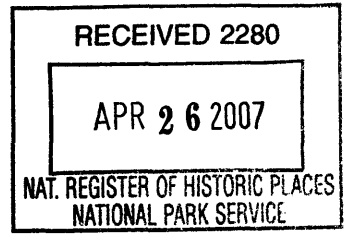


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**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**



**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 Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
other names/site number City Park Pool

2. Location

street & number 355 Park Street
city or town River Falls
state Wisconsin **code** WI **county** Pierce **code** 093 **zip code** 54022
not for publication vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally _ statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title 4/24/07
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin
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

Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool

Pierce 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:)

Robert H. Beall

6.5.07

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		Contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	1 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1	1 structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> 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
is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE/sports facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE/sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE
walls CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT

other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
Name of Property

Pierce County
County and State

Wisconsin

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)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1937-1956

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hagestad, Herman T. (engineer)
Luberg, Harry R. (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool

Pierce County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

(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 1 acre

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

1	<u>15</u>	<u>528974</u>	<u>4966683</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	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 Marlys A. Svendsen.
organization Svendsen Tyler, Inc
street & number N3834 Deep Lake Road
city or town Sarona

state WI

date August 2006
telephone 715/469-3300
zip code 54870

Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
Name of Property

Pierce 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	Dena Mleziva, Planner (contact person)	date	August 2006
organization	City of River Falls	telephone	715/425-0900, ext. 151
street & number	123 E Elm Street	zip code	54022
city or town	River Falls	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 Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin

7. Narrative Description

Site: The Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool is located midway along the northeast side of Glen Park in the city of River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin. The park's irregular triangle-shaped boundary is formed by Park Street on the south, Glen Park Road on the east, and the course of the main channel and south fork of the Kinnickinnic River on the north and west. Glen Park is located approximately four blocks southwest of downtown River Falls and four blocks west of the University of Wisconsin-River Falls campus. The rectangular parcel containing the Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool measures roughly 237 feet by 202 feet and contains the Main Pool with its surrounding deck (contributing structure), the Wading Pool (noncontributing structure), the Bath House (contributing building), the Filter House (noncontributing building), and the area immediately surrounding the pool-bath house complex. This area contains a section of the parking lot along the south and east edges of the pool, a portion of a small children's play area to the west, and a section of tree-covered grounds north of the Bath House. Outside of the nominated property, a dense stand of oak and maple trees is located to the north between the pool and the south fork of the Kinnickinnic River. A meandering concrete paved sidewalk connects the Bath House to the Swinging Bridge over the South Fork of the Kinnickinnic River. The Swinging Bridge was originally built in 1925 and was rehabilitated in 1986.

The site of the pool-bath house complex is level with a one-way asphalt drive extending along the east and south sides through a paved parking lot serving pool and other park visitors. Another section of paved drive outside of the nominated pool site forms a one-way loop through the northwest and west portions of Glen Park. The children's play area to the west of the pool-bath house complex contains plastic play equipment set on a sand surface. The balance of Glen Park contains hiking trails along the Kinnickinnic River and Lake Louise, two picnic shelters, a volleyball court, basketball court, horse shoe pits, two softball fields, soccer field, football field and a tennis court. Most of the park is level with open space recreation areas along Park Street. The main entrance to the park is at the southeast corner off Park Street with a second entrance/exit at the southwest corner, also off Park Street.

Contributing & Noncontributing Resources: The Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool contains two contributing resources and two noncontributing resources listed below and depicted on the site plan on:

- Main Pool completed in 1937 (contributing)
- Bath House completed in 1937 (contributing)
- Wading Pool completed in 1976 (noncontributing)
- Filter House completed in 1970 (noncontributing)

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Section 7 Page 2

Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin

Resource Descriptions:

Main Pool (C): The Main Pool is a 4,200 square foot rectangular-shaped, in-ground swimming pool. It is constructed of 12-inch poured concrete walls and floor and measures 105 feet by 40 feet on the inside (107 feet by 42 feet on the outside). The concrete deck surrounding the pool varies from 12 to 15 feet in width and is set approximately 2 inches lower than the pool rim. The pool bottom is sloped downward from east to west with a variable depth ranging from 2 feet 6 inches at the "shallow" east end wall to a maximum of 8 feet 4 inches reached in the diving well located 11 feet 6 inches from the west edge of the "deep" end wall where the depth is 6 feet 8 inches. A series of 12 original 1½-inch inlets line the south wall of the pool. The original 2-inch drain is located along the east wall and the new 4-inch and 3-inch drains installed in 1970 are along the north and west walls. A schematic site map and section of the pool are attached.

The original pool plans were rendered by Herman T. Hagestad, Engineer, of River Falls in 1937 through construction began four years earlier. Rehabilitation work on the pool's drainage and filter system was completed in 1970 under the direction of Hagestad's partner and successor, Carroll A. Grubb, Engineer, also of River Falls. The pool as originally built and currently operated has a volume of 146,000 gallons. When originally installed it had three 78-inch diameter vertical pressure filters installed using a 300 gpm pump to service the pool. The 1970 rehabilitation of the filter system gave the pool a recirculating capacity 432 gpm. Further details about the original and replacement pump and filter systems appear below in the Filter House description. The pool is unheated and has five swimming lanes. A 7-foot chain link fence lines the perimeter of the concrete deck and is similar in design to the original fence surrounding the pool depicted in historic photographs. The fence is not included in the resource count.

Minor alterations to the Main Pool include the installation of new drains and drain lines added in 1970; removal of a shallow diving board pre-1980 and the high diving board in 2003 for safety precautions; replacement of the original chain link fence at an unknown date or dates; installation of barbed wire along the top of the chain link fence prior to 1980 and removal of barbed wire in ca. 1980; periodic installation of joint sealants along the gaps between the floor and wall of the pools; and replacement of the concrete deck sections surrounding the pool as needed. No changes have been made to the basic pool structure since its construction.

Bath House (C): The Bath House is a one-story concrete block building with a low-pitched, clipped-gable roof. Its design is similar to other Craftsman Style park and recreational buildings constructed during the decade of the 1930s by Federally funded crews of Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers throughout the country. The Bath House measures 66

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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin

feet 4 inches (east-west) by 18 feet 4 inches (north-south) with a short projecting clipped-gable bay centered on the south façade. Entrances from the pool to the men's and women's changing rooms contain metal paneled replacement doors and are located on each side of this projecting bay. The public entrance to the pool is through a single metal paneled replacement door centered beneath a clipped-gable entrance hood on the north side of the Bath House. The hood is supported by large knee brace brackets and is similarly proportioned to the roof of the pool-side projecting bay. The roof's wide eaves have narrow tongue-and-groove bead board finish with exposed rafter tails. The exterior wall finish of the gables in the projecting clipped-gable bay and door hood is wood board-and-batten siding. The same finish is used for the west and east clipped-gable peaks.

The building's block walls have an ashlar-faced finish and were originally unpainted. They have been painted several times since the 1960s, including a previous depiction of aquatic creatures on a blue background and the current dark brown color for both body and wood trim. The lintels and sills are also constructed of cast concrete but with a flat finish. An inscribed limestone block bearing the abbreviation "W.P.A." for Works Progress Administration and the year "1936" for the construction date, is located on the south wall, west of the entrance to the men's changing room. An exposed brick chimney is positioned off-center at the west end of the building and houses a vent for the water heater.

Fenestration for the building originally included double-hung 1/1 wood sashes with stippled glass in both upper and lower sash throughout. Original sashes in the west façade survive with original exterior wood shutters in place. Original sashes also survive in the attic level with the windows boarded over on the exterior. The balance of the main floor double-hung windows were replaced sometime between 1959 and 1970 with fluted glass block.

The interior floor plan of the Bath House remains largely unchanged since its completion in 1937. A sketch floor plan is attached. The women's changing room is located at the east end and the men's changing room is located at the west end with an entrance area and basket room centered between the public entrance door on the north and the projecting bay on the pool side. Separate doors connect short hallways to the changing rooms and along either side of the basket room. A counter facing north allows pool staff to handle admissions and check baskets for swimmers. Each of the changing rooms contains large benched rooms, showers, and toilet stalls. The men's changing room has a large group shower space while the women's changing room has private shower stalls. Floors and walls are painted concrete block with original wood doors for the toilet stalls. Raised cast-concrete floors form shower stall spaces. Painted ceilings have suspended fluorescent lights.

Wading Pool (NC): The Wading Pool is a shallow 341 square foot rectangular-shaped, in-ground pool designated for use by small children. It is constructed of poured concrete walls and floor and measures 22 feet by 15 feet 7 inches on the outside. A concrete deck with a width of approximately 6

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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin

feet surrounds the pool with chain link fencing at the perimeter of the deck. A connecting gate to the Main Pool deck area is located along the south edge of the separate Wading Pool area. Park Board Work Schedules for the mid-1970s period indicate that the Wading Pool was first put in use in 1976.

Filter House (NC): The Filter House is a one-story concrete block building with a low-pitched, side-gable roof located west of the Main Pool and south of the Wading Pool. The Filter House measures approximately 16 feet (east-west) by 28 feet (north-south) with a wall height of 9 feet 4 inches. The smooth finished concrete block walls are painted to match the Bath House. The gable peaks are faced with channel-cut wood siding that imitates the gable finishes on the Bath House. The gable end walls have no openings. The east façade has a six-light fixed metal sash to the right of a pair of metal passage doors. The south door leads to the filter and pump room and the north door leads to the chlorine room. The present Filter House was designed by Carroll A. Grubb, Engineer, of River Falls and constructed in 1970.

The current pool filter equipment has a capacity of 485 gpm and recirculates the entire pool volume in six hours to meet pool standards. The pool filter was replaced sometime prior to 1993 according to an evaluation report for the Glen Park Pool completed that year by HNTB Corporation of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The general operation of this filter system was described by Engineer Grubb in 1970 when he wrote that water from the "main drain will be routed to the new site [new Filter House] where the line will have an up-tee to the transfer pump and an extension of the line to the surge tank where a shear gate will be placed. To drain the pool this gate can be operated and another shear gate in the surge tank will drain all to the [Kinnickinnic] river. The surge tank can be returned thru the transfer pump when required periodically."¹ In laying out specifications for the replacement filtration system, Grubb also noted that the original crushed quartz crystals or silica sand and gravel used in the filtration system had failed to operate satisfactorily during the late 1960s, prompting its replacement by the Vacuum Diatomite Filter system. The original vacuum feed chlorinator was also replaced at that time. Subsequent unspecified changes to filtering equipment also took place pre-1993 according to the HNTB.

Description Summary: The Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool contains four resources, including the original in-ground concrete Main Pool (contributing) and Bath House (contributing) completed in 1937, and the present Filter House (noncontributing) built in 1970, and Wading Pool (noncontributing) added in 1976. The Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool complex has retained its primary resources (pool and bath house) substantially intact, including the original poured concrete structure for the Main Pool and the original architectural design, concrete block structure, fenestration openings, roof lines, and interior plan for the Bath House. Changes including the replacement of the original filter house and chlorine tanks with a new system and the construction of a children's pool were done to meet state

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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
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and local health standards, as well as the recreational life style changes of local residents. These changes have been accommodated into the original pool site without destroying the most significant historic resources of the Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool.

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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance:

Summary: The Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool complex is significant locally under National Register Criterion A. Under Criterion A, the Main Pool and Bath House within the complex derive significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. The Pool project is associated with three important Federal jobs programs established during Franklin D. Roosevelt's first presidential term – the Civil Works Administration (CWA) when the project was begun in 1933, followed by the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) before it was completed in 1937. This Federal jobs program project represented both a symbolic and tangible connection to the national recovery from the Great Depression. The pool complex is an example of an uncommon recreational facility type constructed with Federal jobs program support nationally during the mid to late-1930s. It is an example of a jobs program project that enabled the community to improve its recreational facilities and its residents' quality of life. It continues to be used for its original purpose in River Falls in 2006. The Period of Significance begins with the completion of the pool in 1937 and continues to the end of the historic period in 1956.

The Bath House portion of the pool complex is an example of the adaptation of the Craftsman Style to a specialized recreational building type – a bath house. This style, along with Moderne Style buildings, became commonly associated with Federal jobs program projects during the decade. Both the Main Pool and Bath House also focus attention on the work of River Falls engineer Herman T. Hagestad (1908-1959) who completed design work for the Main Pool and Bath House and supervised their construction in Glen Park between 1933 and 1937. In subsequent years he designed several important municipal engineering projects holding the position of city engineer and operating a local engineering practice. Popularity of the Glen Park Pool project led to his election as mayor just three years after the pool was completed. The physical integrity of both the Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool complex's Main Pool and Bath House remains high.

Historical Overview of River Falls (1852-1940): River Falls is situated on the banks of the Kinnickinnic River approximately 10 miles east of the Mississippi River and 25 miles southeast of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota in west central Wisconsin. The town spans portions of both St. Croix County (north) and Pierce County (south) with Glen Park located in the south half. Water power from the Kinnickinnic River was first harnessed for sawmill operations in 1852 by brothers N.N. and O.S. Powell. They platted the village of Kinnickinnic two years later, the same year that the first flour mill opened. By 1857 River Falls had at least ten commercial establishments as well as the flour mill, a sawmill, and a turning and planing mill.² The population grew dramatically from 312 in 1860 to 1,191 in 1870, and by the late 1870s the village had five mills producing 150,000 barrels of flour

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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin

annually.³ As a result, River Falls became known as a milling center.

In addition to milling, two other developments in the decades prior to 1900 contributed to the overall growth of the community: the establishment of a state normal school and construction of rail service to the town. River Falls residents had a tradition of strong support for local schools and by 1868 when Cascade Mill had opened, they had begun lobbying for the establishment of a state-sponsored normal school in their city. Six years later in 1874, the River Falls State Normal School – Wisconsin's fourth such institution – was built on Cascade Avenue several blocks east of City Park and the future site of the Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool.⁴ In 1897 the Normal School was destroyed by fire. Despite vigorous attempts in the wake of the fire to relocate the school to other Wisconsin communities, the Board of Regents committed to rebuilding the school at River Falls the following year. The addition of a Department of Agriculture at the Normal School in 1912 added to the school's reputation and enrollment expanded in subsequent years. The presence of the Normal School provided a stabilizing influence on the local economy after the turn-of-the-century.

River Falls' rail history paralleled the founding of the Normal School. The first rail connection came in 1878 just four years after the school was founded. The Hudson and River Falls Railroad completed a short line from Hudson – the Mississippi River town located to the northwest – to River Falls terminating at the Junction Falls flour mill.⁵ This spur line followed the west bank of the Kinnickinnic River north of the future site of City Park. When the railroad extended to Ellsworth during the 1890s the, H&RF RR curved southeast along the east side of the river. In addition to transporting passengers, the railroad became essential for shipping wood products and flour. The H&RF RR was absorbed by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad in the 1890s.

After an initial population boom, River Falls' growth slowed in the mid-1880s. Wheat production in the area declined dramatically and River Falls' most important flour mill closed. This downturn was followed by the national Panic of 1893. Coupled with a major flood the following year, River Falls' economy flagged. Efforts were made to find new industries to replace the flour milling but despite several attempts to start factories, jobs remained scarce. Between 1890 and 1910, population dropped 20 percent from 2,474 to 1,991. Establishment of a local creamery and its acquisition by the River Falls Cooperative in 1912 introduced a period of renewed agricultural prosperity. By 1920 River Falls saw growth in its numbers resume with population increased to 2,273.

Great Depression Years in River Falls: As in other parts of the rural Midwest, the seeds of economic recession in River Falls took root during the late 1920s. Farm land prices and agricultural commodity prices that had surged early in the decade fell abruptly and affected such employers as the local

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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin

creamery. Despite the stabilizing presence of the Normal School, known as River Falls State Teachers College beginning in 1927, the community began to see an economic decline as the decade drew to an end. On the eve of the Great Depression in 1930, the population in River Falls stood at 2,363 – a rise of fewer than 100 during the previous decade.

Unemployment during the 1930s in River Falls appears to have been consistent with national averages. A resulting decline in property values and tax revenues during the decade saw River Falls operate its municipal government on a frugal basis while at the same time emphasizing employment with the dollars spent. For example, City Council proceedings during the early 1930s record payments to many individuals for maintenance tasks – shoveling sidewalks during the winter, sweeping and striping streets in the summer, cutting trees and hauling wood in City Park, etc. To assist the unemployed and destitute, provision was also made for “poor relief” at each council meeting. These measures included payments to local merchants, such as grocers and druggists, who were providing goods to the poor. Payments were also made each month to the local hospital for care of indigent patients and to cover the cost of transporting the poor to distant hospitals for medical treatment. Frequently, the council approved funds to “feed tramps.”⁶ Another measure taken by the City Council for several years during the 1930s gave local property owners a six-month delay for the payment of property taxes without penalty. Despite the continuing poor economy, population rose in River Falls during the Great Depression years reaching 2,806 by 1940 for the first time surpassing its pre-1900 peak.

National and Local Response to the Great Depression: Like the rest of Wisconsin, River Falls and Pierce County gave Democratic presidential candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt a large majority in 1932. When President Roosevelt was inaugurated in March 1933, he began his first one hundred days in office undertaking a series of initiatives to establish a “new deal for the American people,” a promise he had made the previous year in his nomination acceptance speech. The economic crisis that Roosevelt faced at the time had a majority of the country's banks closed, farmland prices in decline, business foreclosures on the rise, and 13 to 15 million unemployed workers scattered throughout all parts of the country. Among the first efforts of Roosevelt's “New Dealers” were the design and start-up of Federally-sponsored relief programs aimed at putting people to work.

- In June 1933, Congress passed the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA), which created two important Federal initiatives designed to combat the effects of the Depression. The National Recovery Administration or NRA was established to set up code agreements with private industries that would encourage greater employment and at the same time, regulate wages, and affirm union organizing. The second agency was intended to serve an emergency role, hence the name, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. A short time later, President Franklin Roosevelt appointed Hugh

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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin

Johnson to head the NRA.

The local response in River Falls to the establishment of the NRA came during the summer of 1933. Since no local government agency existed, an American Legion committee was set up under the direction of Dr. C. J. Phillips to undertake a local employment survey to demonstrate local need for public works funds. According to local newspaper accounts, if the need were able to be demonstrated, then the community would take the next step of determining which projects merited completion through a combination of a Federal grant and a low-interest loan to the city. Primary projects being considered by municipal leaders in September 1933 were a sewage disposal plant to serve the whole city, municipal playgrounds, tennis courts, and a swimming pool. A total of \$1.8 billion was identified as available nationally at the time through the NRA.⁷

Roosevelt's second initiative was intended to serve as an emergency program that would outlive its useful life quickly as workers were reemployed.⁸ Harry Hopkins was appointed to head the newly established Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and Civil Works Administration (CWA). Responsibilities for another jobs program, the new Public Works Administration (PWA), were assigned to Harold Ickes, Roosevelt's fiscally conservative Secretary of the Interior. Under Hopkins' and Ickes' direction a series of Federal public works programs were given form and substance. While local officials were identifying projects suitable for funding, Federal agencies under Hopkins and Ickes were establishing management structures, distribution systems, administrative practices, and funding measures. A modern Federal bureaucracy was being born.

In November 1933, Hopkins told the nation's state and local officials that the goal was to get 4 million men and women to work within a month in the FERA and CWA programs. It was in this first phase of Federal public works spending that in December 1933 and January 1934 several local CWA projects were announced in and near River Falls. One project called for conservation measures to be completed along a state-owned section of the Kinnickinnic River west of River Falls and another called for the construction of 25 wing dams along private stretches of farmland along the river. Another CWA project involved construction of a new field house at the River Falls State Teachers' College and a separate project called for painting and floor refinishing at the local high school. On December 11, 1933 at a special meeting of the City Council, proceedings record that a "delegation of ladies appeared and asked that one of the CWA projects be a swimming pool to be located in the City Park. The Council assured the ladies that they would include the swimming pool as one of the projects asked for." Several other municipal projects were submitted to the state project review board for approval including two sewer projects. Of these three municipal applications, a CWA grant of \$6,000 was initially approved for the swimming pool in Glen Park.⁹

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History of Glen Park: The site planned for River Falls' new swimming pool was downstream of a section of town connected to the town's early years as a milling center. The Cascade Mills and dam were built in 1868 along the south fork of the Kinnickinnic River creating a waterfalls and glen at its foot. The area soon attracted visitors and informal steps into the glen and a foot bridge were built in subsequent years making it a popular place for local picnickers and hikers. By the 1880s the idea of a park on the south side of the glen was being discussed, but it took until July 15, 1898 when Normal School Professor Brier led a committee before the River Falls City Council, that action was taken. Immediate approval was given by the Council for the purchase of 21 acres of land south of the falls and glen in an area known as the "Powell Woods."

The new park was named "City Park." Though a park commission was established to oversee the park, it was developed and initially maintained exclusively with the aid of volunteers. In October 1898 a "park bee" was held to begin work by volunteers, but only a small number were on hand to assist with the project. The next measure taken was under the behest of the newly formed River Falls Improvement League. It involved having families volunteer to maintain lots within the park, each four rods square. In 1901 a driveway was graded through the park and a bike trail was created, according to local historian Ursula Peterson. She also has identified a major volunteer drive to replace a large number of dead trees in the park. Difficulties with the all-volunteer system ensued and by 1902 municipal crews assumed responsibility for care of the park.

In the 1920s the dam across the Kinnickinnic River burned and was not rebuilt. The low bridge across the river into City Park was frequently washed out by floods and rebuilt in a haphazard manner. Access to the park was made difficult as a result. Members of the Women's Improvement League encouraged development of a high bridge by raising funds and securing plans from the Minneapolis Bridge Company. The company was already on hand constructing the Junction or Falls Street Bridge during the spring and summer of 1925. In August they began construction on the pedestrian suspension bridge over the glen. On October 15, 1925 construction of the Swinging Bridge over the south fork of the Kinnickinnic River was completed. In subsequent years the 130 foot long Swinging Bridge gave convenient access to more visitors to the park to use its walking paths and picnic grounds.

During the 1930s, City Park became the location for a number of projects designed to provide employment for workers and to improve the park for the use of city residents. Projects ranged from the large scale projects such as the construction of the swimming pool-bath house complex described below to paving drives, cutting trees, clearing stumps, and repairing other park structures. Facilities and programs offered at the park grew to include ball fields in the summer, a skating rink in the winter,

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and swimming lessons through the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

By the late 20th century the name in common use for City Park was "Glen Park" in honor of the glen along the Kinnickinnic River that had prompted its founding. Additional playground areas, ball fields, tennis courts, picnic shelters, and walks were added in the areas comprising the original Powell Woods as well as along Park Street.

Construction of Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: The most substantial improvements to City Park following construction of the Swinging Bridge in the 1920s was construction of the Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool, which began in late 1933. Mayor Walter Sutherland and Councilman W.J. Davison made a trip to Madison in early December to plead River Falls' case for the pool and two sewer projects but only the pool was initially approved. It is likely that its authorization was part of Harry Hopkins' effort announced the previous month to get several million men and women to work on CWA programs before the end of the year. The pool project would meet this goal.

The day after Christmas, work on the pool project commenced under the supervision of Harry Luberg. Harry was the son of Frank Luberg, a long-standing River Falls contractor, who together with his son Harry, was responsible for many of the town's largest institutional and commercial buildings erected during this period. According to Margaret Luberg, Harry's widow, her husband "was called into city hall by the council and asked, 'Is it possible to build a pool now?' (It was the middle of winter.) Harry determined that, yes, it was possible, and the council went on to hire him as the supervisor of the project. 'Take charge and use as many men as you can,' they instructed him."¹⁰ The *River Falls Journal* described the project as including two crews of 20 to 25 laborers working five-hour shifts six days a week. The grant provided \$1,500 for construction material and \$4,500 for labor and according to officials, excavation would be completed in four to six weeks. The *Journal* reported that "excavation and all other work possible will be done by hand, thus giving about 45 men in the city work for some time."¹¹

Evidence that the building of the pool was not uniformly supported at the time construction began is seen in the extensive defense provided by the *Journal* for the project. First explaining the need for the pool in the community, the *Journal* went on to ask readers "Would it be better for the city to spend a few hundred dollars and secure a \$6,000 asset to the city, or would it be more sensible to spend much more than the few hundred dollars in feeding the needy and not have one single asset to show for it. It would appear without argument, that the swimming pool is the logical answer to the situation."¹²

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Despite weather-related pauses, work on the pool progressed in January 1934. A brief interruption came after New Year's Day when CWA projects were ordered to lay-off single men from work crews. A county CWA inspector visited the pool site and affirmed that the quota of CWA projects and workers for River Falls was not being exceeded.¹³ Margaret Luberg recalled the difficult conditions of the work site when the project began. The ground was covered with several feet of snow that had to be hand scraped and the soil was frozen to a considerable depth. Once the ground was cleared, wood fires were started and kept going around the clock. As the soil began to thaw other crew members worked with picks and shovels to break up the soil and haul it away by wheelbarrow. When a depth of 8 feet was reached a wood frame and tar-paper structure was built over the site.

By late February the pool itself was taking shape. In a newspaper account, Mayor Sutherland stated that 36 men working in three shifts were pouring cement for the pool inside a temporarily enclosed and warmed space. Seven heating stoves kept the temperatures warm once the concrete was poured. CWA crews would gradually be reduced during March and April as summer jobs in the private sector became available. Concerns about the problems ahead with completion of the project (funding construction of the bathhouse, laying water lines, paying for and installing filtration equipment, etc.) were given scant mention.¹⁴ City Council Proceedings in April and May of 1934 show payments made for workers on the pool averaging about \$7.20 per week. The number of workers paid directly by the city peaked at about 30 in April and dropped to 10 in May. A lump-sum payment was paid to the county for men employed through the county's "Consolidated Lbr. Co. Poor." The amount paid for these workers fell off during the spring as well. These reductions of workers at the pool project can be explained as part of the national demobilization of the Federal CWA program planned by the end of May 1934. Work came to a halt with portions of the pool project unfinished. No more pool expenditures were recorded during the remainder of 1934.

By June 1934 on the national level, Secretary Harold Ickes had overseen expenditure of \$3.3 billion for 13,266 Federal projects and 2,407 non-Federal projects that included small projects like the initial work on the Glen Park Pool. Although the popular Federal CWA and PWA programs would see a series of successive appropriations continue for nearly a decade, the programs would be restructured several times on the national and state levels. The first came in February 1934 when state CWA boards were discontinued.¹⁵ State level offices staffed by Federal employees soon replaced the state boards. These offices were headed by "state engineers" and, despite their titles, their responsibility was to the Federal government. In a major effort at decentralization, legal, engineering and financing experts were transferred from Washington to the state engineer offices. Over time, there were problems with these offices as well. Their titles led to confusion as local officials, including those in River Falls, sought to learn how to successfully apply for Federal assistance and were unclear as to whether the

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“state engineer” was a promoter or administrator.

At the local level, completion of the Glen Park Pool languished during the balance of 1934 and into 1935. The “Financial Report of the City of River Falls for the Year 1934” issued in January 1935 stated that a total of \$1,695.62 had been spent on the pool. Related work in City Park likely included \$162.42 spent on “CWA Stumps.”¹⁶ In June 1935 the River Falls City Council gave the mayor permission to seek funds from the state and Federal government to complete the swimming pool. Work that remained included the bath house and shower rooms, the walks, fence, and chlorine filter tanks. According to a local newspaper report, the pool remained at the top of the list of incomplete projects being promoted by the City of River Falls.¹⁷ It is possible that part of the problem of immediately securing additional funds for the project was a result of Pierce County’s decision to not participate in the Federally recognized “relief roll” system. In order to have a more substantial impact on reducing the number of unemployed, President Roosevelt’s directives during this period put greater emphasis on completing PWA projects that employed people previously registered on the federally recognized relief rolls. Since Pierce County did not participate, its projects were disadvantaged.

Another reason likely for flagging completion of the pool was new interest by the City Council in several other larger public works projects. In April 1935 the Council authorized support for improvements and paving of a state highway project along Main Street from River Falls to Ellsworth. Later that year, City Council Proceedings show work beginning on design for the construction of a new sewage disposal plant scheduled for construction the following year. This project, along with related interceptor sewer and sanitary sewer work, dominated the city’s public works agenda during most of 1936 and into 1937. Engineer for design and inspection of portions of these projects was Herman T. Hagestad who also completed work on the pool project.

By November 1936 it appears that WPA funding was finally approved for commencing work on the Bath House. Worker wages for the “Pool” reappeared on the city council agendas in November 1936 and continued in 1937. By mid-year, larger payments were being authorized to local contractors in addition to individuals to complete the pool project. Shower equipment was installed in the Bath House and \$3,300 of filtration and pumping equipment was ordered and installed to service the pool itself. Finally by late June 1937, the *River Falls Journal* reported that the pool was in “the last stages of completion.” Impatience with the pool’s slow completion is suggested by a reporter’s comment: “Many of our readers who have practically despaired of the completion of this project, will be elated to hear that approval has been given on the final purchase of equipment.”¹⁸ It is likely that the especially hot days during the summers of 1936 and 1937 had figured high in the impatience of local residents.

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Announcement of a completed pool ready for use by the public came on August 5, 1937. Chairman of the Park Board Otto Kulstad stated that the pool would be open to the public on August 12th following completion of testing of the circulation and sanitizing machinery. A dedication ceremony and program complete with participation by the high school band and chorus was held during the afternoon of the 12th. Mayor Sutherland and others made speeches. Spectators lined the fence during the opening event and the pool remained the center of local attention in subsequent days. On Sunday August 15th a total 500 paid admissions were recorded with daily admissions averaging 300 in the week following the opening, evidence that "the pool was the most popular place in town."¹⁹

National Public Works Program Ends: As the decade of the 1930s drew to an end, Federal public works programs began to wind down as the need for such measures declined and as the focus of the Roosevelt Administration began to shift towards readying for war. President Roosevelt's reorganization plan consolidated the efforts of a number of the "alphabet agencies" under the umbrella of the Federal Works Agency (FWA). It absorbed the PWA (the former CWA) as well as the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Supervising Architect's Office in the Treasury Department (responsible for post office construction), and the U.S. Housing Authority. John M. Carmody was selected to head the new agency. Six regional FWA offices continued to operate until 1943. Though full documentation of the funding mechanisms for the River Falls pool project is incomplete, grant support from the CWA, its successor the reorganized PWA, and the WPA programs has been documented.

On the national level, the Federal programs left not only a legacy in public works projects but also encouraged a shift in the type of activities sponsored by local governments. A recreational component was seen in many of the public works projects that were completed and staffed in nearly 500 cities. The National Recreation and Park Association reported that only 2,500 persons were working in full-time recreation positions in the United States in 1930 and, that by 1937, 44 states employed 46,000 people in the national WPA program.²⁰ The Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool was part of this national trend that saw recreational facilities completed and staffed during the Great Depression years.

No comprehensive list of swimming pools and natatoriums constructed with the use of Federal jobs programs during the 1930s has been compiled to date. However, it has been estimated that during the three-year period ending June 30, 1938 nearly 17,000 WPA-funded park and recreation facilities were created or improved. In Wisconsin, cumulative figures show that 408 WPA-funded projects had been completed by September 30, 1937 with a total value of \$24.5 million or 18.8 percent of the total WPA spending in the state. It is expected that nationally the number of swimming pools funded by all Federal programs exceeded 1,200. A total of 11 pools opened in the five boroughs of New York City

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during the hot summer of 1936 alone. In Ohio, 45 were completed during the decade of the 1930s. A selected list of Federally-funded swimming pools compiled from various sources appears below.²¹

Selected List of Swimming Pools built using Federal Jobs Programs

Pool Name	Year	City	State	Federal Program	Extant 2006	Nonextant 2006
Carbon Hill Swimming Pool	1938	Carbon Hill	AL	WPA		X
Ceres High School Swimming Pool		Ceres	CA			
Santa Barbara Municipal Swimming Pool	1938	Santa Barbara	CA	PWA		
La Grange Swimming Pool	1935	La Grange	GA	PWA		
Pocahontas Swimming Pool	ca. 1938	Pocahontas	IA	WPA	X	
Spencer Swimming Pool	ca. 1938	Spencer	IA	WPA		X
Unidentified		Wallace	ID			
Chester Swimming Pool		Chester	IL	WPA	X	
Mystic Waters Family Aquatic Center/Rand Park		Des Plaines	IL			
Roosevelt Park Swimming Pool		Glenview	IL			
Mt. Carmel Municipal Swimming Pool		Mt. Carmel	IL			
Fowler City Park Swimming Pool		Fowler	KS			
Herington Swimming Pool		Herington	KS	WPA	X	
Holton Municipal Swimming Pool	1936	Holton	KS	WPA	X	
Unidentified		Metaire	LA			
Forsythe Park Swimming Pool	1938	Monroe	LA	WPA		
St. Roch Playground Pool, Lafitte Playground Pool, Mother Cabrini Playground Pool, Stallings Playground Pool, Wisner Playground Pool	1936, 1941, 1940, 1938, 1940	New Orleans	LA	WPA		
Unidentified		Buffalo River	MN			
Marshall Swimming Pool	1938	Marshall	MN	PWA		
Old Mill State Park Swimming Pool		Thief River Falls	MN			
Swope Park Swimming Pool	1941	Kansas City	MO	WPA	X	
Unidentified		Maplewood	MO			
Delta State University Swimming Pool		Cleveland	MS			
Pullen Park Swimming Pool		Raleigh	NC			
Sunset Park Swimming Pool		New York	NY			
Bellaire Swimming Pool	1941	Bellaire	OH	WPA	X	
Columbus Grove Swimming Pool		Columbus	OH	WPA	X	
East Palatine Park Swimming Pool	ca. 1941	East Palatine	OH	WPA	X	
Sayre Park Swimming Pool	ca. 1940	Sayre	OK	WPA	X	
Unidentified		St. Helens	OR			
Deep Eddy Swimming Pool		Austin	TX			
Big Spring Municipal Swimming Pool	1935	Big Spring	TX	PWA		
Wheeling Park Swimming Pool	1937	Wheeling	WV	PWA		

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Architectural Background:

River Falls engineer Herman T. Hagestad (1908-1959) prepared the plan for the original Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool.²² Hagestad was a native of River Falls where he attended grade school and high school before attending River Falls State Teachers College from 1926-1929. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in Madison with a B.S. degree in civil engineering in 1932. Later that year he went to work for Starbuck Construction Company of Starbuck, Minnesota. He worked on the sewer construction project in River Falls while working for the company. Two years later he returned to River Falls and opened a consulting engineering practice. He completed design work for two interceptor sewer projects in River Falls in 1936 and 1937 (E6-36 and E7-37) as well as inspection work on the new sewage treatment plant built in 1936. Later sewer work is documented in city records for the South Fork Sewer District #1 in November 1938, a sewer extension in February 1941, and a sanitary sewer extension in June 1948.

Shortly after the second of these sewer projects began construction in January 1937, Hagestad finalized the drawings for the Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool. Construction of the pool begun in 1933 saw installation of the final filtration and sanitation machinery during the summer of 1937. The only surviving plan for the pool complex is dated March 29, 1937 and shows a site plan and section for the Main Pool, Bath House, and earlier filter house. Though no separate floor plan or drawing for the Bath House survives, its design is attributed to Hagestad.

During the balance of Hagestad's career he served as city engineer for River Falls and was a consulting engineer to the nearby communities of Hudson, Ellsworth and Amery. He partnered with engineer Carroll Grubbs and their practice included the design of a number of municipal buildings, sewer projects, and power developments in northwestern Wisconsin. Hagestad served as mayor of River Falls from 1940-1943 and from 1950-1952. In 1953, Gov. Walter Kohler appointed him to the Wisconsin Board of Regents. Hagestad was also active in the Wisconsin Society of Engineers serving as president of the Northwest Chapter of the Society and a director for the state society at the time of his death in 1959. The student union at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls is named in his honor.

Hagestad's design for the Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool was straightforward and well-suited to the site. The original poured concrete rectangular pool had its main entrance through the Bath House oriented towards the north and a primary pedestrian access to the park over the south fork of the Kinnickinnic River – the Swinging Bridge constructed in 1925. The pool itself and its wide concrete deck faced a sunny open area to the south that was surrounded by a parking lot. The automobile parking spaces ringing the fenced pool site became an informal part of the pool's operation providing

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spots for visitors to observe swimmers from the shade and comfort of their cars. Similar car lots were developed for baseball and softball diamonds and drive-in movie theaters during this period as the fascination of Americans with the automobile became well established.

Harry R. Luberg provided oversight for the pool's construction. Records do not make it clear whether the Luberg family construction firm, Frank Luberg & Son, was responsible initially or if Luberg worked independently in the capacity of supervisor employed for the project by the City. Harry and his father Frank Luberg worked together on the construction of some of River Falls most substantial buildings during the 1920s and, after his father's death, Harry continued a general contracting business on his own. Important local building projects included the North Hall Addition (1929, NRHP) and the Industrial Arts Building (nonextant) at the River Falls State Teachers College; Ezekiel Lutheran Church (1926) at 202 South Second St.; Trinity Episcopal Church (1924) at 103 North Fourth St.; First Congregational Church (1933) at 110 North Third St.; commercial building at 115 S. Main St.; commercial building at 216 S. Main St.; Bowen's Garage at 405 S. Main St.; Moody's Building at 127 N. Main St. (1947); American Legion Building at 701 N. Main St. (1955); River Falls Hospital/Ingram Center (1938) at 210 Lewis St.; Masonic Temple at 122 E. Walnut St. (ca. 1925); and dozens of private homes and barns.²³

Summary: The Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool complex is a significant local example of a Federal jobs program project completed during the Great Depression years that provided communities with the opportunity to improve their infrastructure, construct public buildings, and provide or improve recreational amenities. It was initiated during the rush to get the unemployed to work during the first months of the Civil Works Administration in late 1933 and early 1934, saw funding dwindle and the project stalled during the Federal program reshuffling in 1934 and 1935, had work recommenced with Federal assistance from the Works Progress Administration in 1936, and was finally completed in 1937 with additional Federal assistance. The swimming pool represented both a symbolic and tangible connection for River Falls residents to the national recovery effort during the worst years of the Great Depression. Though nearly 20 percent of the Federal jobs program projects in Wisconsin by 1939 involved park and recreation work, few municipal swimming pools have been documented.

The simplified Craftsman Style design adapted for the Bath House was typical of the designs used for specialized recreational buildings in many local, state, and national parks during the decade of the 1930s. Additional local importance is derived from the fact that the pool was engineered and designed by River Falls engineer Herman T. Hagestad (1908-1959). The pool was among his earliest projects for the City of River Falls in a career that would eventually include holding the position of city engineer and several terms as River Falls mayor. The continued use of the pool complex in largely

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unaltered condition is testimony to the success of its design and the quality of its construction, as well as the important role this complex plays in the recreational needs of the community.

Funding made available through the public works programs provided River Falls the opportunity and the funds to construct a needed recreational facility and to improve an important local park. River Falls identified recreational facilities, specifically including the pool, together with a new sewage disposal plant as the public projects most desired by the city. As such, the Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool demonstrates the significance of this facility in the area of Community Planning and Development.

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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin

10. Verbal Boundary Description

Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool site includes a rectangular parcel approximately 237 feet east and west by 202 feet north and south. This boundary is roughly centered on the pool-bath house complex and was formed by establishing a perimeter 65 feet from the west, south and east sides of the Main Pool and 95 feet from the north side of the Main Pool. The approximate location of this boundary appears on the attached map.

Boundary Justification

Because the Glen Park Swimming Pool complex is part of a larger municipal park that is platted as a single unit, the pool site has no separate legal description. Defining a boundary for purposes of this NRHP nomination began with establishing a rectangle containing the main contributing resources – the Main Pool and Bath House. The boundary was then extended outward slightly to include the noncontributing resources related to the pool operation – the Wading Pool and Filter House. Finally, a perimeter area surrounding the Main Pool and Bath House was added. In 2006, this boundary extends through a park visitor parking lot, a children’s play area, and wooded park land and includes the immediate setting of the pool complex. All land is owned and maintained by the City of River Falls as part of Glen Park.

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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool, Pierce County, Wisconsin

Photographs: Photographs taken April 2006 by Marlys A. Svendsen with Svendsen Tyler, Inc., Sarona, Wisconsin.
Negatives stored with Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

1. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Pool Site, Main Pool, Bath House, and Filter House, looking northwest
2. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Bath House, looking northeast
3. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Bath House, looking southeast
4. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Bath House, looking southwest
5. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Bath House main entrance, looking south
6. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Bath House and Wading Pool, looking east
7. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Bath House, interior, women's changing room, wood stall doors, looking southwest
8. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Bath House, interior, men's changing room, looking northeast
9. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Main Pool, foreground, looking northwest
10. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Filter House, looking northwest
11. Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: Filter House, looking east

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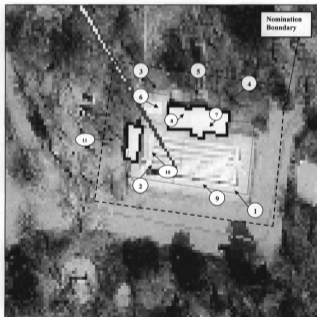
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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool, Pierce County, Wisconsin

Photograph Key for Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool (City of River Falls Engineering Department, 2006)

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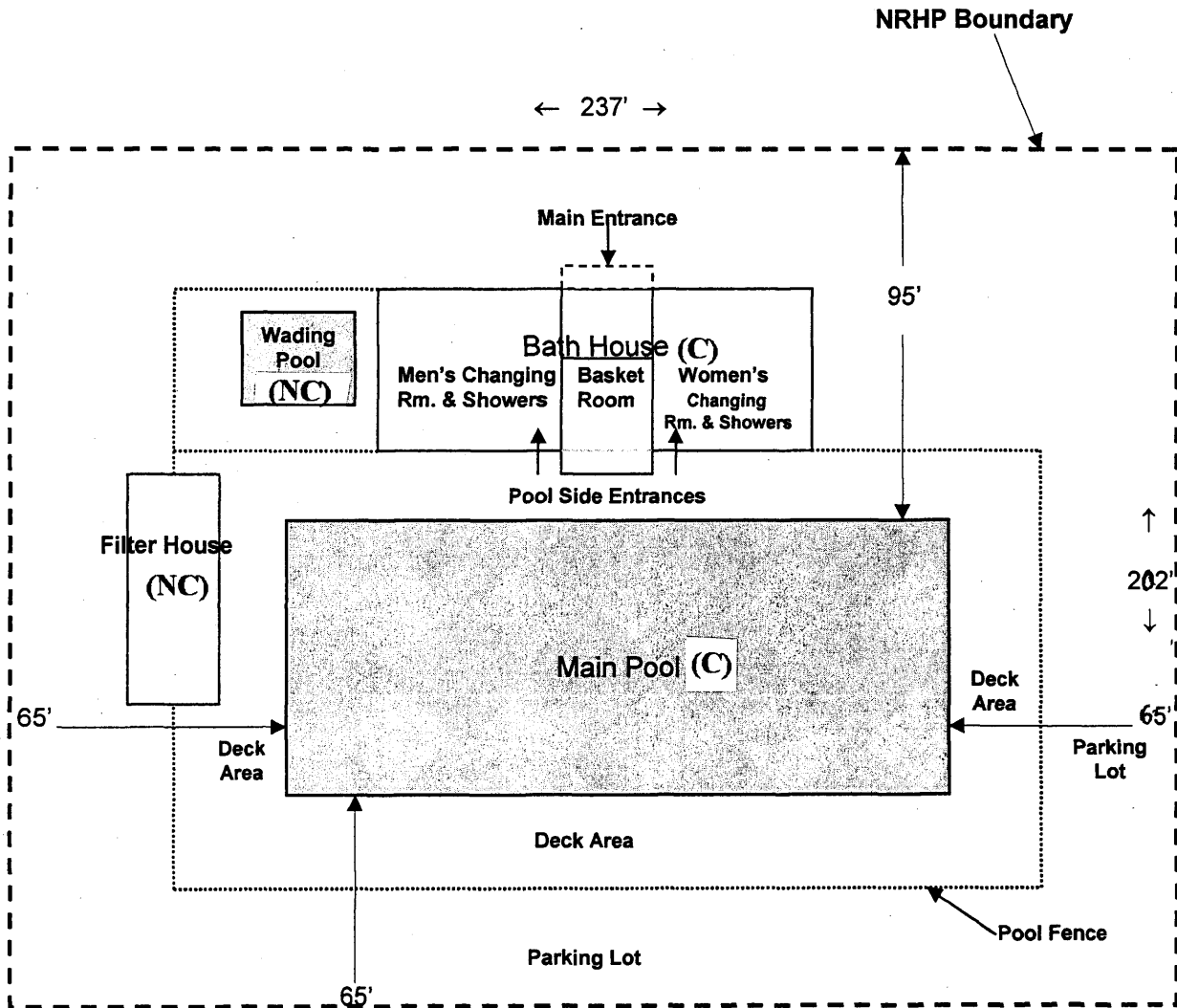
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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool, Pierce County, Wisconsin

Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool
Sketch Site Plan

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N Not to Scale



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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool, Pierce County, Wisconsin

Historic Views of Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool: above - Opening Day, August 12, 1937, looking southeast, and below - Main Pool, Pump House and Filter Tanks (nonextant), and Bath House, looking northwest, ca. 1939 (post card views, private collection of Ursula Peterson, River Falls)



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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool, Pierce County, Wisconsin

Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool & Bath House, looking northeast, above: ca. 1959 and below: ca. 1970
(post card views, private collection of Ursula Peterson, River Falls)



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Glen Park Municipal Swimming Pool, Pierce County, Wisconsin

Glen Park Municipal Pool Plan for New Filter House and Vacuum Diatomite Filter prepared by Carroll A. Grubb, Engineer, River Falls, WI; submitted January 17, 1970 and approved February 12, 1970 by State Sanitary Engineer and State Health officer

