United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only JAN 3 0 1984 received date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic	WASHBURN FREE PUB	LIC LIBRARY		
and/or common	WASHBURN PUBLIC L	IBRARY (preferred)	<u> </u>	
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	Corner-oft Washing	and W. ton Ave nue & 3rd S	t reet	_ not for publication
city, town	Washburn	vicinity of		
state	Wisconsin code	55 county	Bayfield	code 007
3. Clas	sification			
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership <u>X</u> public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered * N/A	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted X yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial X educational entertainment government industrial military	<pre> museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:</pre>
4. Own	er of Proper	ty		
name	City of Washburn	·		
street & number	307 Washington Av	enue		
city, town	Washburn	vicinity of	state W	lisconsin
5. Loca	tion of Lega	I Descriptio	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc. Bay	field County Court	house	
street & number	117 E. Fifth Stre	et		
city, town	Washburn		state ^h	Visconsin
6. Repr	resentation i	n Existing S	Surveys	
title Wis. Inv	entory of Historic P	laces has this pro	perty been determined elig	ible? yes _X no
date	1975	······	federal <u>X</u> state	county local
depository for su	rvey records State His	torical Society of	Wisconsin, 816 Stat	e Street
city, town	Madison		state	lisconsin

7. Description

Condition

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
_X good	ruins	<u>X</u> altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one $\underline{\lambda}$ original site moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Washburn Public Library is a coursed, rock-faced brownstone building of one story above a raised basement. The symmetrical, rectangular design is prefaced by a projecting front (east) portico, with tall Ionic columns, distyle in antis. The basement story is defined by a bold brownstone water-table matched to bracketed sills beneath the rectangular first-story windows. The hipped roof is intersected by the gabled portico at the front, and by the hipped stack section to the rear; all slopes are covered with composition shingles. The denticulated cornice and frieze along all walls and the portico are of wood.

The trio of windows to each side of the portico is joined by a continuous sill; on the end walls and rear, windows occur singly or in pairs. Smaller openings light the upper walls of the rear stack. Shorter, square windows in the basement story correspond to those on the first-story. Two of the three red brick interior chimneys correspond to fireplaces at the north and south ends of the interior, while a third, at the north hip of the roof, vents the boiler in the basement.

Typical of Carnegie libraries, the interior consists of a main floor with vestibule, adult and children's reading rooms in the wings, a central circulation desk and stack with auxiliary service and patron rooms to the sides. The lobby is framed by wide arches opening to the reading rooms and stack. The original brass lamps are still in place on the dark paneled oak circulation desk. Simple oak frames trim the window openings in the painted plaster walls. The red brick fireplaces have simple oak mantelshelves and brick hearths. Suspended florescent lights replace the original light fixtures, and the original cork flooring has been replaced with carpeting; otherwise the interior is unaltered, and includes the original brass-trimmed metal stacks, and oak reading tables and chairs.

A pair of dog-leg stairs descends to the basement, where a large meeting room occupies the center of the plan. The boiler room, club room (now storage), rest rooms, and smaller storage rooms are disposed to the north and south.

The library is located on a landscaped site in a residential area two blocks north of the former Washburn library (now city hall), and one block northeast of the business district.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	Heck and justify below Community planning landscape architec conservation law economics literature education military engineering music exploration/settlement philosophy industry politics/government invention invention	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	1904 ¹	Builder/Architect Henry Wildhagen ²	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Washburn Public Library is architecturally significant as a fine local example of Neoclassical-period, Carnegie library-type, brownstone construction. The 1904 design by Ashland architect Henry Wildhagen also represents the work of a northern Wisconsin master.

A 1975 reconaissance survey of the city of Washburn identified approximately one dozen well-preserved and distinctive buildings constructed of the region's high-quality brownstone, whose common use at the turn of the century testifies to the architectural significance of that era of construction, and to the historical importance of quarrying and shipping of the material. Exploiting the monumental and romantic potential of the stone, Washburn's finest examples were conceived in the Richardsonian Romanesque or Neoclassical veins. The Washburn Public Library is one of several examples of Neoclassicism, best represented locally by the Bayfield County Courthouse of 1894 (NRHP 1975). As a library building, the Washburn example joins some twenty-five other local libraries in Wisconsin, fourteen of them Carnegie-sponsored, to be recognized through National Register nomination.

The commission for designing Washburn's new library, like many of the civic commissions in northern Wisconsin at the time, was given to Henry Wildhagen. Perhaps best-known for his school designs, Wildhagen (1856-1920) was born in Hanoyer, Germany, and educated at the technical school of the University of Hanover. At age thirty Wildhagen emigrated to the United States, and established a reputation for designing sulphate mills in the U.S. and Canada. In 1893 he established an office in Ashland with civil engineer Herman Rettinghaus. In independent practice his credits include the South Shore Public School, 1903, in Port Wing (NRHP 1978; demolished 1980); the Ashland (1904), Wilmarth (1895), Beaser (1899), and Ellis (1900) schools (NRHP 1980) in Ashland; and the Bayfield Carnegie Library (1903).

Construction of the Washburn library followed upon a period of marked growth and expansion in the city from 1883-1901. In 1883 the area was cleared and platted as the site of the principal lake terminal of the Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, & Omaha Railroad. The city's first reading room and library was organized in 1891, and in 1892-3, the first library building was planned and constructed. (The former library is now used as the city hall.) By 1902 its quarters were outgrown, and the library board resolved to request funds for a new building from the Carnegie foundation. The gift of \$15,000 was made in 1903, supplemented by an additional \$3,000 request by the city in 1904. The building was opened and dedicated in 1905.

The Washburn Public Library Board of Trustees currently hopes to prompt some minor repair and renewal of the building, after nearly eighty years of continuous service.

Major Bibliographical References 9.

Minutes of the Washburn Public Library Board of Directors, February 23, 1903; October 24, 1903; January 16, 1904; January 23, 1904; May 25, 1904; June 27, 1908; December 20, 1904; March 27, 1905; held at Washburn Public Library.

10. Ge	ograph	ical Data	a		
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Lots 9 and 10), Block 39), Townsite (no traduct	ow city) of 1	Washburn.	a Leonard I
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ate		code	county		code
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ty or town	Madison			•	Wisconsin
	te His	toric Pre	servati		icer Certification
		nis property within t	····		
	national	state	X local		
65), I hereby nor	ninate this pro criteria and pro	perty for inclusion ocedures set forth t	in the National R	egister and ce	eservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- ertify that it has been evaluated
itle Direct	tor, Histo	ric Preservati	on Division	SHSW	date JAN: 25, 1984
For NPS use	only	roperty is included		saister : 2.13 De	date 3/1/84
Keeper of the	National Reg				
Attest:					date

Chief of Registration

1

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Washburn Public Library, Washburn, Bayfield County, Wisconsin Continuation sheet Item number 8

Footnotes:

¹Cornerstone

²Blueprints, held by Washburn Public Library; Historical Report of the Washburn Public Library, July 1, 1904.

³Ashland Daily Press, March 24, 1920

⁴William Francis Raney, <u>Wisconsin, A Story of Progress</u>, New York, 1940, p. 196.

⁵<u>Washburn News and Itemizer</u>, April 25, 1902.

⁶ Minutes of meetings of the Washburn Public Library Board of Directors, June 27, 1904, December 20, 1904.

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Page 1

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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Washburn Public Library, Washburn, Bayfield County, Wisconsin



A.

Continuation sheet Item number 11 Page 1

FORM PREPARED BY

Research assistance by:

June 1982 Kathleen Lee/President Washburn Public Library Board of Trustees (715) 373-5314 P.O. Box 481 Wisconsin 54891 Washburn