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 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _____Henry Henley Public Library_____

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing**:**

___N/A_____

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

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2. Location

Street & number: ___103 North Main Street_____

City or town: _Carthage_____ State: ____IN_____ County: _Rush_____

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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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 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:) _____

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.)
_Classical Revival_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation:	_STONE: limestone _____
walls:	_BRICK_____
	_STONE: limestone_____
roof:	_ASPHALT_____
other:	_STUCCO_____
	_____

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

The Henry Henley Public Library is located at 103 North Main Street, on the northwest corner of First Street and Main Street in Carthage, Indiana. The single story brick building, finished in 1902, has a raised basement and cruciform plan, with short projections centered on the front and rear. Details are executed in Indiana limestone. The interior retains the original plan of a central circulation core with flanking reading rooms; the main floor retains its tall ceilings as well. The building's footprint totals approximately 1,680 square feet. It still serves as a library.

Narrative Description

The library stands on a lot at the corner of Main and First streets in Carthage, Indiana. The orthogonal grid of the community of Carthage is skewed to the northeast; the various sides of the Henley Library therefore face southeast (main façade, main entrance), northeast (side), southwest (side), and northwest (rear). The lot measures 66' x 165', with the short frontage being on Main Street. The building is located toward the front of the lot, with a generous setback from the street for the front façade. The site is level, but the tree lawn or space between the curb and concrete sidewalk along Main Street is at a lower level than the main lawn. The tree lawn has several deciduous trees that appear to have been in place for about 20 years (judging from size). These are placed so as to shade the lawn in front of the building. The main lawn is terraced up from the sidewalk. Concrete steps with rails and a concrete walk direct patrons straight to the main entrance. The main lawn includes two deciduous trees, placed north of the entrance. At least one of these trees is on an adjacent vacant lot that was never part of the lot donated for the library. The sidewalk for First Street crosses the Main Street walk, and is formed by a series of large stepping pads. The walk is then interrupted along First Street by a gravel apron for pull-off parking that is at street grade. The rest of the main lot is level turf. Any intent of a designed landscape is difficult to determine. An early historic photo, a tightly-framed view of the front façade, shows the lawn terraced as it is now, with the central concrete walk and steps, and a single sapling in the tree lawn, planted almost on axis with the front doors. Larger trees, tall enough to rise above the eaves of the library, appear to have existed on the north part of the lot, barely visible in the historic image, but these may have been on the adjacent lot.

Exterior- Plan & Detail

Henley Public Library consists of two levels, totaling 1,680 square feet. The main core of the building is about 23' x 56' and the footprint is cruciform, with single bay gabled projections for the entry foyer in front and one for what was a reference area on the rear elevation. The building rests on a foundation of rough cut limestone, visible in the basement boiler room, but veneered with finished stone on the exterior. Walls are load-bearing brick, the floor structure consists of wooden joists as does the roof structure. Visible exterior surfaces were finished in red face brick laid in running bond, Indiana limestone, painted wood and stucco were used for selected details.

The front (southeast) facade exemplifies the Neo-Classical Revival style of the building (photos 001 and 005). The pedimented entry foyer is centered and flanked by triple window sets on each level, on either side of the foyer. The raised basement area is veneered in stone laid in a rusticated, banded pattern above the base, with three wide, smooth-dressed courses alternating with three narrow rock-faced courses, all capped by a water table belt with chamfered top edge. The entry foyer is designed to resemble a portico, while still enclosing space. The raised basement stonework continues around the foyer, but is broken by the story-and-a-half tall round arched doorway. The steps leading to the doors were originally stone, of which, only the top step remains. The rest are now poured concrete. The wood front doors are single lite with kick panel area below. Within the brick upper walls, smooth dressed stonework defines the arch, with two quoins on either side of the doors, a lintel piece over the doors, and stepped, radiating voussoirs, almost Gibbsian in

manner, surrounding the round-arched transom. The spandrel area above the arch is ornamented on either side with a blind roundel of stone. Each has diagonally-set raised numerals, so that the south roundel reads "19" and the north one "01" – the date of construction. The numerals are picked out in a gold finish which is likely paint, the interior of the roundels are painted Wedgewood blue. The painted treatment is not original and it is unknown when it was first applied (it does not appear in historic images of the building). Framing the whole composition of the foyer are two one-story high painted wood antae treated as fluted, Greek Ionic columns. These visually support a full entablature assembly built of wood: plain architrave, plain frieze (with raised letters on the front "PUBLIC LIBRARY", dentil course, and cornice/box gutter. A pediment surmounts the foyer. Its tympanum is finished in stucco. A symmetrical ornament fills the tympanum, consisting of a centered cartouche flanked by acanthus spirals; against a white background, the cartouche is picked out in Wedgewood blue paint and the spirals in gold. An early historic photo shows that the whole tympanum was monochromatic. The flanks of the foyer are treated in keeping with the front. The stone basement level is treated the same, and there are narrower basement windows on the flanks of the foyer projection. The south window is otherwise like the other basement units, but the north opening has been boarded shut. On either side, the brick wall above the basement is recessed between the wood anta and a narrow brick pilaster strip. A single window fills each side, each is a narrow, wood, one-over-one unit with smooth dressed sill and monolithic, wide lintel. The wood entablature above completes the sides of the foyer.

The main bulk of the building includes tripled window groups on the front elevation. Set within the raised basement stonework are three windows on either side of the foyer, which align with the larger windows above. The basement windows are wood one-over-one double hung sash. The original dark wood windows are now painted white. The brick walls are laid in tinted mortar. Corner quoins are raised about one wythe and alternate short – long quoins.

The tall windows on the main level are also wood one-over-one units. These have continuous sills and lintels of dressed smooth stone (the lintels and sills are visually continuous, though they are composed of stones that correspond to each window). Brick piers divide the center window from its neighbors. The wooden entablature over the main block of the building lacks the architrave and has a narrower frieze, all to accommodate the taller main windows. The asphalt-shingled main roof, originally slate, has a moderate pitch and is hipped, with a long, southwest – northeast ridge.

The southwest and northeast sides of the library are identical (photo 004, northeast side; photo 002, southwest side) . Each has three windows on each level, symmetrically placed and grouped in the center of the wall. The basement windows match those of the front, but the upper windows are small and nearly square, single pane units. The upper window lintels match the height of the front windows, creating a tall section of blank brick below their continuous sills. On the interior, the high-set windows accommodate book shelves. The wood entablature continues and matches the treatment of the front. The corners have the same quoin treatment as the front elevation.

The rear (northwest) side has many of the same architectural elements as the other sides of the

building, including the basement rustication, wood entablature and quoinwork on all corners (photo 003). The brick on this elevation appears to be a darker color. A projection, roughly the size of the front foyer, is centered in this elevation. It has two basement window openings, now boarded shut, centered in its front wall. Aligning above these is a pair of tall windows, detailed like the front windows. The tympanum of the pediment over this projecting room presents a curiosity: it is of white-painted brick, with a header-outlined oculus vent in the center. It is unknown if this was always the finish of this tympanum. The corners connecting the projection to the main mass of the building have large, engaged square chimneys that break the cornice line and project above the roof. Internally, these brick chimneys housed both ventilation flues and, in a separate internal shaft within each chimney mass, a dumbwaiter-like system for moving books. If ever installed, the dumbwaiters are no longer evident inside.

Interior- Plan & Detail

The interior of the building retains its original floor plan and vestibule entrance. The main entrance to the library is centered on the southeast side. The front entrances to the first floor and basement lead through a small vestibule with stairs leading to the first floor and the basement (photo 013). The vestibule is carpeted, and has dark stained dado boards and wainscoting continuing along the stairs up to the first floor. Wooden hand rails continue the full length of the stairs. The ceiling of the vestibule is decorated with tin ceiling similar to the first floor ceiling. There is one light fixture centered on the ceiling, which is missing the glass shade.

The first floor of the library, as it was originally designed, consists of a general reading room (southwest), children's room (northeast) and reference area (northwest niche). These three rooms are all connected in one interior space around the circulation desk, but cased ceiling beams visually separate the rooms. The circulation desk is located in the center directly in front of the stairs as it was laid out in the original model (photo 011). The original circulation desk is octagonal in design with one side omitted for the librarian to enter the center of the desk. The desk entrance faces away from the vestibule entrance. The exterior of the desk is covered with wood paneling from the counter to the floor. A turned wood post supports each corner of the desk. Facing the interior of the desk, each section contains one drawer and two shelves beneath. The original vestibule entrance consists of a pair of single panel glass wood framed doors with a three panel louvered transom window. A curved brass rail separates the general reading and the children's room from the vestibule entrance and toilet room (rail visible in photo 009). The first floor includes a toilet room south of the main entrance. The dark stained wooden paneled door consists of three horizontal lower panels and two vertical upper panels. The original metal door knob is ornamented with floral detailing. The interior of the toilet room has been significantly modified over time. The general reading room, children's room and reference area all have dark stained wooden shelving except for where windows are located (photos 008-018). The wooden shelves date from several periods and are not attached to the wall. On the first floor, windows and doors have their original wood casings. A picture rail exists around the perimeter of the first floor.

The ceiling cornice is pressed metal ornamented with classical motifs. The ceiling is supported by beams with scrolled brackets decorated with acanthus (photo 015). The reading room and the children's room on the first level are reflected in the ceiling by rectangular panels of ornamental tin. The tin ceiling is laid out with coffered square panels at a 45-degree angle from the wall. The coffered panels are edged in embossed egg-and-dart moldings (visible in photo 018). The reading room and the children's room contain four original light structures with glass shades hanging on metal chains. Ceiling fans were added in 1979. The reference room and circulation desk lay beneath a rectangular panel of ornamental tin. The walls and ceiling are painted an egg shell white. The original wood floor for the first floor remains in place.

A basement stair stands in the corner of the building, just off the small vestibule. The layout of the basement floor remains similar to the original plan. The stairway leads to a square plan central hall with various rooms adjoined to it (photo 021). The basement plan consists of northeast and southwest store rooms, a furnace room and a toilet room. The toilet room was added in the 1950's. A wood paneled partition wall with doors was added in 1979 underneath the arches leading to the southwest store room. The walls in the store rooms have wood paneling, not original to the building, attached to the walls in 1979 (photos 022-024). The paneling is painted buff in the north store room. The southwest room also has a suspended tile ceiling. The furnace room and related equipment was updated in 1979. Bathroom fixtures were updated in 1979 and are not original to the building. The doors to the closet, toilet room and furnace room are all similar and are early in date if not original. There are also double doors of the same style to the north room. Each wood paneled door has two vertical upper panels and two lower vertical panels separated by one horizontal panel centered at the level of the door knob.

The door to the furnace room has been painted a light brown and has a white porcelain door knob. The windows for the basement are described in the exterior description, due to renovations there is no evidence of interior window moldings. The southwest store room was carpeted in 1979. All other areas in the basement have concrete floor.

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.)
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1902-1966

Significant Dates
1902

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Kaufman, William S.

Period of Significance (justification)

The library was completed and opened in 1902, and it has continuously served as the only public library in Carthage ever since. Because of the ongoing role of the library in the education of the community, the fifty-year guideline was used to determine the period of significance (1966).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

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.)

Henry Henley Public Library has had a singular role in the history of education in Carthage, Indiana. When opened in 1902, it was the first purpose-designed library building for the community, and for the past one hundred and fourteen years, it has served as the only public library for the town. The idea of a public library for Carthage began with a meeting in 1889, during which local merchant and early resident Henry Henley donated $1,000 toward a library fund. The Henley family ultimately donated almost half of the construction costs, not including donations by Henry Henley for furnishings. The town's commitment to the public library movement is underscored by the fact that the two nearest communities that founded their own library buildings, Knightstown (1912) and Rushville (1930), took longer than Carthage to do so, despite having significantly greater populations and support from Andrew Carnegie.

Though not funded through his library program, the architecture of Henry Henley Public Library nonetheless shares many characteristics with Carnegie-funded public libraries. Like them, Henley Library was among the first generation of purpose-built public libraries for small towns in Indiana and the U.S.; as a significant building type, the Carthage library embodies the common vocabulary and solutions for library design that architects sought at that time. Architect William S. Kaufman, of Richmond, Indiana, designed the library. Kaufman was a well-known architect in Indiana, but his practice was regional, extending to many parts of Indiana and into Ohio. The Henley Library was an important commission for him. Kaufman created a purely Neoclassical Revival building, the town's sole example, and a facility that many larger Indiana towns would have been proud to have.

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

Not Funded by Carnegie: Philanthropy and Indiana's Community Libraries

The idea of the American public library system has roots that predate the Revolution. Sturgis Library, Barnstable, MA, is the oldest public library building in the country, established in 1644. Benjamin Franklin's Library Company was a distinct venture. Franklin and fellow members established a subscription library in Philadelphia in 1731. Though members paid a subscription fee, non-members were allowed to borrow books. Their first building, built in 1789 (demolished) was among the first buildings intended for library service in the U.S. The idea of subscription libraries was emulated in other Colonial cities, along with a few publically-funded lending libraries.

Indiana's first libraries were often simply a collection of books, housed in a convenient location such as a storefront or town hall, governed by a local library association. Vincennes, the Territorial Capital, holds the distinction of having Indiana's oldest library building. Bishop

Celestin de la Hailandiere had the brick library built in 1840; it also housed St. Gabriel's College and the diocesan seminary. The library housed the remarkable collection of Right Rev. Simon Bruté, who preceded Hailandiere. Bruté's books include rare manuscripts and many French language titles; these were made available for study by the public.

Not too far away from Vincennes is New Harmony, Indiana. The Harmonie Society, a German religious group, had established the town of Harmonie in 1814, but had decided to return to Pennsylvania. The group sold the town to Robert Owen, a Welsh industrialist, in 1824. Owen and business partner William Maclure renamed the town New Harmony, and hoped to use the community to create a new social order. Their utopian concept included industries for the town, but not in the usual way. The two hoped to abolish class distinctions and personal wealth barriers, and create an environment of learning and culture. Ultimately, the experiment failed, but, many leading educators and scientists were lured to New Harmony and stayed. Though he himself left New Harmony, Maclure never forgot the town or his commitment to social betterment. He died in 1840 but left $150,000 for the establishment of Working Men's Institutes.[1] The institutes were free libraries, aimed at providing free reading materials to the common man. From 1838 to 1894, the New Harmony group and their free public library was housed in the old Harmonist Church (demolished). In 1897, the group built their own building in New Harmony, one of Indiana's oldest public libraries.

The Maclure legacy was widespread. From the one location in New Harmony, the Working Men's Institute provided grants of $400 to $500 for the creation of institute-libraries in 144 Indiana towns and 16 in Illinois by 1855.[2] The group founded libraries in 89 of Indiana's 92 counties, including one not far from the Henley Library, in nearby Rushville. Funds went to purchase books and simple furnishings. Physical space was provided by community-minded merchants, churches, or in public buildings such as schools or town halls. In the nearly fifty years in between the fruition of the Working Men's Institute program and the date Carnegie began to fund libraries in Indiana (1901), Indiana towns and cities funded libraries as best they could. One source stated in 1876 that the funds of the Maclure estate were expended and that many Working Men's Institute libraries were defunct.[3] The state aided community libraries by passing legislation to enable school districts to establish a tax-supported, free library within each district (1841). State enabling legislation allowed the formation of local library boards with authority to request a tax to support local, free libraries (1873). Denied other rights, women took to library boards as a political outlet and successfully guided them in many Indiana towns. Many libraries that formed in the 19th or early 20th centuries in Indiana as a result of these laws were granted the assets and collections of the Maclure libraries. In turn, these collections, along with

[1] Alan McPherson, *Temples of Knowledge, Andrew Carnegie's Gift to Indiana*, Kewanna, IN: Hoosier's Nest Press, 2003, p. 17.
[2] McPherson, p. 17. Also see United States Bureau of Education, *Public Libraries in the United States of America,* Washington, D.C.: Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Education, 1876, p. 454. The government document indicates slightly different grant amounts and total fund amounts than McPherson.
[3] United States Bureau of Education, p. 454.

newer purchases and donations over the decades, would become the nucleus for permanent libraries across the state.

When the time came for Indiana's towns and cities to build fitting libraries, of course, the impact of Andrew Carnegie's library philanthropy was immense. He donated over $2.5M to aid in construction of 164 libraries in 155 different Indiana communities, more than any other state.[4] A number of Indiana communities, however, turned to the philanthropy of their own citizens to build libraries, before, during, and after the 1901-1917 Carnegie period of philanthropy, and up to the beginning of U.S. involvement in World War II. Some library donors were wealthy business leaders in their communities (Willard Carpenter, Dr. Albert Wells, Charles Eckhart); some wanted to memorialize a loved one in a meaningful way (Thompson family), but several were simply community-minded persons who saw a need in the community and were in a position to act (Grace Keiser Maring, Henry Henley). Not including publically-funded, college, or special-purpose facilities, the known list of standing, donated community library buildings includes:

- Auburn (Eckhart Public Library, 1911)
- Aurora (1914)
- Carthage (Henry Henley Memorial Library, 1902)
- Evansville (Willard Library, 1884)
- Goodland (Goodland-Grant Township Library, 1931)
- Hagerstown (1928)
- Indianapolis (Bona Thompson Memorial Library, 1902. Note: built to serve as Butler University's library, but, prior to completion, agreement made to double as a branch library)
- Lafayette (Albert A. Wells Memorial Library, 1927)
- Muncie (Grace Keiser Maring Library [branch], 1930)
- Rushville (1931)
- Versailles (Tyson Library, 1941)

This places the Henley Library in a rare group of historic public library facilities; it is among the oldest surviving donated libraries not funded through Carnegie in Indiana. As singular as the library's role in local history, its method of funding was rare among the above cited examples. Henry Henley, co-founder of Carthage, was present at the first meeting of the library organization. On the evening of August 1, 1889, citizens interested in forming a library met, elected a board of directors, and formally accepted Henley's gift of $1,000 toward the founding of a library. In appreciation, the group named themselves Henry Henley Library Association, and formally named their collection the Henry Henley Public Library. Henley also paid for all expenses to establish the library, including purchase of furnishings. Early board members included W.P. Henley, J.M. Stone, N.C. Binford, Levi Minford, J.F. Publow, Eunice H. Dunn, and Luzena Thornburg.

[4] Figures from charts in George S. Bobinski, *Carnegie Libraries*, Chicago: American Library Association, 1969, pp.16-20.

Other private donors stepped forward, along with Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Carthage Monthly Meeting of Friends. Under authority permitted by the state laws, the library board levied a tax to support the library. The library was housed in the Carthage Bank building for a time. A total of $3,385.00 was donated toward construction of the building. Donations included $2,000 from the children of Henry Henley, along with various contributions from other residents. Donations ranged from $1 to $1,000, according to one source.[5] This, along with a local taxation, met the $6,500 construction cost. The library opened 1902, and held 11,000 volumes on its shelves. With no doubt great changes in its collection and programming, but very few in its physical plant, Henry Henley Public Library has served generations of Carthage residents.

Library Architecture and William S. Kaufman, Architect

The architectural significance of the Henley Library derives in part from its architectural typology. It is a classic example of an early 20th century central-plan community library. The architectural problem posed by community libraries was a fairly new one at the turn of the nineteenth century. Prior to the 18th century, few buildings in Europe were specifically intended to house collections of paper items, most if not all of these were in university or religious settings. Several early libraries in the U.S. and in Indiana were previously mentioned above. Beginning in the late 1890s, American architects began to arrive at a common vocabulary for community libraries. While Carnegie's assistant James Bertram appears to have codified these basic tenants in his *Notes on Library Bildings* (sic, 1911), the architectural concepts of the central-plan community library were established well before *Notes* was published, concurrently with Carnegie's earliest involvement in funding libraries.

Many ideas about small town library design were expressed in the publication in which the Henley Library was featured. They include:

- Libraries are no longer limited access, families and children will be using them.
- Tall windows should be placed to admit light over the shoulder of the reader, adequate light in all parts of the public areas of the building.
- Bookcases should be of an accessible height (no closed stacks).
- One librarian should be able to supervise the entire building from one point.
- Architectural style should not trump economy or convenience.
- Plans should allow for future growth.
- Architecture should not distract or draw sight-seers that disrupt patrons' studies.

Other, more specific considerations regarding architecture included:

- A corner site is best, with clearance on all sides for natural light.
- Exteriors should add to the beauty of the city, but should not be architectural monuments.

[5] Cornelia Marvin, Small Library Buildings, Boston: ALA Pub. Board, 1908, p. 25.

- A rectangular plan or rectangular plan with central, rear extension is best.[6]

While architects used many plans, elevations, and styles of architecture to meet the above considerations, one library type emerged as a common favorite: the central-plan library. Henry Henley Public Library has all the features of this building type. In plan, the Henley Library is a rectangular core with rear extension, and central circulation desk. While use of symmetry was not the only way an architect could meet the above requirements, the central plan library had the clear advantage of zoning of spaces – often the flanking reading rooms were intended for specific functions, divided by the circulation desk. Typically, the uses included children's, general, or periodical reading rooms. Henley Library was zoned into general (southwest), circulation (center) and children's areas, and the spaces remain as intended today. The interior window arrangement permits ample light down onto reading materials. While today, visitors would agree that the architecture of the interior of Henley Library is remarkable, in its day, the Henley Library's design was typical of small town public buildings.

For the exterior, William S. Kaufman designed a restrained, Neo-Classical Revival building. Classicism worked well with the concept of a central-plan building, since symmetry was the hallmark of both modes, though communities and architects chose Arts & Crafts or Tudor Revival for similar library interiors. Several trends and events had an impact on the revival of classical forms in public architecture in the United States. Fairs and special events had been a source of disseminating new architectural concepts in Europe and the United States beginning in the mid-19th century. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago promised to be groundbreaking in many ways. Intended to celebrate (belatedly) the 400th anniversary of Columbus' exploration of the Americas, the event required an entirely new "city" of buildings. Exhibit planner Daniel Burnham and his committee chose classicism as the lingua franca of the exposition. Nearly all the buildings would be variants of Neo-Classical Revival. Burnham and his planners asked the original thirteen colony-states to construct pavilions that were Colonial in style; essentially they too were variants of classicism. In the 1890s, the Treasury Department of the U.S. government was beginning to embark on a new building campaign of courthouses and post offices. Supervising Architect of the Treasury James Knox Taylor, who controlled the design of Federal buildings, announced in 1897 that classicism would be the official style of Federal buildings across the country. With the influence of these two strong trends, the choice for many library boards was clear – classicism equated with "public building" and was seen as the one of the most fitting styles for libraries.

The Henry Henley Public Library has all the characteristics of Neo-Classical Revival, and it is the only example in Carthage. The overall symmetry; portico-like entrance, capped by a full pediment; use of classical detail such as quoins, entablatures, and acanthus ornamentation, all make the Henley Library a clear and highly representative example of this important trend in American architecture. Within Rush County, Rushville has several examples of classical-inspired historic architecture, but not many. One of the better examples, Graham School, on N. Perkins

[6] These considerations were listed in Marvin, and are frequently repeated in many period sources. Marvin states that these principles were promulgated by the American Library Association.

Street (1908) has been demolished. People's Bank still stands near the courthouse, it dates to 1914 and is a good commercial example of Neo-Classical Revival design. The U.S. Post Office in Rushville (1930) is more correctly a Colonial Revival building, nonetheless, it is an example of the general trend of classical influence in public building design. Knightstown, Indiana, is in the township that abuts Ripley Township, which contains Carthage. Knightstown includes its own Carnegie Library, a central-plan, Neo-Classical Revival building (1912).[7] There is a historic bank building on Main Street, c.1910, with a stone façade complete with full classical temple front. The post office in Knightstown is an example of New Deal, Depression-era Stripped Classicism, and so portrays a late phase of the trend. All these buildings are included in Knightstown Historic District (NR, 1986). The Henry Henley Public Library is older than all of these nearby examples.

The Henry Henley Library is significant as the work of a well-known Indiana architect. Kaufman (1849-1916) was born in Union County, Indiana. At first, he was a carpenter, based in Cambridge City, Indiana. He had special experience in stair construction. He moved to Indianapolis, studied drafting, and then relocated to New Castle in 1876 to establish his own office. Later, Kaufman moved to Richmond and his son, Thomas, joined him in business for a time.

In the 1880s, Kaufman was hired to superintend construction at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane in Richmond; he implemented the designs of E. H. Ketcham and his draftsmen. The massive project included cottages for patients as well as a number of large, administrative buildings. The project likely gave Kaufman's own practice a boost. He was in competition with John A. Hasecoster, who was also a well-known architect and a popular choice for many of Richmond's merchants and citizens.

Kaufman's architectural career focused heavily on educational buildings.[8] He designed schools for Williamsburg, New Castle, Lynn, Raliegh, and Middletown, Indiana. Additionally, a school, now demolished, in Laketon, Indiana appears to be one of his designs. Richmond commissions for schools included Second Ward (1885), Richmond High School (1889, demolished), Morton High School (1908-1910, with William Butts Ittner as consulting architect). Lindley Hall (1887, demolished) at Earlham College may be Kaufman's most significant building. Lindley Hall was the college's second campus building. Kaufman also designed Parry Hall at Earlham. Other significant, non-educational projects made Kaufman known in Richmond. The five-story, stone-faced, Romanesque Revival Westcott Hotel (1895, demolished) and his efforts as supervising architect for the Wayne County Courthouse (completed 1893) are probably the highest profile

[7] While the Henley Library and Knightstown Library are highly similar in scale, materials, plan, and style, bear in mind that Knightstown's population was 1,918 in 1910 when it completing its library campaign, compared to Carthage, which had a population of 902 in 1910, when its library was eight years old.

[8] Information on Kaufman's career generally derived from Mary Raddant and Michael Tomlan, *Richmond, Indiana, Its Physical Development and Aesthetic Heritage to 1920*, Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 2003.

projects Kaufman completed before he was commissioned, without competition, for the Henry Henley Public Library.

Kaufman was so highly regarded for his schools that the Indiana Superintendent of Public Instruction office featured one his Romanesque Revival schools in their annual report of 1904.[9] Kaufman had also, nearly at the same time as he was working on the Henley Library, landed the commission to design the Greenville, Ohio Carnegie library. Carnegie offered the grant to Greenville on March 7, 1901, and the town laid the cornerstone in October, 1901(the design must have been at least partly complete by then). It is difficult to know if Kaufman used the Carthage project as experience for the Greenville one, or vice versa, however, the Greenville Carnegie Library was not opened and dedicated until March, 1903. The Greenville Carnegie Library shares many characteristics with Henry Henley Public Library; the budget being much greater for the Greenville project, the Ohio building is larger and more ornate. The Greenville Public Library, though listed on the National Register of Historic Places, has been altered with additions recently.

Because Kaufman designed so many educational buildings, most of his works have not survived.[10] Henry Henley Public Library is very likely the best surviving example of his works.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Carthage, Indiana was platted in 1834 by Henry Henley and John Clark. The community is only a few miles from the National Road, a known conduit of Quaker settlement. Not surprisingly, many of the early settlers of Carthage were Friends who had relocated from the Carolinas. The town's location on the Blue River and near the National Road assisted in early trade, but rail service offered better trade connections. In 1848, the Shelbyville & Rushville Railroad completed a line through town. The line was forced to close during the Civil War, and rail service did not return to Carthage until the 1880s.

The usual types of industries could be found in Carthage in the 19th and early 20th centuries: a barrel stave factory, wool mill, sawmill, and a grain elevator. The town remained a trade center for the township and for residents of southern Henry County, immediately adjacent.

By the time the community was beginning to develop its library collection (1890), Carthage had a population of 1,028 – about one-quarter of that of Rushville, the county seat.[11] One rare aspect of rural life in Ripley Township and Carthage was the degree of settlement by free African-

[9] *Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction*, Indianapolis: State Printing, 1904, p. 473. The 1904 report shows the Lynn, Indiana school; the building is highly similar to the Laketon School.
[10] Morton High School in Richmond survives, but is no longer a school. It post-dates Henley Library, and appears to have been influenced heavily by its consulting architect, nationally-known school architect William Butts Ittner.
[11] Despite having a much greater population, Rushville, which had a library collection, did not have its own library *building* until 1930. This underscores the commitment of Carthage's citizens to education.

Americans. The town had a significant percentage of African-American residents in the 19th century. Carthage was well-known for its abolitionist citizens and activity on the Underground Railroad. According to one source, Carthage's Quaker merchants and residents carried a "…deep commitment to treating their black neighbors with equality."[12] Descendants of these freed men attended classes in the Booker T. Washington School (1908), still standing on East Street in Carthage.

Henry Henley himself was a member of the town's Committee on the Concerns of People of Color, according to Vincent. It is assumed, therefore, that the Henry Henley Public Library was enjoyed by all the residents of Carthage, regardless of race.

Carthage settled into its quiet role as a commercial center, location of the township's main public school, and typical Hoosier small town as the twentieth century drew to a close. The Henry Henley Public Library had witnessed most of the town's history by that point.

[12] Steven A. Vincent, *Southern Seed, Northern Soil: African-American Farm Communities in the Mid-West*, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1999, p. 54.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

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Jones, Theodore. *Carnegie Libraries Across America: A Public Legacy*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Preservation Press, 1997.

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

Marvin, Cornelia. *Small Library Buildings, A Collection of Plans Contributed by the League of Library Commissions*. Boston: ALA Pub. Board, 1908.

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United States Bureau of Education, *Public Libraries in the United States of America,* Washington, D.C.: Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Education, 1876

Van Slyck, Abigail A. *Free to All: Carnegie Libraries and American Culture, 1890-1920*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.

Vincent, Steven A. *Southern Seed, Northern Soil: African-American Farm Communities in the Mid-West*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1999.

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): __139-100-11020_____

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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: 622395	Northing: 4399831
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

Lot 28 of the Original Plat of Carthage, Indiana, not including 42' from the west end of the lot. The boundary includes 66' of frontage on Main Street and 123' on 1st Street. Also, refer to site plan.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the historic boundary, as defined in documents available in the Rush County Recorder's Office.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: __John Ellison, with editing and research by Paul C. Diebold_____
organization: __Kieser Consulting Group, Inc._____
street & number: _9120 Otis Ave., Suite 201_____
city or town: Lawrence_____ state: _Indiana_____ zip code: 46220_____
e-mail_____
telephone: _317-545-5901_____
date: ___November 13, 2014_____

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: Henry Henley Public Library

City or Vicinity: Carthage

County: Rush State: Indiana

Photographer: John Ellison

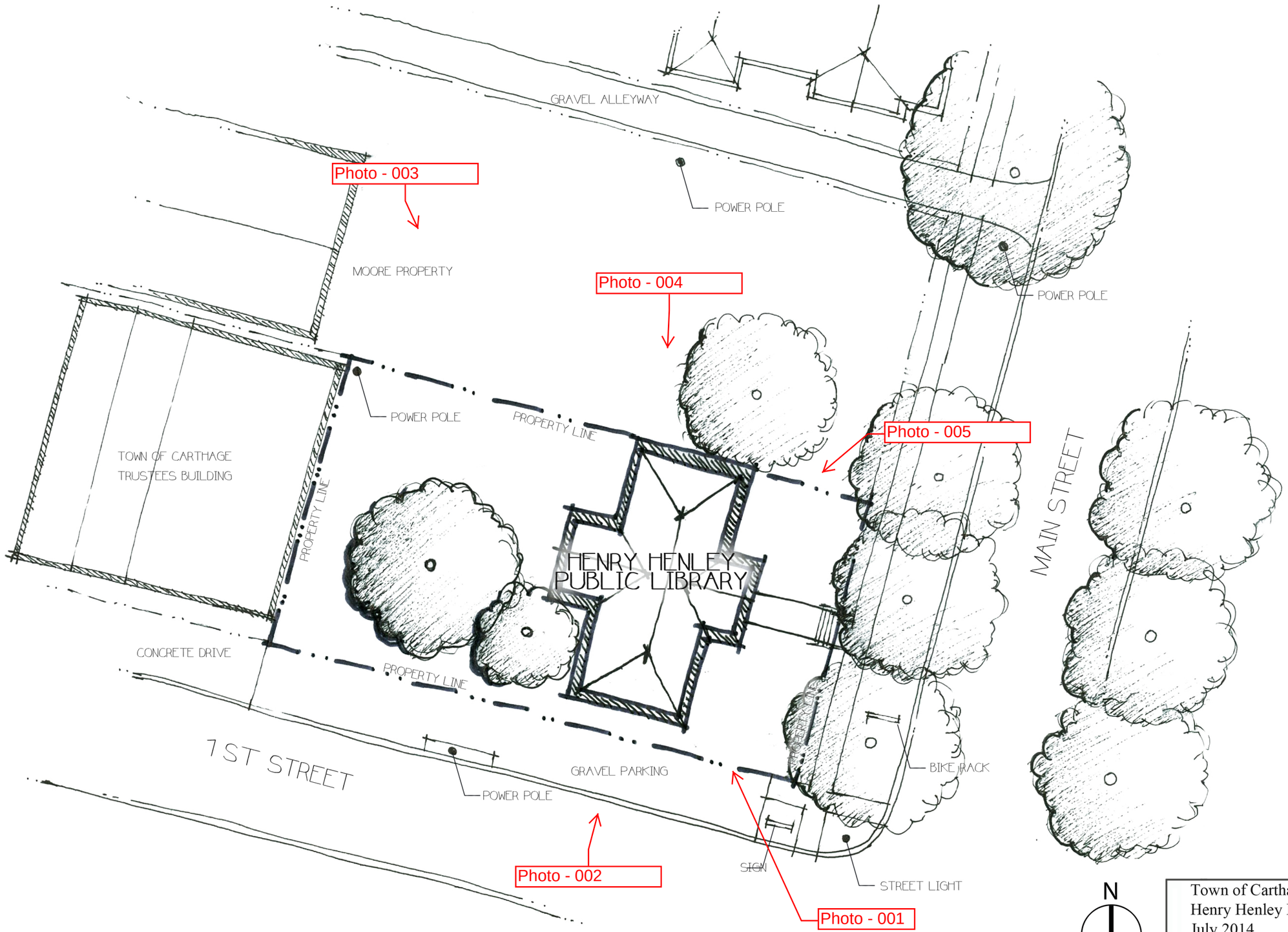
Date Photographed: Exterior, September 29, 2014; Interior, June 14, 2016

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

1 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0001 – East side of the building, camera looking northwest
2 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0002 – South side of the building, looking north
3 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0003 – West and northwest side of the building, camera looking southeast
4 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0004 – Northwest corner of the building, camera looking southeast
5 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0005 – East side of the building, camera looking southwest
6 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0006 – Checkout counter located at the center of the first floor, camera looking northwest

7 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0007 – Ceiling above checkout counter, camera looking north
8 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0008 – At northeast corner of first floor, looking toward circulation desk, camera looking west
9 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0009 – At southeast corner of first floor, looking toward circulation desk, camera looking north
10 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0010 – Southeast corner of first floor seen from toilet room entrance, camera looking southwest
11 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0011 – Circulation desk seen from first floor entrance, camera looking north
12 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0012 – Circulation desk and first floor entrance from northwest, camera looking southeast
13 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0013 – Main entrance and vestibule seen from first floor, camera looking southeast
14 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0014 – First floor entrance and circulation desk seen from northwest corner, camera looking south/southeast
15 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0015 – First floor entrance and circulation desk seen from north wall, camera looking southwest
16 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0016 – First floor entrance and circulation desk seen from south wall, camera looking northeast
17 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0017 – At southwest corner of first floor, looking toward vestibule entrance, camera looking northeast
18 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0018 – Looking northwest from vestibule entrance, camera looking northwest
19 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0019 – Basement north room, looking southwest, camera looking west
20 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0020 – Basement north room, looking southeast, camera looking south
21 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0021 – Basement hallway, looking into north room, camera looking north
22 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0022 – Basement south room, looking southeast, camera looking south
23 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0023 – Basement south room, looking west, camera looking northwest
24 of 24, IN_RushCounty_HenryHenleyLibrary_0024 – Basement south room, looking north into hallway, camera looking northeast

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.



Town of Carthage, Rush County
Henry Henley Public Library
July 2014

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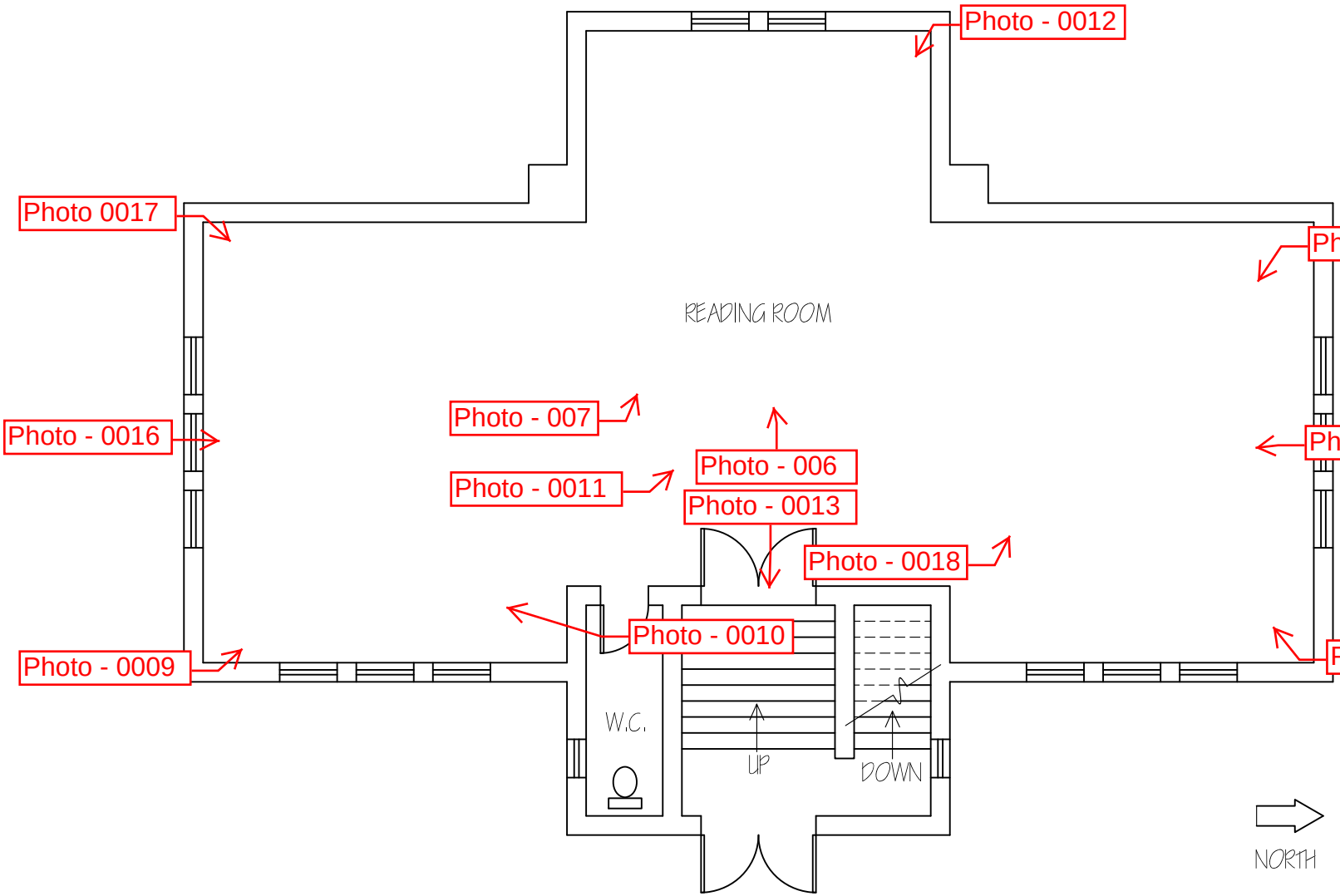

FIRST FLOOR

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9120 Otis Avenue • Lawrence IN 46216 • Office: (317) 545-5901 • Fax: (317) 545-4984

HENRY H[illegible]EY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TOWN OF CARTHAGE, RUSH COUNTY, INDIANA

SHEET NO.

1

SMALL LIBRARY BUILDINGS

A Collection of Plans Contributed by the
League of Library Commissions

Introduction and Notes by *Cornelia Marvin*
Secretary of the Oregon Library Commission

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD
34 Newbury Street
BOSTON, MASS.
1908

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Original from
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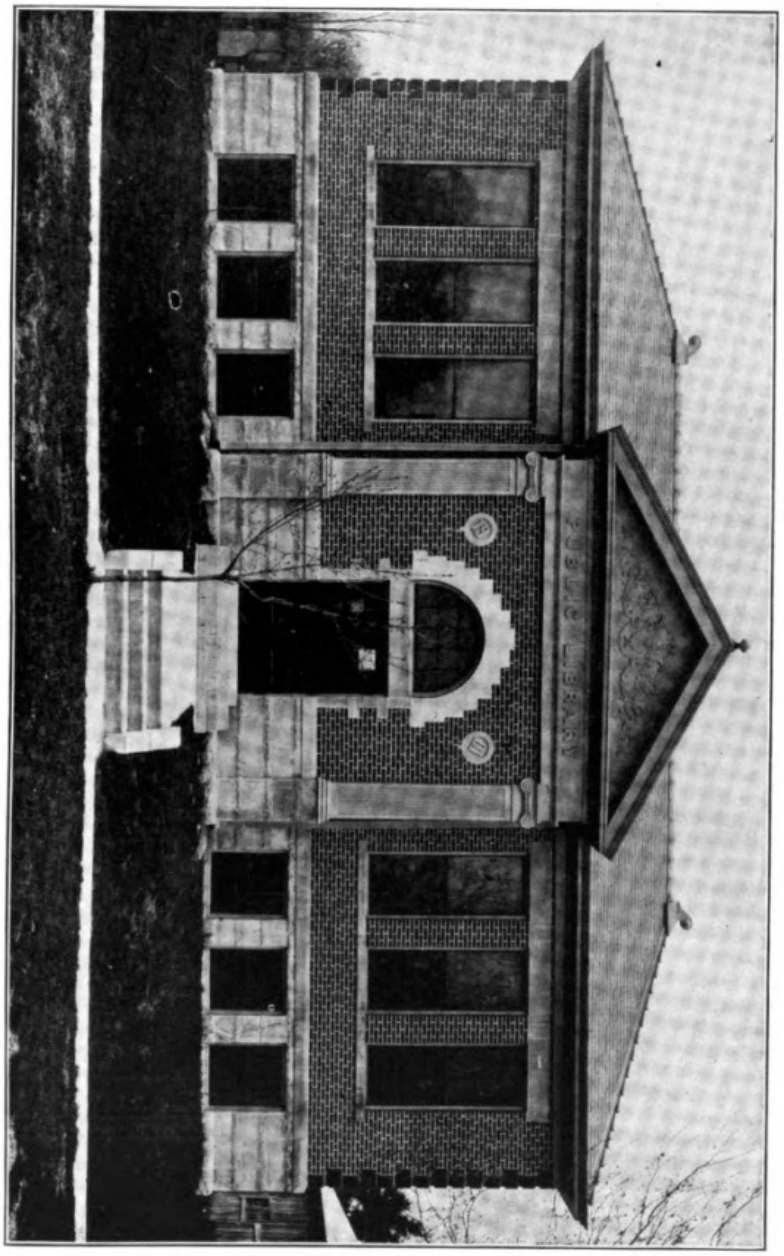

Henry Henley Public Library. Carthage, Ind.
Cost $6,500.

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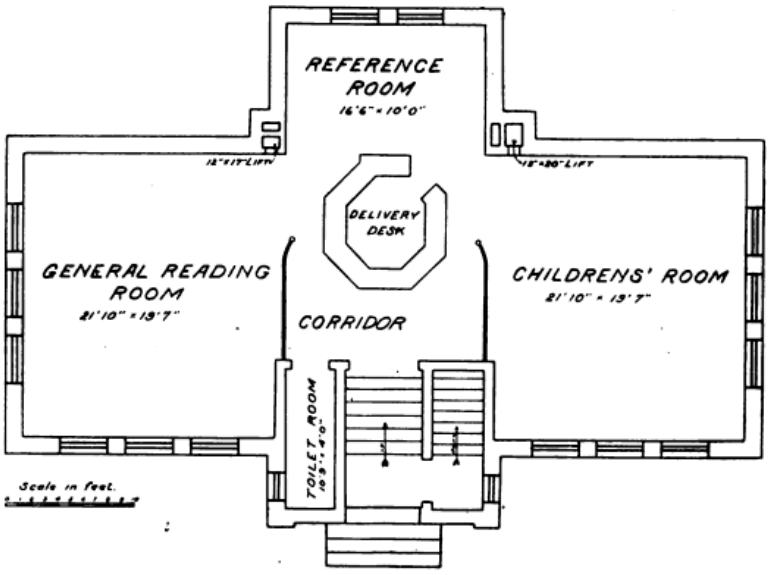
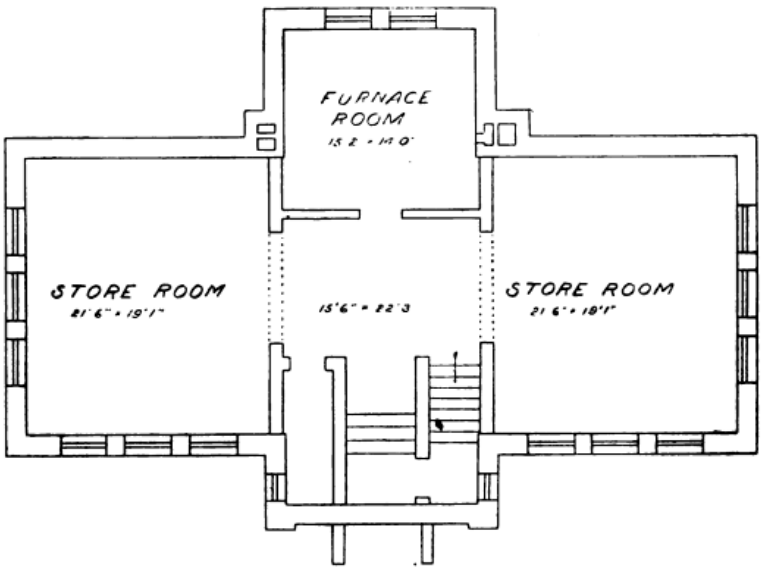
IIa



FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

Henry Henley Public Library. Carthage, Ind.

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HENRY HENLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

CARTHAGE, IND.

ARCHITECT—W. S. Kaufman, Richmond, Ind.

SOURCE—$3,385.30 in gifts of from $1 to $1000, balance from taxation.

COST—$6,500. $500 necessary to complete unfinished basement. 11c per cubic foot. Contract $4,000, Heating plant $150, Light fixtures $50, Plumbing $30.10, Wooden shelving $200, Loan desk $67.50, Shades $15.45, Decorating $42.52, Grounds $197.96. Furniture made locally. Tables $8.00, Chairs $26.00.. Revolving shelves and special furniture $20.

CONSTRUCTION—Brick with stone trimming; slate roof. Heated by furnace; lighted by gas; wall shelving only.

DIMENSIONS—58'8"x40'2", Main floor 13', basement 8' high.

CAPACITY—11,000 volumes. 4,000 each in reading room and children's room; 3,000 in reference room.

PROCEDURE—No ccmpetiticn. "Best results can be had by employing an architect familiar with library construction."

NOTES—Arrangement satisfactory. Need more secluded place for students and for reference work.

EDITOR'S NOTES—Toilet room should be in basement and space used for coat room and storage (see plan III). Shelving probably around all walls except front where windows are low. Loan desk is practically librarian's office and needs shelving and closet room. No private room for Board or Committee meetings except in basement. Compare with plan III for basement stairway and storage room. Think shelving capacity may be over estimated.

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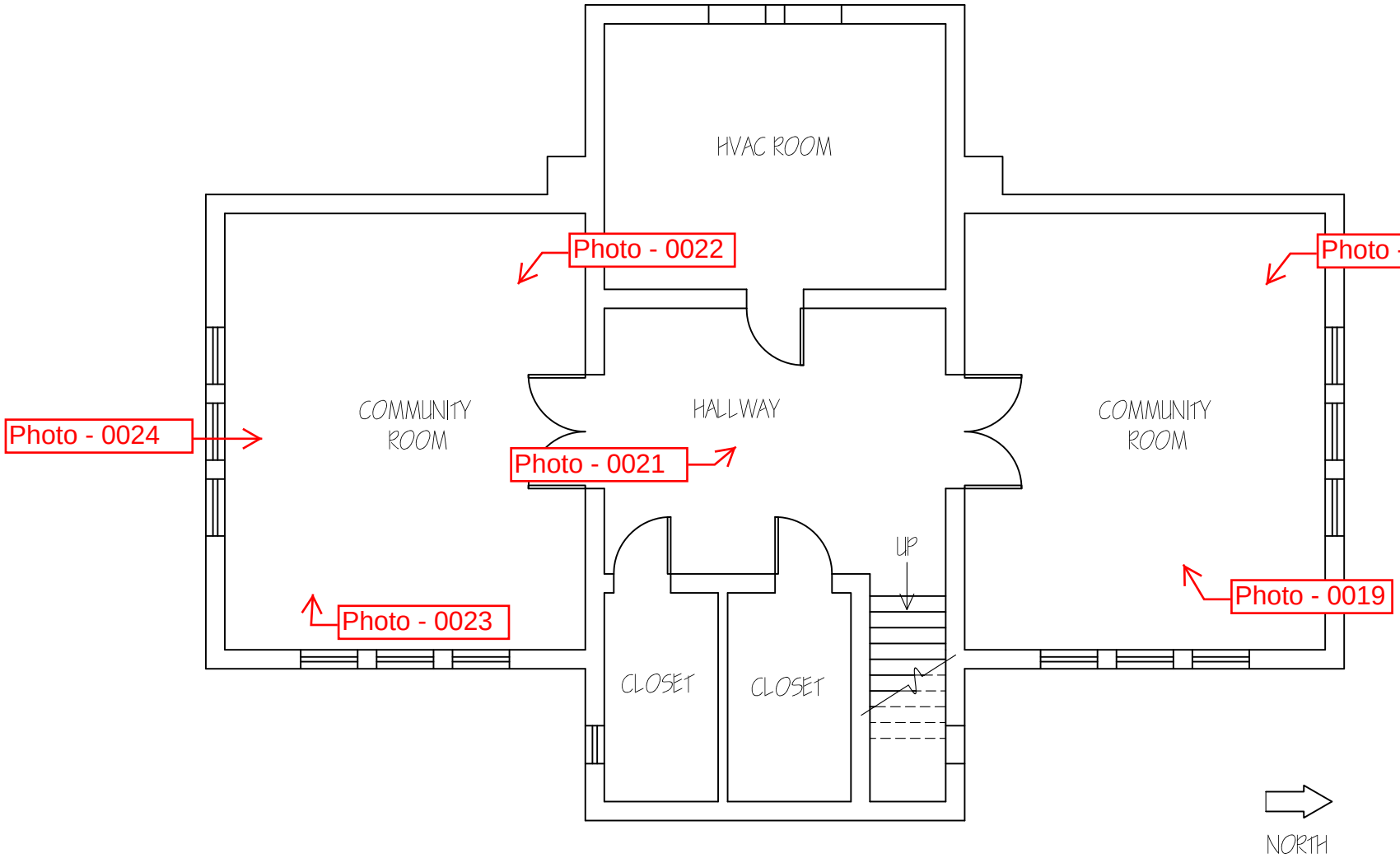

BASEMENT

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HENRY HENLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TOWN OF CARTHAGE, RUSH COUNTY, INDIANA

SHEET NO.

2

Henry Henley Public Library, Rush Co., IN, Photo #0001

Henry Henley Public Library, Rush Co., IN, Photo #0002

Henry Henley Public Library, Rush Co., IN, Photo #0003

Henry Henley Public Library, Rush Co., IN, Photo #0009

Henry Henley Public Library, Rush Co., IN, Photo #0010

Henry Henley Public Library, Rush Co., IN, Photo #0012

Henry Henley Public Library, Rush Co., IN, Photo #0017

Henry Henley Public Library, Rush Co., IN, Photo #0019