

Washington, DC  
12/22/93

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 Havana Public Library

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 201 W. Adams Street  not for publication

city or town Havana  vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Mason code 125 zip code 62644

### 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 36 CFR 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.)

William L. Wheel 12-20-93  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
State of 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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Havana Public Library

Name of Property

Mason Co. Illinois

County and State

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(s)
- 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

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Illinois Carnegie Libraries

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/Library  
Social/Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Walls - Stone

Narrative Description

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

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Education

Period of Significance

1902 - 1943

Significant Dates

1902

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Hair, C.E.

Deal and Ginzel - 1937 addition

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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:

Havana Public Library  
Name of Property

Mason Co. Illinois  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	5	7	4	96	7	0	44	6	4	89	0
Zone	Easting					Northing					

3 

Zone	Easting					Northing					

2 

Zone	Easting					Northing					

4 

Zone	Easting					Northing					

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Karen E. Schnell

organization 900 S 5th St. Apt. 1 date November 10, 1993

street & number 900 S. 5th St. Apt. 1 telephone (217) 525-1820

city or town Springfield state Illinois zip code 62703

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Havana Public Library

## 7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Havana Public Library is situated on the northwest corner of Plum and Adams Streets, one block south of Havana's downtown. The building stands on its original site between downtown businesses and an older residential neighborhood. It is set back from the street approximately 10 feet. Constructed of brick from a local manufacturer, the library building is one and a half stories tall, including a raised basement and rectangular in shape with an open interior first floor plan. The roof is steeply pitched, hipped, with a prominent central stepped gable on each facade. The entrance was originally centered on the east side facing Plum Street, but it has since been moved to the south side facing Adams Street. This change was made in 1937 when an addition was constructed to the rear, or west facade. Great care was taken to duplicate the architectural design of the original library. Windows were reproduced and bricks were purchased from the original manufacturer. The open plan interior space on the first floor was maintained as well. The library is in excellent condition and continues to serve a growing population.

In order to obtain an \$8,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie for the construction of a library the town of Havana was required to provide a site for the building. The Baptist Church located on Adams Street near Plum Street offered to sell half of their lot (82 1/2 ft. x 66 ft.) one block south of Main Street to meet this provision.<sup>1</sup> The library, completed in 1902, had the Baptist Church, a wagon shop and a livery stable for its neighbors.<sup>2</sup> Today the immediate area is residential, however, most of the homes were built after the library during the early decades of the century. Additionally, brick streets border the library property and a simple wooden sign identifies the building.

The building is constructed of blond-colored brick laid in common bond. The south, or entrance facade is composed of four bays, each separated by a full height stone pilaster. The projecting pedimented one-story entrance vestibule block is located off center in the second bay from the left. At the basement level in the other three bays are paired one-over-one, double-hung windows located just below a stone stringcourse. The entrance block is made of the same brick as the main building. The entrance features stone Ionic pilasters and a segmental pediment above, and it is topped by a stepped brick parapet wall. The vestibule is entered by double wooden entrance doors with single paned glass openings. Two small art glass windows with a flower design are

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Havana Public Library

located on both sides of the vestibule.

The five Ionic stone pilasters run the entire height of the main floor of the building beginning at the stringcourse. Below the stringcourse the pilasters are expressed in brick. The first bay, farthest to the right, has one of the library's original paired one-over-one windows with a semi-circular light above. In the second bay, continuing left, is an original palladian window. The muntins in the upper sash form a pointed design. The semi-circular window has radiating muntins. In the third bay is the entrance that is still used today. Just above the vestibule is a semi-circular window, the paired windows below were removed in 1937. The fourth bay, part of the addition made in 1937, has a palladian window reproduced to match the original building. The arched windows are outlined with stretcher bricks and attenuated keystones.

A step architrave encircles the building just below the eaves. The eave fascia has been replaced with modern materials. The roof is steeply pitched and hipped with a tall stepped gable in the second bay from the right. The semi-circular window at the roof line matches the arch of the palladian window below it. The stone coping on the stepped gable also match the stone of the stringcourse and the coping on the entrance block. The original slate roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles.

The west facade is the main elevation of the 1937 addition. Four evenly spaced double-hung windows are at the basement level below the stringcourse. Above the stringcourse are two rows of seven narrow one-over-one double-hung windows which alternately line up with the ones at the basement level. The stone used for the lintels and sills are consistent with the style of the stone used on the coping of the stepped gables and in the stringcourse. On both corners of the west facade are stone pilasters which run the height of the main floor of the building beginning at the stringcourse. Below the string course the pilaster widens slightly and is comprised of brick matching the rest of the structure. A central stepped gable breaks the eave line. Aluminum eaves and a modern gutter system are visible on all sides.

The north facade echoes the south side in architectural finishes and in the placement of windows. It faces the rear of an adjacent house lot and is now the back of the library. The fenestration is as follows: paired windows with semi-circular transom in the second and fourth bays, and palladian windows in the

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Havana Public Library

first and third bays. Three modern air conditioning units can be seen protruding from windows in the first, second, and fourth bays (moving right to left). An original door to the basement heater room takes the place of one of the paired windows below the stringcourse in the second bay. On the roof, at the line of the 1937 addition is the chimney for the fire place which originally was located on the back interior wall of the library. The chimney is made of brick with stone coping consistent with the coping on the stepped gables.

The original entrance to the building was on the east facade of the library. A flight of stairs led to the main floor level. The entrance was centrally located on the facade with a stone pilaster and palladian window on either side. In 1937 the opening was partially bricked over and a large single pane window was put in place between the pilasters. Above the window the original stone door pediment featuring an entablature and brackets with the inscription "1901" was retained. Only the stairs and the original doorway were removed. New stone to complete the stringcourse and new brick to complete the pilasters below the stringcourse were added. Consistent with the south and north facades, the east facade has paired double-hung basement windows on either side of the central bay and four pilasters dividing the surface into three sections. The stepped gables on the east and west facade are identical in size and have round arched double-hung windows. The slightly taller stepped gables on the north and south facades are identical in size and have a semi-circular window with a keystone.

The original entrance on the east facade was flush with the surface of the exterior of the building. This entrance, now removed, led to an interior vestibule which opened into the library. Today the library entrance is at street level. Patrons enter through a vestibule, and once inside, they can either go downstairs to the basement area or up a flight of stairs to the main floor of the building. Originally the library measured approximately 38 x 58 feet. Presently the main floor dimensions are approximately 38 feet x 80 feet.

The rectangular interior space is an open plan subdivided by low bookcases and lower archways with brackets. The original floor plan was similar but included a fireplace and sink on the west wall. After 1937 the fireplace was removed. The archways create a separate space on the east and west ends for the stacks and children's room. The original character of the main floor area remains true to the original open plan because the

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Havana Public Library

archways are wide. Also, much of the working space in the library remains in the central open area. Marble baseboards surrounded the main floor which was covered with terrazzo tile. Wainscotting also lined the walls of the stairwell leading to the basement. Over time, however, the baseboards and the wainscotting have been removed and the tile floor has been covered with carpeting.

The extra space created by the 1937 addition is utilized by the book stacks. Lined up parallel to one another in the wing, the location of the stacks has switched from the east end, near the original entrance, to the west end. Before the 1937 remodeling the library had a high ceiling which enabled light to enter the main room from the dormers. The remodeling also included lowering the ceiling below the level of the dormers and installing modern fluorescent lighting fixtures.

Originally the librarian's desk was situated on a platform three feet above the main floor level in the southwest corner of the building. A set of stairs led to the platform which was surrounded by a five foot high railing. To the north of the platform was the staircase leading to the basement. Today that corner is occupied by the 1937 entrance. A flight of rubberized stairs replaced the tile ones leading down to the basement. Additional stairs were constructed in 1937 to gain access to the main floor.

The basement area was originally divided into space for a Society Hall, Board Room, lavatory, coal and heater room. These rooms with their oak doorways and moldings remain intact, however, the space is used primarily for library storage today. The addition created more space in the basement for another storage room and bathroom facilities. The wooden floors have been covered with linoleum. The heater room has retained much of its original equipment and features a brick floor and area for coal storage.



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8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Havana Public Library is the product of Andrew Carnegie's "wholesale" period of library philanthropy. In the context of national public library development this wholesale period, spanning the years 1898 to 1919, coincides with a rapid increase in the number of free public libraries, changes in library design, and changes in the public perception of library service and its role in the community. Throughout Illinois between the years 1900 to 1918, Carnegie's philanthropy influenced the construction of 106 public libraries. The Havana Public Library, an early recipient of a Carnegie grant, reflects these changes influenced by the library grant program. Since it began service in 1902 the Havana Public Library has become a public institution entrenched in the community playing an integral role in the town's social and educational endeavors, therefore it meets Criterion A for the significance categories of social history and education during the years 1902 to 1943, the 50 year cut-off date for the National Register.

For a discussion of the development of libraries in the United States and in Illinois see the Multiple Property Documentation Form for "Carnegie Libraries in Illinois"<sup>3</sup>

In 1823, five years after Illinois achieved statehood, Havana's first citizen established a ferry on the Illinois River. The site chosen by Ossian Ross for his ferry was a likely choice for further development as it the only location between the towns of Pekin and Beardstown where the river could be crossed. Development progressed rapidly and by the 1830's the site known as "Ross' Ferry" had established a post office, hotels, and businesses to meet the needs of permanent residents.<sup>4</sup>

Havana thrived on the river trade and served as a shipping point for agricultural products. With prosperity came the establishment of social institutions. Schools, banks and churches were formed and in 1851 when Havana was voted the county seat of Mason County, a brick court house was erected.<sup>5</sup>

Early interest in literary pursuits began with the Reading Circle Club in 1888. Organized by the members of the newly-formed Havana Woman's Club, the group met to study poetry, music, works of fiction, and scientific literature.<sup>6</sup> Efforts to establish a public library culminated with the passage of Ordinance Number 44 in 1896. The ordinance created a public library and reading room for the

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Havana Public Library

citizens of Havana and specified how it should be maintained.<sup>7</sup> Financial support for the library would come from the assessment of a two mill tax on the dollar for all taxable property within the city.\*

In September of 1896 the Board of Directors for the Havana Public Library met to elect officers. At that time it was reported that library funds raised through subscriptions totaled over \$1,300. The meeting minutes contain references to purchasing books and shelves and establishing library rules. A public opening for the library, situated in a room of the city hall building, was held on June 27th, 1898. Over the next two years circulation increased as did the number of volumes in the library's collection. The apparent need for additional space prompted board members to initiate efforts to secure one of the council chambers for the library."

For a discussion on the library philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie see the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Carnegie Libraries in Illinois."

Having learned of Andrew Carnegie's library philanthropy M.P. Wilkin, the Havana librarian, took it upon himself to contact Carnegie and inform him of the town's circumstances. At the time the letter was written the town of Havana had a population near 3,500, an annual tax established to support the library, and circulation of over 12,000 volumes a year.<sup>10</sup> The library, he wrote, was "in a room in the City Hall building, 18 feet x 36 feet in size; surrounded by the police court, the fire department, and city jail."<sup>11</sup> The need for a separate library building was clear. With Carnegie's requirement of a tax to support the library already in place all that remained for the citizens Havana was to purchase a site for a new library building.

With the provision that a site would be secured Carnegie made an offer of \$5,000 to the town. This was later increased to \$8,000 when it was revealed that the library tax yielded over \$800 annually.<sup>12</sup> Carnegie upheld his policy of making his donation in proportion to what the town was willing to provide in support.

As was the case for the beneficiaries of library donations prior to 1908 no plans for the Havana Public Library needed to be submitted for approval. In fact a letter to Carnegie dated July 12, 1901 specifies that the \$5,000 originally estimated to build the library was for "a building with slate roof and hard pine floor" and that "we now desire to put in a tile floor and put on

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[sic] tile roof, and other things to make the building more stable and ornamental."<sup>13</sup> The additional \$3,000 was granted without inquiry into the ornamental details or the tile floor. The increase was approved, however, only after the additional tax support was confirmed.

The November 6, 1900 meeting of the Board of Directors it was reported that the Baptist church had voted to sell the front half of their lot (approximately 82 feet x 66 feet) to the library board for \$1,500. During the February 6, 1901 meeting the motion was carried to accept their offer.<sup>14</sup> Located one block south of the main street at the corner of Plum and Adams Street, the plot abuts the downtown business district making it accessible to people in town for shopping. Designs submitted by the architect C.E. Hair of Galesburg were approved and the library was completed in November, 1902.

Continued growth over the years and the need for more space prompted the construction of an addition to the rear of the building in 1937. Funds for the work came from a \$65,000 endowment made to the library by Horace G. Parkins, a former resident of Havana.<sup>15</sup> With the exception of new coats of paint and replaced carpeting the library today appears very much as it did in after the 1937 remodeling. It enjoys continued growth, having just increased the size of their library district, and service to the community.

The Havana Public Library is associated with the history of the nation with regard to the development of the library as a social institution. Despite the fact that the designs for the Havana library were not reviewed by Andrew Carnegie or James Bertram the floor plan of the building possesses many of the features that were suggested for later Carnegie libraries. This would include such interior features as the Havana library's open floor plan, access to the book stacks, and the use of book cases to divide the interior space. It was also suggested that library buildings in small to medium sized towns be one and a half stories with a full basement. These elements emphasizing function and community fiscal responsibility are prevalent in the design of the Havana Public Library.

The Havana Public Library came to fruition through the combined donation from Andrew Carnegie and the efforts of the community. Carnegie provided funds to communities willing to take the necessary measures to ensure the success of the institution.

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This proved to be an ideal arrangement between town and benefactor for the citizens of Havana recognized the value of the library as a social and educational institution and assumed responsibility for its continued support.

This "hands-off" approach is revealed in the Carnegie correspondence for Havana and in the meeting minutes of the library's Board of Directors. All aspects of the planning and operation of the Havana library building including raising funds for the site, selecting the site, selecting the architect, bids for construction, the purchasing of books and furnishings were the responsibility of the community. The building that was ultimately produced met requirements both in terms of service and in the town's ability to provide financial support.

Part of the significance of the Havana library as a social institution, is its role in providing services to meet the everyday educational and cultural needs of the community. Along with providing books and services to residents, basement rooms were utilized by local clubs for meetings. Before the library was completed a request to the library Board of Directors was made by the women of the Utility and Interest Club to secure a space in the new library building to hold meetings.<sup>16</sup> Over the years the basement rooms of the library have also served as the location for the monthly meeting of P.E.O. Sisterhood,<sup>17</sup> the Woman's Christian Temperance Union,<sup>18</sup> and as the site of Red Cross training during World War II. The library also serves as a repository for information regarding local history.<sup>19</sup> The Havana library remains a constant source of information and entertainment for a town, which earlier, was largely removed from big city cultural attractions.

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1. The Meeting Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Havana Public Library, November 6, 1900.
2. Carnegie Library Correspondence for Havana
3. National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form - "Carnegie Libraries in Illinois".
4. Ruth Wallace Lynn, Prelude to Progress: The History of Mason County, Illinois 1818 - 1968 (Board of Supervisors, Mason County, IL, 1968), pp. 200 - 227.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid., 234 - 235.
7. The Havana Republican, June 11, 1896.
8. Carnegie Correspondence for Havana
9. The meeting minutes of the Board of Directors for the Havana Public Library, May 2, 1899
10. Carnegie Correspondence for Havana
11. Ibid.
12. Carnegie Correspondence for Havana
13. Carnegie Correspondence for Havana
14. Meeting Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Havana Public Library
15. Prelude to Progress, pp. 229.
16. The Meeting Minutes of the Board of Directors for the Havana Public Library, November 6, 1900.
17. Mason County Democrat, January 26, 1940
18. Mason County Democrat, February 16, 1940
19. Mason County Democrat, March 1, 1940.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bial, Raymond, and Linda LaPuma Bial. The Carnegie Library in Illinois. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1991.

Carnegie Correspondence for Havana

Fleming, John; Honour, Hugh; and Pevsner, Nikolaus. Dictionary of Architecture, London: Penguin Group, 1991.

Havana Republican, June 11, 1896.

Lynn, Ruth Wallace. Prelude to Progress: The History of Mason County, Illinois 1818 - 1968. Mason Co., IL: The Board of Supervisors, 1968.

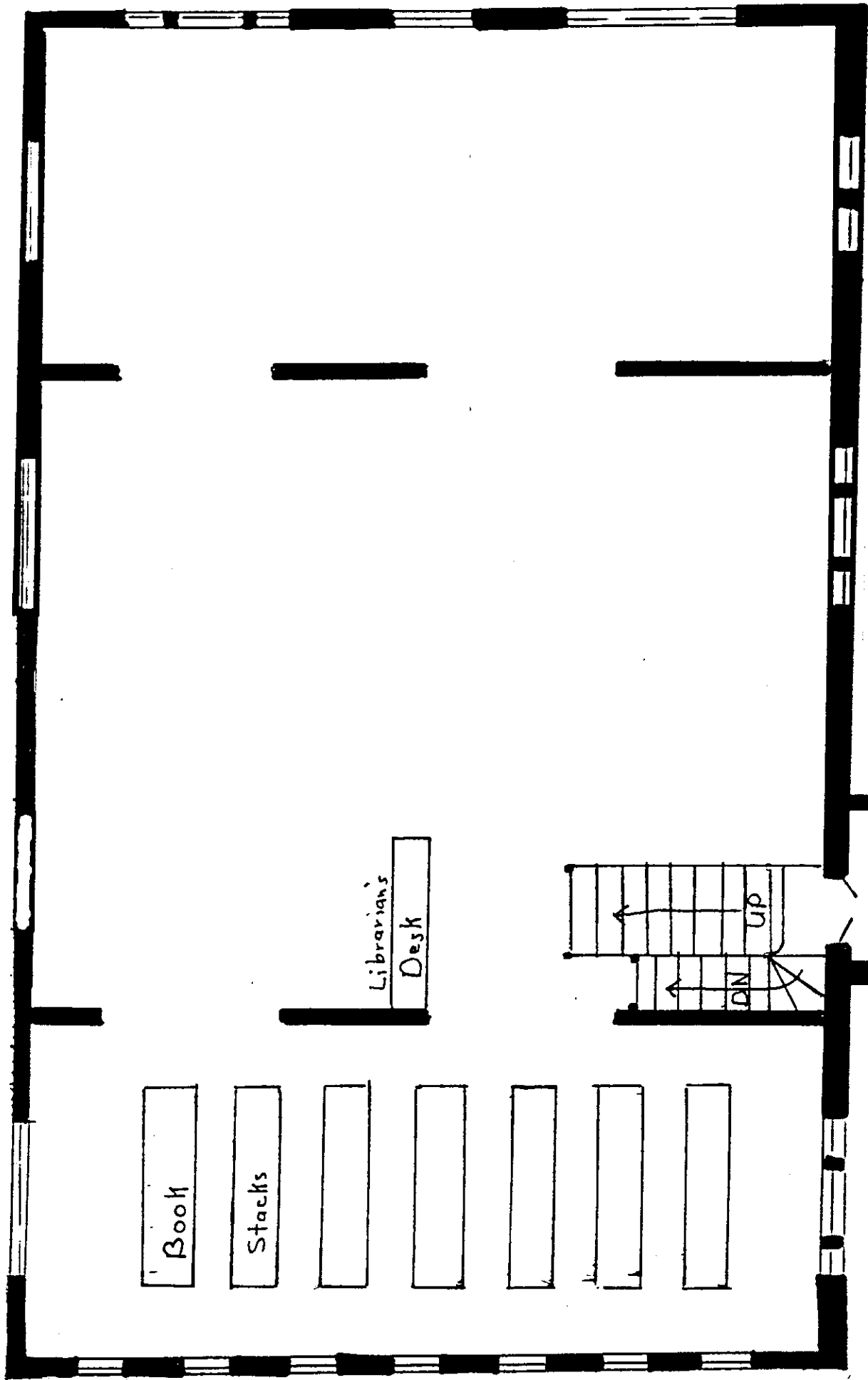
Mason County Democrat, February 16, 1940.

Mason County Democrat, March 1, 1940.

Mason County Democrat, January, 26, 1940.

McAlester, Virginia and McAlester, Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses, New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

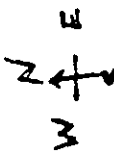
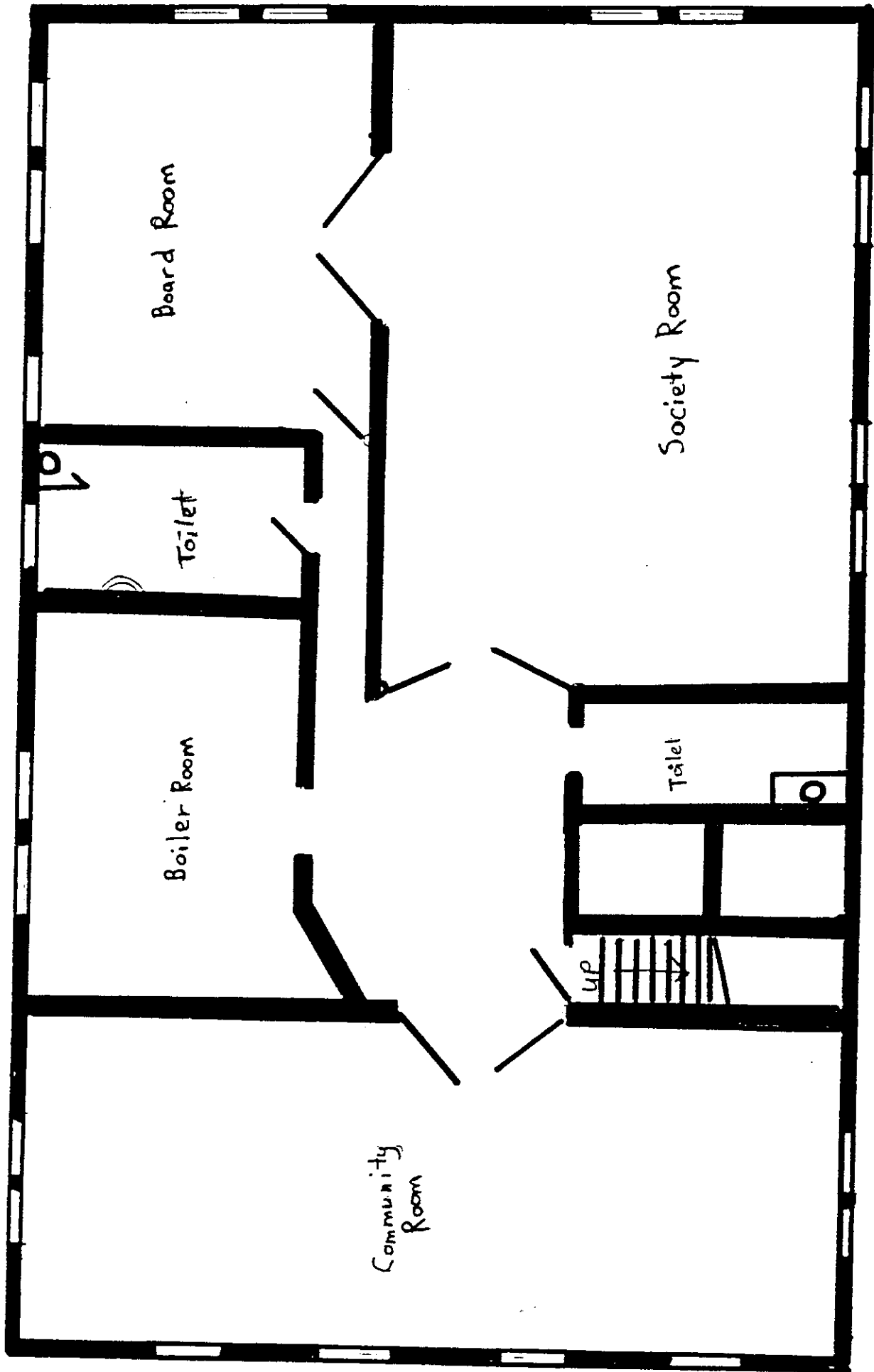
Meeting Minutes for the Board of Directors of the Havana Public Library, September, 1896 - July, 1901.



HAVANA PUBLIC LIBRARY  
HAVANA, ILLINOIS  
FIRST FLOOR

Not to scale

N  
W ↗ E



Not to scale

HAVANA PUBLIC LIBRARY  
HAVANA, ILLINOIS  
BASEMENT LEVEL





# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127



IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

APR 8 1994

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 3/28/94 THROUGH 4/01/94

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple

ARIZONA, COCHISE COUNTY, Apache Powder Historic Residential District, 100 & 200 Blocks, W. 6th St., Benson, 94000078, NOMINATION, 3/11/94 (Benson MPS)

ARIZONA, COCHISE COUNTY, Benson Railroad Historic District, 200 & 300 Blocks, E. 3rd St., Benson, 94000079, NOMINATION, 3/11/94 (Benson MPS)

ARIZONA, COCHISE COUNTY, Hi Wo Company Grocery, 398 E. 4th St., Benson, 94000074, NOMINATION, 3/11/94 (Benson MPS)

ARIZONA, COCHISE COUNTY, Martinez, W. D., General Merchandise Store, 180 San Pedro St., Benson, 94000073, NOMINATION, 3/11/94 (Benson MPS)

ARIZONA, COCHISE COUNTY, Oasis Court, 363 W. 4th St., Benson, 94000072, NOMINATION, 3/11/94 (Benson MPS)

ARIZONA, COCHISE COUNTY, Redfield--Romine House, 146 E. 6th St., Benson, 94000076, NOMINATION, 3/11/94 (Benson MPS)

ARIZONA, COCHISE COUNTY, Smith--Beck House, 425 Huachuca St., Benson, 94000077, NOMINATION, 3/11/94 (Benson MPS)

ARIZONA, COCHISE COUNTY, Treu, Max, Territorial Meat Company, 305 E. 4th St., Benson, 94000075, NOMINATION, 3/11/94 (Benson MPS)

FLORIDA, BREVARD COUNTY, Hill, Dr. George E., House, 870 Indianola Dr., Merritt Island, 93000819, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 3/03/94

IDAHO, IDAHO COUNTY, Carey Dome Fire Lookout, Nezperce National Forest, 9 mi. N of USFS Burgdorf Guard Sta, Burgdorf vicinity, 94000268, NOMINATION, 3/25/94

IDAHO, IDAHO COUNTY, Chinese Cemetery, Payette National Forest, 0.5 mi. NW of Warren Wagon Rd. at B, Warren vicinity, 94000270, NOMINATION, 3/29/94

ILLINOIS, MASON COUNTY, Havana Public Library, 201 W. Adams St., Havana, 94000014, NOMINATION, 2/16/94 (Illinois Carnegie Libraries MPS)

ILLINOIS, PEORIA COUNTY, Peace and Harvest, Jefferson and Hamilton Sts., Peoria, 87002527, NOMINATION, 2/16/94

ILLINOIS, WILL COUNTY, Eagle Hotel, 100--104 Water St., Wilmington, 94000021, NOMINATION, 2/16/94

KENTUCKY, LOGAN COUNTY, Auburn Historic District, Roughly, along E. and W. Main, N. Lincoln, Perkins, Pearl, Caldwell, Wilson, Maple and Viers Sts., Auburn, 94000222, NOMINATION, 3/28/94

MISSISSIPPI, TATE COUNTY, College Street Historic District, Roughly, along N. Center, College, N. Front, N. Panola, N. W. and W. Main Sts., Senatobia, 94000206, NOMINATION, 3/31/94 (Senatobia MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, TATE COUNTY, Downtown Senatobia Historic District, Roughly, along N. and S. Center, N. and S. Front, W. Main, W. Tate and N. and S. Ward Sts., Senatobia, 94000205, NOMINATION, 3/31/94 (Senatobia MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, TATE COUNTY, North Park Street Historic District, 113--209 N. Park St., Senatobia, 94000208, NOMINATION, 3/31/94 (Senatobia MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, TATE COUNTY, Panola Street, North, Historic District, 101 S. Panola St., 104, 106 and 108 N. Panola St., Senatobia, 94000207, NOMINATION, 3/31/94 (Senatobia MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, TATE COUNTY, Panola Street, South, Historic District, 200--401 S. Panola St., Senatobia, 94000204, NOMINATION, 3/31/94 (Senatobia MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, TATE COUNTY, Senatobia Christian Church, 407 W. Tate St., Senatobia, 94000203, NOMINATION, 3/30/94 (Senatobia MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, TATE COUNTY, South Ward Street Historic District, Roughly, along Church, W. Gilmore and S. Ward Sts., Senatobia, 94000199, NOMINATION, 3/31/94 (Senatobia MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, TATE COUNTY, Southeast Senatobia Historic District, Roughly, along S. Park, S. Park (West), E. Gilmore, E. and S. Heard Sts., Senatobia, 94000202, NOMINATION, 3/31/94 (Senatobia MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, TATE COUNTY, Tate County Agricultural High School Historic District, 510 N. Panola St., Senatobia, 94000201, NOMINATION, 3/31/94 (Senatobia MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, TATE COUNTY, Tate County Courthouse, 201 S. Ward St., Senatobia, 94000200, NOMINATION, 3/30/94 (Senatobia MPS)

PUERTO RICO, VIEQUES MUNICIPALITY, Casa Alcaldia de Vieques, Jct. of Carlos LeBrum St. and Benitez Guzman St., Isabel Segunda, 94000174, NOMINATION, 3/17/94

UTAH, UTAH COUNTY, Datlin House, 253 S. 300 East, Springville, 94000346, NOMINATION, 3/31/94

UTAH, WEBER COUNTY, Elmhurst Apartments, 2432 Van Buren Ave., Ogden, 87002541, NOMINATION, 1/20/94 (Three-Story Apartment Buildings in Ogden, 1908--1928 MPS)

## 1. Name of Site:

Common Carnegie LibraryHistoric

## 2. Location:

Street and Number

NW cor. Plum and Adams

City or Town

Havana

County MasonTownshipSectionZip CodeRange¼ Section

## 3. Classification:

Category (check one)

District             Building  
 Site                 Structure

Integrity (check one)

Altered             Unaltered  
 Moved             Original Site

## 4. Ownership:

Private  
 Public

Status (check one)

Occupied  
 Unoccupied  
 Preservation work in progress

Access to Public

Yes       Restricted       Unrestricted       No

Present Use (check one or more)

Agricultural                       Industrial                       Religious  
 Commercial                       Military                       Scientific  
 Educational                       Museum                       Transportation  
 Entertainment                       Park                       Other  
 Government                       Private Residence

## 5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's NamePhone NumberStreet and NumberCity or TownStateCountyZip Code

## 6. Description:

Excellent             Good             Fair             Deteriorated  
 Ruins             Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway?

Yes             No

REPOSITORY

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site       | (Pre-Columbian)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site       | (Post-Columbian to 1673) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French Influence         | (1673-1780)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Frontier        | (1780-1818)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Early           | (1818-1850)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Middle          | (1850-1900)              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illinois Late | (1900-present)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Famous People            | (give names & dates)     |

8. Specific Date: 1900, constructed

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (historic)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Military            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture               | <input type="checkbox"/> Music               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication             | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation              | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education      | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Invention                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture    |  |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)

Use additional sheets if necessary. Carnegie Fund gave \$8,000. No specific history has yet been determined.

9. Form prepared by:

Name and Title: Keith A. Sculle

Date: May, 1975

Organization: Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey

Phone:

Street and Number: 1005 Devonshire

City or Town: Champaign, Illinois

County:

Zip Code 61820

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

- Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.  
Anderson, Florence. Library Program, 1911-1961. New York: Carnegie Corporation, of New York, 1963, p. 33.

