

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)
(Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Hutchinson Memorial Library

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 228 North High Street

N/A Not for Publication

city, town Randolph

N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin

code WI

county Dodge

code 027

zip code

53956

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

No. of Resources within Property

 private

 X building(s)

contributing

noncontributing

 X public-local

 district

 1

 buildings

 public-State

 site

 sites

 public-Federal

 structure

 structures

 object

 objects

 1

 0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the

Public Library Facilities of Wisconsin

National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Handwritten Signature]

9/18/90

Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

Beth Boland

11/15/90

 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register.

 removed from the National Register.

 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/Library

EDUCATION/Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

Moderne

foundation concrete

walls stone

roof asphalt

other metal

wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Hutchinson Memorial Library in Randolph, Wisconsin, is a small, one story example of Classical Moderne architecture. Randolph is a small agricultural service center with a population of approximately 1,700 people. The building stands in a largely residential neighborhood two blocks north of the Randolph business district which is made up of one and two story, brick and wood, turn-of-the-century homes.

The Hutchinson Memorial Library is a one story, rectangular shaped structure, with another rectangular addition on the back, creating a modified T-plan. It is built of random ashlar, utilizing a light yellow-colored native limestone. The low-pitched hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The front (west) facade is perfectly symmetrical, and the surface appearance is flat. The entrance is recessed in the center of the facade and features a classical surround composed of fluted pilasters and an entablature inscribed "Hutchinson Memorial Library" topped by a cornice drip cap. Over the double, three-panel wood doors is a multi-light transom. A stylized adaptation of a "colonial" lantern-style light fixture hangs directly in front of the entranceway. Similar wall-mounted fixtures flank the entrance.

Two tiers of concrete stairs lead up to the entrance. Random ashlar rail-walls edge each side of the stairs. To the north of the stairs, a retaining wall runs parallel to the stairs, and flares out toward the sidewalk. A concrete stair to the basement entrance is bordered by the low wall. An identical wall is to the south of the entrance stair, however, shrubs are planted on this side, rather than stairs.

There are two windows on each side of the entrance. Each window is a large, 16-over-12 double-hung sash. Under each window is a large, square spandrel, in contrast to the smaller, random stone masonry of the walls. The window expanses are separated by slightly raised vertical piers, which are ornamented by small metal squares, creating a stylized suggestion of columns and capitals. Along the roof line are stylized stone dentils.

The north side is very simple, like the front. A single, central window, identical to those in front, is placed above three, smaller, ground level, basement windows, which are 4-over-8 double hungs. The south side of the building is identical to the north side.

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The rear (east) facade is also nearly symmetrical. A central chimney is flanked by 6-over-6 double hung windows. The middle one-third of the rear projects out a few feet forming the T-plan. A rear door, with a 4-light window, is located to the right of the chimney in this projection. Two large 4-over-4 double hung and one narrow 2-over-2 windows flank the middle projection. A series of identical 6-over-6 windows are placed directly beneath these, at the basement level.

Landscaping is minimal with low shrubs around the retaining walls in front of the library, and one mature tree in the rear. A flag pole stands in the southwest portion of the front lawn.

One enters the building into a small foyer before stepping into an open reading room. The circulation desk is located in the center. To the rear, right is a small room, originally designed as a museum, now used for periodicals. The office is directly behind the circulation desk, with glass windows which give the librarian a view into the reading room. Restrooms are located on either side, behind the circulation desk. All furniture (shelves, tables, chairs and magazine rack), are original to the library.

A hallway to the left of the office leads to the basement stairs which, halfway down reach a landing with an exit to the rear of the building. At the base of the stairs a door leads to the meeting/dining room toward the front of the building. The full kitchen is in the southeast corner. A storage room is in the northeast corner. The furnace is in a room along the north wall.

Relationship to Property Type

a) Integrity: The library has remained in continual use as a library since its construction in 1936 and the major physical characteristics which relate it to its broader property type are largely unchanged. The exterior is unchanged from the original plan. The interior of the library has been left unaltered, except for minor changes include carpeting installed over diagonal-lay wood block flooring, and a dropped ceiling. The basement kitchen has also been moderately modernized through the years, with the addition of cabinets. These minor changes do not detract from its outstanding overall integrity.

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- b) Plan: The library follows a typical T-shaped floor plan with reading areas, administrative area, book stacks, and office on the first floor and a community room in the basement.
- c) Massing and Elevation: The library has the typical rectangular, symmetrically-composed front facade with the characteristic large expanses of windows. The entrance is located in the center of the facade as is usual, and is recessed in a manner typical of common library design.
- d) Materials: Building materials are typical of the type: stone on the exterior and wood-adorned interior.
- e) Siting: Like the typical 20th century plan, the Hutchinson Memorial Library is located outside of the downtown commercial district, with a substantial "residential" setback and landscape.
- f) Style: Exhibits the features of the Classical Moderne style.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A B X C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Education	1936 - 1939
Architecture	1936

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Clas & Clas, Inc. (2)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Introduction:

The Hutchinson Memorial Library is locally significant in the context of Public Library Development in Wisconsin under Criterion A in the area of education and Criterion C in the area of architecture, representing distinctive characteristics of the Classical Moderne style. This small benefactor-funded library is located one block north of the business district of Randolph, Wisconsin. It is sited along State Highway 73, adjacent to the Randolph Middle School. The building was designed by Clas & Clas, Inc. of Milwaukee and has served the educational and social needs of this rural community for over half a century. The period of significance extends from the date of construction in 1936 to the end date of 1939 due to the fifty year rule.

Historical Background:

The community of Randolph, made up mostly of Dutch and Welsh settlers, started a circulating library in a local drugstore as early as 1872.(3) In 1906, interested residents formed the public library, after appealing to the Library of Commission in Madison for assistance. The village made \$50 appropriation to the library, and the neighboring village of Randolph Center (now Friesland) consolidated their small library with Randolph's.(4)

The first public library was located in a millinery store, then moved to three other store locations in the next ten years.(5)

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The library continued to grow, so that the collection of 496 volumes in 1911 rose to 3,437 by 1930. (6)

In 1935, the village of Randolph was named chief beneficiary in the estate of Mary L. Morris, receiving \$22,000 and a village lot for the purpose of building a library. (7) An old house was moved from the lot to a farm outside of Randolph, and ground breaking took place shortly thereafter. (8) The cornerstone was laid in October, 1936, with a large ceremony. A metal box filled with newspaper articles, reports from many Randolph civic and religious organizations, a listing of all businesses and owners of land in Randolph, and a seed catalog and packet of seeds (guaranteed to grow when the box is opened) from the local J.W. Jung Seed Company, etc., were placed in the cornerstone. (9)

Education

The community of Randolph has actively encouraged the education influence of a library since the founding of a circulating library around 1872. The 1906 public library association further exhibited the community's dedication to the educational opportunities made available to the general public. The educational aspirations of the library association were culminated in 1936 with the construction of the Hutchinson Memorial Library.

The library was instrumental in providing facilities for the education and acculturation of citizens of all ages. Together with the public schools it was a primary educational facility in the city of Randolph. The library has continued to be an educational center throughout the years.

The Hutchinson Memorial Library is of educational significance to the Randolph community, in that it provides an educational focal point for the Randolph community. According to the Multiple Property Form "Public Library Facilities of Wisconsin," the town library provides an important civic service to the community, in part through its availability as a tool for education. The Hutchinson Memorial Library serves as this educational tool, being the only public library in this village, serving a large, mostly rural area. Since the library has been built, it has been an educational and social centerpiece in the village.

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Architecture

The Hutchinson Memorial Library is architecturally significant as a modest example of Classical Moderne style, which emerged in the late 1920s to early 1930s in the U.S. The style is typified by smooth facades, classical proportions, and "stylized" classical details such as entablatures and pilasters. Ornamentation is nearly two-dimensional, creating an impression or abstraction of the detail, rather than the archeological re-creation. Modern materials, such as concrete, rubber tile and aluminum, are often employed in this style.

Classical Moderne is essentially a manifestation of the strong influence exerted on Neoclassicism by the rise of Modernism in the 20s and 30s. According to architectural historian David Gebhard, in his essay about the Moderne style:

"By 1930 modernized Classicism was applied to post offices and other buildings, which exhibit smooth facades (with, of course, the 'correct' proportions) and classical details such as pilasters and entablatures drawn onto the surfaces, in some instances almost like delicate pencil lines on paper. Often, as with the Art Deco Perpendicular buildings, an array of modern materials was openly used: concrete with horizontal pattern of the form boards revealed, rubber tile flooring and aluminum (or other modernistic mixed metals for windows, frames, doors, grilles, and relief sculpture." (10)

The architects of the Hutchinson Memorial Library utilized many of the characteristics Gebhard has indicated. The building has a near flat facade and clean lines. The entrance, with its classic pilasters and entablature, is the only overtly classical form on the building. The metal inlaid tiles and aluminum roof edging are also elements in the overall Classical moderne design. The building is elegantly executed in its symmetry and simple lines. The use of the Classical Moderne style indicates the tenacity of "classicism" despite the increasing influence of the Modern movement. The choice of such a contemporary design in a small rural-based community reflects the pervasive influence of modernism.

The Hutchinson Memorial Library was designed by the architectural firm Clas & Clas, Inc. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (11) The elder Clas, Alfred C., was well-known architect due to his work in the prominent firm of Ferry and Clas. From 1890 to 1912 the firm created a successful business design and became well-recognized

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primarily through the design of a number of civic, commercial and institutional buildings such as the Public Library and Museum in Milwaukee, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Building in Milwaukee, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Library and Museum in Madison.

After dissolving the firm in 1912, Clas continued in practice with his sons, Angelo and Ruebens under the name of Clas and Clas. Alfred Clas remained active in the firm into 1933, and although Alfred C. Clas was only minimally involved in the firm by the time the Hutchinson Memorial Library was designed, his experience is designing Neoclassical style buildings likely influenced the firm's work.

Footnotes:

1. Clas & Clas, Inc., Blueprints for Hutchinson Memorial Library, Randolph, Wisconsin, July 15, 1936.
2. Ibid.
3. Geraldine Jenkins, History of Hutchinson Memorial Library, 1937-1987, (written for 50th Anniversary celebration, April 4, 1987), p. 1.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid, pp. 1 - 2.
6. Ibid, p. 7.
7. Ibid, p. 3.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid, pp. 4 - 5.
10. David Gebhard, "About Style, Not Ideology, "Architecture, Vol. 72, No. 12, December 1983, p. 40.
11. Henry F. Withey, AIA, & Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc. Los Angeles, 1970, p. 124.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): X See continuation sheet

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
 X Other
Specify repository:
 Hutchinson Memorial Library, Randolph, WI

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Less than one (1) acre.

UTM References

A 1/6 3/3/7/9/0/0 4/8/2/2/5/0/0 B / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
C / / / / / / / / / / / / D / / / / / / / / / / / /

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

North 1/2 of Lot 3 and South 41 feet of Lot 4
Block 3 Plat 1 Revised & Consolidated Plat, Village of Randolph

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Entire parcel of land historically associated with property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Kooiman, Intern
organization State Historical Society of WI date 12/10/88
street & number 1074 E. Locust St., #1 telephone (414) 332-4061
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Jung Seed Co.; Binding, Educators Progress Service, Inc., 1970.

Withey, Henry F. & Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical Dictionary of
American Architects. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

Wyatt, Barbara. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Madison, WI: State
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