Thomas E. Mitten, dated August 26, 1929.

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Section number 9&10, photos Page 10 *Goodland-Grant Township Public Library,
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Martin, Robert Sidney. *Carnegie Denied: Communities Rejecting Carnegie Library Construction Grants, 1898-1925*. Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1993.
(Chapter 5, by John Mark Tucker, is titled "No Palace for the People: Carnegie Rejections in Indiana.")

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

Women's Literary Club, editors and compilers. *A Century of a Good Life in a Good Land*. Oxford, IN: Richard B. Cross Printing Co., 1961.

Section 10 – Geographical Data, Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, and 24 of Foster's Addition to the Town of Goodland.

Boundary Justification

These are the original lots acquired to construct the library. The lots include the immediate environment of the library and do not include the immediately adjacent park.

Additional Documentation - Photos

Name of property: Goodland – Grant Township Public Library (Mitten Memorial Building)
County and State: Newton County, IN
Photographer: Dann Keiser
Date of Photos: September, 2003
Location of
Negatives: Indiana DNR, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

1. west elevation, facing east
2. west front entry detail, facing east
3. west and south elevations, facing northeast
4. south elevation, facing north
5. south and east elevations, facing northwest
6. east elevation, facing west
7. east and north elevations, facing southwest

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8. north elevation, facing south
9. north and west elevations, facing east
10. interior vestibule, front entrance doors, facing east
11. interior entrance hall, front entrance doors, facing northwest
12. interior entrance hall, circulation desk, doors to Adult Library section, facing southeast
13. Adult Library, limestone fireplace and shelving, facing south
14. Adult Library, Wall cornice molding detail, original table and chairs, facing southeast
15. Adult Library, Side door and shelving, facing northwest
16. Reading Room, bay window, facing northeast
17. first (main) floor corridor, facing north
18. Children's Library, Wall cornice molding, original tables and chairs, facing northeast
19. interior stair, door and light fixture, facing west
20. interior stair from ground floor to landing, back exterior door, facing east
21. corridor, trustee's office door, facing west
22. ground floor corridor, facing north
23. ground floor corridor, facing south
24. ground floor meeting room, fireplace, facing south
25. ground floor meeting room, facing southwest
26. ground floor meeting room, facing northwest

Appendix

Existing Non-Carnegie Public Libraries in Indiana Built Before 1945 – a preliminary list

- Aurora, Dearborn Co.
Aurora Public Library (1914, NR)
- Auburn, DeKalb Co.
Eckhart Library (1911, NR)
- Evansville
Willard Library (1888, NR)
- Gary, Lake Co.
East Side Branch (1930)
- Goodland, Newton Co. (1931)
- Hagerstown Wayne Co. (1929)
- Hammond, Lake Co.
Hansen Branch (1931)

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Rupp Branch (1931)

Hanover, Jefferson Co.

Hendricks Memorial Library, Hanover College campus (1903, NR)

Indianapolis, Marion Co.

Bona Thompson Memorial Library (1903, Irvington Historic District, NR)

Central Library of Indianapolis-Marion County Library (1916, NR)

Indiana State Library (1934, NR)

Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co.

Wells Memorial Library (1926, Centennial Historic District, NR)

Muncie, Delaware Co.

Grace Keiser Maring Branch Library (1929-30)

New Harmony, Posey Co.

Workingman's Institute (1894, NHL/NR – funded by Maclure)

Rushville (1930, Rushville Commercial Historic District, NR)

Vincennes

St. Francis Xavier Library (1840, Vincennes Historic District, NR)

