

50-923



United States Department of 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 Fort Atkinson Club
other names/site number Masonic Temple

2. Location

street & number 211 South Water Street East N/A not for publication
city or town Fort Atkinson N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Jefferson code 055 zip code 53538

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.)

Jim Dwyer
Signature of certifying official/Title

3/7/17
Date

WI - State Historic Preservation Office
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 commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Fort Atkinson Club

Jefferson County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

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.
- See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall

4-24-17

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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
- structure
- site
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

	contributing	noncontributing
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

SOCIAL/clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls stucco

Wood shingle

roof asphalt

other

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 the 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)

- ARCHITECTURE (C)
- SOCIAL HISTORY (A)

Period of Significance

1912-1966

Significant Dates

- 1912
- 1931
- 1951

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fitzgerald, Charles

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

Fort Atkinson Club
Name of Property

Jefferson County
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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:

X State Historic Preservation Office

- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 350306 4754401
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
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	Carol Lohry Cartwright, Consultant	Date	March 2, 2016
organization	Prepared for Rock River Heritage	telephone	262-473-6820
street & number	W7646 Hackett Rd.	zip code	53190
city or town	Whitewater	state	WI

Fort Atkinson Club
Name of Property

Jefferson County
County and State

Wisconsin

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/title	Joan Jones, Owners Representative	date	March 2, 2016
Organization	Rock River Heritage	telephone	920-563-2976
street & number	310 Meadow Court	zip code	53538
city or town	Ft. Atkinson	state	WI

name/title	Rena Mitchell, Executive Director	date	March 2, 2016
Organization	Rock River Heritage	telephone	920-563-2976
street & number	211 S Water Street East	zip code	53538
city or town	Ft. Atkinson	state	WI

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 Reduction Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Fort Atkinson Club
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

DESCRIPTION

Site

The Fort Atkinson Club, built in 1912 in the Craftsman style is located on two city lots just east of the historic downtown district of Fort Atkinson, a small city located in southeastern Wisconsin. The building sits on South Water Street East, a street adjacent to the Rock River in this part of Fort Atkinson. In this location, the buildings have mixed uses, including commercial, professional, and residential. Buildings have irregular setbacks from the street and irregular sized lots. The street is a standard urban street that is improved with wide sidewalks, curbs, and gutters, but there are no terraces, due to the narrow setbacks of the buildings.

The site of the Fort Atkinson Club is level at Water Street East, and then slopes steeply down to the river. The slope of the lot results in the main, or south, facade of the building being two stories on a raised concrete foundation, while at the rear, or north, the building is a full three stories in height.

The lot is minimally landscaped. There is a large tree at the front of the building at the south west corner and the remainder of the lot is covered with lawn. A large patio is located at the rear of the house that leads to the river walk that runs along the river on the north side of this building and continues through downtown Fort Atkinson. There is a concrete path perpendicularly oriented at the front door which leads to a parking lot; a second concrete path connects the parking lot to a secondary entrance at the southeast corner and then continues to the rear of the building along the east side. These two paths are connected by a concrete sidewalk, parallel to the house and between the two entrances.

In 2014, this building was restored and late-twentieth century alterations were removed from the building's exterior. Historic details of both the exterior and interior were renovated and only a couple of alterations were made to the building in order to adaptively reuse it.

Exterior, General Features

Several general features seen on the main facade are common to all of the exterior facades. These features include stucco-covered wall surfaces and gabled peaks covered with wood shingles. The building is rectangular with a cross-gable roof and having two rear roof dormers, and small roof dormers at the front of the building: one facing east and one facing west. These dormers have gabled roofs. The main block of the building is side-gabled with a large front-gabled section that projects slightly from the main block. The roof is steeply-pitched and the open eaves expose the roof rafters which end at the fascia boards.

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Window and door openings are asymmetrically placed, but each floor has windows regularly spaced and some are grouped together. The majority of the openings are filled with original windows covered with modern single-light storm windows. On the rear wall, the openings are grouped across the entire wall, both on the first story and on the raised basement story. Filling these openings on the basement level are double-hung sash windows with three vertically divided lights over three vertically divided lights. On the first story, the openings are filled with double-hung sash windows with vertically-divided upper lights over single lower lights. On the second story, the openings are filled with windows that are six-over-two or six-over-six light double-hung sashes.

In the 1980s, the exterior of this building was covered with wide board aluminum siding, covering up the original stucco and wood shingle wall materials. Most of the original exterior materials and windows were left intact under the siding so that the recent renovation of this building was able to uncover and restore these details. This renovation brought back the historic character of the building.

The remodeling in the 1980s had partially enclosed the original entrance and replaced the original main entry door. The recent restoration uncovered a multi-light, three-part transom and leaded glass sidelights around the entry door. A reproduction leaded glass and wood entry door that compliments the design of the sidelights was added during the restoration. The only other significant alteration to the building was the addition of an elevator at the east wall of the building. Adjacent to the elevator is a three-story staircase that is original to the building which was retained and restored. The addition of the elevator allowed the building to become handicapped accessible and to be adaptively reused as a community center.

Main (South) Facade

The main facade includes the south walls of the main block and the projecting gabled section. Walls of the first story and raised basement story are covered with stucco and are accented by horizontal belt courses at the first and second stories, as well as vertical corner boards, all of wood. Wood shingles cover the large front gable. Gable-roofed dormers project from the east and west sides of the front gabled section. They are filled with paired, four-light, double-hung sash windows.

The window openings of the main facade are, as stated earlier, filled with original, Craftsman style, windows featuring vertically divided upper lights over single lights. There is a pair of windows at the top of the gable, having six-over-six-light, double-hung sash.

The main entrance into the building is located at the center of the main elevation where the gabled ell projects from the main block. The main entrance is in a small entry pavilion that projects from the main block wall. The entrance is covered with an extended gable-roofed porch that is supported by

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Fort Atkinson Club
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

two square posts. The gable peak of the porch is covered with wood shingles and the overhanging porch eaves are decorated with exposed rafters.

The porch sits on a tall foundation because the entrance at the first story is on the raised basement. The main entrance is reached by a wide staircase. The side walls of the porch and the sides of the stairway are of stucco; metal hand rails are mounted on top of the stair walls.

The main entrance consists of a reproduction door with a leaded glass panel. Original leaded glass sidelights flank the door and sit on paneled bases. The original three-part transom of small divided lights sits above the entry door and sidelights.

West (Side) Facade

The west side of the building consists of the side wall of the main block. This side gabled end is two-tiered. There is a two story, gabled wall, and then above it and to the left side, the wall is recessed, and also gabled. The walls are of stucco and both the second and third floor gable ends are covered with wood shingles. An exterior chimney centered on the two-story wall, is flared at the base, pierces the roof eave and is also of stucco.

The basement level has two openings with the remaining wall being of solid stucco. On the first story, the openings are filled with grouped sash windows with vertically divided upper lights and lower single lights. Smaller, but similar openings flank the chimney at the second floor. These openings have sash windows with six-over-six lights. In the wall of the recessed gable, there is a door that leads to a metal, non-original, fire stair. The fire stair continues to grade at the rear of the building.

East (Side) Facade

The east side of the building consists of the side wall of the main block. The original main stair is located at this end of the building. In the recent renovation, this wall was extended east to accommodate a handicapped accessible entrance and an interior elevator. The addition was cut into the original end gable, creating a shed-style roof over the new handicapped accessible entrance. The addition was given a stucco covering and accented with wood boards to make it blend in with the rest of the building. Openings were added to the new east wall and were filled with reproduction windows that are similar to the extant original windows. A simple gable-roofed porch was added to cover the new entrance (which faces south) and it is supported by plain posts. The new handicapped-accessible entry door is accented with a single sidelight that mimics the sidelights of the main entrance. A small, stucco-covered interior chimney for venting the basement furnace is located at this end of the building.

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Fort Atkinson Club
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North (Rear) Facade

The rear of the building faces the Rock River and the raised basement story and the first story feature full banks of windows on both levels, providing natural light to the enclosed porch and dining areas of the first floor and the recreational space of the basement level. Like the rest of the building, the wall surfaces are covered with stucco and accented with horizontal belt courses and corner boards of wood. Under the windows of the enclosed porch, there are decorative wood panels.

The openings of the first story porch area are filled with large, vertically divided, six-pane double-hung sashes. The windows adjacent to the dining areas have vertically divided upper lights over single lights that are like those of the first story at the front of the building. The very large basement openings are filled with six-light over two-light, double-hung sashes. A modern wood and divided-light door is located in the far northeast corner of the basement.

Projecting from the roof at the rear of the building are two large dormers that are clad with wood shingles. Each dormer has a set of three, six-over-two light windows. The central window in each dormer is slightly wider than the flanking windows.

Interior, General Features

The bulk of the features of the interior of this building are original from the 1912-13 date of construction of the Fort Atkinson Club and the 1931 remodeling that converted some areas of the building into the Masonic Temple, both dates that are within the period of significance. These features include, wood flooring, wood doors and trim, plaster walls, beamed ceilings, and recreational facilities. The specifics of these features will be discussed floor by floor.

Like the exterior, the recent renovation uncovered wood floors and other original features of the interior and only a few alterations were made in order to adaptively reuse the building. The majority of these details are related to handicapped accessibility and updating kitchen and bathroom spaces. The elevator addition is the main alteration on the interior. It connects via hallway extensions on the basement, first, and second floors.

In general, the interior of the building features historic wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, dark-stained, wide board wood trim around doors and windows, narrow cornice moldings, wide baseboards, and six-vertical-panel wood doors. Where there are exceptions to these details, they will be described. Where changes have been made in the recent renovation, these changes will be described.

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Fort Atkinson Club
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Interior, First Floor

The main entrance on the south side of the building leads to a vestibule, then to an L-shaped corridor on the first floor. In the short north-south corridor is a foyer with a door that leads into the office. Along the east-west portion of the corridor are two sets of built-in cabinets, one original to the building, the other a reproduction. The original cabinets are along the north side of the corridor and are open cubicles topped with a row of small cabinets covered with paneled doors. Across from these cabinets is a set of enclosed cabinets built to resemble the open cubicles, except these cabinets are enclosed with large, four-panel wood doors. These cabinets replace the original south wall of the corridor that included two entry doors and a plaster wall. Ceiling beams decorate the corridor in this location and the corridor is lit with "schoolhouse" style glass domed pendant lights.

The office sits behind a door in the foyer of the north-south part of the corridor. Behind this door is another small foyer off of which is an entrance into the historic phone booth of the building. The office has the same details as the corridor but the floor is carpeted. At the east end of the office is an entrance into a narrow carpeted corridor that services two bathrooms. Originally a larger single bathroom, the area has been renovated into a unisex bathroom and a handicapped accessible bathroom. The bathrooms have modern fixtures and tile floors, and modern wood trim around the entrances where the remodeling took place; historic trim around the bathroom windows remains.

There are several entrances off of the main corridor. At the west end is a wide entrance into the old Lodge Room which is a large space that can accommodate seating for various events. On the north side of the corridor are two entrances. At the west end is an entrance into the old Club Room, which can also accommodate seating for events. At the east end is an entrance into the back hallway and kitchen area of the building. At the east end of the main corridor is the staircase that leads up to the second floor and down a half story to the south vestibule of the elevator addition that provides handicapped entry into the building.

The staircase on the east end of the corridor has an enclosed plastered balustrade that features applied vertical wood boards and is capped with a heavy wood cap. There is a plain wood newel post at the end of the balustrade. There is a wood handrail on each side. The balustrade and walls in the staircase area had been covered during a prior remodeling; the recent restoration uncovered these original features. The wood steps are covered with carpet runners.

An entrance into the elevator addition on the east side of the building features a wood and glass door with 12 lights. The vestibule of the elevator addition behind this door is modern, but the wood trim, walls, and flooring are similar to the details of the historic building.

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Lodge Room. The lodge room is reached through a double door entrance that is covered by 12-light, wood, French-style doors. The narrow board wood floor from the main corridor extends into this room that is elaborately decorated with Craftsman style details. These include a beamed ceiling, a wide picture rail, wood trim around doors and windows, and an abundance of horizontal and vertical boards decorating the plaster walls. The room lit with simple modern chandeliers, each with four cone-shaped lights.

Along the west wall is a large fireplace in the Craftsman style. It features a plain red brick surround that extends up to form the overmantel. The fireplace mantel is a simple oak ledge. The fireplace is flanked by banks of four windows and a group of large windows light the south wall of the room. Two entrances in the north wall of the room lead into the Solarium.

Solarium. The solarium was once an open porch that was enclosed in 1951. The doors leading from the lodge room are wood with multiple lights. The solarium has similar details to the lodge room including the narrow board wood floor, beamed ceiling, and trim around doors and windows. "Schoolhouse" style pendant lights hang from the ceiling in this room.

The walls of the solarium have a stucco covering and all the trim in the room is painted. There are three enclosed openings in the south wall that were probably filled with windows when the room was a porch. The north and west walls of the room feature banks of windows. A wood and glazed door in the west wall leads to the metal staircase fire escape. A similar door at the east wall leads into the club room. Next to this opening is a set of exterior-style windows.

Club Room. There are multiple entrances into the club room, which is a large room that can accommodate seating for events. The entrances include the door from the solarium, two doors from the main corridor and a double door entrance in the east wall that leads into the back service corridor in front of the kitchen. All of these doors are wood with multiple lights. They are trimmed with the same type of moldings as seen in the other areas of the first floor.

The beamed ceiling continues in this room and the beams, along with the wood trim, have the dark stain seen elsewhere on this floor. The walls are plastered and there is a wood chair rail encircling the room. Covering the original wood floor is modern composite flooring material. Four-light modern chandeliers hang from the ceiling.

Kitchen/Service. The double doors in the east wall of the club room lead into the kitchen/service area at the northeast corner of the building. This area was once used as a card room and kitchen and has been renovated. There is a back hallway that was extended to the east in the recent renovation for the elevator addition. The west part of this hallway has an entrance into the kitchen, which features a modern ceiling, tile floor, and industrial style kitchen fixtures.

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Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

The east part of the back hallway, originally used as the card room area that was remodeled at least twice, features a continuation of the composite flooring found in the club room. There is simple wood trim around the extant original wood doors and windows in this area, but the ceiling is plain. A set of modern wood cabinets sits in this area. In the hallway, next to the kitchen door, there is a dumb waiter that was in poor condition at the time of the recent renovation. It has been restored with wood doors and wood trim to replicate its original appearance.

Just east of the back hall is the entrance into the elevator lobby for this floor. It has similar features to the elevator vestibule at the ground floor.

Interior, Second Floor

The second floor of the building is almost entirely taken up by the former Masonic Lodge Room, reflecting the building's appearance in 1931. Access to this floor is from either the original staircase at the east end of the building or from the elevator addition. The staircase includes a continuation of the enclosed balustrade described on the first floor. This staircase leads to a main hallway running north-south and ending at the north end in a small open sitting room that includes several closets. Also off of this sitting area is the door that covers the attic staircase. Much of this area of the second floor has been restored to remove inappropriate paneling and to repair heavily damaged floors, walls, and trim. Lighting is provided by "schoolhouse" style dome lights added during the recent renovation.

The hallway and sitting area are similarly decorated and feature narrow board maple flooring, plaster walls, five-panel wood doors trimmed with simple wood boards and cornice moldings. All of the trim of the sitting area and the hallway is painted. Next to the original staircase is an entrance into the bathroom that has been modernized with updated fixtures. To the east of the hallway and sitting area is the elevator addition that includes a modern lobby area on the north side and on the south side a half-story down is a small sitting area.

Lounge/Studio. At the south end of the second floor is a large room that was most recently used as a lounge for the Masonic Lodge. It is intended today to be used as a studio. The lounge/studio has been restored, including repairing plaster walls and the original wood floor, the removal of a room divider and dropped ceiling, and repair to wood trim around doors and windows. In particular, the west wall of the room has been restored in its original plan as a "nook" lighted by a set of windows that had been enclosed. A set of windows along the south wall lights the room, as well.

At the west end of the room is an extant restroom that has been restored with modern fixtures. It is entered by a five-panel wood door. Similar wood doors enter the closet at the southeast corner of the room and the entry door from the hallway into the room.

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Fort Atkinson Club
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Lodge Room/Theater. The décor of the large lodge room dates from the 1931 alteration of this space into the auditorium of the Masonic Lodge. The room has an expansive, glulam arched ceiling from which hang large chandelier style “plate” lights. Banks of modern theatrical style spotlights are attached to the ceiling and upper walls. A heavy crown molding sits along the side walls of the room decorating the heavily textured plaster walls. Also on each side of the room there are narrow platforms that are carpeted and where there are rows of vintage theater style chairs.

The room has a restored wood floor, wood paneled doors with simple wood trim and plain baseboards. Along the east end of the room, there is another small platform with two tiers that was used by the Masons. Along the north wall of the room there are two shallow dormers with windows that add natural light to the room.

Basement Level

The basement is reached in the same method as in the rest of the building. There is a staircase at the east end that mimics the appearance of the stair to the upper floors. The steps have been covered with a modern composite flooring material.

This basement is fully finished and is illuminated by the large windows that run across the north wall. The basement consists of one large area that includes the old dance floor space along with a two-lane bowling alley that has all its original features and has been restored. Off of this large area there is a kitchen, hallway, and old locker rooms that have been remodeled into modern bathrooms.

The old dance floor space takes up much of the basement and can now be used for multiple purposes, including a winter farmer’s market. The heavily damaged original floor was replaced by a modern wood laminate floor. The walls of this space are plain and the original tongue-and-groove wood ceiling is extant. Utility pipes running along the ceiling have been left exposed as they were originally, and modern hanging lamps are attached to the ceiling.

Along the north side of the basement is the two-lane bowling alley. It features its original narrow wood lanes, gutters, and manual pin setting equipment. At the back of the pin setting equipment is a wooden bench used by the people who set the pins and returned the balls.

At the east end of the basement is the kitchen that is reached from the hallway that runs between the kitchen and bowling alley. The hallway was extended to the east to reach the lowest level of the elevator addition. The square kitchen has been remodeled with tile floors and modern kitchen fixtures. However, the original door is extant and two service openings to the main room are also extant. These

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openings feature doors that slide up and are decorated on both sides with wood trim and cornice moldings.

South of the kitchen and across a short hallway at the foot of the staircase, is the area that once held locker rooms with toilets and showers. This area of the basement was in poor condition and the space was remodeled into one small restroom and a large, multi-stall restroom. The restrooms have modern finishes and fixtures.

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Fort Atkinson Club
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

SIGNIFICANCE

The Fort Atkinson Club is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is being nominated under Criterion A for local historical significance in the area of Social History as the long-standing home of the Fort Atkinson Club and then later, the Fort Atkinson Masonic Temple – both locally important social organizations. The Fort Atkinson Club, an organization catering to young businessmen in the city, offered both social and recreational activities, and many of Fort Atkinson's up and coming businessmen were members. In 1930, the Fort Atkinson Club was purchased by the Fort Atkinson Masonic Temple, another popular social organization with a membership of prominent men. Both of these organizations served as ways for prominent business people to socialize during the first half of the twentieth century, socialization that probably resulted in many business deals and contacts, making these clubs important to the growth and development of Fort Atkinson.

The building is also nominated under Criterion C for local architectural significance as a fine example of the Craftsman style of architecture. The building, with its stucco and wood shingle exterior, has features that reflect this important early-twentieth century style. It was designed by the architect to resemble the large Craftsman style Wisconsin Building featured at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, probably at the request of the Fort Atkinson Club members. The interior is also notable, having fine, high quality Craftsman features, including an abundance of wood trim, vertical panel doors, beamed ceilings, and horizontal and vertical boards applied to plaster wall surfaces.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for this building in the area of Architecture is 1912, its date of construction. The period of significance in the area of Social History is 1912-1966, beginning with the date of construction and ending with the National Register program's 50 year rule. The building was used by both the Fort Atkinson Club and the Masonic Temple from 1912, continuing across many decades. The Masons left the building in the early 1990s and finally sold the building in 1997. Despite this long period of ownership, in the 1960s the Masons went through a period of transition. The Masons still had members who were prominent in the community, but during that time the organization came under criticism for racist membership rules. Simultaneously, the baby-boom generation was less interested in membership; therefore, the Masons were less influential as a social organization. This shift in the influence of the Masons in the community reinforces 1966 as an appropriate end date for the period of significance.

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Fort Atkinson Club
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AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: SOCIAL HISTORY

Significance Statement

The Fort Atkinson Club is locally significant for social history because it was the home of an unusual, small town private men's club and because it was the long-time, twentieth-century home of Fort Atkinson's Masonic fraternal group. In most small communities in Wisconsin, men's groups were traditional fraternal, civic, and church organizations. Private men's clubs were common in large cities, but were unusual for small towns like Fort Atkinson. The Fort Atkinson Club seemed to be modeled after big city clubs with both social activities and athletic opportunities. The club's existence during the 1910s and 1920s was the first phase of social community use of the building.

The takeover of the Fort Atkinson Club by Fort Atkinson's Masonic organization brought a more traditional fraternal use to the building. This period is significant as well, since the Masons were one of the most important of the fraternal groups in the community. Prominent businessmen were often associated with fraternal organizations and the social interaction within fraternal groups often resulted in economic development in the community.

According to Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, fraternal groups were common in Wisconsin and were generally of two types, social and secretive and benevolent or insurance providing. The Masons are the oldest of the social type and their first lodge was founded in Green Bay in 1823. After the large migration of Yankee settlers into Wisconsin during the late 1830s and 1840s, fraternal groups began to significantly increase. In 1865 there were about 150 lodges in Wisconsin. Other fraternal groups of this category were also popular in nineteenth century Wisconsin, including the Odd Fellows, Eagles, Elks, and others. Many of these fraternal groups were formed on ethnic lines that held up until the mid-twentieth century. In fact, the lack of diversity of the clubs was a major issue in their decline after 1970. Despite the radical drop in numbers in the late-twentieth century, a few fraternal groups are still active in most communities, with the most long-lasting being the Masons.¹

The Fort Atkinson masonic organization flourished in the community and was a leading organization when it located in this building in 1930. With an active men's group, women's auxiliary, and youth groups, it provided an important social outlet for many of the community's prominent upper and middle-class families. The Billings Lodge had locations in several other buildings in Fort Atkinson prior to 1930, but none of these locations are extant. It could be said that the Fort Atkinson lodge was

¹ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. III* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 5-1—5-6.

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Fort Atkinson Club

Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

at its peak when it located for the last time in the old Fort Atkinson club, a place it remained for the longest period in its history.

As the location of these two important social groups of historic Fort Atkinson, the Fort Atkinson Club is locally significant for social history. It housed a private men's social and athletic club at a time when such facilities were highly unusual in a small town and later housed a prominent social fraternal organization for over 30 years during the period of significance. The recent renovation of the building has brought back historic features that were covered up during the late twentieth century so that it now resembles its appearance during the period of significance when both of these historic organizations occupied it.

Fort Atkinson Club

In the early spring of 1912, the local newspaper began to run short articles about the formation of a new organization in Fort Atkinson, the Fort Atkinson Club. In late March of 1912, two meetings were held that established the club's board of directors and the club's by-laws. Some of Fort Atkinson's most prominent businessmen were involved in this new club, including A. R. Hoard and F. W. Hoard of the dairying and publishing Hoard family.²

An explanation for the organization of the Fort Atkinson Club also came in late March of 1912 in the local newspaper. Apparently there had been some gossip about the purpose of the club, perhaps that a club for upper-class businessmen was not necessary in the community. The newspaper quoted a minister about "moral recreation" and stated, "This club house is for the social enjoyment and play, if you please, of a lot of very intensely worked, young men." The article continued, "They are all clean, wholesome men who have to work 10 to 15 hours a day. They are not partial to the saloon as a meeting place for social converse." And there was the reason. In this era of intense prohibition activity in the United States, the club was to give men a substitute to the recreation provided by saloons, which often included billiards and bowling.³

The liquor and saloon controversy was particularly active in Wisconsin with its large population of ethnic Germans, a population that enjoyed socializing at saloons and beer gardens. Jefferson County, itself, had a large population of ethnic Germans, so the prohibition issue was particularly important there. The formation of a social club to dissuade young men from going to the saloons seems to have

² "Elect Directors and Officers," *Jefferson County Union*, March 22, 1912, *Jefferson County Union*, March 29, 1912, copies of newspaper articles in possession of Rock River Heritage, Inc., Fort Atkinson, WI.

³ "The Fort Atkinson Club," *Jefferson County Union*, March 29, 1912, copy of newspaper article in possession of Rock River Heritage, Inc., Fort Atkinson, WI.

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been an important issue for club directors. However, the club was not “dry,” as it served alcohol. Clearly the threat to morality was the saloon, itself, and not drinking per se.

By mid-April of 1912, the club had a site for a building. It was along the Rock River close to Fort Atkinson’s downtown and was purchased from A. R. Hoard, who was on the club’s board of directors. The local newspaper lauded the site, stating that its location along the Rock River would be “delightful,” providing a respite on hot summer days and access to recreational activities along the river. The article waxed on poetically that during a summer evening the club would be the location of boating, swimming, and “cronies enjoying their rubber of whist.” Also mentioned as potential recreational activities at the new building were billiards, handball, and “animated discussions of questions of public interest, interspersed with story and song, as wit meets wit.”⁴

In May of 1912, the Fort Atkinson Club’s building committee reported progress on their new building. A Milwaukee architect, erroneously named as T. J. Fitzgerald in the local newspaper, submitted the winning plan from the six sets of plans submitted by Chicago and Milwaukee architects. (The correct name of the architect was found in the minutes of the Fort Atkinson Club; Charles Fitzgerald of Milwaukee.) Excavation was imminent in May of 1912 and the club reported 110 members. Besides the Hoard family, members of the club included innovator and manufacturer of dairy barn equipment W. D. James, and industrialist H. H. Curtiss, manufacturer of dairying and creamery supplies, both companies that were large employers in twentieth century Fort Atkinson.⁵

In the newspaper article that provided the above information, it was also reported that the building will “present much the same appearance that the Wisconsin Building did at the St. Louis World’s Fair, and for architectural beauty this building was awarded the first prize in competition with all other State buildings.” A comparison of the Fort Atkinson Club with the Wisconsin Building at the 1904 World’s Fair does show a strong resemblance between the buildings. This will be discussed in the Architecture Area of Significance.⁶

Information in the Fort Atkinson Club minutes indicate that a variety of activities were held at the club, including billiards, bowling, and card tournaments along with wrestling matches. The club was primarily for men, but there were some ladies’ activities as well. The building held a ladies reception room and the club had ladies nights, dancing parties, and banquets were open to wives and guests of the male members. The club was operated from 9 a.m. to 12 midnight every day and non-members

⁴ “Site Bought for Club House,” *Jefferson County Union*, April 12, 1912, copy of newspaper article in possession of Rock River Heritage, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

⁵ “Club House Work Progressing,” copy of newspaper article in possession of Rock River Heritage, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

⁶ “Club House Work Progressing.”

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Fort Atkinson Club
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could use the club only if they were accompanied by a member. The club prohibited gambling and soliciting. Refreshments were sold in the “Grill Room” or restaurant of the club and in the Ladies Reception Room. According to the 1912-13 report on the club’s activities, the Grill Room and Billiard Tables (which had to be rented) provided a hefty profit for the club shortly after it opened.⁷

In June of 1913, the local newspaper reported on an automobile excursion that stopped at important sites in Fort Atkinson. One of these sites was the recently completed Fort Atkinson Club. The article reported that the tourists found the club to be fitted with all modern conveniences, including a direct lighting system. And, in November of 1913, a “grand opening” or house warming party was given for members of the club. It was reported that coats were stored in the lockers in the hallway of the building, lockers that are still extant. The five-course banquet was held in the basement and afterward, a dance was held after the tables were cleared. Those who did not dance played cards or socialized on the first floor.

In 1920, the Fort Atkinson Club was going strong, with 182 members, but by 1928, the members were looking to sell the building. Closing of saloons during prohibition, changing recreational opportunities, and aging members were probably some of the factors that caused a decline in use of the club. Fortunately, the local Billings Masonic Lodge was thriving and saw the building as an appropriate location for their temple.

Masonic Temple

The Billings Lodge No. 139 dates back to August of 1862 when it was formed in Fort Atkinson. Meetings were held in the local Good Templars Hall (not extant). Formal approval of the new lodge came in 1863 and local Masons began furnishing a new rented hall (not extant) in 1864. In 1873, the Masons moved to the upper story of a commercial building on Main Street, where they remained until around 1883. Between 1884 and 1901, the Masonic Temple was located in the upper floors of another commercial building in downtown Fort Atkinson, and remained at this location until 1901.⁸

The first building constructed in Fort Atkinson that offered specific quarters for a Masonic Temple was the Perry Block, built in 1901 by fellow mason and physician Dr. Fred Perry (not extant). This building was constructed with the idea that the Masonic Temple would be housed in the upper floor. The Masons occupied this building until 1930, when they acquired the Fort Atkinson Club. But,

⁷ Information from Rock River Heritage, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

⁸ “The Past 100 Years of Billings Masonic Lodge No. 139 F. & A.M. Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin,” anniversary program, October 5, 1963, in possession of Rock River Heritage, Fort Atkinson, WI, 2-11.

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before that acquisition, there was a protracted discussion by the Masons whether to acquire this building or construct a modern building of their own.⁹

As early as 1919, the Masons discussed acquiring or building a new lodge. When the Perry family offered to sell their building to the Masons, it was declined due to the cost. At that time, it was also suggested that the Masons acquire the Fort Atkinson Club, indicating that as early as 1919, the club was not as successful as members anticipated and the building was available for sale. The Masons decided to remain in the Perry Block as renters, but by 1927, the Masons revisited the idea of building a new temple or acquiring a different building. A fund-raising drive began with the intention to build new and the Masons began looking at potential sites. But, in the fall of 1929, the Masons decided to use their funds to purchase the Fort Atkinson Club building and in January of 1930, the deal was made.¹⁰

The Masons made few changes to the building that did not involve new furnishings. It was reported in the local paper that new wiring and electric fixtures were put into the building and the dining room was enlarged. The third floor was remodeled into the main lodge room and the rooms on the first floor were repurposed for lodge activities. The exterior of the building was not altered.

Between 1930 and the early 1980s, the Masons did little work to the building other than maintenance and redecorating, including installing some carpeting and linoleum floors. Two exceptions included the enclosure of the porch at the northwest corner of the building in 1951 and alterations of windows on the north elevation in 1957. In that year, the upper panes of the large windows on the basement story were removed and used as storm windows over the lower window panes and the upper parts of the windows were enclosed and insulated.¹¹

In 1982, a major alteration to the building occurred. In need of renovation, the Masonic Temple was "modernized" during a two-year effort. In 1982, the exterior was given an application of aluminum siding. In 1983, work continued, including replacing five old doors with modern steel doors, including the door of the main entrance, which was also partially enclosed. The interior saw more redecoration during this effort rather than remodeling which included new carpeting and some replastered walls and acoustical ceilings. Fortunately, most of the historic details of the interior that dated to the old Fort Atkinson Club were retained or just covered up.¹²

⁹ "The Past 100 Years of Billings Masonic Lodge," 12-15.

¹⁰ "The Past 100 Years of Billings Masonic Lodge," 15-16.

¹¹ "The Past 100 Years of Billings Masonic Lodge," 17-28.

¹² *Jefferson County Union*, August 31, 1983; copy of newspaper article in the possession of Rock River Heritage, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

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For over 70 years, local masonic groups held meetings and activities in this building. The main organization was the Billings Lodge, but there were several related organizations that used the building. The Royal Arch Masons, Order of the Eastern Star (women's auxiliary), and youth groups the Demolay Order and the Rainbow Girls all utilized the building for their activities. Unfortunately, beginning in the 1970s, the Masonic movement had declined all over the country and local lodges had difficulty recruiting new members. By the early 1990s, the Billings Lodge in Fort Atkinson had left this building and in 1997, it was sold. It was hoped the building would be renovated and repurposed, but it remained vacant for many years. In 2011, local philanthropist Joan Jones purchased the building and turned over ownership to a nonprofit organization, Rock River Heritage.

Rock River Heritage made plans to rehabilitate the building and reopen it as a community center. A condition report was completed in 2012 and fund-raising for the building's renovation began in 2014. The renovation reversed the historically incompatible alterations that had been made to the building and updated the building as previously described. The refurbished Fort Atkinson Club opened in the winter of 2015. It provides facilities for many different community activities.

Summary

The Fort Atkinson Club is locally significant because it was the location of two long-time, important social institutions in the city's history; the businessmen's social and recreational Fort Atkinson Club and the Fort Atkinson Masonic Temple. These two men's clubs were important in the social history of Fort Atkinson, providing a connection to the lifeways of prominent businessmen in the community.

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHITECTURE

The Fort Atkinson Club is locally significant for architecture because it is a fine example of the Craftsman style as interpreted in a small-town institutional building. The design was executed by a Milwaukee architect with the intent to be similar to the progressive style of the Wisconsin State Building at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. Not an exact replica, the Fort Atkinson Club does have similarities to the plan of the Wisconsin State Building and the same Craftsman design vocabulary was used. When constructed, this building was the best example of the style in Fort Atkinson until it was eventually disguised for 30 years under aluminum siding. Now with its original details revealed and restored and its fine interior, also restored, it stands out once again as the best of its style in the community.

Several styles grew out of the Arts and Crafts movement of the late-nineteenth century, including the Prairie style, the Bungalow, the Craftsman style, and the elaborate high-style variation of the Craftsman: the Arts and Crafts style. The Arts and Crafts movement in both art and architecture

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Fort Atkinson Club
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emphasized natural materials, strong craftsmanship, and the rejection of elaborate ornamentation unless a functional part of the building's construction. The Craftsman style emphasized these elements with high quality materials and methods of construction, an abundant use of plain, but high-quality wood trim, and details that suggested they were functional even if they were merely applied and not structural. Craftsman style buildings usually feature low-pitched hip or gable roofs with broad, overhanging, eaves. Roof eaves are often decorated with exposed rafters and large brackets. Faux half-timbering is common, reflecting the building's structure, even if it was only decorative. Large front porches are common on houses and often feature heavy piers, plain columns, exposed rafters, and brackets.¹³

The Fort Atkinson Club has the characteristic features of the Craftsman style. The design emphasizes a wide gable roofline on the main elevation and the use of stucco and wood shingles emphasizes the natural materials of the style. A horizontal emphasis is given to the exterior in the form of the almost symmetrical windows on the main and north elevations, windows that in some places, form window bands. Many of the openings are filled with windows that were popular in Craftsman buildings, double-hung sashes with vertically divided upper lights and single lower lights.

The interior of the building is where the Craftsman details really shine. All of the interior floors feature an abundance of simple but high-quality wood trim around windows and around the vertical paneled doors that are almost all extant. In addition, several rooms on the first floor feature walls with applied vertical and horizontal wood boards and beamed ceilings. The main hallway and staircase also feature similar details along with a set of original wood cubicles and cabinets that add to the Arts and Crafts feel of the interior. A plain brick fireplace sits in the first floor lodge room. The very tall brick overmantel with a simple wood shelf is typical of the restrained, yet elegant details found in Craftsman style buildings.

The Fort Atkinson Club is the only non-residential building constructed in the Craftsman style in the community, and there are very few good examples of the style in the residential fabric of the city. In 2002, an intensive survey was completed of all of Fort Atkinson except for the Main Street (commercial) Historic District and the small, residential, Merchants Avenue Historic District. The results of the survey included a discussion of architectural styles, including the Craftsman style. At the time of the survey, the Fort Atkinson Club was covered with aluminum siding and did not have enough integrity to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

According to this report, at that time only one residence was identified as potentially eligible for the National Register for its Craftsman architectural style and only two other residences were surveyed for

¹³ Wyatt, 2-21—2-24.

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this style to add context to the report. The potentially eligible residence is a fine example of Craftsman architecture that suggests popular elements of the Prairie style. The Fort Atkinson Club leans more toward the Arts and Crafts end of the style spectrum, but both the residence and this building are fine examples that stand out in Fort Atkinson.

The lack of high quality Craftsman style buildings in Fort Atkinson means that the Fort Atkinson Club stands out as unusual, but it would be a fine example of the style even if there were more examples in the community. The size, scale, high quality materials and methods of construction and the Craftsman details are distinctive. The architect, Charles Fitzgerald, was located in Milwaukee and carried out a mostly domestic practice there. He was not known in Milwaukee for major commissions and his work has not been studied enough to consider him a master architect. In his design for the Fort Atkinson Club, he illustrated that he could take inspiration from a popular early-twentieth century building (the Wisconsin State Building) and translate it into a more modest sized clubhouse in a small community.¹⁴

Local sources suggest it was the members of the Fort Atkinson Club that wanted the building to resemble the Wisconsin Building at the 1904 World's Fair, and the architect obliged, as there is a similarity in the form and massing between the buildings. Both have side gable forms with prominent wide gables on the main elevation. Both have stucco exteriors, but instead of the applied half-timbering that is seen in the gables of the Wisconsin Building, the Fort Atkinson Club features wood shingles. Regardless of where the design idea came from, it was a decision that gave the Fort Atkinson Club part of its distinctive Craftsman exterior.

Integrity

Until the historic renovation of the building was completed in 2014, this building was not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of a loss of integrity primarily due to the aluminum siding that covered the original exterior. Also problematic were some enclosed windows and some inappropriate remodeling in the interior. Fortunately, the late-twentieth century remodeling efforts only covered up historic materials and did not remove them. And fortunately, Rock River Heritage, owner of the building, executed a historic renovation that returned historic details back to their original appearance and sensitively added necessary modern amenities that do not detract from the significance of the building.

That most of the 1912-13 building was extant, even if covered up, prior to the remodeling can be seen by examining the condition report of the building prior to renovation. The report determined that under the aluminum siding, most of the original fabric of the building was extant. The stucco covering

¹⁴ "Historic Designation Study Report, Cass and Wells Street Historic District," on file in the City of Milwaukee Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 8, 2001.

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was, in general, in good condition, and there were only small areas where the stucco would have to be repaired or replaced. The wood shingled gables were largely extant and only a small portion would need repair or replacement.¹⁵

The condition report noted that most of the windows of the building were original and could be rehabilitated and that enclosure of windows could be easily reversed as original windows were still extant under modern materials. Even the transom and sidelights were extant around the main entrance, which had been replaced with a steel door, and these elements could be uncovered.¹⁶

The condition report stated that “much of the original 1913 interior fabric and finishes are relatively intact and in good condition. The most significant area in need of restoration was the basement, which had its original features, but serious problems with moisture control. In particular, the wood floor in the basement was largely deteriorated beyond repair due to moisture problems. The bowling alley was reported in good condition and easily restored.”¹⁷

The first floor was reported to be in relatively intact condition with extant architectural details as well as some details covered with modern materials. The area of the floor that had seen the most inappropriate remodeling was in the northeast corner of the building in the location of the old card room that had been altered several times over the years along with the kitchen area, also remodeled. The report noted that the original stair walls had been enclosed with modern wood paneling. The interior of the second floor was, in general, in good condition with the large lodge room retaining the c.1930 appearance it acquired after the Masons moved in. In the areas outside of the main lodge room on this floor, there were altered ceilings, modern partitions and some enclosed windows. But, it was noted that most of the original details were still extant under modern materials and could be restored.¹⁸

Using the condition report as a guide, the 2014 renovation restored extant historic details of the building and exposed details hidden or altered by inappropriate remodeling. On the exterior, the details once hidden by aluminum siding were revealed and restored, including the stucco and wood shingle walls and enclosed windows. The restoration continued on the interior, where the main staircase was reopened, floors uncovered and restored, and modern coverings on walls and ceilings removed to expose original plaster and wood trim.

¹⁵ Charles Quagliana, “Masonic Temple – The Fort Atkinson Club Condition Report,” October 1, 2012; on file with Rock River Heritage, Fort Atkinson, WI, 10-16.

¹⁶ Quagliana, 16.

¹⁷ Quagliana, 29-31.

¹⁸ Quagliana, 31-36.

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The only significant change to the building in the 2014 renovation was the addition of the elevator for handicapped accessibility. The narrow elevator addition used modern materials that blend in well with the materials of the old building and the addition was designed to not overwhelm the original building in size or scale. It is clear that the addition is modern, but its design is almost seamless with the old building.

Conclusion

The Fort Atkinson Club is locally historically significant as the home of two important social organizations reflecting the importance local social clubs and fraternal organizations played in the history of communities. The Fort Atkinson Club was an experiment in providing local recreational and social facilities for young men that would be an alternative to saloons. This type of club was unusual for a small community in Wisconsin and is an important reason the building is historically significant. The long-time use of the building for the local Masonic Temple was a more traditional use, but also adds to the building's significance as the Masons were one of Fort Atkinson most prominent social fraternal groups.

The Fort Atkinson Club is a fine example of the Craftsman style as interpreted for a small community building. At a time when the Classical Revival style was still highly popular for such facilities, it is significant that this building was given such a distinctive style. The building's integrity has been restored so that it again is a fine example of this style. The building is an important landmark and has been returned to public use for the benefit of the entire community.

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Fort Atkinson Club
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, WI

Verbal Boundary Description:

The verbal boundary description of this property is as follows: Dwight Foster, et. al. Addition, Block 24, Lots 2 & 3.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of this property is its historic boundary since the building was constructed in 1912-13.

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Fort Atkinson Club
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, WI

Fort Atkinson Club, Jefferson County, WI. Photos by Carol Cartwright, January, 2016. Original digital images on file at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0001

Site view, from the south

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0002

View of main and east facades, from the southeast

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0003

View of north and west facades, from the northwest

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0004

Interior, first floor, main corridor

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0005

Interior, first floor, lodge room

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0006

Interior, first floor, enclosed porch

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0007

Interior, first floor, club room

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0008

Interior, first floor, staircase

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0009

Interior, second floor, hallway

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0010

Interior, second floor, looking into elevator addition

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0011

Interior, second floor, main lodge room

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0012

Interior, second floor, studio

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0013

Interior, basement, hallway

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0014

Interior, basement, main room, old dance area

WI_Jefferson County_Fort Atkinson Club_0015

Interior, basement, bowling alleys

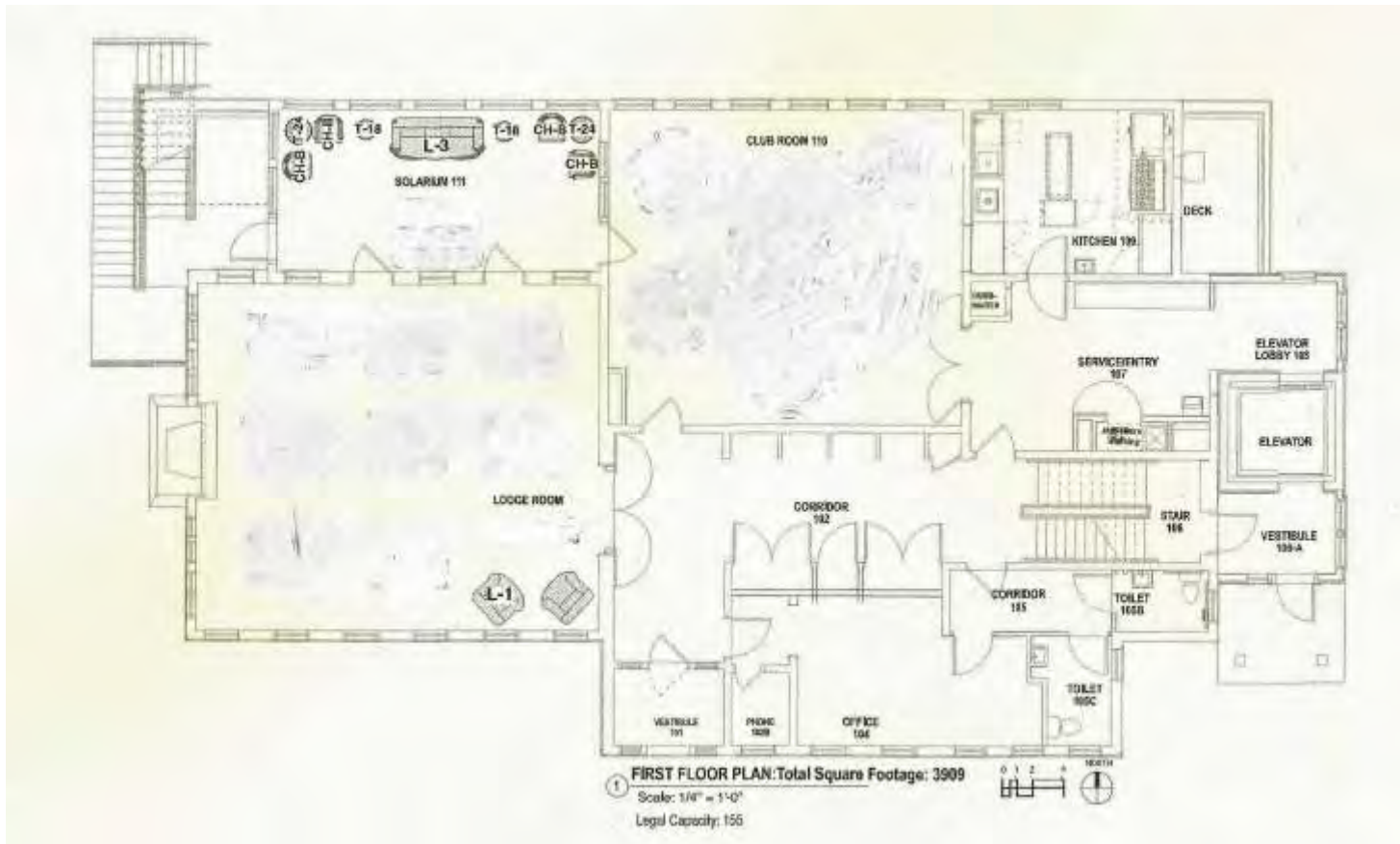
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Fort Atkinson Club
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, WI

First Floor Plan
(not to scale)



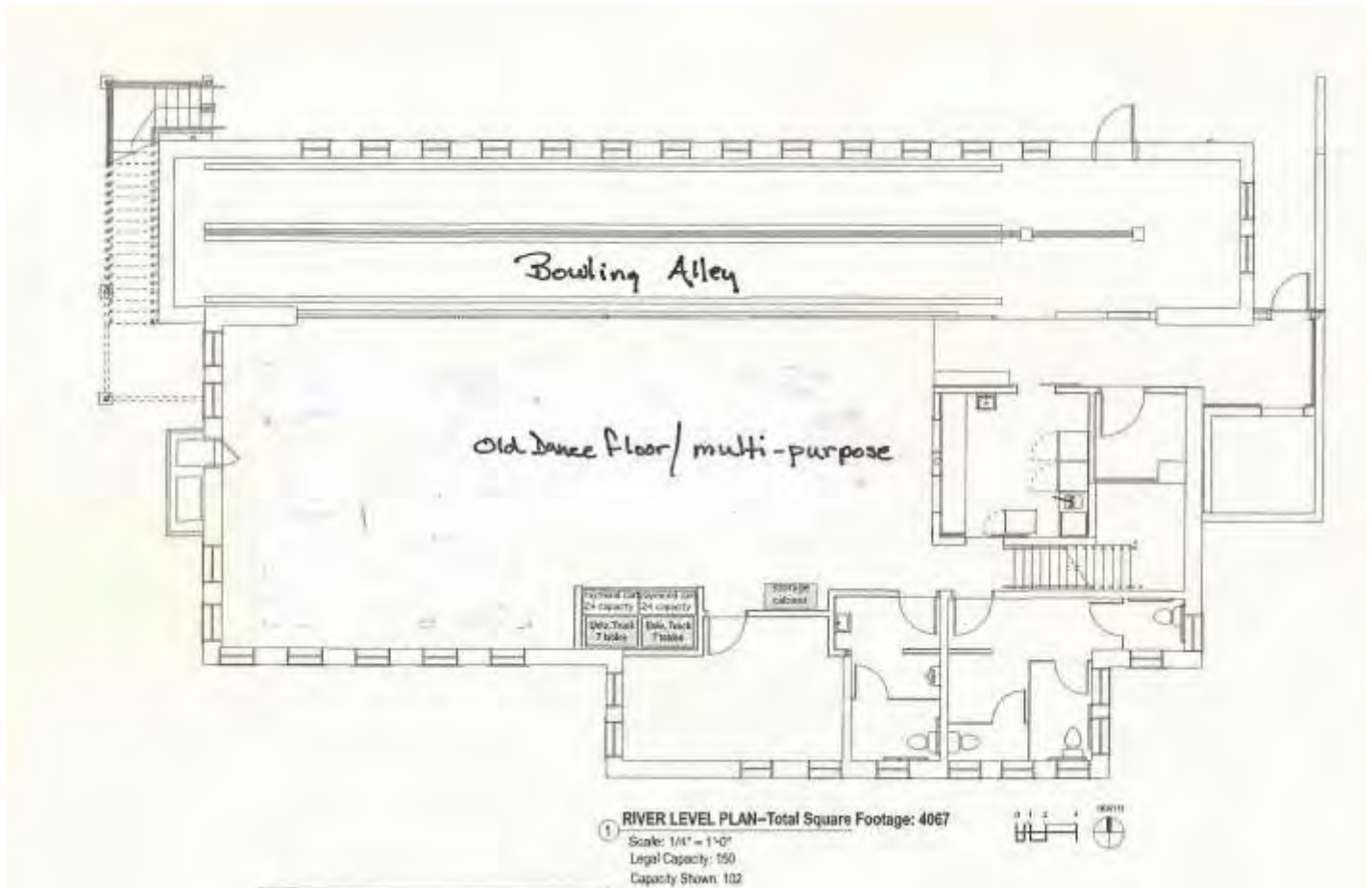
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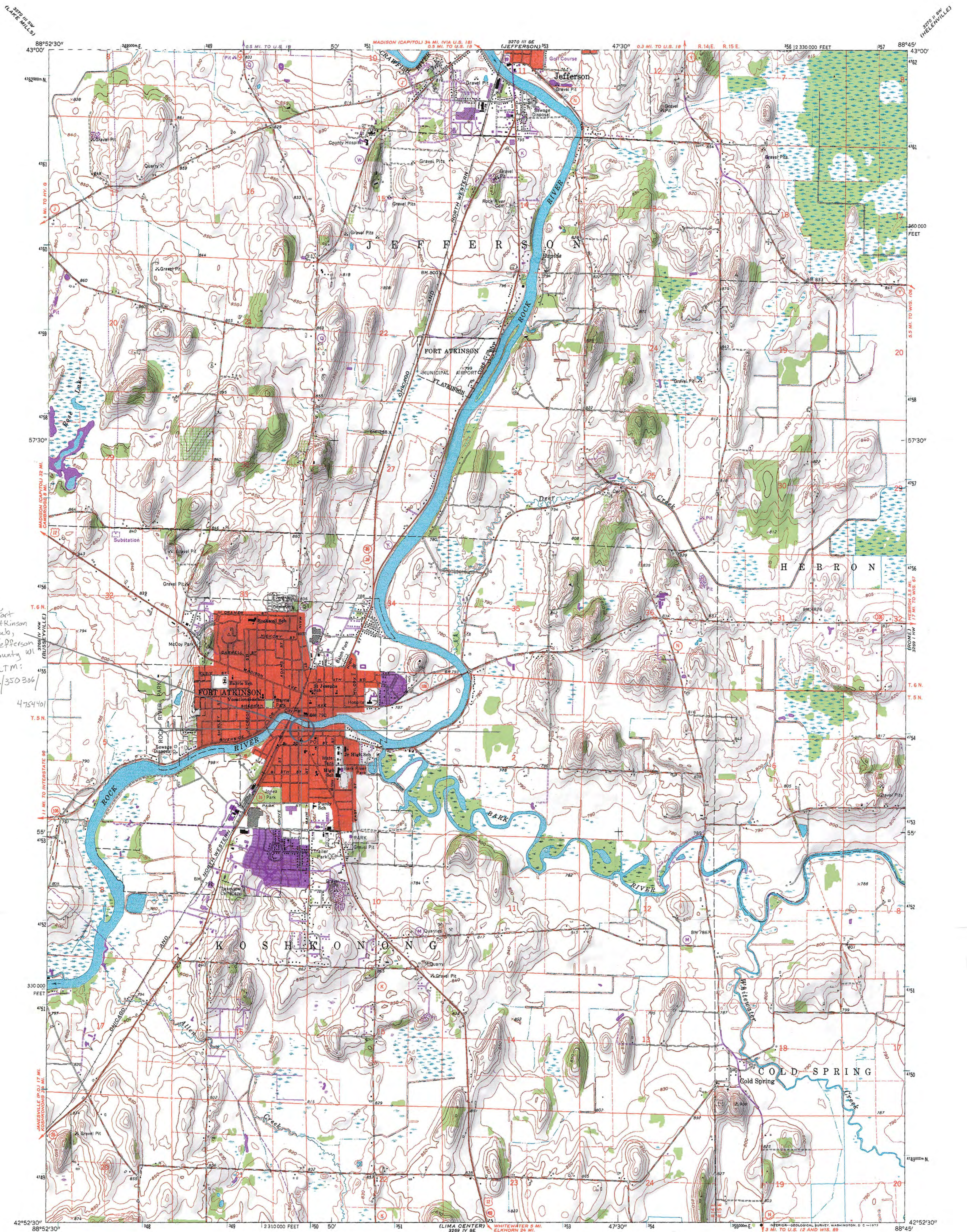
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Fort Atkinson Club
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, WI

Basement Plan

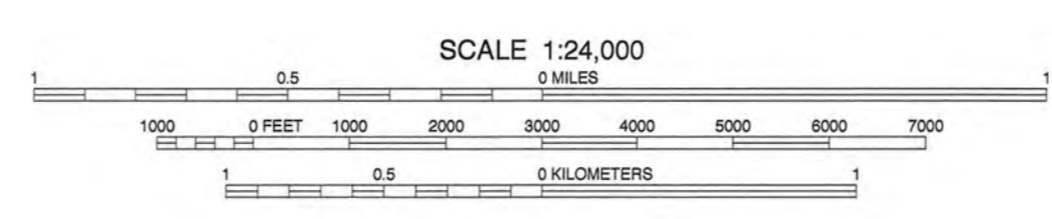
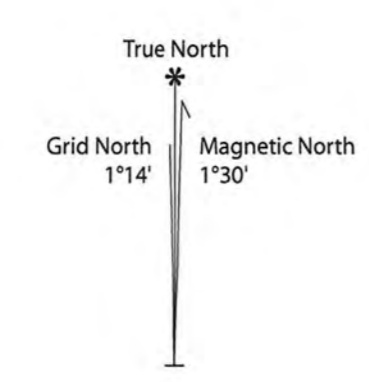




Fort Atkinson Club, Jefferson County WI
UTM: 16350306

4754401

Lake Mills	Jefferson	Helenville
Busseyville	Fort Atkinson	Rome
Milton	Lima Center	Whitewater



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The Lee Wilson Club
Country Club













EXIT

STAIRS



↑ ↓
♿
ELEVATOR

2









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Seventh day of March 2017, for the nomination of the Fort Atkinson Club to the National Register of Historic Places:

1	Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
1	CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
	Multiple Property Nomination form
15	Photograph(s)
1	CD with image files
1	Map(s)
3	Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
	Piece(s) of correspondence
	Other:

COMMENTS:

	Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
	The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property owners
	Other: