

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Carnegie, Andrew, Library – Lewiston, Idaho

Other names/site number: Carnegie Library

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 101 5th Street

City or town: Lewiston State: Idaho / ID County: Nez Perce / 069

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Title :</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>N/A</u>	buildings
<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	sites
<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	structures
<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>N/A</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education - Library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education - School

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Neo-Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

Brick, Concrete, Wood, Glass, Metal - Aluminum

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Lewiston, Idaho is the second largest city in the northern Idaho region. Bordering Washington State, Lewiston rests at the convergence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. Lewiston's downtown lies along the Clearwater River, whereas the remaining city expands southward up into the plains. The elevation changes roughly 700 feet between the river and the outer parts of the city. The Carnegie Library is located at 101 5th Street. The Tsceminicum Club, a women's club, wrote Mr. Andrew Carnegie requesting a library be built in Lewiston. The prominent Neoclassical-style building, construction completed in 1904, sits atop a hill on a triangular lot adjacent to Pioneer Park in a residential neighborhood and overlooks the downtown Lewiston Historic District (NRHP Ref. # 75000637). The building is located in the northern-most section of the city park along Park Drive. There are many features representative of the Italianate style: the Palladian entry, the elaborate brackets, and the segmented window hoods. The Library also features a very protruding portico that historically featured a dome. The dome is no longer extant. Much of the front (north façade) of the property is fenced with low, unpainted wooden fence.

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The Library is two stories, with the basement's being half-underground and the main floor's being entirely above ground. There is an original portion and a rear addition that connect to make a square plan with two projecting doorways on the front (north) and rear (south) elevations. The main original portion of the Library has a hipped roof with a gabled portico on the front façade (north side). The roof is of moderate pitch and is covered with asphalt shingles. The rear addition of the Library has a flat roof. The walls are brick masonry with quoining at all connecting corners. The foundation is concrete. The front façade is symmetrical and features the Neoclassical-style with Italianate attributes. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung that feature a singular concrete lintel connecting to each window and flat-linear concrete hoods divided into five segments with elaborated keystone. In 1912, less than ten years after the construction of the Lewiston Carnegie Library, the Tsceminicum Club requested an addition to the original structure, as the community was quickly outgrowing the Library. Lewiston City Council approved funding for an additional wing and improvements on December 5th, 1951. In 1979, another minor addition created a new rear protruding entry and stairwells allowing for the installation of a wheelchair lift.

Narrative Description

Exterior – North (Front) Façade

The front façade looks north toward the winding river and over the downtown Lewiston Historic District. The basement is of concrete and constructed so that half of the basement is above ground with the main floor, made of brick, raised a few feet above ground. The portico is symmetrical with a front-facing gabled roof and projects from the center of the north façade reaching the full height from the ground to the roofline. A set of three concrete steps acts as the foundation for the front portico. Two concrete Corinthian columns support the wooden entablature. The entablature is of the Corinthian order and consists of a simple frieze, cornice, and pediment, all made of wood. The entablature continues around the original portion of the Library. Two interesting details are the fretwork in the pediment and the coiled brackets also surrounding the original portion. The entry door is Palladian-like, as the double door features a round arch with matching rectangular windows on either side. Connecting the door and windows is a geometric concrete window hood scored into segments with a prominent keystone. Accenting the doorway above the hood are two rounded concrete triangles. The fan light above the double doors features minimal decorative webbing. On either side of the portico are three one-over-one windows, each with a concrete hood scored into five segments with prominent keystone and connected by a singular concrete lintel. Some of the windows have been replaced with Pella windows in the early 2000s. The basement walls are concrete and taper from the ground to a belt course where the basement and main floor meet. Following the rhythm of the three main floor windows are three basement windows set back within the tapered walls. One of the six basement windows on the front façade has been enclosed.

Exterior – West Elevation

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The west elevation is divided into two portions – the original historic building and the rear addition. The historic portion emulates the front façade with three one-over-one windows, each with a concrete hood scored into five segments with prominent keystone and connected by a singular concrete lintel. The frieze, brackets, and quoining all mimic the front façade, as well as the basement. The addition is stepped back slightly and asymmetrical with a singular door abutting the historic portion and two windows on the far right side. The middle is empty with no openings or decoration. Also constructed of brick and concrete, the addition is very simple with only a defined concrete lintel under each window. The foundation of the addition does not taper, but is flat against the adjoining brick wall. A single doorway with a wooden neoclassical pediment and brackets separates the historic portion from the addition. At the door, the divide between the historic portion and the addition is observed through use of materials: The bricks and mortar have a different texture and consistency and the methods of construction used for the concrete foundation. There is no date or reason available to determine when the original historic addition was removed from the building.

Exterior – South (Rear) Elevation

Similar to the north (front) façade, the south (rear) elevation is of concrete and constructed so that half of the concrete is above ground with the brick raised a few feet above ground. Although the divide between materials – concrete and brick – is clearly defined, the addition is configured like a split-level, so the main entry is aligned with the ground and not raised. The addition is also T-shaped with a cantilevered pediment roof over the entry and exit doors. The projecting portion of the addition is symmetrical and features within the upper brick half two small fixed windows flanked by two large one-over-one windows. The roof's pediment point reaches between the two small windows; the ends reach below each of the large windows, forming a large triangle in the middle of the elevation. Beneath the pediment roof are two doors flanked on either side by a single fixed window. The recessed portions of the addition feature three one-over-one Pella windows, with individual concrete lintels and accented brick-soldier style caps. A singular brick chimney sits along the southwest side of the addition.

Exterior – East Elevation

The east elevation is divided into two portions - the original historic building and the rear addition. The historic portion emulates the front façade with three one-over-one windows, each with a concrete hood scored into five segments with prominent keystone and connected by a singular concrete lintel. The frieze, brackets and quoining all mimic the front façade, as well as the basement. The addition is stepped back slightly from the original portion. The upper brick level of the addition features four one-over-one windows, each with a singular concrete lintel. There are no decorative elements on the addition. The concrete basement level features a descending stepped entryway under the second of four windows. Two one-over-one windows on the south side of the door align directly under the third and fourth windows. The basement windows are aluminum framed. Additionally, there is a simple metal bar railing protecting the stairway at ground level and connecting to a handrail leading down the stairs.

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The original plan for the Library has been altered due to the two additions. The main entrance to the Library is centered on the front (north) façade. Entering through the front door is a small rectangular vestibule with seven steps. The vestibule features wainscoting and a coved ceiling. The vestibule leads into a grand room, also coved, flanked on either side by two large rooms. The historic portion of the building is divided into thirds; the central section is a grand hall, the east and west sections are large rooms. The interior retains decorative details only in the original portion. The front rooms feature simple wood framing around the windows and picture molding/railing roughly a foot above the windows. There are Corinthian pilasters supporting an entablature, mimicking the front portico, which continues through the entire historic portion of the building.

The addition connects to the historic portion in this grand open room. Also divided into thirds, the addition features one large open grand hall. The east side features one large open room with windows on the exterior wall, now used as a classroom. The west side has a stairwell immediately adjacent the original portion. Succeeding the stairwell are two smaller rooms, one bathroom, and one staff room. The addition features no decorative details except where it meets the original. The basement mirrors the main floor level. Starting at the south entrance is a small vestibule that descends to the lower level and enters a large open room. On either side of the large room are smaller classrooms and workspaces.

Overall, the Library retains the historical integrity and character-defining architectural features, materials, workmanship, and feeling that portray the significance of the Neoclassical building in Northern Idaho.

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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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Carnegie Library in Lewiston, Idaho was constructed in 1904. The Carnegie Library plays an important role in the robust national legacy left by a single man, steel industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, so passionate about education in the form of a free library and the belief in a moral obligation to help those less fortunate. The Lewiston Carnegie Library meets the National Register Criterion A because of its inherent association with the national social legacy of historical philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. It was one of 1,689 free public libraries across the United States that Andrew Carnegie single handedly granted funds to build the structures between 1895 and 1919. This was the first Carnegie Library built in the state of Idaho. The building also meets National Register Criterion C because it is an excellent example of neoclassical architecture in northern Idaho.

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

The Carnegie Library in Lewiston is located in the Normal Hill District along the ridge overlooking the City. When the building was originally opened in April of 1905, the population in Lewiston was a little more than 1,500 and there were only a few homes on Normal Hill, which was soon to become the residential hub of the town. The building had a capacity of holding 10,000 books.

Around 1900 in Lewiston, a women's club founded a free library when they installed a few books on a crude shelf in the council chamber of Lewiston City Hall. This club known as the Tscemicum Club is the oldest women's civic organization still in existence in Lewiston. The name of the organization was derived from the Nez Perce's words signifying "at the forks of the river."⁶ When the club was formed in 1898 the town of Lewiston was not many years removed from its turbulent adolescence as a supply town for the gold rush, and there were only a few homes on Normal Hill. The downtown was bustling, the opening of the Nez Perce Indian reservation promised a flood of homesteaders to the area, and the Northern Pacific Railroad had finally made it to town. The initial members of the Tscemicum Club were mainly young matrons with growing families. They were not long out of college and felt the need for greater mental stimulus. The original objective of the club was to promote general literature, science, and the arts. By the second year of the club, members also had focused on a project for civic betterment – a free public library in Lewiston. Following the establishment of the library in 1900 at Lewiston City Hall, the Tscemicum Club members then began holding teas, entertainments and sales of various sorts to raise money for more books. Gradually the shelf of books at Lewiston City Hall lengthened, and before long the little library had outgrown its quarters and had to be moved to the building's main room. The library remained at Lewiston

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City Hall for two years as the club continued to raise money and the supply of books continued to multiply.

The solution to Lewiston's need for a library building had begun 65 years earlier with the birth of Andrew Carnegie in 1835. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland in a typical weaver's cottage with only one main room, consisting of half the ground floor, which was shared with the neighboring weaver's family. Struggling to make ends meet, the Carnegies decided to move to Allegheny, Pennsylvania for the prospect of a better life. At the age of thirteen, he went to work as a bobbin boy, changing spools of thread in a cotton mill 12 hours a day, 6 days a week. His starting wage was \$1.20 per week.

In 1850, Carnegie became a telegraph messenger boy in the Pittsburgh office of the Ohio Telegraph Company, at \$2.50 per week. He was a very hard worker and would memorize all of the locations of Pittsburgh's businesses and the faces of important men. His capacity, his willingness for hard work, his perseverance, and his alertness soon brought forth opportunities. Rumors began drifting through the telegraph office that some operators in other cities could take messages by ear – by hearing the dots and dashes rather than reading the printout. Carnegie was determined to be the first operator in Pittsburgh to master this skill and he quickly succeeded, becoming the third operator in the United States to accomplish this feat.

Thomas Scott, superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, noticed Carnegie's abilities and in 1853 employed him as a secretary/telegraph operator. He rapidly advanced through the company becoming the superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division by the time he was eighteen. Scott helped Carnegie with several investments allowing him to accumulate capital, which was the basis of his later success.

After the Civil War, Carnegie left the railroads to devote all of his energies to the ironworks trade. He worked to develop several iron works, eventually forming the Keystone Bridge Works and the Union Ironworks in Pittsburgh. His two great innovations were adapting the Bessemer process for steel making which resulted in the cheap and efficient mass production of steel and vertical integration of all suppliers of raw materials used in the steel production process. By 1901, he was one of the wealthiest men in America and owner of the Carnegie Steel Corporation, which he sold to J.P. Morgan for nearly \$500 million that year.

Carnegie believed in using his fortune for others and doing more than making money. In 1868, when he was thirty-one years of age, he began plans to distribute his wealth. A short time later he wrote,

Thirty-three and an income of \$50,000 per annum! By this time two years I can so arrange all my business as to secure at least \$50,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn - - make no effort to increase fortune but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever except for others.¹

Carnegie's philosophy of wealth was published in an article entitled "Wealth" in The North American Review in 1889. Carnegie believed that those with fortunes do not have a moral right

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to their wealth, rather that they should set aside enough to support their families and use the rest for the public good. Among his many philanthropic efforts, the establishment of public libraries throughout the United States, Britain, Canada and other English-speaking countries was especially prominent. He wrote, "The taste for reading is one of the most precious possessions of life . . . I would much rather be instrumental in bringing to the working man or woman this taste more than mere dollars."²

Carnegie funded his first library building in 1881 in his hometown of Dunfermline. He took a tour of England and Scotland by coach along with his mother, and their arrival in his hometown was timed to coincide with the laying of the library cornerstone. This trip back to Dunfermline illustrated Carnegie's belief that "in this world we must learn not to lay up our treasures, but to enjoy them day by day as we travel the path we never return to."⁵

When Carnegie returned to the United States, he immediately offered \$250,000 for another library building in Pittsburgh. The city declined the gift because Carnegie had stipulated that they must provide annual maintenance money, and state law would not allow the city to accept a gift that required perpetual maintenance. In 1887, the state of Pennsylvania passed new legislation and the city of Pittsburgh accepted a gift of \$1.6 million for a magnificent institution that opened in 1895. Although Carnegie never formally announced his library grant program, communities found out about it from a variety of sources, and it quickly became a national phenomenon.

Having learned about the Carnegie library grant program, the president of the Tsceminicum Club, Mrs. C.W. Shaff, wrote a letter to Carnegie and described the need for a library in Lewiston. Carnegie promptly replied with an offer of \$10,000 provided the city would guarantee funds for the maintenance of the library. Mrs. Shaff took Carnegie's proposal to the city council, and the city agreed to \$1,000 per year to maintain the free library. The library commission was named to handle the Carnegie fund, an architect and contractor were engaged, and a site was chosen on the brow of Normal Hill in Pioneer Park. The building with a capacity of holding 10,000 volumes was finished in early July of 1904, and the books were moved up from Lewiston City Hall.⁴ Members of the Tsceminicum Club were surprised to see hundreds attend the opening of the new library, keeping the library opened until 10:00 p.m.³

This was Idaho's first Carnegie Library. While Boise received its Carnegie grant before Lewiston, its library did not open until two months after the Lewiston library opened. The Lewiston Carnegie Library closed its doors on September 30, 1999.³ The building is still serving the community, currently being used as a day school for children.

Andrew Carnegie's library grant program was significant for our country. At the time of his last grant for a library in 1919, 3,500 public libraries stood across the nation and Carnegie had paid for 1,689 of them. It is historically significant that this library building in Lewiston was the first Carnegie Library in the State of Idaho. Also, it allowed additional capacity for books being acquired by the Tsceminicum Club that provided value to the community by serving the community's need for free access to information and learning.

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The efforts of the Tscemicum Club along with the Carnegie grant, was evidence of significant efforts to promote the welfare of the local society in Lewiston. In addition to obtaining the Carnegie grant to build the library, they also gained the commitment from the City of Lewiston for maintenance funds of the building demonstrating strong civic engagement to improve their community. It is also of social historical significance that the club is the oldest women's civic organization still in existence in Lewiston.

The building is of architectural significance as it was designed and built by local/regional architects, builders and masons. It is an excellent example of neoclassical architecture, with a style reflective of ancient Greece and Rome which represent knowledge, education, and public/civic duty.

¹George Bobinski, Carnegie Libraries: Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969), pp. 9-10.

²Burton J. Hendrick, ed., Miscellaneous Writings of Andrew Carnegie, Volume Two (Garden City: Doubleday Doan and Company, 1933), p. 125.

³Steven D. Branting, Historic Firsts of Lewiston Idaho, Unintended Greatness (Charleston SC: History Press, 2013), pp. 68-69, 116-117.

⁴The Lewiston Tribune http://lmtribune.com/few-books-on-a-crude-shelf-were-start-of-city/article_3d5a3d75-da4c-5d8b-bb9e-0f8e7fa9a37b.html

⁵Laura B. Edge, Andrew Carnegie, Industrial Philanthropist (Minneapolis Minnesota: Lerner Publications Company, 1953), p. 9

⁶Historical documents provided by the Nez Perce County Historical Society, Inc., Lewiston

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Burton J. Hendrick, ed., Miscellaneous Writings of Andrew Carnegie, Volume Two (Garden City: Doubleday Doan and Company, 1933).

Steven D. Branting, Historic Firsts of Lewiston Idaho, Unintended Greatness (Charleston SC: History Press, 2013).

The Lewiston Tribune http://lmtribune.com/few-books-on-a-crude-shelf-were-start-of-city/article_3d5a3d75-da4c-5d8b-bb9e-0f8e7fa9a37b.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Carnegie

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Laura B. Edge, Andrew Carnegie, Industrial Philanthropist (Minneapolis Minnesota: Lerner Publications Company, 1953).

Theodore Jones, Carnegie Libraries Across, A Public Legacy (New York, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997).

Historical documents provided by the Nez Perce County Historical Society, Inc., Lewiston

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: Google Earth
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 46°25'12.83"N | Longitude: 117°1'35.69"W |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Nez Perce County Parcel # RPL03400810101 and RPL03400810101A

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Located in the northwest section of Pioneer Park with the boundary line on the west being 5th Street, the northern boundary being the bluff and the eastern boundary is Park Drive with the southern boundary being 3rd Street.

For the purpose of this nomination we only want to use the foot print of the building with in Pioneer Park

11. Form Prepared By

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name/title: Anne Marie Emerson / Commission Member, Tara LeGresley/ Commission Member, Jacqui Gilbert Commission Liaison, Jamee Fiore – Historic Preservation Review Officer (SHPO)

organization: City of Lewiston Historic Preservation Commission

street & number: 215 D Street, PO Box 617

city or town: Lewiston state: Idaho zip code: 83501

e-mail jgilbert@cityoflewiston.org (Jacqui Gilbert – Staff/Commission Liaison)

telephone: (208) 746-1318 x 7261 (Jacqui Gilbert – Staff/Commission Liaison)

date: March 30, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. Figure 1 and Figure 2
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lewiston Carnegie Library

City or Vicinity: Lewiston

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County: Nez Perce

State: Idaho

Photographer: Tara LeGresley

Date Photographed: March 19, 2016

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

ID_Nez Perce County_Lewiston Carnegie Library_0001 of 0008
North façade, partial west elevation and setting/surroundings, camera facing south.

ID_Nez Perce County_Lewiston Carnegie Library_0002 of 0008
North façade, camera facing south.

ID_Nez Perce County_Lewiston Carnegie Library_0003 of 0008
East elevation, camera facing west.

ID_Nez Perce County_Lewiston Carnegie Library_0004 of 0008
South elevation, camera facing north.

ID_Nez Perce County_Lewiston Carnegie Library_0005 of 0008
North and west elevation, camera facing northeast.

ID_Nez Perce County_Lewiston Carnegie Library_0006 of 0008
West elevation, camera facing east.

ID_Nez Perce County_Lewiston Carnegie Library_0007 of 0008
North façade detail, camera facing southeast.

ID_Nez Perce County_Lewiston Carnegie Library_0008 of 0008
North façade detail, camera facing south.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

DRAFT