

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1 Name of Property

historic name Louisiana Public Library

other names/site number n/a

2 Location

street & number 121 North Third Street

[n/a] not for publication

city or town Louisiana

[n/a] vicinity

state Missouri

code MO

county Pike

code 163

zip code 63353

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 [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4 National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date

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
See continuation sheet [].

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

EDUCATION/library

Current Functions

EDUCATION/library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Gothic Revival

Materials

foundation limestone
walls limestone
roof asphalt
other wood

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

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

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

Social History

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1905-1945

Significant Dates

1905

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Mauran, Russell and Garden/Ward, Edward

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9 Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	668000	4368380			

C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
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[] 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 Rachel Mancini
organization Louisiana Historic Preservation Association date September 22, 1995
street & number 1 Gardendale Drive, Apt. 6B telephone 217/245-5704
city or town Jacksonville state IL zip code 62650-1752

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 Board of Directors, Louisiana Public Library
street & number 121 N. Third Street telephone 314/754-4491
city or town Louisiana state MO zip code 63353

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Louisiana Public Library
Pike County, MO

Summary: The Louisiana Public Library, 121 North Third Street, Louisiana, Pike County, is a one-story building with a full, partially above ground basement executed primarily in the Late Gothic Revival mode of architecture. This rock-faced, cut limestone building measures approximately 50 x 40 feet, and is situated on the east corner of Third Street and Tennessee Street. The library is located directly across the street (northeast) from the Wahl Annex boarding house, southeast of a residential apartment building, southwest of a commercial building/machine shop, and northwest of a vacant lot. The building evokes Late Gothic Revival details such as; the front arched doorway with batten doors, drip molding, and stepped parapet. A high degree of the building's original architectural integrity remains. The Louisiana Public Library has had only a few modest alterations, the most noticeable being the replacement of the front steps and addition of a hand rail, removal of its screen doors, and refurbishment of the original front doors.

Narrative: The focal point of the front facade is the main entrance, located on the first story of the southwest facing gable. It is approached by a straight staircase with a central, steel hand rail. The paired doors have three lancet panels with lancet panes above. A drip molding crowns the arched doorway. An engraved "ribbon" banner of stone above the drip molding reads: "FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY", flanked by shields. A corner stone dated "A.D. 1904" is located in the southern corner of the southwest facing gable, above the dripstone separating the basement and first floor. Two stained glass windows with a central floral design and stone lug sills and lintels are above the ribbon. Below the central point of the parapet and above the stained glass windows, is an oval carved stone relief with a fish wrapped around an anchor engraved with the word "ALDUS". This emblem appears to be a stylized version of the Aldine colophon, a dolphin and an anchor, used by the 16th century publisher Aldus Manutius. Aldine books were originally Greek, Latin, and Italian classics noted for their accuracy and became synonymous with fine literature.¹

The facade faces southwest (Third Street) and has a stepped parapet at the edge of the east-west gable, which houses the main entrance. The front-facing L-shaped building is of random coursed ashlar masonry with a cross-gabled roof covered in composition asphalt shingles. The building is believed to be made of local limestone, however, no documentation for its source was located. Show rafters extend from the open eaves below the north-south gable with a box gutter running along its length. Two eyebrow dormers top the north-south gable, extending the span of window groupings. Two groups of three double hung sash windows, topped with transom windows, fill the southwest wall. A smaller double hung sash window is to the right of the entryway, on the front facing gable. It hangs lower than the first floor windows providing light/ventilation in the interior stairwell. All of the windows have stone lug sills and lintels, that are coursed along the grouped windows. A smooth cut-limestone belt course runs along the northeast, northwest, and southwest walls. This dripstone course visually separates the exterior of the first floor and basement. The full basement is partially above ground level, with grouped casement windows in alignment with the first floor windows.

The belt course, visually dividing the first floor and basement, extends around to the northwest wall. Several steps lead down to a delivery entrance in the basement. An obsolete coal chute with a metal

¹Webster's Third New International Dictionary: Unabridged (Springfield: G&C Merriam Co., 1981), p. 50.

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Louisiana Public Library
Pike County, MO

door is to the left of the doorway under the dripstone. Two fixed sash windows with 4/4 privacy glass blocks illuminate the basement bathrooms. Three double hung sash windows, topped with transom windows, are centered on the first floor. All of the windows have stone lug sills and lintels, that are coursed along the grouped windows. A round, fixed, six light window with cut stone surrounding it is located above the triple windows. Two outlet ventilators are above the round window. A partial wall extends from the left side of the parapet and facade dividing the northwest wall from the facade and staircase. A fixed, rounded arch, stained glass window is to the right of the triple windows centered within the foyer. The window has a stone lintel and cut stone blocks surround the arch. The stained glass pictures an open book within a tree, with the words "FRVCTVS INTER FOLIA" around the tree. Rev. James Waddell of the Trinity Lutheran Church in Louisiana, Missouri interpreted the Latin inscription as "fruit among the trees", and perhaps a play on words.² The raking cornice extends from the gable supported by wooden brackets with carved stone corbels.

The northeast (rear) exterior elevation exhibits many of the same features as the frontal facade. The belt course continues until it reaches the southeast corner of the building. An exterior chimney, roughly right - off center, rises from the basement through the eave rafter above the roof. A group of four double hung sash windows topped with transoms are to the right of the chimney. Two casement windows, in the basement, align under the second and fourth windows on the first floor (counting to the north of the chimney). The window placement to the left of the chimney is identical to those on the front facade. Two eyebrow dormers align with two groups of three, double hung sash windows topped with transom windows on the first floor. The basement casement windows are below the dripstone, in alignment with the first floor windows.

The southeast gable end has a raking cornice supported by wooden brackets on carved stone corbels. The exterior chimney for the first floor fireplace is centered on the wall and extends through the cornice and gable end. Two outlet ventilators flank the chimney just below the gable. There are no windows or belt coursing along this wall.

INTERIOR

The interior floor plan of the first floor is the same as its original design and retains much of the original integrity. The original fireplace is centered along the southeast wall, but is no longer in use. Above hangs a portrait of benefactor Andrew Carnegie. All of the original oak bookcases, shelving, and steam radiators are still in use today. None of the oak trim and partitions have been altered, and their dark varnish finish is original. The plastered walls and ceilings have been painted during upkeep.

Some interior alterations have been made to increase the efficiency of the library. The original electric/gas fixtures which hung from the vaulted ceiling have been replaced with new electric lights and ceiling fans. In 1985, internal storm windows were placed on all of the double hung sash and transom

²Milan, Anna. Librarian, Louisiana Public Library, Louisiana, Missouri. Personal communication, November, 1995.

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Pike County, MO

windows.³ The circulation desk has been replaced with a formica covered counter. Most of the renovations are reversible and have not effected the interior space. A security system has been installed on all exterior doors with motion detectors on the first floor, and a security camera in the basement children's reading area.

Due to lack of space, the basement has had modifications, however they do not affect the building's integrity. Additional bookcases and shelving (almost identical to the original), as well as, carpeting have been installed. A storage area has been partitioned off with a door and lattice walls in the southeast corner.

The internal entryway is an oak framed partition that does not extend up to the vaulted ceiling, but is topped by wooden panels and a light. The stained glass window reading "FRVCTVS INTER FOLIA" is to the left upon entering the main door. The partitioning walls are oak, with glass panels. Glass panelled double doors open into the circulation desk area. Adjacent to the entryway is a staircase leading into the basement with two landings, and an oak balustrade and handrail.

Currently, the library has proposed plans for expansion and the installation of an interior elevator along the rear (northeast) side. The renovation will enable the library to conform with ADA regulations, as well as provide additional space. The library has agreed to have all plans for the renovation reviewed by the Missouri Historic Preservation Program.

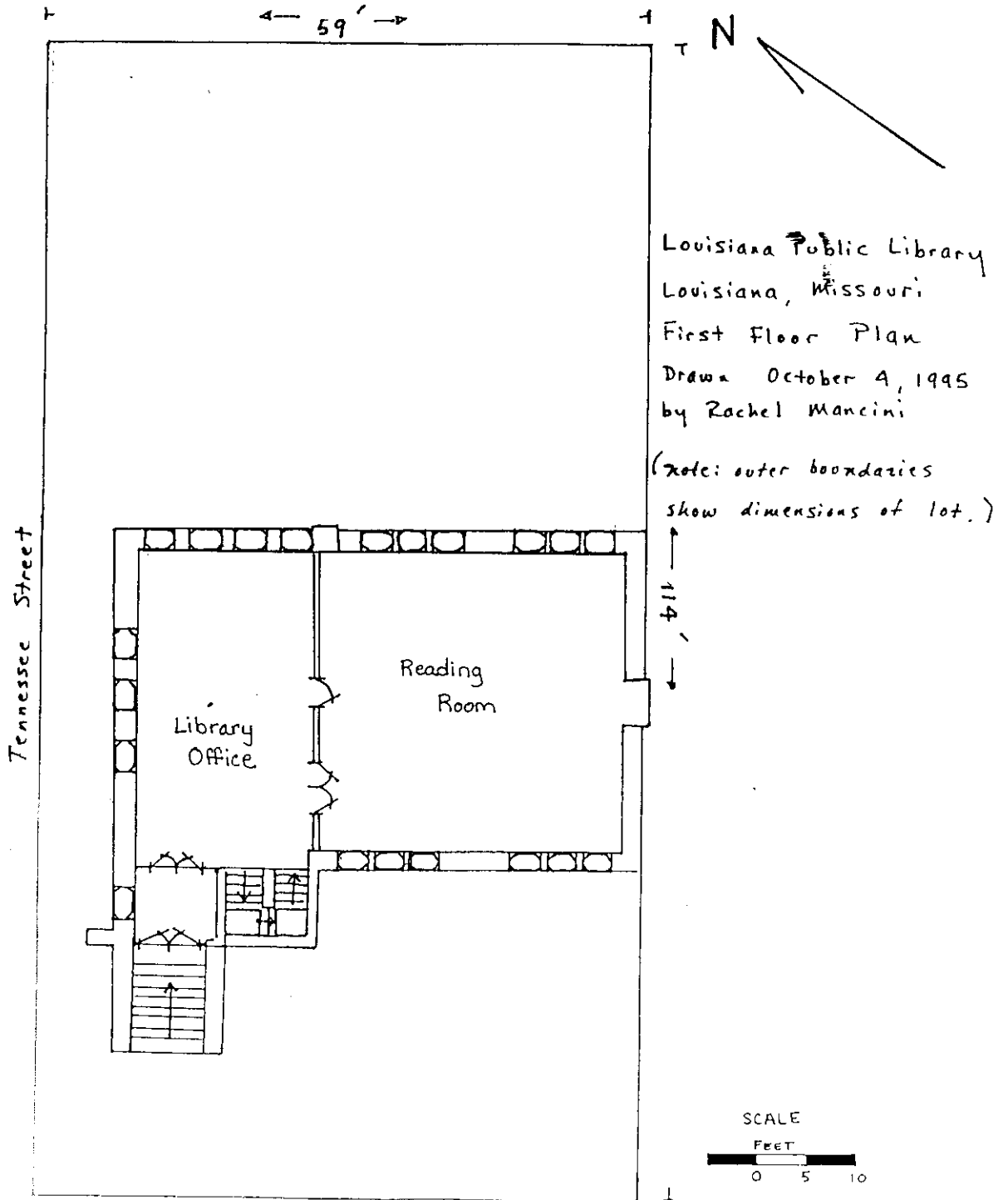
³Cut out newspaper article found within Louisiana Public Library Minutes hand dated 1985.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Louisiana Public Library
Pike County, MO



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Louisiana Public Library
Pike County, MO

Summary: The Louisiana Public Library, 121 North Third Street, Louisiana, Pike County, is significant under Criterion A in the area of SOCIAL HISTORY. In 1901, the town of Louisiana understood the importance of providing reading material to the general public and not just the affluent. "An institution of this kind properly maintained will be the means of saving many a young man in years to come and will make many a home brighter."⁴ In 1903, a committee of prominent civic individuals petitioned Andrew Carnegie for a donation. After the city agreed to meet Carnegie's stipulations, the industrialist pledged \$10,000 for the new facility and construction began in 1904. The library was completed in 1905 and has since functioned as a public library. The period of significance for this building is 1905 - 1945, the end date established by the arbitrary fifty year limit. Andrew Carnegie's contributions have greatly influenced the growth of American libraries, and Louisiana's library was among the first he assisted in erecting in the State of Missouri. The Louisiana Public Library, Louisiana, Missouri, is significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The Louisiana Public Library is an early work of prominent St. Louis architects Mauran, Russell and Garden. Their work includes many of Missouri's prominent public structures including: the U.S. Court House - Custom House, St. Louis; the Exchange National Bank, Jefferson City; the Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis; and the St. Louis Children's Hospital.⁵ Executed primarily in Late Gothic Revival style, the Louisiana Public Library is a pristine example of the small Carnegie Library, faithfully conforming to its benefactor's vision.

Narrative: Industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie received very little formal education but early on recognized the importance of reading. Young Carnegie borrowed books from his employer, Henry C. Frick, with whom he later became partners. Carnegie personally believed that wealth should be used for the public good. Fortunately, success in the steel industry and other businesses helped Carnegie bring his dreams to the public. In 1889, in an article which espoused his "gospel of wealth," Carnegie wrote "The man who dies rich dies disgraced."⁶ Along with many other philanthropic organizations, Carnegie is responsible for the establishment of over 2,800 libraries. For a more in depth look at the Carnegie Philosophy and his contributions to Missouri Libraries see the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Albany Carnegie Public Library, Albany, Missouri, by Linda F. Becker and Steven Mitchell.⁷

LOUISIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY, LOUISIANA, MISSOURI

Louisiana, Missouri is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, about 70 miles north of St.

⁴"Public Library Promised". Louisiana Press Journal, 1904.

⁵"A Selection From the Work Designed in the Offices of Mauran, Russell, Crowell & Mullgardt -Architects- St. Louis, Missouri," Architecture and Design, Vol. 7, No. 16 (New York: Architectural Catalog, 1943).

⁶Carnegie, Andrew. "The Gospel of Wealth," North American Review (June 1889).

⁷Becker, Linda F., and Steven Mitchell. Albany Carnegie Public Library. National Register of Historic Places, 1989.

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Louisiana Public Library
Pike County, MO

Louis and 30 miles south of Hannibal.⁸ Between these two cities, the Champ Clark Bridge (1928) is the only bridge crossing the Mississippi River. Established in 1818, Louisiana is currently inhabited by approximately 4,500 citizens. Following the curvature of the Mississippi River, the historic river town is laid out on a northwest - southeast orientation.

Controversy surrounding the origin of the town's name has led to three popular, yet unresolved, theories: 1) After the state of Louisiana, where early settlers are said to have come from; 2) A mythical beauty named Louise; and 3) A commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase, in which the territory comprising the present State of Missouri was acquired.⁹ The majority of Louisiana citizens support the third theory as the most likely origin.

The Louisiana Public Library was one of the first ten Carnegie Libraries erected in the State of Missouri, predating the Carnegie Public Library in Albany (1906)¹⁰, currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1990). Since no public library system was available in Louisiana, Miss Anna H. Draper, herself a bookstore proprietor, "believed that was what the community needed"¹¹ regardless of the competition. Miss Draper became one of the library's biggest advocates, an original board member, and its first librarian.

In 1903, Miss Draper called together a group of influential community members, including W.P. Stark, Isadore Michael and A.J. Murphy, to discuss a free public library. "At first it was this group's thought that they should rent a single room someplace downtown and keep a modest collection of books therein."¹² However, the plans escalated when Mr. Murphy learned of Andrew Carnegie's grants for the construction of public libraries. After contacting Mr. Carnegie, the committee learned he had three stipulations before he would contribute any money. The stipulations included: the community agreed to donate the property, a board of directors would be appointed, and a tax would be approved that would provide for the library's maintenance.

An official board of directors was established, and a one-half mill tax levy was quickly passed to provide for the library's maintenance. Several sites were then proposed for the library's location. A lottery was designed to purchase the site which received the most votes. "Voters marked their ballots with the understanding that if their favorite site won, they would have to pay one dollar for each vote which they

⁸Schwadron, Karen. Pike County, Missouri: People, Places and Pikers. (Pike County Historical Society, 1981), p. 12.

⁹Ibid., p. 12.

¹⁰Becker, 1989.

¹¹Louisiana Press Journal. 1904.

¹²Schwadron, p. 184.

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Louisiana Public Library
Pike County, MO

had cast."¹³ One site stood out from the rest. At the corner of Third and Tennessee Streets, in what was becoming a fashionable residential area, was a livery stable. The citizens, seizing the chance to rid themselves of this smelly eye sore, cast 3100 votes for this location. The lot on which the present library stands, was purchased from the stable owner for \$3,100. As promised, Mr. Carnegie donated \$10,000 for the building of a free public library.

On June 8, 1903, the board of directors approved a motion to proceed in securing plans for the new building and stipulated that local architects be given preference, although others would be considered. As of August, only one local man, Mr. Murphy, had submitted plans. Since he was young and inexperienced, the board decided to contract with the established St. Louis architectural firm of Mauran, Russell and Garden. Mr. Edward Ward of St. Louis, Missouri, was hired as the general contractor for the building.¹⁴

On May 4, 1904, with construction of the library in progress, a ceremony was held for the laying of the corner stone. Placed within the corner stone was a time capsule. Miss Draper had the honor of depositing into the cornerstone a sealed copper box containing various papers and records.

The Louisiana Public Library was opened to the public on January 15, 1905. The official dedication of the library was conducted on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1905. The final cost of the library is estimated at \$17,140.¹⁵ The sum includes the \$10,000 Carnegie grant, the \$3,100 for the cost of the property, and \$4,040 from undisclosed sources.

The Louisiana Public Library still functions as the only public library in the town of Louisiana, Missouri. The library has contributed to Louisiana not only as a source of education, but also in its local social history. Serving as a public institution since 1905, the library has hosted an innumerable amount of community functions and meetings, as well as provide a temporary classroom for the kindergarten during the 1960's.¹⁶ To ensure that all citizens have access the library, plans are currently being proposed for renovations that will enable the library to conform with ADA regulations, as well as provide additional space.

MAURAN, RUSSELL & GARDEN

The firm of Mauran, Russell and Garden was established in 1900 with the principals of John Lawrence Mauran, Ernest John Russell, and Edward Gordon Garden. According to the 1905-1906 Architect's Directory and Specifications Index, Mauran, Russell & Garden was a recognized St. Louis architectural

¹³Ibid., p. 185.

¹⁴Louisiana Public Library, Minutes of Meetings of the Board of Directors, August 10, 1903 (Handwritten).

¹⁵Louisiana Public Library, undated ledger in with the original papers from the Board of Directors meetings (Typed).

¹⁶Milan, personal communication, 1995.

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Louisiana Public Library
Pike County, MO

firm. Its founders were listed as members of several architectural societies. John Lawrence Mauran was a member of the Fellows of the American Institute of Architects, and the Saint Louis Architectural Club. Ernest John Russell and Edward Gordon Garden were both members of the Association of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League of America, and the Saint Louis Architectural Club.¹⁷

Mr. Garden retired in 1909, not long after the firm had established itself. Two partners were later admitted into the firm, William de Forrest Crowell (1911) and W. Oscar Mullgardt (1929). Throughout the existence of the firm, the core members appear to be John Mauran and Ernest Russell. John Lawrence Mauran died in 1933, although as of 1948 the firm was still in existence.

In the early years of Mauran, Russell & Garden their focus seemed to be on smaller public buildings and churches. Along with the Louisiana Public Library, the three were responsible for several St. Louis churches, including: First Church of Christ Scientist, Pilgrim Congregational Church, and Second Baptist Church¹⁸.

Later, their focus shifted to larger public and private institutions. The firm designed many important buildings in Missouri and surrounding area. In 1943, a volume of Architecture and Design was dedicated to "A selection of work designed in the offices of Mauran, Russell, Crowell & Mullgardt."¹⁹ Some notable St. Louis works include: Soldiers Memorial, Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, and Police Headquarters.

APPENDIX

According to "A Selection from the Work Designed in the Offices of Mauran, Russell, Crowell & Mullgardt -Architect's- St. Louis, Missouri" (Architecture and Design Vol. 7, No. 16, December, 1943), "The firm now operating under the name of Mauran, Russell, Crowell & Mullgardt was established in 1900. The members being John Lawrence Mauran, Ernest John Russell and Edward Gordon Garden. Mr. Garden retired in 1909, and William de Forrest Crowell was admitted to the firm in 1911, and W. Oscar Mullgardt in 1929. John Lawrence Mauran died in 1933."

The following list of their work is from "A Selection from the Work Designed in the Offices of Mauran, Russell, Crowell & Mullgardt -Architect's- St. Louis, Missouri" and George McCue, The Building Art In St. Louis: Two Centuries, 3d ed. (M: Mauran; R: Russell; G: Garden; C: Crowell; M: Mullgardt):

¹⁷The Architect's Directory and Specifications Index: 1905-1906 Ed. 7 (New York: William T. Comstock, 1906), p.61.

¹⁸"A Selection from the Work in the Offices of Mauran, Russell, Crowell & Mullgardt -Architects- St. Louis, Missouri," 1943.

¹⁹Ibid., 1943.

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Louisiana Public Library
Pike County, MO

Soldiers Memorial, Tucker Blvd./Eighteenth St./Pine St./Olive St./Chestnut St., St. Louis, 1938 - MRC
with Preston J. Bradshaw, 1938.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Building--Pulitzer Publishing Company, 1111 Olive - MRCM (NRHP 1984)

Administration Building, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 1010 Pine St., St. Louis - MRCM

Venice No. 2 Power Plant, Union Electric Company of Illinois - MRCM

Office Building, Missouri Pacific Railroad, 210 N. 13th St., St. Louis - MRCM, 1928.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis - MRCM

proposed bridge, Washington, D.C. - MRCM

Cahokia Power Plant, Union Electric Light and Power Company - MRC

U.S. Court House - Custom House, Tucker Blvd. and Market St., St. Louis - MRCM, 1935.

Federal Reserve Bank, 411 Locust St., St. Louis - MRC, 1925 (DOE).

U.S. Ordnance Plant - MRCM

Illinois Terminal Building, St. Louis - MRC

Exchange National Bank, Jefferson City - MRC

St. Louis Country Club - MRC

Clinton - Peabody Terrace for St. Louis Housing Authority - MRCM

St. Louis Daily Record - MRCM

St. Louis Globe Democrat Building - MRC

Second Baptist Church (Baptist Church of the Good Shepherd), 500 N. Kingshighway, St. Louis - MRG,
1908.

Railway Exchange Building, Locust, Olive, Sixth, and Seventh sts., St. Louis - MRC, 1914.

Service Building, Laclede Gas Light Company - MRCM

Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Louis - MR

St. Louis Children's Hospital - MRC

Police Headquarters, 1200 Clark St., St. Louis - MRC

First Church of Christ Scientist, 5000 Westminster Place, St. Louis - MRG

Pilgrim Congregational Church, St. Louis - MRG

Sixth District Police Station, St. Louis - MRC

Chemical Building, 721 Olive St., St. Louis - MRG [addition], 1902. (NRHP 1982)

Main Library, Olive, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Locust sts., St. Louis - MRC (1929)

Racquet Club, 476 N. Kingshighway, St. Louis - MRG, 1907.

Henry Shaw Town House, Missouri Botanical Garden - MRG [extension], 1908.

Famous-Barr, 7425 Forsyth Blvd., Clayton - Samuel A. Marx and MRC, 1948.

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Louisiana Public Library
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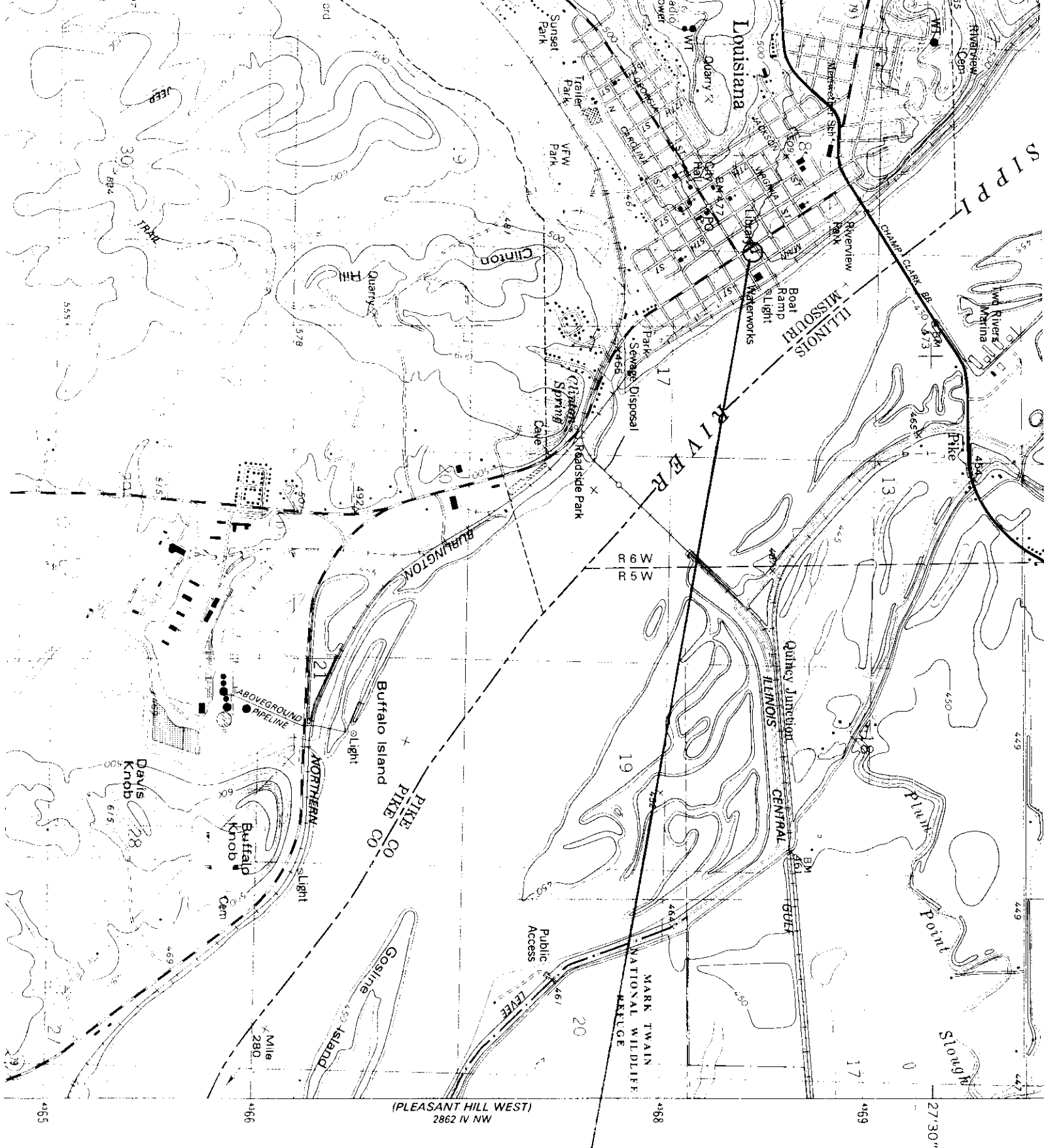
Louisiana Public Library
Pike County, MO

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Louisiana Public Library is located at the corner of 3rd and Tennessee Streets, in Lot 152, Block 18, in the original city of Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the property include the entire city block which has been historically associated with the Louisiana Public Library.



LOUISIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY
 PIKE COUNTY, MO
 15, 668000/4368380





LOUISIANA
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ESTABLISHED 1906
CARNEGIE LIBRARY

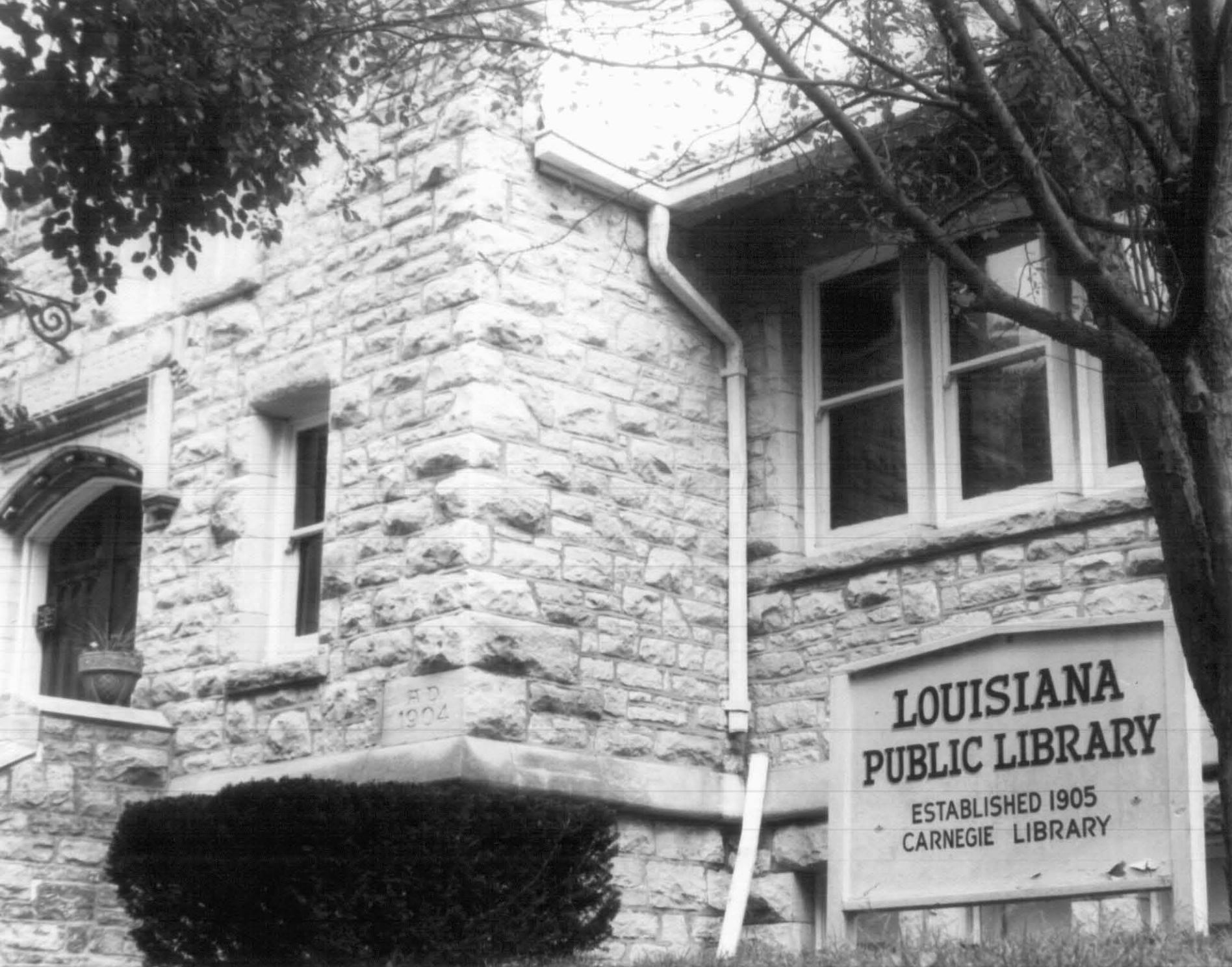


REE PUBLIC LIBRARY



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY





AD
1904

**LOUISIANA
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

ESTABLISHED 1905
CARNEGIE LIBRARY



AD
1904









