

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Joplin Carnegie Library

AND/OR COMMON

Joplin Public Library, Joplin Library Building

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Ninth and Wall Streets

CITY, TOWN

Joplin

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#7 - Hon. Gene Taylor

STATE

Missouri

CODE
029

COUNTY

Jasper

CODE
097

3 CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | PRESENT USE |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S) | <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE | <input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH | <input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SITE | PUBLIC ACQUISITION | ACCESSIBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT | <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED | <input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: library |

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

City of Joplin, Missouri

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall

CITY, TOWN

Joplin

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 64801

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder of Deeds
Jasper County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Carthage

STATE

Missouri 65836

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Missouri State Historical Survey

DATE

1977, 1978, 1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources

CITY, TOWN

P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65102

7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT | <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD | <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED | <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Joplin Carnegie Library, Joplin, Missouri is a three story building designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style with detailing exhibiting Mannerist influences. It is constructed with steel beams and columns enclosed in masonry and other finish materials. Its lower floor is one-half below grade.

EXTERIOR

The building measures approximately 79' along the north and south by 86' along the east and west. All sides of the original brick building and the south side of the west addition are faced with white Carthage marble which imitates alternating wide and narrow, smoothed ashlar courses. Its major facade is spanned by three tripartite bays with the central bay enclosed beneath a pedimented Ionic porch which is distyle in antis. This porch is raised on a podium and is reached by a broad frontal staircase. Its coffered ceiling is of pressed tin, painted white, and on its architrave is carved the inscription "Joplin Library Building." Above, the molded copper denticulated cornice and raking cornice are topped with anthemion acroteria at the gable peak and pediment corners. In the center of the pediment the date of construction is carved on a narrow plaque which is adorned with guttae at its extremities.¹ Above, the hip roof is covered with red terra cotta tiles. Originally, its covering was of zinc.

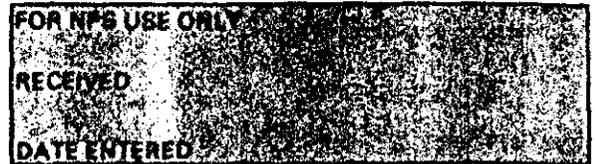
To each side of the central bay on the main facade of the building is an additional tripartite bay composed of a lower level, square, double-hung window which is topped by a stringcourse of smoothed ashlar, a rectangular, double-hung window at the main floor level and a round arched window at the level of the third floor. Each main floor window rests on a narrow, smoothed ashlar string course. At the level of this course, an arch of marble sheathing rises and runs up one side of the main and third floor windows, over the round arched head and down the other side. At the apex of each of these arches, a sinking keystone, another Mannerist feature, adorns each bay and visually acts as a link with the simple cornice above from which each window is suspended.

The original Library is five bays along the north and south and each side is faced with Carthage marble and designed in a manner similar to the two flanking bays of the main facade. A four-bay two story addition to the west, which was constructed in 1916 at a cost of \$25,000, is faced with marble to the south and with yellow brick in a common bond configuration to the west and north. It extends throughout the lower and main floor levels on the west end of the library (see Plan).²

INTERIOR

The interior space of the Library is arranged symmetrically around the central stairwell on all three levels (see Plan). Notable features include oak flooring, constructed on wooden sleepers over concrete slabs, an oak stairway, paneled oak wainscoting and doors and molded oak door frames. In addition, on either side of the main entrance a turned spindle balustrade ascends from a columnar newel post which is

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topped by carved, laurel garlands resting beneath an egg and dart molding. The original molded tin ceiling in the main entry hall survives beneath the present lowered ceiling of acoustical tile. A good portion of it was destroyed, however, when the skylight above the main desk was opened in the 1916 remodeling. On the main level, oak columns once flanked the entryways to the east and west reading rooms, but they were removed at an unknown date.

In addition to the 1916 construction to the rear and the other alterations already mentioned, several other changes have been made to the Library building. In 1934, the north and west walls of the western addition were stabilized through the construction of concrete walls beneath the present ones by means of excavations from the outside. In 1940 the exterior of the building was steam cleaned and a new metal ceiling was installed in the porch. In addition, at this time new stairs were installed in the north and south walls of the main corridor in the basement and several wooden doors were replaced with ones of the same style in oak veneer. ³

PRESENT STATUS AND CONDITION

An architectural examination of the Library in 1977 revealed that the building is still in very good condition. There is evidence of slight movement at the juncture of the original Library and the addition. The results of this are visible on the south facade where the lintels above the side entrance and the window above dip slightly to the east indicating settling in the original structure. In addition, there are signs of settlement in the floors of the main level. The upper level is currently vacant and the staff was advised in 1966 that this area does not fulfill current structural specifications needed to support books and shelves at a density of 125 pounds per square inch. A structural analysis was made in November of that year by Cornwell, McKinney and Associates, Architects and Engineers of Joplin, Missouri. They advised that the second floor be used for nothing more than a reading room. Because they felt that the wooden joists maintaining the first floor had weakened in numerous areas, they questioned the advisability of placing a heavy load on even this level. In addition to these structural problems, the heating and ventilating systems are incomplete and need upgrading as do the plumbing and electrical systems. ⁴

A new city library is currently in plan to be built on the former site of the Connor Hotel in Joplin, Missouri. Because funds from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare are involved in the construction of the new library and the Connor Hotel was, until its ~~collapse~~ ^{demolition} on November 12, 1978, a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places, a memorandum of agreement was entered into with the city of Joplin in December, 1977. According to this memorandum the present Library

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is to be recorded by the Historic American Building Survey and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, if and when any alteration or abandonment procedures are begun by the City of Joplin, the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer is to be immediately notified.⁵ The school, located to the north, was considering acquiring the library building at one time, but no action has been taken on this plan.

SITE

Joplin Carnegie Library is located in downtown Joplin, Missouri. On to the east, across Wall Street, stretches a parking lot and a commercial area. To the north and west a large school building surrounds the Library. On the north, a small park with benches is located in the intervening space. To the south, across Ninth Street, tennis courts are located.

FOOTNOTES

1. Fanciful use of guttae, which originally were representations in stone of pegs or nails associated with triglyphs and metopes in a cornice and entablature of the Doric order, probably had its origin in the later architectural designs of Michelangelo. Specifically, their use is prominent in his design for the city facade of the Porta Pia (1562) in Rome, Italy. Here guttiform capitals can be seen and elongated, draped forms in stone with guttiform fringe on each end much like that in the pediment of the Joplin Carnegie Library, are found draped over paterae. See James Ackerman, The Architecture of Michelangelo (London: Pelican Books, 1969) pp. 250-267.
2. Directors Thirteenth Annual Report (Joplin: Joplin Public Library, 1916), pp. 4-7.
3. Material on alterations and additions to the Joplin Library was obtained from the files of Miss Margaret Hager, Librarian, Joplin Public Library, Joplin, Missouri 64801.
4. See trip report of Roger H. Swank, architect, June 20, 1977 in the files of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 and Charles D. Tudor, Attorney at Law, personal correspondence with Orval Henderson, Program Director, Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.

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5. National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Memorandum of Agreement, Joplin Connor Hotel, December, 1977, pp. 1-2.

| PERIOD | | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING | <input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION | <input type="checkbox"/> LAW | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS | <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> ART | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE | <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | | | |

SPECIFIC DATES 1902-1903

BUILDER/ARCHITECT August C. Michaelis

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Joplin Carnegie Library is significant as a prominent example of Neo-Classical architecture in Joplin, Missouri, and as one of the earliest Carnegie libraries established in Missouri. The building has further significance as one of the most monumental works of local architect August C. Michaelis, and as a structure built primarily of local materials (Carthage marble and zinc).

The City of Joplin is fortuitously sited in the midst of a thirty-mile crescent rich in mineral deposits.² Founded in 1873, the accessibility of lead and iron ores made Joplin a boom town in the true sense, and with the advent of railroads beginning in 1875, the city's growth was even further stimulated. By 1888, the city had a population of approximately 8,000 and was a nationally renowned center of lead and zinc mining.³

A library movement was begun as early as the 1890's in Joplin. The first meeting of the newly-organized Joplin Public Library Association was held in April 1893, and Hamilton S. Wilks was elected president. Fund-raising benefits were soon held, and a "neat" sum was collected, which was to be used to establish a reading room.⁴ However, aware that more permanent funding would be needed to maintain such a facility, various local literary clubs began campaigning for the establishment of a permanent library.⁵

A general election was held in 1901, and at that time citizens voted by a large majority for the imposition of an annual tax of 10 cents per \$100.00 valuation for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room. The approved library law provided for the appointment by the Mayor of a non-partisan board of directors to manage library affairs, and J.D. Elliff was appointed president.⁶ The first meeting of the newly-appointed Board of Directors was held on June 1st, 1901, at the offices of the Picher Lead Company.⁷

Meeting at the Joplin Club on July 8th, the Board formed a committee of three "who should enter into correspondence with the eminent philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, with the desire of engaging his sympathy and securing from him a donation, for the purpose of erecting a library building."⁸ Such a letter was soon drafted, by the board meeting of August 5th, a reply from James Bertram, Carnegie's private secretary, had been received:

"...If the City of Joplin will furnish a suitable site and pledge itself to maintain the library at a cost of not less than \$4,000 per year, Mr. Carnegie will be glad to provide \$40,000.00 for a suitable building."⁹

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Formal acknowledgement of the offer was made, and the board set about the task of selecting an appropriate site. At the meetings of October 7th and 21st, various members of the community came forward to suggest possible sites for the library. After duly considering the alternative offers, the board eventually selected two lots at the northwest corner of Ninth and Wall Streets.¹⁰

Satisfied with the community's choice of site and its ability to provide maintenance for the building, Carnegie authorized the transmission of funds, to be allotted \$5,000.00 at a time as work progressed. Carnegie had no desire to inspect the plans and specifications of the library; his only stipulation was that the \$40,000.00 be used solely for construction and not for the purchase of books.¹¹

Searching for the best possible plan for their new facility, the Board elected to inspect the recently constructed Carnegie Library in Sedalia, Missouri. However, the report of that committee found the Sedalia library, "although a triumph of the architects and builders art," was unsuited to the needs of Joplin.¹² A committee was subsequently formed to inspect the library in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and on January 15th a resolution was passed:

"that architects be invited to submit preliminary plans for the Joplin Public Library building..., said plans to conform in size and general outline with the library building at Cheyenne, Wyoming, especially observing the arrangement, plan and appointments of said Cheyenne Library building throughout its interior, preference given to home material and labor employed; and to cost when complete no more than \$40,000.00."¹³

At the meeting of January 21st, architects Garstang and Rea, L.A. Hunter and A.C. Michaelis submitted plans.¹⁴ On February 3rd, the board agreed to approve the plans and specifications of A.C. Michaelis, providing costs could be kept under \$40,000.00. They later agreed to pay Michaelis a fee of \$1,200.00.¹⁵

Opening bids for construction and plumbing were heard on April 22nd. When the construction bids alone proved higher than the allotted \$40,000.00 total, the Board summoned Michaelis, who blamed unfortunate conditions, the high cost of building materials (especially terra cotta) and advanced wages for the discrepancy in cost. The Board went into executive session, resolving that the plans of Michaelis be rejected and that advertisement for new plans be made immediately.¹⁵

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On April 29th, architects Garstang and Rea, Hunter and Michaelis again exhibited plans. Michaelis spoke first, submitting two plans: the first, his original plan with changes reducing the cost by \$14,000.00, and the second, a smaller version in stone. Yet unsatisfied with the results, the board requested a design incorporating a large basement work area and constructed of stone.¹⁷

On May 12th, Michaelis submitted a two story design with basement, constructed of sawn stone and featuring a copper cornice and slate or tile roof. Cost of the entire structure, including stacks, plumbing and heating, he estimated at \$34,000.00. Hunter presented a two-story design with a lower story of stone and a second story of "impervious" brick. The plan had no basement, but featured a marble staircase and cost \$34,900.00. The design of Garstang and Rea was a stone building, with terra cotta cornice, red tile roof and partially finished basement.¹⁸ After deliberation, the design of Michaelis was accepted.¹⁹ On July 1st bids were taken for the library's construction. As the final bid exceeded the estimate by \$200.00, Michaelis's fee was lowered by the same amount.²⁰

Construction of the library began on July 14, 1902, with ground broken on the 15th. By May 11th, 1903, considerable progress had been made,²¹ and on November 16th, the Board held its first meeting in the new building. Well pleased with their fine new structure, the Board passed a resolution commending the excellence of the design of Michaelis and the efficiency of his work.²² Since that time, the Joplin Carnegie Library has served as an educational and cultural center for the city of Joplin.

AUGUST C. MICHAELIS

Born on July 3, 1863, August C. Michaelis was the son of August and Johanna (Reinneca) Michaelis of Palmyra, Missouri. Educated in the public schools, August served as an apprentice in a cabinet shop until the age of twenty, after which time he was engaged in building and contracting for ten years. Making the most of those basic skills, Michaelis then assumed the vocation of architect. Married to Viola Kee in Clinton, Missouri, on September 27, 1887, he subsequently took up residence in Joplin. In 1905 he organized and became president of the Empire Oil Company, manufacturers of brick and glass and producers of oil.²³

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Michaelis seems to have enjoyed a successful and profitable architectural practice in Joplin. He is credited with the design of the Joplin High School (ca. 1896), the American Hotel (1899, formerly the Clarketon Hotel), the Joplin First Presbyterian Church (ca. 1898) and the Miner's Bank Building (ca. 1904), where he eventually maintained his office.²⁴ In addition, he built the McKinley block, the Model store, St. John's Hospital, and the residences of O.H. Picher, Mrs. E.D. Porter, Mrs. Patrick Murphy, E.J. Overley and J.A. Hewitt.²⁵

Though his buildings varied widely in design, the use of Neo-Classical motifs persists throughout his work. He made prominent use of Greek-inspired elements, but nearly always intermixed these motifs with Italian features. His Clarketon Hotel exhibited Romanesque features of rock-faced masonry and round arches, while highlighted by Classical motifs of pedimented bay and smooth stone, engaged columns. His First Presbyterian Church was a large, domed structure of ashlar construction, featuring large arched openings and pedimented pavillions with acroteria. His residential efforts varied from a Romanesque, towered design to a rambling brick Queen Anne to Neo-Classical types. He designed his own residence as a boxy structure, dominated by a colossal, tetrastyle Ionic portico before a massive, arched entryway and enlivened by pedimented side bays and a porte cochere.

The source of inspiration for Michaelis' most monumental work, the Joplin Carnegie Library, was evidently the Carnegie library in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Built ca. 1900 by architects Patton, Fisher and Miller of Chicago,²⁶ the Cheyenne library was specified by the Joplin Library Board as a suitable prototype for their building.²⁷ Michaelis undoubtedly followed their request, for the two structures bear great similarity in exterior design. Each is a rectangular, hip-roofed structure rising two stories above a raised basement. Each is distinguished by a pedimented, distyle in antis Ionic portico, a broad entablature with dentate band and a distinctive fenestration pattern of two-story, round-arched panels with keystones. The primary difference between the two lies in the construction materials employed. Whereas the Cheyenne library was built of grey pressed brick on a white sandstone foundation with contrasting details in sandstone and terra cotta,²⁸ the Joplin library was severely clad in indigenous white marble.²⁹

The survey of Missouri's historical sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in Missouri's State Historical Preservation Plan. The Joplin Carnegie Library, therefore, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture" and "Education."

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FOOTNOTES

1. Thirty-three libraries established through donations from Andrew Carnegie were built in Missouri between 1899 and 1917. The Sedalia library was the earliest, receiving funds in 1899, and was followed by the Jefferson City library, which was funded in 1900. The Joplin library was granted its donation in 1901, thus becoming the third Carnegie library in Missouri. See: Durand R. Miller, Carnegie Grants for Library Buildings 1890-1917 (New York: Carnegie Corporation, 1943), pp. 14, 28, 34.
2. Missouri: A Guide to the "Show Me" State (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1941), p. 233.
3. Ibid., p. 237.
4. Joel T. Livingston, A History of Jasper County, Missouri. vol. 1 (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1912), p. 382.
5. Ibid., p. 485.
6. Ibid., pp. 485-86.
7. Joplin, Mo. "Record of the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Free Public Library of Joplin, Missouri." p. 15.
8. Ibid., p. 19.
9. Ibid., p. 20.
10. Ibid., pp. 25-28.
11. Ibid., pp. 32-34.
12. Ibid., pp. 35-36.
13. Ibid., pp. 37.
14. Ibid., p. 38.
15. Ibid., pp. 40,42.
16. Ibid., pp. 44-45.

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17. Ibid., p. 47.
18. Ibid., p. 48.
19. Ibid., p. 50.
20. Ibid., pp. 52,
21. Ibid., p. 82.
22. Ibid., p. 107.
23. M.L. Van Nada, ed., The Book of Missourians (St. Louis: T.J. Steel & Co., 1906), pp. 216, 219.
24. Ibid., p. 216.
25. Joel T. Livingston, Joplin, Missouri: The City that "Jack" Built ([Joplin, Mo.]: Means Morre Co., 1902), no pagination.
26. The Cheyenne library is described and pictured in: Theodore Wesley Koch, A Book of Carnegie Libraries (New York: The H.W. Wilson Company, 1917), pp. 186-90, plate 105.
27. "Record of the Proceedings," p. 37.
28. Koch, A Book of Carnegie Libraries, p. 109, plate 105.
29. As shown in a preliminary drawing, Michaelis' original conception of the library was somewhat less severe than the final building. Perched on an elevated foundation of rock-faced stone, the building features a decorated tympanum, a parade of acroteria along the edge of the terra cotta clad roof, and a more pronounced accentuation of the fenestration pattern. This sketch may represent one of Michaelis' earlier designs, which he later modified, at the wish of the library board, in order to employ primarily local materials and to come within the limits of the imposed financial constraints.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Bobinski, George S. Carnegie Libraries. Chicago: American Library Association, 1969.
2. Directors Thirteenth Annual Report, May 1st, 1915-April 30th, 1916. Joplin, Mo.: Joplin Public Library, 1916.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre (13,400 square feet) on lot 100' x 134'.

QUADRANGLE NAME "Joplin, Mo." QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------------|---------------|---|------|---------|----------|
| A | 1 5 | 3 6 5 2 7 0 | 4 1 0 4 8 3 0 | B | | | |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |
| C | | | | D | | | |
| E | | | | F | | | |
| G | | | | H | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots numbered 123 and 124 in Byers and Murphy's Addition to Murphysburg, now within the corporate limits of the City of Joplin, in the county of Jasper, and State of

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Noelle Soren and Claire F. Blackwell

March 23, 1979

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Office of Historic Preservation, Dept. of Natural Resources 314/751-4096

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

P.O. Box 176

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Jefferson City

Missouri 65102

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources and
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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3. Jefferson City, Mo. Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources. Inventory files, Jasper County.
4. Joplin, Mo. Joplin Public Library. Files of Miss Margaret Hager, Librarian.
5. Joplin, Mo. Joplin Public Library. "Record of the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Free Public Library of Joplin, Missouri."
6. Koch, Theodore Wesley. A Book of Carnegie Libraries. New York: The H.W. Wilson Company, 1917.
7. Livingston, Joel T. A History of Jasper County, Missouri. Vol. 1. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1912.
8. Joel T. Livingston, Joplin, Missouri: The City That "Jack" Built. [Joplin, Mo.]: Means Moore Co., 1912.
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

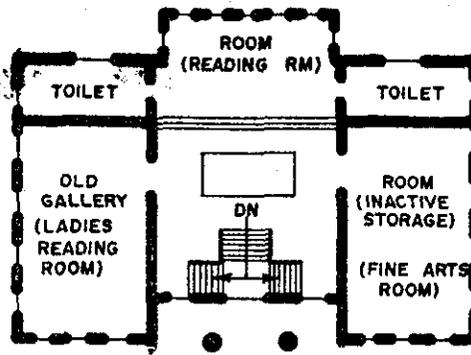
JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

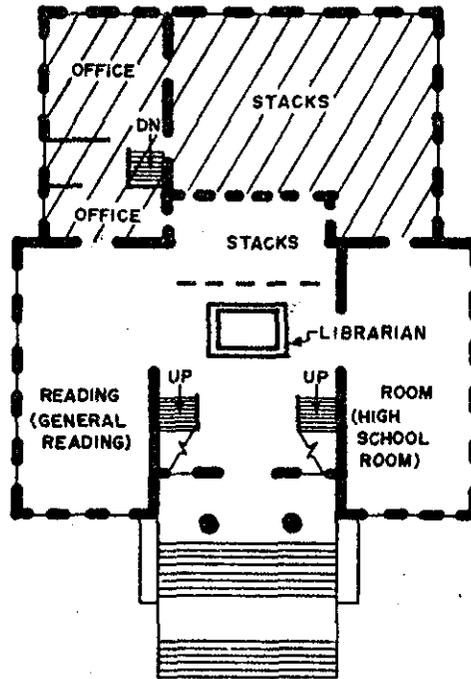
ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Missouri, the same being located upon, and a part of the northeast quarter of section 10 in Township 27 and Range 33, west of the fifth principle meridian from the original entry thereof.

JOPLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY JOPLIN, MISSOURI



SECOND FLOOR

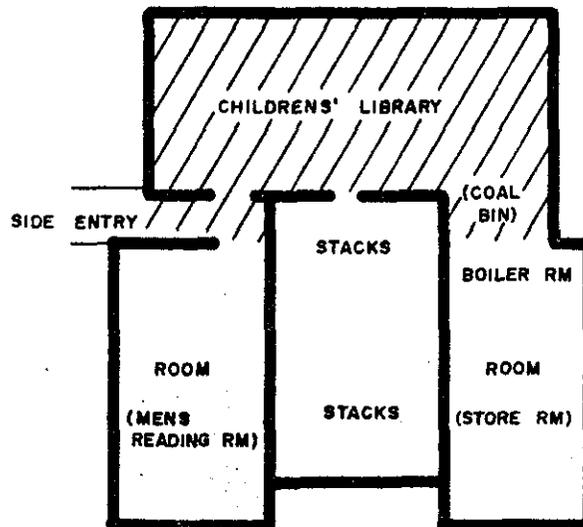


FIRST (MAIN) FLOOR

NOT TO SCALE

 = 1970 ADDITION

ORIGINAL ROOM USES IN PARENTHESES



LOWER LEVEL

Con't from front page - Discription:

Library", print front and back on 8 1/2 x 11-20 lb. white bond,
collated, staple upper left hand corner, paper punch holes
2 3/4" (centered) at top of pages, (20 pages - 50 copies).



4108
 4107
 4106
 4105
 4104
 4103

JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY
 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
 "Joplin West, Mo. - Kans." (1962)
 Scale: 1:24,000

UTM References: 15/365270/4104830

JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY

#384

COUNTY:

Jasper

LOCATION:

Joplin

OWNER:

Dr. Esber I. Shaheen

ADDRESS:

830 Wall Street
Joplin, Mo. 64801 417/782-4514

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

April 27, 1979

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

May 23, 1979

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

May 29, 1979

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

July 10, 1979

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR):

August 26, 1981
Orval L. Henderson, Jr.

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

The Joplin Carnegie Library is significant as a prominent example of Neo-Classical architecture in Joplin, Missouri, and as one of the earliest Carnegie libraries established in Missouri. The building has further significance as one of the most monumental works of local architect August C. Michaelis, and as a structure built primarily of local materials (Carthage marble and zinc).

JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY
Joplin, Missouri

#1

Photographer: Noelle Soren
October, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102
East facade.



JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY

#2

Joplin, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren

October, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,

Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

East facade, detail, Ionic porch in central
bay. Note architrave inscription, "Joplin
Library Building".



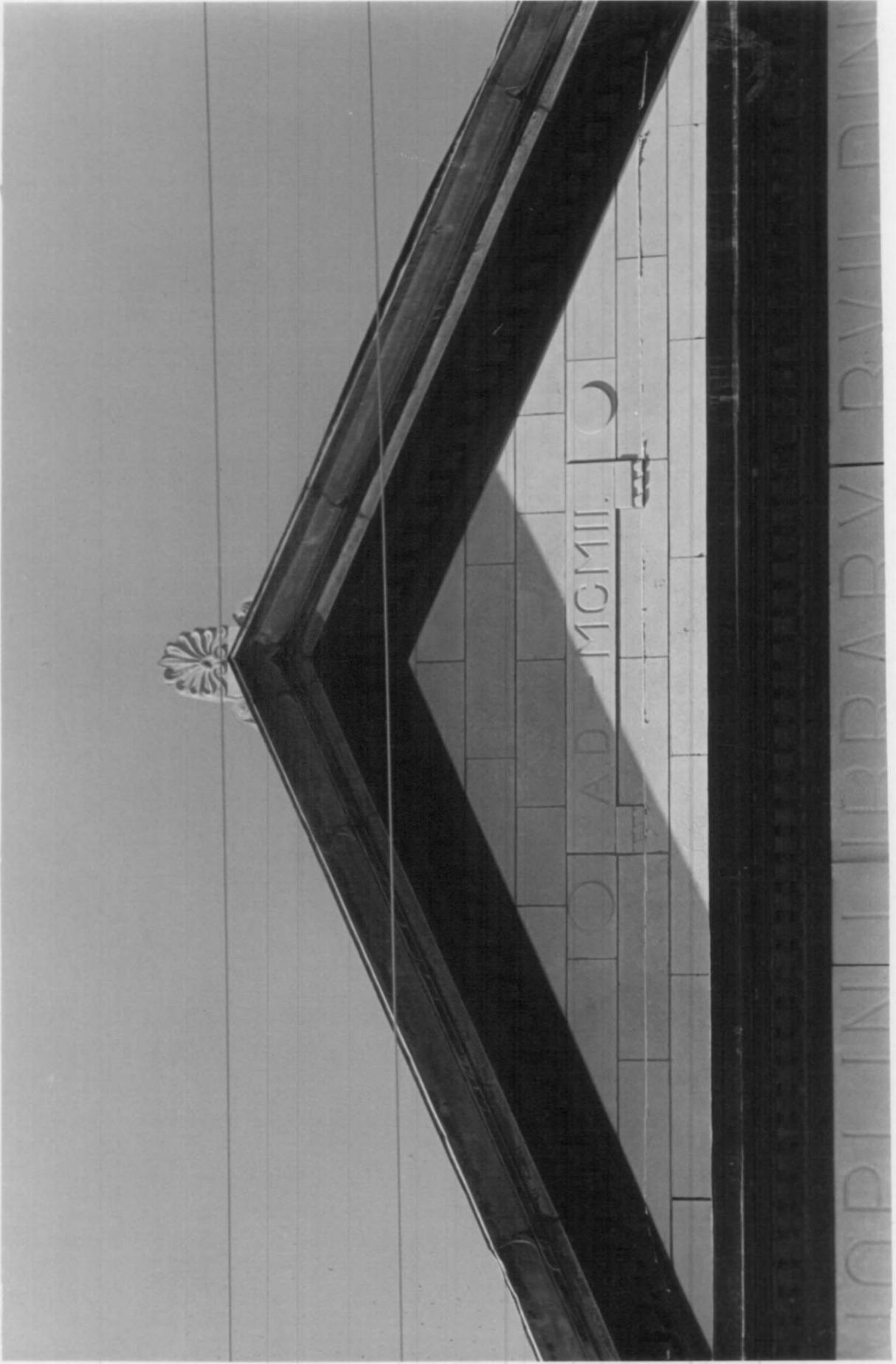
JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY
Joplin, Missouri

#3

Photographer: Noelle Soren
October, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

East facade, detail, pediment. Note molded
and denticulated copper cornice and raking
cornice, anthemion antefix and the plaque with
date which terminates with guttae.



JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY
Joplin, Missouri

#4

Photographer: Mary Matthews
Spring, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

View to southwest showing east facade, north
facade and the north side of the addition of
1916. The area immediately north of the
Library is a small park with benches.



JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY #5

Joplin, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren

October, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

View to northwest showing south side of the
Library. On this side the addition of 1916
has been faced with Carthage marble.



JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY

#6

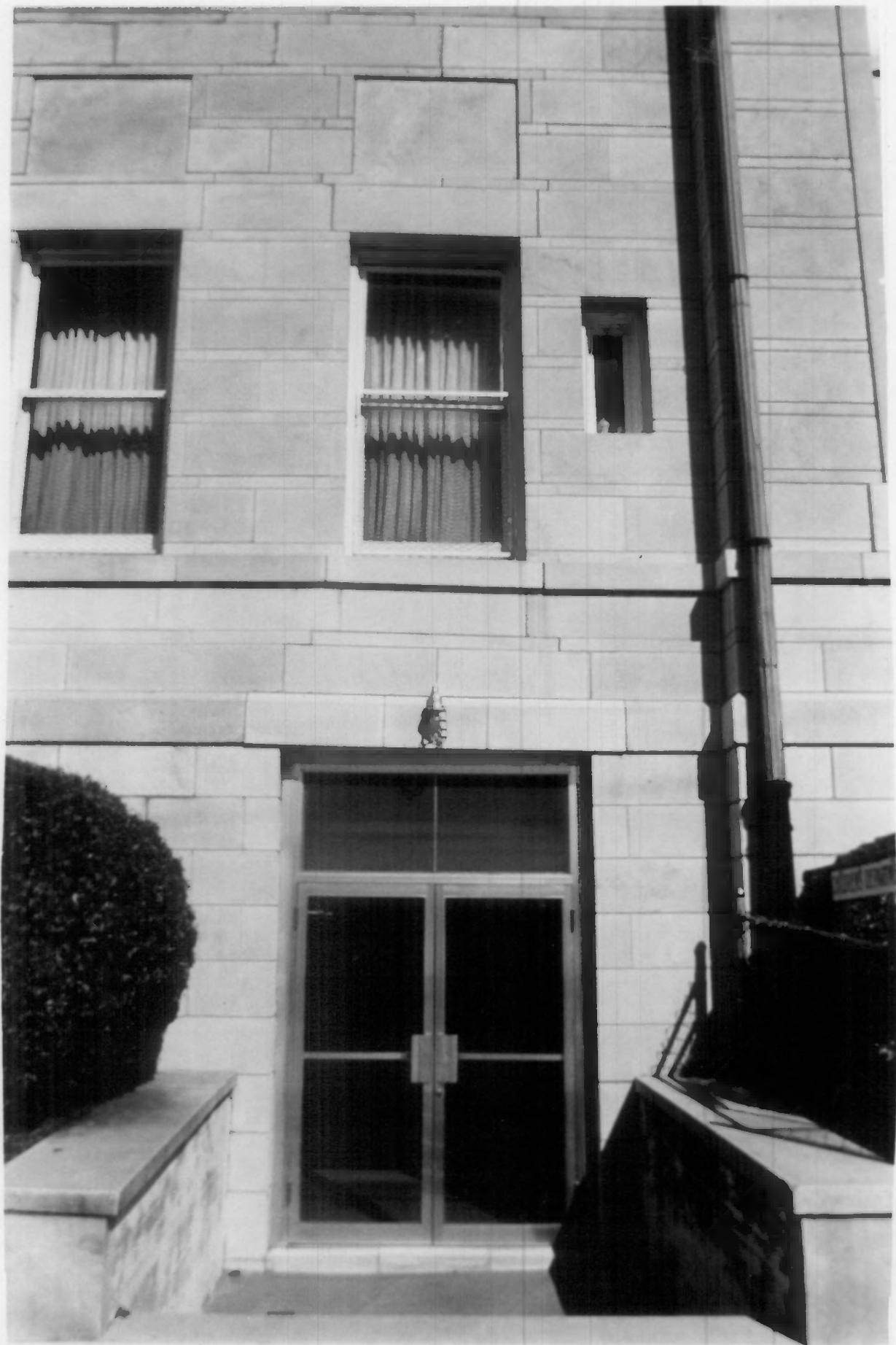
Joplin, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren

October, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

South side, detail, south entrance and window
above with lintels sloping to east due to
settling in the older part of the building.



JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY
Joplin, Missouri

#7

Photographer: Noelle Soren

October, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

Interior, main floor, view to east showing main
entrance and central stairway with its oak
stairs, wainscoting and elaborate newel post.
To the rear of the photographer are open stacks
on several levels.



JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY
Joplin, Missouri

#8

Photographer: Unknown
ca. 1902

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65102
Interior, view to west showing Librarian's desk
and the stack area before the removal of the
rear wall with the addition of 1916. Note
coffered ceiling, some of which survives
beneath the present lowered ceiling of
arrustiral file



JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY
Joplin, Missouri

#9

Photographer: Noelle Soren
October, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102
Interior, third floor, view over oaken balus-
trade down to main floor. Above this opening
is the skylight. The opening was made and the
skylight installed as part of the remodeling
connected with the 1916 addition.



JOPLIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY
Joplin, Missouri

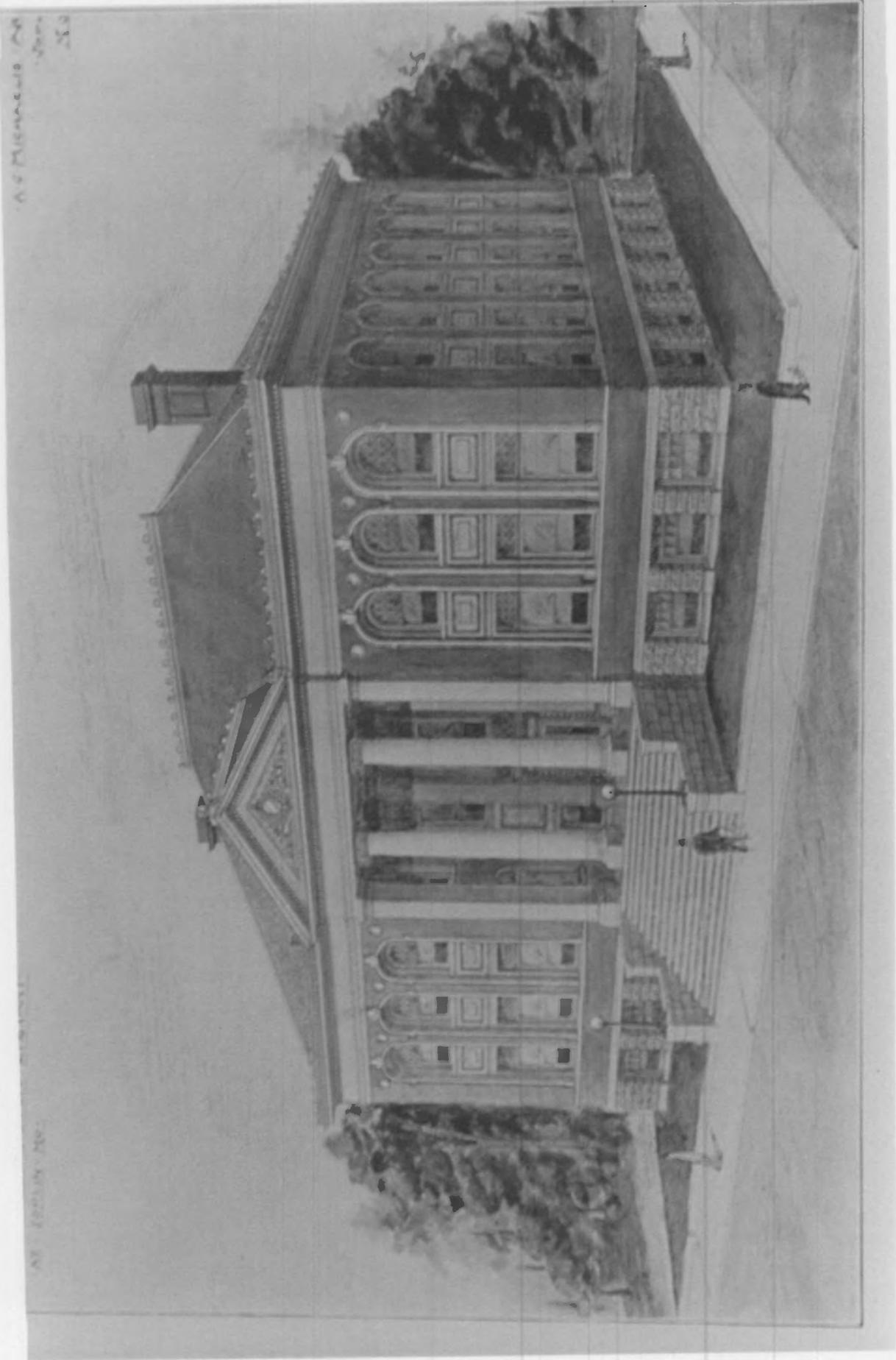
#10

Photographer: Unknown
ca. 1902

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources, P.
O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65102
Artist's conception of the Library made just
prior to construction showing the proposed
east and north facades. The design is essen-
tially as executed except for details of decor
and the substitution of five bays for the
pictured six on the north facade.

A. J. MICHAELOFF ARCHT.
1908
No. 253

W. E. EDDY, ARCHT.



EXTRA
PHOTOS



